

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

*Twenty-eighth Annual
Convention*

California
State Federation
of Labor



Held at

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 19 TO 23, 1927



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Held in Municipal Auditorium

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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

Union Labor News, Glendale.

Labor News, 326-B American Avenue, Long Beach.

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Southern California Labor Press, 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles.

East Bay Labor Journal, 480 Twentieth St., Oakland.

The Searchlight, 219 Federal Telegraph Bldg., Oakland.

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland.

Pasadena Labor News, P. O. Box 405, Pasadena.

The Labor Press, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

The Labor Journal, San Bernardino.

The Labor Leader, San Diego.

The Labor World, 1095 Market St., San Francisco.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco.

The Musical and Theatrical News, 230 Jones St., San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission St., San Francisco.

The Seamen's Journal, 525 Market St., San Francisco.

The Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.

Labor Gazette, 286 Seventh St., San Pedro.

Union Labor News, 12 West Figueroa St., Santa Barbara.

Stockton Labor Journal, 216 E. Market St., Stockton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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JOHN F. DALTON.....446 I. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles

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GEORGE W. STOKEL.....Box 73, Labor Temple, Sacramento

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.....Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco

INDEX

	Page
Achievements of California State Federation of Labor	12
Abolition of Sea Service Bureau and Shipowners' Association —(Resolution No. 51)....	63
Addresses of Welcome	41
Affiliation with Workers' Health Bureau —(Resolution No. 53) defeat of.....	64
Affiliations During Year	28
Anti-picketing Ordinance —(Resolution No. 20).....	54
Better Americans	30
Committees, Appointment of	44
Committee Reports—	
Auditing	39
Constitution	70, 80
Credentials	41, 54, 67, 68, 71
Grievance	70
Labels and Boycotts	81
Legislation	72, 73, 74, 82
Reports of Officers.....	75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
Rules and Order of Business.....	46
Resolutions	67, 71
Thanks	83
Union Label Investigation.....	83
Continental Baking Company —(Resolution No. 5) unfair company.....	49
Criminal Syndicalism Law —(Resolution No. 58) repeal of.....	65
Constitution of California —Relative to Re-apportionment Act.....	29, 80
Constitution of State Federation —(Resolution No. 21) relative to amending.....	55, 63, 70
Convention City—	
Nomination and Selection of.....	84
Election Board—	
Appointment of	70
Report of	75
Election of Officers	85-90
Executive Council —List of Members.....	3
Filipino Laborers, Exclusion of —(Resolution No. 50).....	63
Filipino People, Independence of —(Resolution No. 55).....	65
Financial Statements—	
Secretary-Treasurer's	31-38
Auditing Committee	39

	Page
Gordon & Ferguson Mfg. Co.—(Resolution No. 64) condemning.....	72
Immigration Restrictions	25
Investigations of Conditions in Soviet Russia.....	55
Institute of Pacific Relations—Report on.....	28
Installation of Officers.....	84
Introduction of Resolutions.....	48-62
Labor Legislation, Report On—	
Introductory	91
A—Bills enacted into Law.....	93
B—Bills that failed to pass the Legislature.....	96
C—Anti-Labor Bills defeated.....	97
Labor Records of Senators and Assemblymen—	
Explanatory	99
Records of Senators.....	101
Comparative Record	104
Records of Assemblymen	106
Comparative Record	111
Langendorf Baking Co. of Southern California—(Resolution No. 8).....	51
Labor Papers in California—List of.....	2
Mann Manufacturing Co.—(Resolution No. 19) unfair.....	54, 81
Mutual Creamery Co.—(Resolution No. 2) unfair.....	48
National Biscuit Co.—(Resolution No. 6) unfair.....	50
Nomination of Officers	69
Officers' Reports—	
President	13
Vice-President for District No. 1.....	14
Vice-President for District No. 2.....	15
Vice-President for District No. 4.....	16
Vice-President for District No. 6.....	17
Vice-President for District No. 7.....	18
Vice-President for District No. 8.....	19
Vice-President for District No. 9.....	19
Vice-President for District No. 10.....	20
Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention.....	22
Director of Workers' Education.....	23
Secretary-Treasurer	25
Officers, State Federation of Labor—Chronological Review.....	10
Old Age Pensions—(Resolution No. 28).....	56

	Page
Order of Business	47
Pardons for Mooney and Billings —(Resolution No. 39).....	60
Pickwick Stage Co. —(Resolution No. 24) unfair.....	56, 81
Quota Basis for Mexicans —(Resolution No. 43).....	61
Retirement Under Civil Service —(Resolution No. 38).....	59
Riverside Evening Press —(Resolution No. 32) unfair.....	57
Three Equal Watches for Sailors —(Resolution No. 1).....	48
Uniform Insignia —(Resolution No. 9).....	51
Uniform Date for Settlement of Strike Agreements	60
Union Label —	
Tailors—(Resolution No. 3).....	49
Cigarmakers—(Resolution No. 60)	65
University of California —	
Labor Day Celebration under auspices of Federation.....	29
We Don't Patronize List —	
Report of Holdover List	25
Report of Committee On	82
Withdrawal of American Troops in China —(Resolution No. 33).....	58

SUMMARY

of

PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED

No. 1—Urging that sailors working on American merchant vessels and on transports, be placed on three equal watches—Page 48. Adopted—Page 72.

No. 2—With regard to placing Mutual Stores Company on the unfair list—Page 48. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 3—Urging all affiliated unions to bring about a demand for the Custom Tailors' Union Label—Page 49. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 4—Recommending the creation of an additional Vice-President for District No. 6—Page 49. Non-concurrence—Page 70.

No. 5—With regard to placing the Continental Baking Company on the unfair list—Page 49. Adopted—Page 81.

No. 6—With regard to placing the National Biscuit Company on the unfair list—Page 50. Adopted—Page 81.

No. 7—Urging Central Labor Councils to secure work for local union mechanics in connection with location work of Motion Picture Studios—Page 50. Adopted—Page 81.

No. 8—With regard to placing the Langendorf Baking Company on the unfair list—Page 51. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 9—Urging the adoption of a uniform badge for Labor Day and requesting approval by the A. F. of L.—Page 51. Adopted—Page 67.

No. 10—Condemning the activities of the Industrial Association in their campaign against Molders No. 164.—Page 51. Adopted as amended—Page 67.

No. 11—Relative to organizers of different locals working in the same territory at the same time—Page 52. Non-concurrence—Page 68.

No. 12—Protesting against all attempts to establish a dictatorship by any class, either government or business—Page 52. Adopted—Page 67.

No. 13—Relative to legislation with regard to the Eighteenth Amendment—Page 52. Adopted as revised—Page 82.

No. 14—Relative to legislation with regard to compelling protected industries to pay employees a sufficient wage.—Page 53. Adopted—Page 72.

No. 15—Favoring the withholding of permits to eating places where employees have to carry trays up flights of stairs—Page 53. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.

No. 16—Favoring an amendment to State laws regarding uniforms for girls in eating places—Page 53. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.

No. 17—Favoring an amendment to State laws requiring all employees in eating places to pass a physical examination—Page 53. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.

No. 18—Favoring the approval by culinary workers of the hotel selected for Convention headquarters—Page 54. Rejected—Page 80.

No. 19—With regard to placing the Mann Manufacturing Company of Berkeley on the unfair list—Page 54. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 20—Favoring the repeal of the Anti-picketing Ordinance in Los Angeles—Page 54. Adopted—Page 73.

No. 21—Urging an amendment to the Constitution of the Federation whereby the Executive Council may have an opportunity to adjust any differences before placing firms on the unfair list—Page 55. Adopted—Page 70.

No. 22—Favoring an Act of Congress making North Island and Naval Destroyer Base at San Diego permanent bases, causing civilians to be employed—Page 55. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.

No. 23—Favoring a delegation of international unions to investigate conditions in Soviet Russia—Page 55. Non-concurrence—Page 68.

No. 24—With regard to placing the Pickwick Stage Company and its branches on the unfair list—Page 55. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 25—Favoring inspection of brakes, steering gears and bumpers by the State Civil Service Commission—Page 56. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.

No. 26—Favoring inspection of aeroplanes by the State Civil Service Commission—Page 56. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.

No. 27—Recommending the forwarding of a letter of condolence to the family of Judge J. H. Ryckman—Page 56. Adopted—Page 68.

No. 28—Favoring the support of the Executive Council to the work of the American Association for Old Age Security—Page 56. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 29—Urging the support of the bill amending the act, "The Classification Act of 1923"—Page 56. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 30—Recommending the endorsement of legislative action in Congress to abolish the seven-day week in certain government departments—Page 57. Adopted—Page 73.

No. 31—Urging the support of the bill in Congress to raise the wages of government employees—Page 57. Adopted—Page 73.

No. 32—With regard to placing the Riverside Evening Press on the unfair list—Page 57. Referred to Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 33—Regarding the demand for the withdrawal of American troops and marines from China—Page 57. Substitute adopted—Page 71.

No. 34—Recommending that the Executive Council inaugurate a campaign to check the "American Plan"—Page 58. Adopted—Page 67.

No. 35—Regarding legislation in connection with night work in the Postal Service—Page 58. Adopted—Page 73.

No. 36—Regarding legislation in connection with time and half for overtime in the Postal Service—Page 58. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 37—Regarding the 44-hour week for all Post Office and Federal employees—Page 59. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 38—Regarding legislation in connection with amendment of the Civil Service Retirement Act—Page 59. Substitute adopted—Page 73.

No. 39—Urging the work of pardons for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings by committees to present same to Governor Young—Page 59. Adopted—Page 71.

No. 40—Urging the incoming Executive Committee to render moral and financial aid to Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants' Union No. 15251—Page 60. Laid on the table—Page 80.

No. 41—Urging all unions to have a uniform date of expiration of agreements in case of strikes—Page 60. Non-concurrence—Page 68.

No. 42—Recommending approval by the Federation of the "Postal Policy" bill—Page 60. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 43—Regarding legislation in connection with the quota basis for Mexicans—Page 61. Concurred in—Page 79.

No. 44—Regarding the maintenance of friendly relations with the people of China—Page 61. Substitute adopted—Page 71.

No. 45—Urging the Federation to extend an invitation to all American citizens of Oriental ancestry to join the unions of their craft—Page 61. Adopted as amended—Page 67.

No. 46—Regarding the presentation of Labor's cause and program to the public—Page 62. Adopted—Page 67.

No. 47—Withdrawn—Page 80.

No. 48—Regarding a remedy for the existing intolerable conditions within the oil industry—Page 62. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 49—Recommending that the Federation use every effort to have a more complete organization among the workers in the petroleum industry—Page 62. Adopted—Page 67.

No. 50—Urging formal approval by the A. F. of L. of legislation with regard to restriction of Filipino laborers to the United States—Page 63. Concurrence—Page 80.

No. 51—Favoring the employment of seamen through the United States Shipping Commissioner's office—Page 63. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 52—Recommending the election of five delegates to revise the Constitution of the Federation—Page 63. Non-concurrence—Page 70.

No. 53—Regarding affiliation with the Workers' Health Bureau—Page 64. Non-concurrence—Page 79.

No. 54—Regarding legislation providing instruction in connection with labor conditions and laws—Page 64. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 55—Favoring the immediate granting of independence to the Filipino people—Page 64. Endorsed—Page 79.

No. 56—Regarding a new trial for the Centralia prisoners—Page 65. Non-concurrence—Page 68.

No. 57—Relative to changing the name of Bookkeepers' Stenographers, Typists and Assistants No. 15251. Ruled out of order—Page 68.

No. 58—Favoring the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism law—Page 65. Adopted as amended—Page 74.

No. 59—Relative to special organization for colored workers. Ruled out of order—Page 68.

No. 60—Urging all members of Organized Labor to insist on the union label of the Cigarmakers' Union—Page 65. Adopted—Page 81.

No. 61—Regarding the members of the State Legislature who vote contrary to the wishes of Organized Labor—Page 66. Non-concurrence—Page 80.

No. 62—Favoring the enactment into law of the amendments to Compensation laws proposed at the last session of the Legislature—Page 66. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 63—Favoring the adoption by the Industrial Accident Commission of general safety orders in the refining and transportation division of the petroleum industry—Page 70. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 64—Condemning the action of the Gordon & Ferguson Company for their unfair attitude toward labor—Page 72. Referred to the Executive Council—Page 81.

No. 65—Regarding the work of organizing the automobile mechanics in their respective localities—Page 82. Adopted—Page 82.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENTS SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE A. F. of L. CONVENTION

MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

- 1901 C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902-1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1904-1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907-1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909-1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912-1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916-1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1922-1924 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924-1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
- 1926 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

- 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 F. J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906-1907 J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908-1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTIONS

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9.
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208.
- 1911 Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1912 Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 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.
- 1916 Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168.
- 1917 Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60.
- 1919 Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174.
- 1922 Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85.
- 1924 El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710.
- 1925 Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO DO

It has been fully demonstrated by experience that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the evergrowing encroachment of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the interests of the organized workers which cannot be dealt with in special or separate trade or labor unions, and as that end can best be attained by a central labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for aggressive or defensive action; therefore, all labor unions in California should affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The labor movement of the state is expressed in the State Federation of Labor, and all local movements should be in touch with state designs and demands. Unions, like individuals, achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connections; its seal certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles to respectful hearing, and commands recognition from all the people of the state.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all, prompt and concerted action can be secured, unity is extended and its power increased, obnoxious legislation retarded or abolished. Labor weapons can be used more effectively and general interest furthered.

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

The State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage-workers under one head, through their several organizations, to the end:

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.

2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of labor.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in the State Legislature; it endorses or protests in the name of labor, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws.

It compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the work of

the State Legislature, together with the labor record of the legislators.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for labor, to announce the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers in California.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.

2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.

3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.

4. That general organizations of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.

5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.

6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

ACHIEVEMENTS

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Positive Results

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.
The Women's Eight-hour Law.
Better Child Labor Laws.
Labor Camp Sanitation and Better Housing Laws.
Better Sanitary Conditions in Foundries, Bakeries and Other Workshops.
The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.
Free Public Employment Agencies and Effective Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.
Compelling Truthful Advertising during Strikes and Lockouts.
Legal Protection for the Union Label.
The Semi-Monthly Pay Day.
Collection of Unpaid Wages without Cost.
The Absent Voters Law.
Safety Laws to Protect Those Employed in Hazardous Industries.
Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers; University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools, Free Textbooks.

Negative Performances

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration have been defeated.
The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.
The ancient "property" qualification for jurors has been abolished.
The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.
Attacks on Labor Laws, too numerous to mention, have failed because the State Federation of Labor is always on guard duty.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

to the

28TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The past twelve months have witnessed substantial progress and activity on the part of the California State Federation of Labor and a peaceful settlement of all major labor disputes. As time goes on, the trend of Labor is toward the establishment of strictly union shops for union men and women. Slowly but surely the objective of the all-union shop is being attained, and the time is not so far distant when the union man or woman on the job will know that the worker alongside of him or her also carries a card without asking the question. Eventually it will be all union or all non-union, and the "open shop" slogan will be a dead issue.

The northern part of the state is enjoying peace and prosperity. The southern section is forging to the front, and has drawn public attention to the Labor movement through the securing of the California State Federation of Labor convention for San Bernardino and the American Federation of Labor Convention for Los Angeles, which opens on October 3 of this year.

Los Angeles proved that its Labor movement is alive and ready to respond to the call for action when the Central Labor Council conducted a pre-convention ball to raise funds for the A. F. of L. convention, on which occasion 9000 members of Organized Labor and their families were in attendance, and the committee cleared approximately \$14,000. The remarkable feature of this event was that it was all Labor's money, and it was not necessary to seek assistance outside of Labor's ranks.

During the past year your president has addressed, in the name of the California State Federation of Labor, the California State Building Trades Council Convention, held in Santa Barbara, and the American Legion Convention, also held in Santa Barbara, as well as Central Labor Councils and numerous local labor unions in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Pedro, Glendale and Orange County.

It was a source of satisfaction to note that Governor C. C. Young signed every Labor measure passed by a none too friendly Legislature, and despite heavy pressure by money-grasping interests who would commercialize the labor of frail women, he vetoed Assembly Bill 263, designed to break down the eight-hour law for women, which in this instance would have permitted women to be worked unlimited hours in the egg-processing industry.

The legislative achievements of the California State Federation of Labor are fully covered in the special report on that subject which is issued by the Federation every year the State Legislature has a regular session. While urging a careful perusal of the entire "Report on Labor Legislation," I earnestly request that particular attention be given to the detailed "Records" of the members of the Legislature. The officers of the Federation take great pains and spend much of their time to compile and keep up to date the true labor records of our legislators. Before our Federation began to keep these records, practically all the members of the State Legislature posed as friends of Labor. In those days no one could expose the two-faced friends—those who talked sweet during elections but always voted against labor bills.

Now, the tabulated records of this Federation enable any one of us to challenge those who pose as humanitarians, but always vote as reactionaries. It is our duty to acquaint our membership throughout the state with this valuable service of the Federation.

It is to be regretted that a few local unions scattered throughout the state have not yet affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Quite a number of the executive officers of the National and International Unions insist upon affiliation of their local unions with the state branches of the American Federation of Labor. President Green of the A. F. of L.

never misses an opportunity to say a kind word for the State Federations. At the recent Detroit convention, President Green said:

"I never fully appreciated the great service rendered by the State Federations of Labor until I became president of the American Federation of Labor, and during the time I have been privileged to serve you I have been so deeply impressed with the value of these organizations and the service they have rendered that I now regard them as an indispensable part of our great American labor movement. In the cities and in the states, in the halls of the Legislatures, in civic undertakings and in the common councils of the cities and villages they are the voice of labor, they speak for labor, they press labor's cause and labor's point of view, and just in proportion as we strengthen them through affiliation and through support we strengthen their voice and help them in their work."

Complaint has occasionally been made that men holding public office should sever their active relations with state and local labor bodies. While not holding any such position myself, I am of the firm belief that it is absolutely essential to the success of the Labor movement that Labor be represented in the civic structure of the state and its municipalities, to the end that its representatives may protect what favorable conditions we have and endeavor to advance our interests at every opportunity. The individuality of the person holding such a position is a secondary consideration. The primary consideration is whether or not he is a capable representative of Organized Labor.

The chief opponents of Organized Labor are those who would take away the liberties of the people, the right of voice in the affairs of men and the right to demand and battle for a higher standard of manhood and womanhood. They, indeed, would gladly lend their opposition to members of Organized Labor holding public office, either by election or appointment, or to having a voice in the affairs of the Commonwealth.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of demanding and advertising the union label, the union card and the union button. It might be said that we all too often are interested only in our own particular craft, with only a passing glance at the struggles of our less fortunate brothers. We of Organized Labor are all sisters and brothers, striving for industrial advancement, and should at all times use every effort to advance the interests of each other, rather than to find it necessary to have a convention law requiring each delegate to be in possession of a certain number of labels on his or her wearing apparel.

The coming year will not only witness the election of new State Legislature, but also the election of presidential electors and a United States Senator from California, as well as many city and county executives. It therefore behooves Labor to be on guard in all instances to see that its interests are not neglected. All trade-unionists should be urged to carefully read the proceedings of conventions, local labor journals and trade publications, thereby forming a contact that will enable them the better to judge the qualifications of candidates for public office, rather than depend upon the often subsidized molders of public opinion—a goodly number of daily newspapers.

Fraternally,

JOHN F. DALTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 30, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Labor in District No. 1 has held its own, in spite of the slowing down of industry, and in not a few instances has made distinct gains in conditions and wages.

Conditions that appeared to threaten several crafts, at the beginning of the year, have been brought to a conclusion satisfactory to our organizations.

This end of the state has for many months been advertised far and wide, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as the general press, as the "white spot." As a result we have been engulfed by a flood of workers seeking employment. This has of a necessity brought about a serious unemployment situation which, for a time, seemed to warrant the establishment of soup kitchens. This is still true to a great extent and workers should be advised to shun the southern part of the state unless financially able to sustain themselves for several months.

The local Longshoremen have suffered greatly due to the establishment of a ship-owners' "Hall," through which workers on the waterfront must secure employment.

The alien labor menace continues to be our chief problem and perhaps always will be as long as control of the border remains in the hands of "Andy" Mellon.

The establishment of a minimum wage scale of \$5.00 per day for all city employees is tending to stabilize the wages for all common labor.

The Fire Fighters, Local No. 145, have affiliated with the Federated Trades and Labor Council and are among our most active members. A local Building Trades Council has been formed, with most of the crafts represented. Already much good has resulted and no doubt a charter will be applied for at an early date.

Looking back over the past year, District No. 1 approaches the coming twelve months with a feeling of optimism.

EDWARD H. DOWELL.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 28, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The fiscal year 1926-27 in Los Angeles has been a year of slow, steady progress for Organized Labor.

Several new unions have been organized and a large number have gained in membership.

Bank Clerks No. 17906, Electrical Workers No. 121, Steamfitters No. 95, Municipal Drivers, Foremen and Inspectors No. 47, Glove Workers No. 74, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Locals Nos. 705 and 722, have been chartered by their respective Internationals and the American Federation of Labor and are doing splendid work for their members.

The following unions have gained in membership: Asbestos Workers No. 5, Auto Painters No. 792, Barbers' Local No. 295, Bookbinders No. 63, Cleaners and Dyers No. 176, Electrical Workers No. 40, Electrical Workers No. 83, Electrotypers No. 58, Engineers No. 72, Garment Cutters No. 36, Garment Workers No. 125, Iron Workers No. 51, Letter Carriers, Machinists No. 311, Mailers' Local No. 9, Meat Cutters No. 421, Painters' Local No. 202, Photo Engravers No. 32, Post Office Clerks, Studio Carpenters No. 1692, Studio Mechanics No. 37, Taxi Drivers No. 640, Typographical Union Local No. 174, Upholsterers' Local No. 15, Upholsterers' Local No. 16, Web Pressmen No. 18.

The following unions have secured an increase in wages for all or part of their membership: Auto Painters No. 792, Beer Drivers No. 229, Bottlers No. 293, Brewers No. 7, Coopers No. 52, Electrotypers No. 137, Engineers No. 72, Machinists No. 311, Musicians No. 767, Photo Engravers No. 32, Stationary Firemen No. 220, Web Pressmen No. 18.

In addition to the above, a number of unions have signed up 100 per cent union agreements with their employers. A larger number of union house cards are being displayed. Both Labor papers, "The Citizen" and "The Southern California Labor Press," are doing splendid work for the cause and are in a prosperous condition. The mortgage notes against the Labor Temple are gradually being retired. This progress has been made in the face of a business depression, reduced building program and a severe unemployment program. A movement is under way for a settlement of various factional disputes and it is anticipated that a harmonious and satisfied labor movement will welcome the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles next October.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. HORN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 29, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In giving an account of my stewardship as Vice-President of District No. 2 for the year just passed, there is much to report which space alone will not permit. A brief summary will perhaps visualize to a degree the one outstanding fact that the Labor movement of that part of Los Angeles and Orange counties, within the jurisdiction of District

No. 2, is keeping pace with the slogan of the American Federation of Labor, to wit: "Laborers' Forward March."

While the Building Trades industry generally has been in the main fairly good, the same cannot be said of the miscellaneous crafts, which have not fared as well in their pursuit of employment.

The one craft mostly affected is that of the oil workers. While for a time a boom in the Long Beach District gave employment to thousands of men, that boom is at this time decidedly upon the wane, with the result that many men are out of employment.

The Long Beach Central Labor Council is still maintaining its high grade of efficiency, and continues its approximate 100 per cent average, as reported last year.

The Labor Council at Long Beach has participated very generously in the arrangements to properly care for the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention, which will be held at Los Angeles this year, preparing also to entertain President William Green and his executive board in this city for one day.

The Long Beach Labor News continues its effectiveness in this community under the direction of its editor and business manager, Mr. Carl R. Crane.

The "Oil Worker," official publication of the Oil Workers' Union, is also published in Long Beach and distributed throughout the jurisdiction. It is purely a trade publication peculiar to the oil industry itself.

The Orange County Labor Movement is in a very substantial condition, and the leaders in that district predict a steady and healthy growth in membership, as well as influence in the county.

The formerly sleepy resort village of Newport Beach to the south has awakened to the harbor possibilities of that city and recently voted a \$500,000.00 bond issue for the development of their harbor, and I am especially pleased to report that the construction of the harbor by the Hauser Construction Company is going along 100 per cent union. This is the same contractor who built the Long Beach Harbor.

The San Pedro Labor Council is again taking on new life.

Many of the local unions who have dropped affiliations are again back in the fold, and many more are contemplating similar action within a relatively short period of time.

Permit me to conclude by thanking the officers and members of the various unions and Central Labor Councils who have assisted so splendidly in the past year in the program of the California State Federation of Labor, and allow me to again say that I hope the twenty-eighth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be well attended and fraught with much good to the benefit of the working people of this state.

Fraternally yours,

R. W. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Fresno, Calif., Sept. 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year business has been very quiet in the San Joaquin Valley, the Building Trades locals have been the heaviest losers, as there has been very little construction work going on.

Many building trades craftsmen have had to leave the valley and secure employment in other localities, some few have left their families here, most of them have left for good.

At the present time things are looking better for the Building Trades than they have for over two years. Several schools are under construction. The Elks and Eagles are soon to build new homes, the Pantages is building a new theater and the Cory Estate is building a new theater for the Hippodrome. With these contracts let, we are looking forward to a good fall and winter.

The miscellaneous crafts have held their own, and in many cases have increased in membership.

The Culinary Workers, Laundry Workers, Butchers, Auto Mechanics and several other crafts have secured improved working conditions and in several cases increases in pay.

The Tri-County Labor News has for the past few months been conducting a Union Label Contest in which they are giving away sixteen hundred dollars' worth of prizes. We have received the full co-operation of our merchants, who have placed many thou-

sands of dollars' worth of Union Label merchandise upon their shelves and are reporting that they have never had such a demand for union-made goods and hope the demand continues.

The Labor movement of Fresno during the past year has taken an active part in civic affairs. The Fresno County Community Chest looked like a failure. The Fresno Labor Council and the Fresno County Building Trades Council pledged \$1000.00, which put the drive over the top and made many friends for Organized Labor.

In the month of December the two councils put over one of the best get-together dinners ever enjoyed in the valley; 341 employers and employees attended. Bankers and laborers were seated at the same table. Painters, printers, hod carriers, machinists, carpenters, plumbers, electrical workers, culinary workers, laundry workers, teamsters and other craftsmen were there with their employers. The city and county officials, the clergy, school representatives with the teachers, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Builders' Exchange, all mingled together, and after it was over all expressed the same thought—it was the best ever and hope another one would be held next year.

The Barbers, Master Barbers and Butchers have been organized at Hanford. The Fish and Poultrymen have organized in Fresno. Teamsters, Auto Mechanics, Culinary Workers have materially increased their membership.

We have just received an invitation to be the guests of the Kiwanis Club on Thursday, September 8, at a Labor Day luncheon. Labor is to furnish the speakers and program for the day. Last year we were the guests of the Advertising Club.

With conditions as they have been in the past year, we have maintained our working conditions and wages, and with the friendly condition existing between employer and employees we are not anticipating any trouble in the near future.

Several local unions have affiliated with the State Federation during the past year, letters have been mailed to all locals not affiliated on two occasions, and we hope they have responded by affiliating with the California State Federation of Labor.

Wishing delegates and all affiliated locals continued success, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

C. E. DOWD.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, Aug. 30, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Since the last convention nothing of unusual importance has developed in my district, No. 6. Practically every labor organization in Santa Clara County maintained its previous standard; perhaps nearly all have gained in membership and finances.

Of all unions here, I can surely state that the Barbers' Local No. 252 has made progress, having greatly increased by both membership and finances.

During my terms of office I have dedicated a part of my time to keeping in good standing nearly all affiliated unions in my district with this Federation, and I have also secured the affiliation of several other Locals.

I have also worked in making direct propaganda among Organized Labor to patronize only and exclusively "Union-made Goods" and having had a conference with several merchants (owners of reliable clothing stores here), I have found that it is very easy to find union-made clothes, hats, underwear, shoes, coveralls and several other apparels. Union-made collars are almost out of sight, and the reasons given by the merchants are two: First, because it is difficult to obtain them, due to the scarcity of manufacture; second, because there is very little demand for them. However, it is not difficult to obtain "five labels," but it is almost impossible to find "seven."

All trade-unions of this district have had a fair year, and the future appears to be promising enough, especially for the building industry, and practically for all branches of Organized Labor. However, there has been a decided falling off in the volume of building construction during the last year; I should say about 30 per cent; but about 80 per cent of the building construction is being done by Union Labor, and the builders find no difficulty to furnish the numerous "Easterners" that are continuously flooding Santa Clara

Valley, with new homes, hotels and theaters, which are mostly being built by Union Labor.

The Building Trades Council is still combating the organized efforts of the Industrial Association to institute the so-called American Plan idea in the building industry. The Council is still maintaining its material supply warehouse and union job conditions prevail in this county.

In regard to the development of the Surety Building and Loan Association, which was organized to counteract unfair tactics adopted by some building and loans in this community, will state that the growth and success of this organization has surpassed our greatest expectations and the assets of the association as of July 30 was over \$506,000.00. The association has made the record of being the fastest growing building and loan association organized in the state of California for the early period of its organization. A great many Union jobs have been financed by this association; in fact, when the trade-unionists of Richmond a few months back found it necessary to secure new quarters owing to the fact that they had received notice to move from the building they were occupying, the Surety Building and Loan assisted them in financing the purchase of the Knights of Pythias Hall in that city and they are now equipped with a splendid Labor Temple.

When threats of financial tie-up on jobs being let to Union contractors in Monterey were about to be carried out, the officers of the Surety Building and Loan visited Monterey and offered their services and are financing some work in that city.

We have made a change in our Labor paper, appointing Wallace Watson as the editor. The name was changed from "Union Journal" to "Union Gazette," and the entire paper was presented in a new form which is highly appreciated by our members. The old editor sued the entire Labor movement for the sum of \$30,000 last September, on the ground of wrongful dismissal, he contending the job was perpetual. The court decided in our favor. Our costs of defense were some \$1200.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my terms of office, and I feel greatly obliged to those who have bestowed on me the honor of Vice-President of this great federation.

Fraternally yours,

ROS MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Oakland, Calif., Sept. 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The progress of the labor movement in Alameda County is very gratifying both in the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters' Union Local No. 70 has made excellent progress, and the business of the organization has increased to the point where we had to select an assistant business representative. Our campaign of organization has been very effective, in fact so effective that we have caused the so-called "American planners" to realize that they are not able to stop our efficient organization work. During the past year the membership of the Material Teamsters' Union Local No. 577 joined our organization, and since their affiliation they have been given better working conditions by their employers.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County, of which I am an officer, is working in perfect harmony with the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, with the result that many problems that seemed to be unable of settlement have been settled through the co-operation of the officials and members of both councils. This condition in itself is worthy of mention due to the fact that the so-called "American planners" have been brought to the realization that the Organized Labor movement of Alameda County is a united force and will not stand idly by and see any of its units handicapped or deterred in their efforts in the economic field.

I am herewith calling the attention of the delegates to the Convention, and to the membership of Organized Labor in this state that the Peerless Stage Company, the California Transit Company and the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland are on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. In behalf of the Labor movement of my district I would respectfully urge their support and

co-operation in refraining from patronizing the aforesaid concerns until such time as they see fit to adjudicate their differences with the Organized Labor movement.

During the past year a new organization of Cleaners and Dyers was organized and an organization of Grocery Clerks is predicted for the immediate future. The cleaning and dyeing industry is one of the largest in this state, and I am of the opinion that an organization of that craft could be accomplished in practically every city in this state.

The Labor movement of Alameda County has shown a considerable amount of enthusiasm in the matter of educational work. The continued and consistent drive by the membership for the union label, union card and union button has resulted in an increased demand for union labeled products, and the demand for the union button has resulted in the members of those crafts who display the button to keep their dues in good standing with their respective organizations, thereby giving the officials of those crafts more time to spend in the organizing field, which heretofore has not been available due to the fact that the officials were busily engaged in the collection of dues.

In the matter of the Contra Costa County district, which was combined with my district at the last convention of this Federation, I will say that I have made many visits with officials of the Labor movement of Alameda County, and despite the effort that I was able to give, I find it impossible to give the time necessary to accomplish the results that should be forthcoming in that district. I would therefore recommend that District Number Seven be allowed two representatives in order that the work in that district may receive the necessary care and attention.

Alameda County had the distinction of sending certain members to the State Legislature last session whose records insofar as Labor measures were concerned were very, very poor. However, we did have a few true representatives in the Legislature from this district at the recent session, and we, the Organized Labor movement of Alameda County, are proud and appreciative of their splendid record in Labor matters. I want to thank these men in behalf of my constituents from the Alameda and Contra Costa districts and to those who took the opportunity of venting their personal spleen against us by voting against humane measures I say this, there is another election coming and Organized Labor will stand true to the policy of the American Labor movement by following out the policy of "Reward Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies."

Respectfully submitted,

DON M. WITT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, Calif., Aug. 28, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Another year has passed, and I am glad to report a very successful one for Organized Labor in this district. While there has been no real gain, there has been no loss of membership and we have added several new Locals to our list.

All over the district work has been good, no great rush, but steady, with none out of work to speak of, and not more than a few days at a time.

As a voluntary organizer of the American Federation of Labor, I was successful in organizing the California Glove Workers on February 17. We held our first meeting with sixty-nine members signing the charter list and more coming later, making a membership of eighty-seven. I feel this was a great achievement, as we have tried for several years to organize this factory.

Those of the Building Trades in Vallejo are working five days a week and have found it so satisfactory that there is a movement on now to do the same in the other towns of this district.

The Union Label Auxiliaries and Labor Councils have done a great deal to promote the interest and increase the attendance at the meetings by giving suppers, card parties and picnics, which not alone furnish amusement to those who attend, but have helped quite materially when it was time to make a payment on the Labor Temple debt.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma feel they had accomplished considerable when they got the raise in wages for the carpenters and in organizing the delivery wagon drivers, which was a source of contention for some time.

The past year we have held district meetings every three months, meeting the fifth Friday, holding the first meeting in Napa in January, second in Santa Rosa in April and in Vallejo in July. The next one will be in Petaluma in October.

These have been very largely attended by the delegates of the Building Trades Councils, Labor Councils, Union Label Auxiliaries and all others who cared to attend.

The various discussions of the conditions and work by those of the neighboring towns has been a great help to all, thus making our district meetings a great success.

With best wishes for the advance and success of Organized Labor, I am

Fraternally yours,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year the Industrial Association of San Francisco has continued its efforts to disrupt and discredit the unions of this district, but with very little success. Their activities have been principally against the Molders' and Carpenters' organizations. Many of the Local and International officers have been arrested and charged with numerous crimes, but they have failed to convict even one member of Organized Labor on any charge.

When Frank Brown, the local business agent, and William Burton, the International Organizer of the Molders' Unions, were arrested on a framed charge of murder of a scab molder, the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, realizing that the arrested men would have to secure good lawyers to combat these framed murder charges, made an appeal to the local organizations for finances. The responses were satisfactory, over \$18,000.00 being donated in a few weeks by the locals of San Francisco and Oakland. Although arrested several months ago, the Union men have not been tried as yet, as undoubtedly they have insufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

Two of the members of the Carpenters' Union charged with murder have had three trials, the jury disagreeing on each occasion. The other men arrested and charged with murder and other crimes have had no trial yet and we think they never will, so the activities of the Industrial Association along these lines have not amounted to much, except to cost the taxpayers of San Francisco a considerable amount of money.

Both of these Unions are holding their own, even with the whole forces of the Industrial Association and other Labor haters doing their utmost to disrupt them, which shows they are not only Union men, but fighters of the best kind.

All other locals in this district are in excellent condition. In fact, all other locals in this district are to be congratulated for the wonderful showing they have made in preserving their organizations against the continuous fight of the Labor haters.

The San Francisco Promotional League is doing wonderful work for the Label, Card and Button. Brother Desepti, the Label Agent, is doing good work along these lines.

The local Garment Workers are still making a vigorous but not very successful fight for their label and it behooves all Union men to assist these fighting women and purchase nothing but Union Label shirts, clothing, etc.

The Auto Mechanics' Union are doing some good organizing work, not only for themselves but all locals.

Several of the large locals of the district have either retained or increased their membership, as can be seen by the votes they have in the State Federation of Labor.

The Culinary Crafts are also in a flourishing condition. The District Council of Teamsters, one of the largest councils in the district, has some wonderful locals in the council, both numerically and financially.

The Printing Trades Unions are steadily going ahead.

The Brotherhood Labor Bank in San Francisco, from all accounts, is undoubtedly a success, and is receiving the support of Organized Labor.

The Labor Day parade this year was one of the best parades in the history of San Francisco, which shows San Francisco is still on the map when it comes to Union Labor.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES CHILD,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
JAMES G. DEWEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Marysville, Calif., Sept. 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with pleasure that I submit my report for the year 1927 from District No. 10. Although conditions in this district have been somewhat quiet, most crafts have held their conditions throughout the quiet period.

Here in Marysville, the Building Trades have recently been successful in organizing the electrical workers. This is the only craft that has been organized since my last report.

The miscellaneous crafts show that they are holding their membership. The Musicians and Culinary Workers both show gains in their membership within the past three months. The Teamsters of Sacramento show an increase, due to the efforts of Brother George Stokel, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers.

Through the efforts of the officers of the Sacramento Federated Trades, all city work will be done by residents of that city.

I am sorry to report that the barber shops of Yuba City have taken a backward step caused by a man coming in and opening a cut-rate shop, and as often is the case, fear that he may get some of their business, they lower themselves by trying to meet his prices; thus doing so they only lose the support of the ones that help get them conditions, but I am informed they are losing on the open shop method.

The Culinary crafts at Marysville had trouble with one house and was forced to take out their help, but through the support of the other crafts and business men, this was adjusted within three days.

Conditions in Sacramento show improvement. By the efforts of leaders of the movement to hold and educate the public that a high standard of wages is the best for any city.

A menace that will sooner or later be dealt with by the Legislature of the state is the traveling public, commonly called the auto tramps, for they are a drawback not only to Organized Labor, but also to the welfare of citizenship.

As many are not educating their children owing to the fact that they do not stay long enough in one place to establish a home or quarters where their children can get the benefits of our wonderful school system. Oftimes they become a burden upon our charitable institutions, stopping only long enough in a town to get gas and then move on to another town. My experience in dealing with this class of people has been that they will take a job far below the union wage scale just in order to get money enough to buy gas to move on to another town.

I had the pleasure to be the Legislative representative of the State Federation of Barbers at the session of the last Legislature, and permit me to say here that I only wish the delegates of this Convention could have seen the untiring efforts of our secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, put forth at that Legislature for the workers of this great state. The Federation owes it to the members and to the workers of this great commonwealth the undivided support to maintain this man in the Labor movement in California.

In conclusion, I want to thank the members of Organized Labor for the co-operation during the past year that they have given me. Through that co-operation I was able to seek and maintain a job on the Board of Barber Examiners of this state and I only hope that I will fulfill this position to the end that it will be a credit not only to myself, but to the Labor movement of California.

Fraternally submitted,

C. E. RYNEARSON.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Oakland, Calif., September 1, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order on October 4, 1926, in Graystone Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

After invocations by a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, Mr. Fitzgerald delivered in well-chosen words an address of welcome, followed by Mr. Frank Martell, chairman of the entertainment committee. Mr. Martell introduced the Honorable John W. Smith, Mayor of Detroit, who gave credit to the Michigan State Federation of Labor for his election, and stated that he is proud to be a member in good standing of the Letter Carriers' Association of Detroit. Then followed Mr. Frank Wade, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, and President Green, whose speech is, in my opinion, a masterpiece.

President Green is actively alert to the dangers confronting the Labor movement, which makes him a worthy successor to that Grand Old Man, Samuel Gompers.

The Executive Council are to be commended on their active work for the Labor movement and combating the activity of the enemies of labor, the three greatest being (in my opinion) the American Plan, the Company Union from without and the Communist from within. The Federation is anxious to extend organization lines and has made considerable progress in the last year.

I am glad to report progress in adjustments of some jurisdictional disputes. The educational phase showed considerable progress being made.

As per instructions of the California State Federation of Labor, I introduced two resolutions—

Resolution opposing any modification of now existing law regarding Asiatic exclusion.

Appealing to the American Federation for appointment of commission to consider Mexican immigration.

Both these propositions secured the indorsement of the Convention.

The message from various fraternal delegates was very gratifying as to the spirit in which the American Labor movement is held by other countries, and these messages were very ably delivered by various fraternal delegates and responded to in a very able manner by President Green.

John Coefield, general president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, was nominated without opposition as delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress.

Albert J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades department as second delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress.

Thomas McQuade, from the International Plate Printers and Die Stampers, was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Los Angeles was chosen as the 1927 convention city.

I have made my report as short as possible that it may not become tiresome and will gladly give the delegates any information desired. In conclusion permit me to thank the delegates for bestowing upon me the honor of representing the California State Federation of Labor as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

DON M. WITT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1926-1927

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The close of the present school year marks the third milestone of the joint educational enterprise of the Extension Division of the University of California and the State Federation of Labor of the state of California. It completes three years of service as an educational agency of the working class movement of the state. During this time there have been offered ample and diversified opportunities for wage workers, both young and old, to broaden their knowledge and develop their mental powers. This was done not only for the enrichment of their own lives, but in order to better equip workers in their struggle to make a more sane, just and tolerable world for those who labor.

In its practical aspect workers' education has nothing of the nature of a creed. It is essentially scientific—not a set of beliefs and formulas. It is a growing body of knowledge subject to indefinite growth and constant revision. Workers' education is applied education. It is to be used by men of action in the Labor movement. In this action labor is directed by the conclusions which study has thus far led it. In actual experience these conclusions are tried, tested and made to fit the emergencies of an ever-changing industrial world.

Workers' education, like its near relative, elementary education, in America did not come from the top down; it came from the bottom up. It was not bestowed as a beneficent gift, but came in response to a demand. The conscious and declared aim of working men and women in organizing education for themselves is to elevate and strengthen their own position as a social group. To be sure, they take courses for self-improvement but even when taking the same subjects as other students they form a special group with special interests and pursue studies mainly for the purpose of advancing their collective interests as workers.

Workers' education as officially organized in the United States is now six years old. It has finished the first lap, as it were, and has been accepted. The American Federation of Labor, at its Forty-sixth Annual Convention, held at Detroit last October, gave unqualified commendation to the value of workers' education for the Labor movement of America. President William Green said upon that occasion: "It is for that reason that I appreciate, as you must appreciate what a strong arm this workers' education is to the American Federation of Labor. The development of adult study classes, the work that is being done in Labor Unions, much of it unnoticed and much of it unknown, is of tremendous value. Through the Workers' Education Bureau we have brought to working men and women a new vision of life, and we have enabled them to live as they have never lived before."

At this convention for the fourth consecutive year delegates who represented state bodies and city central groups met for the purpose of discussing and developing plans for the promotion of workers' education in their own localities. This is to be commended heartily, for in the last analysis workers' education is self education and ultimately it must derive its impetus and drive from the demand of the workers themselves.

In the final report to the Convention by the Education Committee, there appears this declaration, which emphasizes the broad lines along which workers' education is to be conducted:

"In the field of American education the systematic study of cultural and non-vocational subjects carried on by adult wage-earners in a democratic manner and on a voluntary basis, in co-operation with competent instructors, is a fact of historic significance. Through this movement wage-earners have come to a fuller understanding of their lives and work in industry and in society generally. In addition they have come to think of education, not as mere formal learning, but as a continuous process—a vital form of self activity that is concerned with life and with service. Furthermore, this alliance between Labor and education that has been realized in this movement has pushed forward the possibility of a genuine reunion of industry and culture that is indispensable for the future of our industrial civilization."

The Committee then recommended that the per capita support of the Workers' Education Bureau be increased one hundred per cent.

The objectives herein stated point to an educational policy of American labor which will permit of wide expansion and sound growth. Whether the effective demand of Labor for education will measure up to the plans outlined remains to be seen, but Labor as an emerging power in our national life is contemplating aims and making preparations commensurate with its needs.

The last National Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America was held at Boston, Mass., during the month of April. The reports of this convention indicate that workers' education during the past two years in the United States has done better

than hold its own. Classes have been aided and supplemented by other forms of educational activity. Lyceums, conventions, lectures and various forms of entertainment are rapidly increasing. The Convention adopted a very important amendment to its constitution, which provides that the Workers' Education Bureau shall confine its activities to education and education only. The temptation of previous conventions has been to discuss the various issues of labor policy which really have no place in the work of the Workers' Education Bureau.

The work in California during the past year has just held its own. This is not as good as we should like to report, but we have whatever consolation there is in holding our own. It may be in the nature of things that most working class activity must hover on the verge of wreck and ruin, but still, somehow, by foul means or fair, **keep on living**. Something of this sort has been the story of workers' education throughout America. But those of us who are honored with the direction of workers' education are confident that it is going to survive and grow, and yet we well know that it faces a struggle for existence which will take time and strength to overcome. No active worker in the cause of workers' education is satisfied with its past or its present. Achievements have fallen always short of ideals. Yet a great deal of pride and satisfaction can be taken in the work that has been done. Frequently it is our experience to meet persons that have attended classes and found hope and inspiration in the promise that education offered them. In many parts of the country there is evidence that students are making good use of what they have learned in some workers' study class.

The following is a record of the classes and lecture courses that were conducted under the direction of this department during the past year:

1. Butchers' Local No. 115, San Francisco, California. Course of six lectures by Professor Jaffa and assistants on the subject: The Economics of Meat Production, Consumption and Food Values.
2. Workingmen's Educational Association of San Francisco, California. Course by Professor Ball: Elementary English. Fifteen sessions.
3. Workingmen's Educational Association of San Francisco, California. A course in Public Speaking and Practical English, by Professor Ball.
4. At San Francisco Labor Temple. A course in Practical Speech Making. Twenty-five persons took this course and it was well attended.
5. At Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street. A course of eight lectures, three by Kenneth Lindsay of England and five by Scott Nearing of New York. These lectures were well attended and were upon various labor and economic subjects.
6. Carpenters' Local at Santa Barbara, California. Course in Blue Print Reading. This course was taken and financed by the local and all who would were invited to attend.
7. Los Angeles Labor Temple, of Los Angeles, California. Course in Public Speaking by David Malcolmson.
8. Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, of Los Angeles. Course in the Essentials and Practical English and Speechmaking. Instructor, David Malcolmson.
9. Plumbers' Local of Los Angeles, California. A course of five lectures on the Control of Wages, by Professor Maxwell Burke.
10. San Diego, California. A general lecture course treating of different labor subjects. Given at the Labor Temple of San Diego, California.
11. Labor Temple, Richmond, California. A course in the History of Trades-Unionism in the United States. Taught by J. E. Kerchen of Berkeley, California.

During the school year 1926-1927, the director delivered twenty-five lectures to various local and central labor bodies throughout the state. The total attendance at these groups was 2864 persons. The subject matter of these talks was confined to the various aspects of workers' education.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 10, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In accordance with the law, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to a detailed statement on the Federation's finances, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, a report on the "We Don't Patronize List," and other subjects not already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

During the year the Executive Council and its sub-committees, but especially the Legislative Committee, have held many sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports upon the progress of the Federation's work.

Since adjournment of the Oakland convention, we have had another session of our State Legislature. A complete report upon the work of the Legislature, with the tabulated Labor Record of the Legislators, will be submitted to the delegates at this convention. Inasmuch as one of the principal functions of the State Federation of Labor is "to watch and guard the interest of the workers at the State Legislature," it is hoped that each delegate will give more than perfunctory attention to the biennial Legislative Report. In this connection delegates should bear in mind the fact that the Federation's Legislative Committee is not only required to work for constructive new legislation, but is also constantly called upon to expose and defeat numerous reactionary measures. Only those who have spent much of their time at the session of the Legislature can appreciate how much time and energy must be given to prevent the passage of plausible but decidedly dangerous measures.

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

One change took effect during the year in the personnel of the Executive Council.

Vice-President Al. C. Beck, of Los Angeles, moved out of the district and tendered his resignation. John S. Horn, of Beer Drivers' Union No. 227, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Vice-President Don T. Stewart, of Stockton, changed his residence to Fresno, but, owing to the short time which remained until the annual convention would meet, the Executive Council did not fill this vacancy.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

There has been no change in the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List" since the Oakland Convention. Following is the list as revised by last year's meeting:

Stage Lines: California Transit Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments), Oakland.

Food: Continental Baking Company; National Biscuit Company; All Oriental Meat Markets.

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.: La Natividad Cigar; Van Camp Cigar; El Primo Cigar; Santa Fe Cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

Periodicals: Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.

At several conventions delegates have requested that the names of certain firms be added to the "We Don't Patronize List," although the officers of the Federation had been given no opportunity to try their hands in the adjustment of the controversy. Your Executive Council, therefore, recommends the adoption of a rule for the guidance of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, namely—That no firm be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation until the Executive Council has had the necessary time to investigate the complaint and has been given an opportunity to adjust the grievance.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

In matters concerning immigration legislation, the California State Federation of Labor has continued to function through a State Committee, representing the State

Department of the American Legion, the State Grange, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California State Federation of Labor.

The effective exclusion of Japanese was brought about largely through the unity of action of these four organizations. Most of the individual credit is due to V. S. McClatchy, Secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee, whose patience, tact and organizing ability made it possible for these four influential bodies to function so effectively.

Although Californians generally feel that the Japanese exclusion issue is a settled fact, different opinions are frequently voiced elsewhere. It is contended that Japan has been insulted because her nationals are excluded on the basis of race and that Japan will continue to be resentful until we regulate her immigration on the quota basis, the same as is done with immigrants from European countries. There is a convincing answer to the foolish contention that the Japanese have been insulted by the passage of the existing Immigration Act.

The answer is that the United States has had a law discriminating against the yellow and brown races since 1790, to wit: The Federal Statute relating to naturalization. If Japanese immigration should be regulated by the "quota" basis in the same manner as immigration from European countries is regulated, the discriminatory law forbidding naturalization of Asiatics would still remain in full force. Many other discriminatory state laws pertaining to land ownership, leases, etc., would also remain in effect.

Again, if the quota basis were to be applied to the Japanese, it would necessarily have to be granted to all other Asiatic countries, including China. Otherwise, there would be still other and more justifiable charges of discrimination. Under the quota basis, China would be entitled to send more than 2000 coolies per annum to our shores. All Asiatic immigrants have always shown a marked preference for California. According to data recently submitted by the Japanese themselves, there are 258,844 Japanese in the United States. Of this number 125,764 are in the Territory of Hawaii, 103,396 are in California, and the Pacific Coast states together have 23,689. All the rest of the states have only 5995 Japanese as residents. These figures are given to make it clear that the Japanese problem and the Chinese problem in America have always been distinctly California problems. California took the initiative in the long struggle for Chinese exclusion, and California led in the fight for the present effective exclusion of Japanese. And it is clearly the duty of present generation Californians to resist any effort to open the gates to a couple of thousand unassimilable Asiatics per annum.

The Influx of Filipinos and Mexicans

The territory of Hawaii has for many years served as a half-way station for immigrants from Asia.

Within the last decade the sugar planters of Hawaii have imported approximately 80,000 Filipino laborers and a considerable number of these wards of our country have already found their way to California. Authentic figures are not available, but it is estimated that more than 30,000 Filipino laborers are now residents of California. There is no law restricting the influx of Filipino laborers and the same group of "substantial business men" who have always aided and abetted the immigration of Chinese and Japanese labor are now encouraging the importation of Filipinos.

All the objections that have been raised against the immigration of Chinese and Japanese apply with equal force to the Filipinos, and yet the doors of our country are wide open for the latter.

The Mexican migration to California has not slowed down. Serious problems have followed in the wake of this practically unrestricted immigration of Mexican peons.

"In Los Angeles, where approximately 5 per cent of the population is Mexican, the Outdoor Relief Division states that 27.44 per cent of its cases are Mexican. The Bureau of Catholic Charities reports that 53 2/3 per cent of its cases are Mexicans who consume at least 50 per cent of the budget. Twenty-five per cent of the budget of the General Hospital is used for Mexicans, who comprise 43 per cent of its cases. The City Maternity Service reports 62½ per cent of its cases Mexican, using 73 per cent of its budget. The Bureau of Municipal Nursing and Division of Child Welfare both state that 40 per cent of their clients are Mexican, and in the Day Home of the Children's Hospital 23 per cent of the children cared for are Mexican, while 12 per cent of the Out Patient Department cases are Mexican," says one report. Similar reports come from Pasadena, Long Beach, San Diego City and County, San Bernardino, Orange, Santa Barbara and Fresno counties.

It is frequently said that several of our great industries are short of common labor. This assertion was emphatically refuted by recent reports emanating from the United States Department of Labor. According to this report, there are large numbers of common laborers in the different industries who do not share in the general prosperity of the country. This fact has also been emphasized in recent statements by President Coolidge and by the Secretary of Labor. The average earnings of railroad track laborers in 1926, for example, were only \$17 per week, and in the lumber industry in 1925 average earnings of unskilled labor in all districts were only \$17.77 per week, and in the lowest

paid district only \$10.48 per week. Even in the absence of an exact determination of what constitutes an adequate living wage, it seems quite certain that a very large number of the unskilled workers are not receiving sufficient for the maintenance of a family at the most frugal standard of living. And still there is a persistent cry for more cheap immigrant labor.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor has given much serious thought to this question and is unanimous in the opinion that immediate steps ought to be taken by the American Federation of Labor to restrict Filipino and Mexican immigration.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Labor Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486	21	507	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549	27	576	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568	27	595	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664	27	691	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607	25	652	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662	27	689	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648	28	676	95,200*

Report of Membership, 1926-1927

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1926.....	27	
Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1926.....	662	
		689
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	1	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	16	
		17
		706
Amalgamated with other unions.....	3	
Charters surrendered.....	4	
Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax.....	22	
Suspended by American Federation of Labor.....	1	
		30
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1927.....		676
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions and loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	3700	
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions and increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	2300	
Net decrease in membership.....	1400	

***Explanatory Note**—The recorded membership is based on the per capita tax paid to this Federation.

Local unions pay per capita tax only on members in good standing. It is estimated that an average of 15 per cent of the members of local unions are usually in bad standing. Again, it is regrettable, but true, that a few local unions do not even pay per capita tax on the membership in good standing.

Finally, it should be noted that quite a number of Local Unions are not affiliated with this Federation, although the constitution of the A. F. of L. makes such affiliation a duty!

In any estimation of the total trade-union membership in California the foregoing facts must be duly considered. Conservatively speaking, it is believed that the A. F. of L. trade-union membership in California is in excess of 125,000. If we add the membership of the four Railroad Brotherhoods, who are not in affiliation with the A. F. of L., the total California trade-union membership must be placed at about 150,000.

New Affiliations

ANAHEIM
Typographical No. 873.

FRESNO
Iron Workers No. 155.

LOS ANGELES
Bill Posters No. 32.
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.
City and County Laborers No. 722.
Cleaners and Dyers No. 176.
Steam Fitters No. 95.
Street and Highway Engineers No. 941.
Taxicab Drivers No. 640.

OAKLAND
Shipwrights and Carpenters No. 875.

SAN BERNARDINO
Typographical No. 84.

VAN NUYS
Barbers No. 837.

VENTURA
Central Labor Union.
Carpenters No. 2463.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 484.

VISALIA
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers No. 21.

WATSONVILLE
Stage Employees No. 611.

Amalgamated With Other Unions

Waiters No. 500 with Cooks and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego.
Teamsters No. 279 with Teamsters No. 287, San Jose.
Upholsterers No. 16 with Upholsterers No. 15, Los Angeles.

Charters Surrendered

Barbers No. 819, Turlock.
Culinary Workers No. 520, Oroville.
Marble Workers No. 14, Los Angeles.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732, San Francisco.

Suspended by A. F. of L.

Western Express Messengers No. 2034, San Francisco.

Suspended for Nonpayment of Per Capita Tax

Women's Union Label League No. 303, Eureka.
Painters No. 294, Fresno.
Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers No. 27, Fresno.
Carpenters No. 2265, Lindsay.
Hod Carriers No. 300, Los Angeles.
Lathers No. 454, Los Angeles.
Machinists and Auto Mechanics No. 1235, Long Beach.
Painters No. 262, Napa.
Butchers No. 633, Oakland.
Garment Workers No. 69, Ontario.
Plumbers No. 280, Pasadena.
Tailors No. 272, Pasadena.
Stage Employees No. 184, Porterville.
Firemen No. 188, Richmond.
Boilermakers No. 743, Sacramento.
Laundry Workers No. 75, Sacramento.
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 1156, San Francisco.
Cap Makers No. 9, San Francisco.
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 98, San Luis Obispo.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 1, San Mateo.
Barbers, No. 832, Santa Barbara.
Lathers No. 353, Santa Monica.

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC

The Institute of Pacific Relations held its first meeting two years ago. Having attended that memorable gathering, your Secretary submitted a detailed report to the San Diego convention. During the last half of July, this year, the Institute held its second session at Honolulu. Your Secretary was again honored with an invitation and so had the opportunity to again voice the hopes and aspirations of the organized workers of California in an assembly of distinguished and representative men and women.

The countries represented included the United States and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. In addition, there was present

a notable group of men from Great Britain to represent the many scattered British possessions in the Pacific aside from the self-governing Dominions. Efforts had been made to secure representation from Mexico and Russia, but without success. The League of Nations was represented by three "observers."

In the labor group were four men from different corners of the globe. They were, in addition to the writer, Walter Nash, Secretary of the New Zealand Labor Party; Bunji Suzuki, President of the Japanese Federation of Labor, and Malcolm MacDonald, son of Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labor Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The Institute's general make-up and purpose is often misunderstood. The Institute is absolutely unofficial; it is non-political in the sense that it is nonpartisan and frowns upon political propaganda even while discussing political facts and implications; it is not the agency of any government or any number of governments. The 136 men and women who traveled long distances to attend the Institute sessions this year were not sent by any official body or by any government authority. They were carefully selected by central committees in their respective countries. President Green of the American Federation of Labor is a member of the American Executive Committee.

In make-up the Institute is an association of people believing in serious thought, hard study, and frank discussion as the best way to meet international problems and solve them amicably.

The Institute's method is simple: First, assemble the facts. Second, discuss the facts—look at them from all sides. Third, take the resulting light, whatever it may be, back to the respective lands from which the members come, and try there to carry out and illustrate the Institute spirit—to discourage the formation of opinions until the facts in the case have been made available for examination. The Institute sets up no panaceas for national or international ills, nor does it constitute itself a broadcasting station for national or international grievances. It even avoids passing resolutions—that standard practice which may or may not mean anything but windy words. What the Institute does claim, or hope, is that through its unique method of procedure, remedies for admitted ills may be suggested; and that the spirit of international understanding may be deepened and broadened in the Pacific area.

A more comprehensive and detailed account of this year's meeting of the Institute was prepared for the Labor Day editions of the California Labor Press.

It is a pleasure to report that the Institute is to go on searching for the truth! A competent research staff will be continually at work delving beneath the surface to shed light on a number of vital Pacific problems. Another general meeting is to take place two years hence.

REFERENDUM OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT ACT

Your Executive Council has commenced a study of the Constitutional Amendments and other measures that will be submitted to the voters at the General Election in November, 1928. While the study and analysis of these measures is progressing, special attention is directed to the Referendum on the Reapportionment Act which was passed by the Legislature.

Under the terms of this vicious measure, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda counties would be limited to one Senator each. These three counties have more than one-half of the population of the state. Yet, if this Reapportionment scheme should take effect, the majority of all the voters in California who reside in those three counties would be represented by only three Senators. The minority residing in the less populous parts of California would have thirty-seven Senators.

In brief, this Reapportionment measure provides that access to the ballot box shall be on an ACREAGE basis. Property qualifications to vote were struck out of our Constitution years ago, but this plan of representation on acreage is far more objectionable.

It is claimed that the measure is in the interest of the Farmer. Los Angeles County is the largest producer of farm products of any county in the United States, yet under the misnamed "farmers' plan" its entire population is entitled to but one Senator in the State Senate.

Obviously, this measure is only a thinly disguised scheme to disfranchise the progressive majority and to prevent the further advance of the common people. The Reapportionment measure deserves the united opposition of the organized working people of California.

LABOR DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

During the past four years the California State Federation of Labor has selected the orators for the Labor Day celebration at the University of California. This year, Andrew Furuseth talked in serious vein to the young men and women who are receiving a higher education at California's State-owned University. Chester Rowell, publicist and member

of the Board of Regents of the University of California, in commenting on various Labor Day addresses, said:

"Labor Day has passed, with its orators delivering their several messages—President Green of the American Federation of Labor upholding the practical philosophy of Franklin and defending Americanism against the radicals; Vice-President Morrison upholding the direct primary; Andrew Furuseth, prophet and poet, lauding the dignity of labor, and Senator Johnson denouncing the 'cringing officials,' the 'obsequious press' and the 'poison propaganda of Labor's enemies.'

"Noblest of all was Furuseth's peroration: 'Work is worship—to labor is to pray. It matters not if the labor be the writing of a thesis or the digging of a ditch, it is the use of the same divine faculty to labor—to create—and upon its proper and free use depends the life of individuals, nations and races. Those who have been untrue have shared the fate of the tree without fruit. They have passed away because they encumbered the earth. Those who have been true have lived and, according to history and to religious belief, they are to live.'

"This from the man who all his life has been father and mother, priest and prophet and saint to the homeless wanderers of the seas, who has spent himself that they might live better and fought great powers that they might live more freely is the message not of eloquent words merely, but of a life.

"After all, the message of Labor Day is the dignity of labor—not the condescending flattery of soft men, who think their notice of it is a compliment; not the gloating of militants that they have won leisure and wages for their clients without rendering an adequate return, but the real consciousness that labor is in itself a good; that it is its own reward, as well as the means of earning other rewards."

CONCLUSION

Within the past few months some of our state's self-styled "Better Americans" were caught with the goods in the Julian oil swindle. No less a person than the President of the Better America Federation was among those who were indicted for usury in connection with a company that issued illegally 1,000,000 shares of stock and defrauded several hundred thousand innocent investors. Such is the type of men who have led the anti-union labor crusade in southern California. In the State Legislature these "Better Americans" were the team mates of Mr. Albert E. Boynton, the \$30,000 a year managing director of the San Francisco Industrial Association.

It was this unholy alliance that finally succeeded in killing the Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract Bill in the State Senate. There are no more interesting tests of a Legislator's independence than the various record votes on Assembly Bill 177. This bill is simple in terms, but fundamental in purpose. In essence it provides that any contract whereby the worker or the employer agrees not to join, or remain, a member of a labor organization or an organization of employers, is contrary to public policy and wholly void.

The California Labor movement should welcome another legislative contest on this measure. Here is a clear issue involving human rights in which the labor crushers North and South can be and must be defeated by Labor and the progressive forces generally.

Faternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 17.00
Per Capita Tax	11,649.22
Miscellaneous	679.22
Total	<u>\$12,345.44</u>

Disbursements

Oakland Convention	\$ 1,136.00
Executive Council	428.90
Office Expense	280.14
Postage and Mailing	416.27
Printing	692.94
Rent	698.50
Salaries	6,192.65
Legislative Expense	1,102.23
Furniture and Fixtures	356.98
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention	500.00
Miscellaneous	340.79
Total	<u>\$12,145.40</u>

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1926	\$ 6,464.65
Total Receipts for twelve months	12,345.44
Total	<u>\$18,810.09</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$12,145.40</u>
Cash Balance, September 1, 1927	\$ 6,664.69
Invested in Liberty Bonds and Bond of the City and County of San Francisco (par value)	2,500.00
Total	<u>\$ 9,164.69</u>

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM			
Carpenters No. 2203	\$ 6.78	Tailors No. 339 .....	.24
Central Labor Union	20.00	Teamsters No. 280	1.26
Painters No. 1136	5.51	Typographical No. 439	3.60
Typographical No. 873	1.96		
BAKERSFIELD		BENICIA	
Bakers No. 146	5.82	Federal Employees No. 218	3.00
Barbers No. 317	8.40		
Butchers No. 193	6.04	BERKELEY	
Carpenters No. 743	20.16	Carpenters No. 1158	7.78
Cooks and Waiters No. 550	23.54		
Electrical Workers No. 428	3.60	BREA	
Hod Carriers No. 220	5.46	Oil Workers No. 27	12.10
Labor Council	12.00		
Lathers No. 300	1.06	BURBANK	
Laundry Workers No. 175	15.13	Carpenters No. 1848	4.27
Musicians No. 263	18.91		
Painters No. 314	9.36	CHICO	
Printing Pressmen No. 264	1.86	Barbers No. 354	3.05
Stage Employees No. 215	2.67		
Steam Engineers No. 469	3.53	COALINGA	
		Cooks and Waiters No. 586	1.00

COMPTON					
Barbers No. 906.....	3.30		Musicians No. 462.....	4.15	
			Painters No. 594.....	2.56	
CRESCENT CITY					
Carpenters No. 1963.....	1.16		HOLLISTER		
			Carpenters No. 1139.....	2.87	
EL CENTRO					
Barbers No. 733.....	7.50		HUNTINGTON BEACH		
Typographical No. 707.....	2.20		Carpenters No. 2056.....	2.86	
EUREKA					
Bakers No. 195.....	2.42		INGLEWOOD		
Barbers No. 431.....	4.00		Carpenters No. 909.....	5.03	
Carpenters No. 1040.....	6.60				
Cigar Makers No. 338.....	1.50		JAMESTOWN		
Federated Trades Council.....	9.00		Miners No. 45.....	1.30	
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	8.78		Miners No. 135.....	1.30	
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	2.27				
Machinists No. 540.....	3.00		LA JOLLA		
Musicians No. 333.....	14.36		Carpenters No. 1358.....	8.70	
Painters No. 1034.....	5.97				
Printing Pressmen No. 279.....	1.00		LONG BEACH		
Typographical No. 207.....	3.78		Bricklayers No. 13.....	12.67	
			Carpenters No. 710.....	25.24	
FRESNO			Central Labor Council.....	15.00	
Auto Mechanics No. 684.....	6.21		Electrical Workers No. 711.....	12.45	
Bakers No. 43.....	8.17		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122.....	1.21	
Bookbinders No. 37.....	1.80		Hod Carriers No. 507.....	7.06	
Building and Common Laborers			Moving Picture Operators No. 521.....	2.39	
No. 135.....	19.08		Musicians No. 353.....	26.69	
Butchers No. 126.....	9.95		Oil Workers No. 128.....	51.00	
Carpenters No. 701.....	26.71		Painters No. 256.....	8.97	
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	24.50		Plumbers No. 494.....	7.20	
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	4.00		Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	3.73	
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	5.77		Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	2.35	
Glass Workers No. 132.....	3.00		Tailors No. 255.....	4.20	
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	2.13		Typographical No. 650.....	13.08	
Iron Workers No. 155.....	1.30				
Labor Council.....	12.00		LOS ANGELES		
Lathers No. 83.....	1.20		Bakers No. 37.....	27.00	
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	28.79		Bakers No. 453.....	7.18	
Letter Carriers No. 231.....	6.03		Barbers No. 295.....	46.22	
Machinists No. 653.....	8.02		Beverage Dispensers No. 284.....	1.20	
Mailers No. 59.....	1.80		Bill Posters No. 32.....	2.50	
Millmen No. 1496.....	12.00		Boilermakers No. 92.....	11.25	
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	1.20		Bookbinders No. 63.....	12.00	
Musicians No. 210.....	19.08		Bricklayers No. 2.....	135.00	
Sign Painters No. 966.....	.95		Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28.....	3.60	
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	4.17		Cap Makers No. 26.....	10.00	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	4.69		Carpenters No. 158.....	76.12	
Stage Employees No. 158.....	2.16		Carpenters No. 426.....	59.47	
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	9.47		Studio Carpenters No. 1692.....	28.91	
Stereo and Electrotipers No. 104.....	1.32		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.....	2.91	
Teamsters No. 431.....	48.44		Central Labor Council.....	12.00	
Typographical No. 144.....	16.23		Cigarmakers No. 225.....	15.30	
			City and County Laborers No. 722.....	3.55	
FULLERTON			Cleaners and Dyers No. 176.....	21.00	
Barbers No. 766.....	4.36		Retail Clerks No. 406.....	.84	
			Common Laborers No. 696.....	2.00	
GLENDALE			Cooks No. 468.....	61.00	
Carpenters No. 563.....	13.07		Coopers No. 152.....	1.56	
Central Labor Union.....	18.00		Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	27.96	
Electrical Workers No. 69.....	2.21		Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	3.63	
Plumbers No. 761.....	15.56		Electrical Workers No. 18.....	34.80	
Typographical No. 871.....	5.90		Electrotipers No. 137.....	2.68	
			Federal Employees No. 62.....	12.00	
GRASS VALLEY			Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	1.98	
Miners No. 90.....	3.00		Floor Workers No. 2094.....	8.16	
			Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204.....	1.50	
HANFORD			Garment Cutters No. 36.....	5.74	
Carpenters No. 1043.....	4.00		Garment Workers No. 125.....	84.18	
Hod Carriers No. 546.....	3.00		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129.....	5.90	
			Glass Workers No. 636.....	11.10	

United Hatters No. 41.....	1.35	Painters No. 146.....	4.23
Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	9.04	Stage Employees No. 216.....	5.70
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391.....	9.00	Teamsters No. 137.....	7.36
Iron Workers and Pile Drivers No. 51.....	19.20	Typographical No. 223.....	2.25
Lathers No. 42.....	10.90	MENLO PARK	
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	4.82	Carpenters No. 828.....	4.11
Leather Workers No. 8.....	2.49	MERCED	
Machinists No. 311.....	46.00	Barbers No. 863.....	2.40
Mailers No. 9.....	18.00	Carpenters No. 1202.....	7.45
Meat Cutters No. 421.....	10.00	Central Labor Council.....	5.00
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	9.39	Electrical Workers No. 651.....	1.00
Millmen No. 884.....	9.00	MILL VALLEY	
Molders No. 374.....	15.00	Carpenters No. 1710.....	2.24
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37.....	84.90	MODESTO	
Moving Picture Operators No. 150.....	33.00	Central Labor Council.....	16.00
Musicians No. 47.....	108.00	Electrical Workers No. 684.....	3.43
Musicians No. 767.....	16.34	Musicians No. 652.....	9.50
Oil Workers No. 129.....	3.40	Painters No. 317.....	2.85
Auto Painters No. 792.....	4.50	P. O. Clerks No. 635.....	2.10
Sign Painters No. 831.....	19.80	MONTEREY	
Pattern Makers' Association.....	12.75	Barbers No. 896.....	4.08
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	21.50	Carpenters No. 1451.....	29.24
Plasterers No. 2.....	97.00	Painters No. 272.....	16.47
Plumbers No. 78.....	80.00	Plasterers No. 337.....	6.51
P. O. Clerks No. 64.....	86.90	Plumbers No. 62.....	6.47
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	31.20	Teamsters No. 210.....	12.12
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	27.70	MOUNTAIN VIEW	
Railroad Signalmen No. 100.....	2.70	Carpenters No. 1290.....	2.44
Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	1.80	NAPA	
Roofers No. 36.....	5.10	Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322....	4.54
Sausage Makers No. 401.....	2.60	Carpenters No. 2114.....	6.76
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	38.25	Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	14.91	Garment Workers No. 137.....	8.86
Stage Employees No. 33.....	48.00	Musicians No. 541.....	3.42
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	30.80	NATIONAL CITY	
Steam Fitters No. 95.....	4.00	Carpenters No. 2437.....	2.10
Stenographers and Typewriters No. 15251.....	5.50	NEWARK	
Stereotypers No. 58.....	9.17	Stove Mounters No. 61.....	3.15
Street and Highway Engineers No. 941.....	4.00	OAKLAND	
Switchmen No. 43.....	5.87	Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	31.50
Taxicab Drivers No. 640.....	17.43	Bakers No. 119.....	36.00
Tile Layers No. 18.....	23.31	Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	33.00
Teamsters No. 208.....	5.84	Barbers No. 134.....	48.00
Typographical No. 174.....	105.00	Boilermakers No. 39.....	17.13
Upholsterers No. 15.....	18.00	Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324.....	4.95
Upholsterers No. 16.....	9.00	Bricklayers No. 8.....	29.39
Waiters No. 17.....	71.45	Bridgemen No. 378.....	1.50
Waitresses No. 639.....	68.70	Butchers No. 120.....	17.00
MARTINEZ		Carpenters No. 36.....	70.97
Carpenters No. 2046.....	4.74	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Painters No. 741.....	1.80	Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	11.25
Typographical No. 597.....	.75	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31.....	60.00
MARYSVILLE		Electrical Workers No. 50.....	2.00
Barbers No. 720.....	4.82	Ferryboatmen.....	115.64
Butchers No. 505.....	3.23	City Firemen No. 55.....	3.30
Carpenters No. 1570.....	17.35	Stationary Engineers No. 507.....	22.75
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Gardners No. 17847.....	7.60
Retail Clerks No. 153.....	2.17	Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.....	1.44
Culinary Alliance.....	5.17	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	11.59
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	7.02		
Laundry Workers No. 247.....	5.06		
Musicians No. 158.....	6.42		

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 1	12.00
Lathers No. 88	7.20
Machinists No. 284	60.00
Mailers No. 63	1.77
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302	54.60
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	6.48
Painters No. 127	64.99
Plumbers No. 444	27.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216	12.00
Shipwrights No. 875	3.50
Stage Employees No. 107	6.84
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342	9.25
Street Carmen No. 192	120.00
Team Drivers No. 70	55.00
Teamsters No. 515	10.09
Typographical No. 36	42.51

ORCUTT

Oil Workers No. 12	9.42
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OROVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240	5.87
Railway Carmen No. 679	4.50

PACIFIC GROVE

Carpenters No. 806	23.81
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PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914	7.10
Carpenters No. 668	20.70
Painters No. 388	6.09
Typographical No. 521	3.53

PASADENA

Carpenters No. 769	31.82
Electrical Workers No. 418	7.20
Board of Labor	12.00
Lathers No. 81	5.74
Printing Pressmen No. 155	3.89
Typographical No. 583	10.80

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419	4.85
Carpenters No. 981	13.87
Central Labor Council	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 271	2.38
Hod Carriers No. 488	4.91
Typographical No. 600	2.16

PINE KNOT

Carpenters No. 1170	2.64
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RAYMOND

Quarry Workers No. 35	.48
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REDLANDS

Carpenters No. 1343	3.37
Painters No. 1335	1.75
Plumbers No. 364	7.68

REDWOOD CITY

Carpenters No. 1408	16.51
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RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508	4.05
Boilermakers No. 317	6.42
Central Labor Council	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 23	6.00
Musicians No. 424	10.80

Potters No. 89	4.65
Typographical No. 738	1.84

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171	3.59
Electrical Workers No. 440	1.00
Federal Employees No. 119	2.60
Painters No. 780	1.41
Typographical No. 254	2.65

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters No. 1147	6.11
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SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85	12.60
Barbers No. 112	13.80
Blacksmiths No. 174	6.80
Bookbinders No. 35	13.60
Building and Common Laborers No. 343	31.50
Butchers No. 498	12.18
Carpenters No. 586	68.81
Cooks and Waiters No. 561	50.28
Electrical Workers No. 36	8.36
Electrical Workers No. 340	14.70
Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 47	4.04
Federated Trades Council	12.00
Iron Workers and Riggers	4.50
Lathers No. 109	2.50
Machinists No. 33	13.94
Molders No. 199	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	2.64
Musicians No. 12	13.50
Painters No. 487	44.28
Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 447	7.95
P. O. Clerks No. 66	12.35
Printing Pressmen No. 60	7.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162	7.57
Stage Employees No. 50	4.62
Steam Engineers No. 210	10.50
Stereo and Electrotypes No. 86	1.20
Street Carmen No. 256	12.00
Tailors No. 107	4.80
Elementary School Teachers No. 44	7.72
High School Teachers No. 31	9.02
Teamsters No. 585	30.00
Typographical No. 46	32.08

SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters No. 944	27.76
Central Labor Council	12.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 673	2.33
Lathers No. 252	2.55
Laundry Workers No. 186	2.97
Painters No. 775	6.40
Stage Employees No. 577	1.80
Typographical No. 84	4.86

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848	5.95
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SAN DIEGO

Barbers No. 256	12.20
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 229	2.64
Butchers No. 229	5.23
Carpenters No. 1296	65.85
Carpenters No. 1571	9.48

Cigar Makers No. 332.....	3.84
Retail Clerks No. 769.....	4.24
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402.....	36.00
Draftsmen No. 9.....	1.32
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	11.12
Federal Employees No. 63.....	6.00
Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	12.00
Fire Fighters No. 145.....	13.12
Hod Carriers No. 89.....	12.00
Lathers No. 260.....	10.60
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	16.86
Longshoremn No. 38-9.....	5.20
Machinists No. 389.....	14.38
Molders No. 387.....	2.66
Moving Picture Operators No. 297	8.24
Musicians No. 325.....	63.94
Painters No. 333.....	37.60
Plasterers No. 346.....	20.52
Plumbers No. 230.....	19.07
P. O. Clerks No. 197.....	10.30
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	6.70
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247.....	5.52
Stage Employees No. 122.....	2.64
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82...	2.41
Tailors No. 277.....	1.76
Tile Layers No. 28.....	4.91
Typographical No. 221.....	22.50

SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	35.40
Baggage Messengers No. 10167.....	1.06
Bakers No. 24.....	72.00
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125....	34.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	6.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	44.00
Barbers No. 148.....	104.42
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	18.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....	10.50
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125.....	63.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	36.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	36.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	22.50
Butchers No. 115.....	95.50
Butchers No. 508.....	17.67
Carpenters No. 22.....	182.15
Carpenters No. 483.....	103.84
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	16.35
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	15.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	12.00
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	4.50
Cooks No. 44.....	208.83
Coopers No. 1.....	28.70
Draftsmen No. 11.....	7.80
Egg Inspectors No. 16086.....	12.15
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	34.50
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	3.06
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	26.25
Federal Employees No. 1.....	154.47
Flint Glass Workers No. 66.....	5.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	10.13
Garment Workers No. 131.....	105.00
Glove Workers No. 39.....	2.65
United Hatters No. 23.....	3.05
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	4.50
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	21.88

Janitors No. 9.....	30.00
Labor Council.....	12.00
United Laborers No. 1.....	24.00
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	36.00
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	270.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	86.52
Lithographers No. 17.....	23.05
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00
Mailers No. 18.....	9.71
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Asso- ciation.....	12.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water- tenders.....	240.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40....	63.49
Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128	9.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	82.38
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	115.60
Molders No. 164.....	97.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 162	12.00
Musicians No. 6.....	135.00
Office Employees' Association.....	9.00
Painters No. 658.....	4.02
Pattern Makers' Association.....	24.00
Pavers No. 18.....	3.43
Paving Cutters No. 69.....	1.11
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	9.00
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	39.60
Ornamental Plasterers and Model- ers No. 460.....	7.05
P. O. Clerks No. 2.....	103.00
P. O. Laborers No. 17831.....	14.31
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	79.36
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	14.40
Railway Mail Association.....	25.62
Sail Makers No. 11775.....	2.77
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	240.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	30.00
Shipjoiners No. 449.....	6.72
Shipwrights No. 759.....	12.70
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19....	7.22
Stage Employees No. 16.....	15.00
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29.....	24.00
Street Carmen No. 518.....	105.00
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	4.72
Teamsters No. 85.....	240.00
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	10.00
Trackmen No. 687.....	8.89
Typographical No. 21.....	121.42
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134..	27.00
Waiters No. 30.....	251.12
Waitresses No. 48.....	130.01
Watchman No. 15689.....	3.60
Water Workers No. 401.....	5.46
Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1	2.61

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252.....	12.95
Builders, Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	1.02
Butchers No. 506.....	21.57
Carpenters No. 316.....	34.78
Cement Workers No. 270.....	19.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	12.23
Stationary Engineers No. 171.....	6.50
Firefighters No. 230.....	3.03
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	6.60
Lathers No. 144.....	2.21
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	16.86
Machinists No. 504.....	3.95

Material Handlers No. 115.....	2.91
Millmen No. 262.....	13.33
Moving Picture Operators No. 431.....	1.40
Musicians No. 153.....	33.35
Painters No. 507.....	22.26
Plumbers No. 393.....	5.75
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	2.68
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	4.84
Stage Employees No. 134.....	2.40
Tailors No. 108.....	1.80
Material Teamsters No. 279.....	22.59
Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers.....	20.00
Typographical No. 231.....	10.57

SAN LEANDRO

Musicians No. 510.....	12.00
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767.....	3.03
Carpenters No. 1632.....	3.40
Typographical No. 576.....	1.39

SAN MATEO

Butchers No. 516.....	6.69
Carpenters No. 162.....	17.88
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	8.46
Lathers No. 278.....	6.30
Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	2.78
Stage Employees No. 409.....	2.64
Material Teamsters No. 160.....	2.33
Typographical No. 624.....	4.34

SAN PEDRO

Barbers No. 881.....	10.00
Boilermakers No. 285.....	3.69
Carpenters No. 1140.....	21.60
Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Cigar Makers No. 291.....	1.40
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	19.69
Painters No. 949.....	11.41
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	13.72
Plumbers No. 616.....	2.34
Steam Engineers No. 235.....	9.48
Typographical No. 862.....	3.28

SAN RAFAEL

Carpenters No. 35.....	7.20
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	.72
Painters No. 83.....	5.17

SANTA ANA

Carpenters No. 688.....	2.03
Musicians No. 687.....	28.12
Stage Employees No. 504.....	4.81
Typographical No. 579.....	4.44

SANTA BARBARA

Bricklayers No. 5.....	7.87
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	26.82
Carpenters No. 1062.....	64.85
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Composition and Tile Roofers No. 56.....	1.51
Culinary Workers No. 498.....	14.53
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	9.00
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	8.79
Lathers No. 379.....	4.93
Machinists No. 338.....	9.77
Musicians No. 308.....	13.60
Painters No. 715.....	20.02

Plasterers No. 341.....	18.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114.....	8.30
P. O. Clerks No. 264.....	3.12
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 751.....	3.52
Stage Employees No. 442.....	3.24
Typographical No. 394.....	5.10

SANTA CRUZ

Musicians No. 346.....	9.11
Painters No. 1254.....	1.59
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	3.90
Typographical No. 589.....	4.16

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477.....	1.37
Musicians No. 642.....	12.47

SANTA MONICA

Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	5.07
Painters No. 821.....	12.30
Typographical No. 875.....	8.50

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159.....	3.75
Butchers No. 364.....	5.75
Carpenters No. 751.....	16.62
Central Labor Council.....	12.01
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	4.02
Lathers No. 243.....	.79
Musicians No. 292.....	13.59
Painters No. 364.....	3.56
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	.80
Teamsters No. 417.....	2.78
Typographical No. 577.....	5.44

SELMA

Hod Carriers No. 381.....	1.44
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5.....	36.00
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STOCKTON

Bakers No. 120.....	10.20
Barbers No. 312.....	13.24
Carpenters No. 266.....	37.98
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 572.....	23.60
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	11.64
Hod Carriers No. 73.....	4.80
Machinists No. 364.....	1.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 428.....	1.44
Musicians No. 189.....	17.91
Painters No. 1115.....	12.87
Plasterers No. 222.....	9.22
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.20
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	2.33
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	1.26
Stage Employees No. 90.....	1.20
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 145.....	.49
Street Carmen No. 276.....	2.25
Teamsters No. 22.....	6.45
Typographical No. 56.....	4.80

TAFT

Barbers No. 869.....	3.45
Carpenters No. 1774.....	12.22
Central Labor Council.....	16.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 771.....	9.60
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	2.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

37

Laundry Workers No. 124.....	4.20
Machinists No. 1428.....	6.80
Moving Picture Operators No. 518.....	1.32
Painters No. 702.....	1.95

TULARE

Carpenters No. 1578.....	3.11
Painters No. 1130.....	1.00

VALLEJO

Barbers No. 335.....	6.73
Boilermakers No. 148.....	3.63
Carpenters No. 180.....	12.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	7.01
Federal Employees No. 76.....	9.12
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	8.25
Machinists No. 252.....	24.00
Musicians No. 367.....	7.25
Painters No. 376.....	1.02
Plumbers No. 343.....	1.36
P. O. Clerks No. 45.....	3.60
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	4.97
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731.....	2.78
Teamsters No. 490.....	7.99
Typographical No. 389.....	3.38

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....	4.00
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VENTURA

Barbers No. 850.....	4.32
Carpenters No. 2463.....	8.67
Central Labor Union.....	10.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 708.....	19.55
Oil Workers No. 120.....	19.78
Painters No. 955.....	8.93
Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 484.....	3.93

VISALIA

Barbers No. 856.....	3.25
Bricklayers, Masons and Plaster- ers No. 21.....	1.55

Carpenters No. 1484.....	5.60
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 17433.....	5.21
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	.99
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	5.73
Musicians No. 805.....	6.47
Stage Employees No. 605.....	1.68
Typographical No. 519.....	3.04

WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749.....	3.06
Carpenters No. 771.....	17.82
Stage Employees No. 611.....	3.31
Typographical No. 543.....	2.25

WOODLAND

Carpenters No. 1381.....	7.66
Typographical No. 830.....	2.02

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	\$ 63.75
Interest on Bond of the City and County of San Francisco.....	50.00
Interest on deposit in Liberty Bank.....	45.48
Interest on deposit in United Bank & Trust Co.....	63.60
Refund from State Insurance Fund.....	1.30
Pro rata for Maintenance of Legis- lative Headquarters: Order of Railway Conductors, Brother- hood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Broth- erhood of Locomotive Engi- neers, \$37.92 each, total.....	151.68
San Francisco Labor Council pro rata for maintenance of Legis- lative Headquarters.....	151.70
State Building Trades Council pro rata for maintenance of Legis- lative Headquarters.....	151.70
Total	\$679.22

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

Oakland Convention

David L. Beatty, Assistant Secre- tary.....	\$ 50.00
E. E. Stock, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	25.00
Ben F. Bowbeer, Sergeant-at- Arms.....	25.00
Helen Quinn, Expense attending Convention.....	25.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Telegrams, Expressage and Incidental Convention Expenses.....	54.50
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1200 Copies Proceedings, Daily Proceedings, etc.....	956.50
Total	\$1136.00

Executive Council

John F. Dalton.....	\$112.00
Al C. Beck.....	45.00
R. W. Robinson.....	90.00

G. B. Sullivan.....	61.50
C. E. Dowd.....	38.00
Don T. Stewart.....	15.50
Ros. Mannina.....	10.90
Donald Witt.....	5.00
Elma F. Smith.....	22.00
Charles Child.....	5.00
James E. Hopkins.....	5.00
C. E. Rynearson.....	19.00
Total	\$428.90

Office Expense

Pac. Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	\$124.22
Postal Telegraph Co.....	42.88
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	10.16
Star Towel Supply Co.....	11.00
Miscellaneous office supplies.....	91.88
Total	\$280.14

Postage and Mailing

Postage Stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$388.24
Jas. H. Barry Co., rev. mailing list	26.00
Addressograph Co., rev. mailing list	2.03
Total	<u>\$416.27</u>

Printing

Donaldson Printing Company, letterheads, circular letters, By-laws, affiliation blanks, check books, bill heads, envelopes, record cards, Convention Calls and Credentials.....	\$489.94
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing roll calls, ballots, Minutes Executive Council, Circular Letters	176.00
W. N. Brunt Co., receipt books.....	27.00
Totals	<u>\$692.94</u>

Rent

Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices, October 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927	\$698.50
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Salaries

Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg	\$4200.00
Helen Quinn, stenographer.....	1316.00
Merlyn Perkins, stenographic services	280.00
Anne Wilson, stenographer.....	396.65
Totals	<u>\$6192.65</u>

Legislative Expenses

Southern Pacific Co., scrip book....	\$ 90.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Expense* incurred as Legislative Agent....	405.25
Rent of headquarters.....	140.00
Audrey Brown, stenographic services	425.00

*See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro rata refund of expense incurred in maintaining Legislative Headquarters.

H. P. Melnikow, expense trips to Sacramento	19.28
Office supplies.....	1.70
Rental of typewriter.....	21.00
Total	<u>\$1102.23</u>

Furniture and Fixtures

Rucker-Fuller Desk Co., four book cases	\$ 75.00
Carpenters' Co-operative Ass'n, alteration work.....	60.00
Addressograph Co., addressograph and plates.....	183.86
Addressograph Co., lister and envelope ejector.....	38.12
Total	<u>\$356.98</u>

Miscellaneous Expense

National Surety Co., premium on Secretary-Treasurer's Bond.....	\$ 10.00
State Compensation Insurance Fund, insurance premium.....	16.30
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance.....	1.90
Subscription to daily papers and periodicals	55.44
Paul Scharrenberg, trip to Riverside	35.80
Humboldt Bank, rent of safe deposit box.....	5.00
Commonwealth Club, dues for Secretary	12.00
Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, per capita tax and supplies.....	13.00
City and County taxes.....	5.86
American Association for Labor Legislation, dues.....	5.00
Mechanics Institute Library, membership dues.....	6.00
Workers' Education Bureau, membership dues.....	10.00
Mimeographing, repairing of typewriter, etc.....	64.49
Total	<u>\$340.79</u>

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 13, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Dalton to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1927, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 1, 1927, was \$6644.69.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco the sum of \$3739.05, from which should be deducted \$37.00 in checks issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$1638.34, with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco (Bank of Italy) the sum of \$1171.62, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.00.

The Federation owns \$1500.00 in registered Liberty Bonds, as follows: \$500.00 in a bond of the third series and \$1000.00 in a bond of the fourth series. Also one \$1000.00 5 per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, payable in 1956.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES CHILD,
DON M. WITT,
JAMES G. DEWEY.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 19, 1927—Morning Session

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in the Municipal Auditorium in the City of San Bernardino by Edward J. Sadring, President of the San Bernardino Central Labor Council.

After a brief address of welcome he introduced Rev. Walter C. Loomis, who delivered the invocation, at the conclusion of which delegates, officers and visitors remained standing while they sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and saluted the Flag.

Chairman Sadring next introduced Mayor I. N. Gilbert, who delivered a wholehearted address of welcome, during the course of which he proved beyond all doubt that when it comes to boosting San Bernardino he is at the head of the class of this city of boosters.

Chairman Sadring then presented, in the order named, the following well-known citizens, who also extended hearty greetings and welcome to the delegates, officers and visitors:

J. L. Mack, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

C. S. Craine, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

Royal Mack, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

At 11:35 o'clock a. m. Chairman Sadring presented President John F. Dalton of the California State Federation of Labor with a gavel and then relinquished the chair. In accepting the gavel, President Dalton thanked Chairman Sadring and each member of the local Committee of Arrangements, and likewise voiced the appreciation of the Federation for the invocation delivered by Rev. Dr. Loomis and for the addresses of welcome by each of the preceding speakers.

President Dalton then declared the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor open for business. He called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and Miss Tumber of the committee read the report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each in accordance with Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution:

ANAHEIM—

Central Labor Union:
William H. Aupperle, 1.
Robert M. Conkey, 1.
Typographical No. 873: (16)
Hoyt I. Compton, 8.
Robert M. Conkey, 8.

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
Sam D. Moss, 70.
Carpenters No. 743:
Fred E. Cremer, 186.
Central Labor Council:
Sam D. Moss, 1.

BREA—

Oil Workers No. 27:
John W. Finley, 101.

EL CENTRO—

Barbers No. 733:
C. W. Snyder, 63.

FRESNO—

Culinary Workers No. 62:
J. J. Alldridge, 180.
Labor Council:
Walter C. Brooks, 1.
C. E. Dowd, 1.

Laundry Workers No. 86:
Walter C. Brooks, 220.
Machinists No. 653:
C. E. Dowd, 90.
Stage Employees No. 158:
Walter Ferguson, 18.
Typographical No. 144:
H. T. Gravitt, 135.

FULLERTON—

Barbers No. 766: (32)
John Whitchee, 16.
R. T. Scott, 16.

GLENDALE—

Carpenters No. 563:
Frank Darby, 109.
Central Labor Union:
Frank Darby, 1.
Typographical No. 871:
Carl G. Hammer, 48.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers No. 622:
H. O. Billings, 105.
Bricklayers No. 13:
Carl Crain, 122.
Carpenters No. 710: (231)
G. C. Benton, 77.
A. C. Leonard, 77.
R. W. Robinson, 77.

Hod Carriers No. 507:
Geo. Baker, 47.
Labor Council:
R. W. Robinson, 1.
Harvey C. Fremming, 1.
Moving Picture Operators No. 521:
Archie C. Frist, 22.
Oil Workers No. 128: (425)
L. E. Mathews, 142.
J. C. Coulter, 142.
Harvey C. Fremming, 141.
Painters No. 256: (75)
E. C. Elswood, 38.
H. J. Bartlett, 37.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers No. 37:
J. J. Doherty, 188.
Bakers No. 453: (66)
William Gewirtz, 33.
C. D. Shields, 33.
Barbers No. 295: (385)
G. E. Rainey, 193.
J. F. Behan, 192.
Beverage Dispensers No. 284:
A. B. Hassel, 10.
Bill Posters No. 32:
C. J. Hyans, 21.
Bookbinders No. 63:
Wm. E. Steineck, 100.
Carpenters No. 158:
A. R. Gifford, 806.
Carpenters No. 426: (627)
Charles M. Stamm, 314.
James A. Gray, 313.
Carpenters No. 884: (75)
K. W. Kelso, 38.
W. A. Anderson, 37.
Carpenters No. 1976:
Julius Reese, 25.
Central Labor Council:
Anne Peterson, 1.
G. A. Wright, 1.
Cigar Makers No. 225: (63)
Louis Feinstein, 32.
Sam Globerman, 31.
Cooks No. 468: (475)
Eugene Gehring, 159.
H. D. McDowell, 158.
R. Wartenberg, 158.
Egg Inspectors No. 14934:
A. W. Silvers, 30.
Electrical Workers No. 18: (290)
Charles M. Feider, 145.
Frank J. Belzner, 145.
Federal Employees No. 62: (100)
Harry B. George, 50.
Thomas L. Cavett, 50.
Stationary Firemen No. 290:
I. F. Landenberger, 16.
Floor Workers No. 2094: (203)
John Valentine, 102.
A. L. Reeder, 101.
Garment Workers No. 125: (701)
Daisy A. Houck, 234.
Anne Peterson, 234.
Adele V. Sterling, 233.
Machinists No. 311: (425)
K. F. Schweizer, 142.
Wm. Emerson, 142.
E. Powelson, 141.
Molders No. 374:
Frank Belcher, 100.
Moving Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37:
S. B. Newman, 566.
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150:
M. J. Sands, 220.
Musicians No. 47:
J. W. Gillette, 900.
Pattern Makers Association:
J. W. Buzzell, 85.
Plasterers No. 2:
Walter Redmond, 600.
Plumbers No. 78: (621)
J. B. McCarty, 311.
R. P. Humphrey, 310.
Post Office Clerks No. 64: (672)
Torothy Barr, 336.
Tony Kucera, 336.
Printing Pressmen No. 78:
Edward O'Toole, 210.
Railway Carmen No. 1368: (20)
John Robertson, 10.
C. J. Fealey, 10.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
John McCarthy, 319.

Stage Employees No. 33: (400)
George J. Flaherty, 134.
Edward H. Neff, 133.
John J. Riley, 133.
Steam Fitters No. 95: (33)
Collins Hardin, 17.
Joseph H. Lane, 16.
Stenographers No. 15251:
Dora Rosenblatt, 44.
Street and Highway Engineers No. 941:
L. A. Parker, 33.
Stereotypers No. 58:
Walter C. Parker, 101.
Taxi Drivers No. 640:
Steve Catovas, 126.
Typographical No. 174: (700)
Edwin W. Comstock, 175.
Harvey E. Garman, 175.
Francis Drake, 175.
John F. Dalton, 175.
Upholsterers No. 15:
H. Marshall, 100.
Waiters No. 17: (595)
Al Robson, 100.
J. P. Reynolds, 99.
Bert Fleming, 99.
Frank Johnston, 99.
H. J. McGovern, 99.
Shell Harding, 99.
Waitresses No. 639: (527)
Bee Tumber, 106.
Edna H. Prescott, 106.
Ida L. Walker, 105.
Lillian Margoowitz, 105.
Catherine Lampe, 105.

MARYSVILLE—

Barbers No. 720:
C. E. Rynearson, 40.
Carpenters No. 1570: (134)
F. M. Whitaker, 67.
Wm. Smith, 67.

NAPA—

Carpenters No. 2114:
U. S. Gracy, 56.
Central Labor Council:
Elma F. Smith, 1.
Garment Workers No. 137:
Elma F. Smith, 80.

OAKLAND—

Auto Mechanics No. 1546:
Al Strasser, 263.
Bakers No. 119: (200)
Chas. Bleckman, 100.
Chas. H. Bullock, 100.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (242)
Frank Nelk, 81.
Paul Fuhrer, 81.
Walter Wood, 80.
Barbers No. 134: (400)
Frank B. Perry, 200.
Frank De Blois, 200.
Boilermakers No. 39:
Harry J. Norton, 93.
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324:
Michel Neilson, 55.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 378:
J. T. Fahey, 13.
Central Labor Council:
William P. Fee, 1.
Don M. Witt, 1.
Ferryboatmen's Union: (964)
Henry Behrend, 482.
Francis Dunn, 482.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (370)
William P. Fee, 185.
William E. Franklin, 185.
Moving Picture Operators No. 169:
Al Daul, 68.
Stage Employees No. 107: (57)
Frank C. Casey, 29.
L. R. Hallahan, 28.
Street Carmen No. 192: (1000)
C. G. Carlson, 500.
J. C. Mills, 500.
Teamsters No. 70: (550)
Don M. Witt, 275.
Chas. Real, 275.
Typographical No. 36: (354)
J. F. Patterson, 177.
H. L. Pickens, 177.

PASADENA—

Typographical No. 583:
James M. Oden, 90.

REDLANDS—

Carpenters No. 1343:
E. R. Land, 28.
Plumbers No. 364: (44)
Wm. Paradice, 22.
A. C. Muns, 22.

RICHMOND—

Central Labor Council:
Viola Cox, 1.
Laundry Workers No. 23:
Viola Cox, 50.

RIVERSIDE—

Barbers No. 171.
Charles O. Myers, 32.
Painters No. 780: (12)
H. J. Gerhardt, 6.
E. M. Lowell, 6.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112:
A. C. Davis, 115.
Carpenters No. 586:
C. W. Barber, 573.
Federated Trades Council:
D. D. Sullivan, 1.
George W. Stokel, 1.
Machinists No. 33.
J. T. Thorpe, 116.
Moving Picture Operators No. 252:
James J. Bray, 22.
Printing Pressmen No. 60:
D. D. Sullivan, 65.
Teamsters No. 585:
George W. Stokel, 250.
Typographical No. 46:
J. F. Weber, 218.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Barbers No. 253: (70)
Frank Mileham, 35.
Otto Perdw, 35.
Carpenters No. 944: (215)
Phil Hogan, 72.
T. R. Carlisle, 72.
J. E. Hood, 71.
Central Labor Council:
Edward J. Sadring, 1.
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 673: (80)
H. S. Kingman, 40.
Jean Kingman, 40.
Electrical Workers No. 477:
Joseph Riker, 41.
Painters No. 775:
Frank Medaris, 50.
Orange Belt Pressmen No. 138: (8)
B. F. Lubbering, 4.
W. A. Leffen, 4.
Stage Employees No. 577 (14)
George Ralston, 7.
Harry E. Reynolds, 7.
Typographical No. 84: (18)
Terrell A. Reardon, 9.
Arthur W. Robinson, 9.

SAN DIEGO—

Carpenters No. 1296:
William Cottrell, 468.
Cooks, Waiters & Helpers No. 402: (240)
Edward Drake, 120.
Anna O'Brien, 120.
Federated Trades Council:
Edw. H. Dowell, 1.
Letter Carriers No. 70:
Stanley M. Gue, 136.
Moving Picture Operators No. 297:
Edw. H. Dowell, 52.
Musicians No. 325:
Robert Jackson, 430.
Post Office Clerks No. 197:
J. J. Donnelly, 86.
Stage Employees No. 122:
Thomas B. Wylie, 22.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen:
Peter E. Olsen, 1500.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305: (382)
K. B. Flagg, 191.
F. J. Dumond, 191.

Bakers No. 24: (600)
Paul Guderley, 300.
Gus Becker, 300.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (400)
Clarence J. Walsh, 200.
George G. Kidwell, 200.
Barbers No. 148: (870)
Stanley Roman, 145.
D. F. Tattenham, 145.
Geo. W. Price, 145.
Al Howe, 145.
Harry Cullen, 145.
Roe H. Baker, 145.
Beer Drivers No. 227:
John S. Horn, 150.
Bookbinders No. 31-125:
Fred Dettmering, 412.
Bottlers No. 293: (300)
Albert J. Rogers, 150.
Calvin L. Pulliam, 150.
Bill Posters No. 44: (75)
Anthony L. Noriega, 38.
B. A. Brundage, 37.
Carpenters No. 483:
H. A. Stone, 840.
Cigar Makers No. 228:
E. J. Stack, 100.
Cooks No. 44: (1605)
J. A. St. Peter, 535.
J. G. McDonald, 535.
Max Benkert, 535.
Electrical Workers No. 6:
Wm. L. Rhys, 333.
Federal Employees No. 1:
F. A. Harrington, 850.
Garment Workers No. 131: (700)
Anna M. Culberson, 234.
Mae E. Himmel, 233.
Lillie Torrence, 233.
Grocery Clerks No. 648:
W. G. Desepete, 100.
Labor Council:
William Conboy, 1.
Laundry Drivers No. 256:
Walter J. Lebrecht, 300.
Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)
Chas. Child, 300.
M. A. Peterson, 300.
Jno. G. Keefe, 300.
Chas. Hawley, 300.
Anna J. Brown, 300.
Chas. Keegan, 300.
Letter Carriers No. 214:
John C. Daly, 721.
Machinists No. 68:
Anthony Brenner, 1000.
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of
the Pacific:
Patrick Flynn, 1750.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:
Horace F. Strother, 423.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (687)
J. J. Rusk, 172.
Frank J. McGovern, 172.
C. C. Daly, 172.
W. J. Casey, 171.
Molders No. 164: (650)
Frank Brown, 325.
John G. Jenkins, 325.
Moving Picture Operators No. 182: (100)
Jas. M. Triplett, 50.
A. L. Bennett, 50.
Musicians No. 6: (1500)
A. J. Haywood, 500.
James G. Dewey, 500.
Frank Borgel, 500.
Piledrivers No. 34: (330)
V. D. Lans, 165.
Don Cameron, 165.
Post Office Clerks No. 2: (796)
David B. Ferner, 398.
John J. Murphy, 398.
Printing Pressmen No. 24: (661)
Art. Maehl, 331.
Cal. J. Doggett, 330.
Web Pressmen No. 4: (120)
C. E. Bowen, 60.
Daniel D. Murphy, 60.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (2000)
Andrew Furuseth, 667.
George Larsen, 667.
Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
Stage Employees No. 16:
F. B. Williams, 125.
Street Carmen No. 518:
John B. Mooney, 867.

Teamsters No. 85: (2000)
 Thomas Patton, 334.
 Edw. McLaughlin, 334.
 Wm. McDonald, 333.
 James E. Hopkins, 333.
 Miles D'Arcy, 333.
 Joseph M. Casey, 333.
 Typographical No. 21: (1012)
 D. K. Stauffer, 203.
 M. J. McDonnell, 203.
 C. M. Baker, 202.
 W. Lyle Slocum, 202.
 H. J. Benz, 202.
 Varnishers & Polishers No. 134: (150)
 J. Tuite, 75.
 Gus Uhl, 75.
 Waiters No. 30: (2093)
 L. A. Francoeur, 1047.
 J. Weinberger, 1046.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
 Ros. Mannina, 108.
 Butchers No. 506:
 T. J. Maxley, 145.
 Carpenters No. 316:
 Wallace Watson, 359.
 Central Labor Council:
 T. J. Maxley, 1.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 Walter G. Mathewson, 42.

SAN MATEO—

Butchers No. 516:
 J. Donnelly, 56.
 Carpenters No. 162: (149)
 J. Jordan, 75.
 John Shand, 74.

SAN PEDRO—

Carpenters No. 1140:
 Malcolm Mercer, 180.
 Central Labor Council:
 Harry Ohlsen, 1.
 Painters No. 949: (44)
 W. E. Bonsell, 22.
 James B. Fraser, 22.

SANTA ANA—

Stage Employees No. 504: (28)
 R. I. Martin, 14.
 A. P. Narath, 14.
 Musicians No. 687: (234)
 F. I. Doyle, 78.
 C. O. Cartwright, 78.
 D. E. Barr, 78.

SANTA BARBARA—

Carpenters No. 1062:
 G. B. Sullivan, 531.
 Central Labor Council:
 Frank Waller, 1.
 C. C. Hopkins, 1.
 Painters No. 715:
 Frank Waller, 162.
 Typographical No. 394:
 C. C. Hopkins, 29.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council:
 Charles Crook, 1.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 423:
 J. W. Southwick, 12.
 Stage Employees No. 90:
 R. L. Vogelsange, 17.
 Stereotypers No. 145:
 Charles Crook, 6.

TAFT—

Barbers No. 869:
 T. L. Sherman, 29.

VALLEJO—

Teamsters No. 490:
 J. B. Dale, 67.

VAN NUYS—

Barbers No. 837:
 Frank Legate, 55.

VENTURA—

Central Labor Council:
 Maurice Daly, 1.
 Oil Workers No. 120:
 Maurice Daly, 139.

WATSONVILLE—

Barbers No. 749:
 G. H. Hedrick, 23.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. BROOKS,
 Labor Council, Fresno.

BEE TUMBER,
 Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

GU'S BECKER,
 Bakers No. 24, San Francisco.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee. Receiving a second, the report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

In reply to an inquiry, the Chair stated that in the event of a delegate being absent, the remaining delegates from the union would cast the entire vote of the union.

The Chair announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary—Francis Drake, Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel F. Tattenham, San Francisco Barbers No. 148.

Delegate Tattenham stated that other duties would prevent him from accepting the appointment, whereupon the Chair announced that the position would be filled at the following session.

On motion, duly seconded, the appointment of Francis Drake as Assistant Secretary was confirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President John F. Dalton announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; J. Jordan, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Geo. Ralston, Stage Employees No. 577, San Bernardino; Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles.

Rules and Order of Business—D. F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; John W. Finley, Oil Workers No. 27, Brea; Edward Sadring, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Anthony L. Noriega, Bill Posters No. 44, San Francisco; J. J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles.

Reports of Officers—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; D. K. Stauffer, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; James A. Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

Resolutions—J. T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Barbers No. 720, Marysville; Wm. L. Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6 San Francisco; Frank Darby, Central Labor Union, Glendale.

Legislation—C. E. Dowd, Labor Council, Fresno; Chas. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Walter Redmond, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; William Conboy, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Grievances—James G. Dewey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Ros. Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco; Maurice Daly, Central Labor Council, Ventura; Anthony Brenner, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Robert M. Conkey, Central Labor Union, Anaheim.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Francis Dunn, Ferryboatmen's Union, Oakland; Lillie Torrence, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; L. A. Francoeur, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Michel Neilson, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland.

Thanks—George W. Stokel, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Sam D. Moss, Central Labor Council, Bakersfield; John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; J. F. Weber, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; Wm. P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland.

On motion, the various committee appointments were confirmed by the convention.

The Secretary announced that all proposed resolutions must be presented in duplicate.

Convention badges and tickets for various entertainments were then distributed to all delegates responding to roll call.

Delegate J. Weinberger of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco offered a motion that the headquarters of the convention be moved from the California Hotel to the Stewart Hotel. The motion received a second, whereupon the motion was stated by the Chair.

In discussing his motion, Delegate Weinberger said that the call for the convention announced that the Stewart Hotel would be the convention headquarters. On arriving in San Bernardino it was found that a change had been made. He said the dining-room and kitchen of the California Hotel were nonunion.

The Secretary stated that the local Committee on Arrangements for all conventions of the State Federation of Labor always selected the headquarters hotel. The committee had done so in this instance, first selecting the Stewart and afterward changing to the California; that the cafeteria in the Stewart Hotel was not on the fair list issued by the culinary workers, while the California Hotel building was constructed under 100 per cent union conditions. However, the Secretary said the matter was one for the convention and not for the officers of the Federation to settle, as the officers had established headquarters in the hotel selected by the local committee.

Delegate Edward J. Sadring of the San Bernardino Central Labor Council gave the reasons for the change having been made by the local committee.

Delegate Bee Tumber of Waitresses' Union No. 693 of Los Angeles spoke in support of the motion, saying her plea was for all unions as well as for the Culinary Workers.

Delegate James A. Gray of Carpenters' Union No. 426 of Los Angeles spoke against the adoption of the motion.

Delegate C. E. Rynearson of Barbers' Union No. 720 of Marysville said the barber shop in the California Hotel building was nonunion.

Delegate H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco said it is time some recognition be given to owners of buildings that are constructed under 100 per cent union conditions.

Delegate Charles M. Feider of Electrical Workers' Union No. 18 of Los Angeles offered as an amendment "that the whole matter be referred to the local convention committee for final settlement." Amendment received a second.

Vote on the amendment was called for.

Chair asked if sufficient number of delegates had called for the previous question. On a show of hands, forty-five delegates demanded that the previous question be now put, whereupon a vote was had.

The amendment was adopted.

Various announcements were made by chairmen of committees, and by members of local committees as to sight-seeing trips and other forms of entertainment.

On motion, the first day's session adjourned at 12:55 o'clock p. m. until 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 20—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by President John F. Dalton.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg read a telegram from Matthew Woll, President, Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., extending greetings and best wishes of the company to the officers and delegates in convention assembled. Also a telegram from the Convention Bureau of Santa Cruz, inviting the 1928 convention to meet in that city.

The following telegram was received with applause:

"San Francisco, September 19, 1927.

"Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, San Bernardino, California:

"The San Francisco Labor Council extends fraternal greetings and expresses the hope that your deliberations will be productive of a policy to organize the unorganized workers in this state under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Kindest regards to all delegates.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

Delegate Anthony L. Noriega of Bill Posters No. 44 of San Francisco, member of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rules of Order

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 n., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.
2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.
3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.
4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.
5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the chair, be seated while the question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.
6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the convention.
7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.
8. When a question is before the house, the only motion in order shall be as follows: (a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.
9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the sergeant-at-arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 5 p. m., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The 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 Roberts' Rules of Order.

Order of Business

1. Call of order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call (by card system).
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Deciding the place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. TATTENHAM,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,
J. J. DOHERTY,
ED. SADRING.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The chair called attention to the fact that hereafter during this convention the morning sessions will be called to order at 9:30 o'clock, and that all resolutions, except by unanimous consent, must be presented to the Secretary by 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Delegate H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union 483, San Francisco, and Delegate J. F. Patterson of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, each asked if the chair ruled that Tuesday is the second legislative day. The chair replied in the affirmative.

Walter G. Mathewson, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, Department of Industrial Relations, addressed the convention relative to the past year's work of that department of the State Government.

Walter Thomas Mills, representing the American Association of Old-Age Security, spoke on the subject of state pensions for the aged.

The chair thanked Messrs. Mathewson and Mills for their remarks.

Delegate J. Weinberger of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco, inquired if the local convention committee, to which a matter of the convention headquarters had been referred yesterday, was ready to report. The chair called for the report. No members of the committee being present, Delegate Weinberger asked if the committee would report. The chair informed the delegate that there was no reason to believe the committee would not do its duty.

Delegate Anthony L. Noriega of Bill Posters No. 38, San Francisco, thanked the California State Federation of Labor and Secretary Scharrenberg for the assistance rendered the Motion Picture Operators and other workers connected with the theaters of the state, and asked that this expression of appreciation be made a part of the minutes of this convention.

Delegate J. W. Buzzell of the Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, announced that a meeting of Los Angeles delegates will be held at the Stewart Hotel this evening, and invited all delegates from that city to be present.

Chairman W. G. Desepte of the Label Investigating Committee requested a number of delegates, whose names were read, to meet the committee immediately upon adjournment of the morning session.

Delegate Frank Brown of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco, addressed the convention relative to the fight being made against that organization by union-haters in San Francisco, and stated that the Molders will carry on until victory comes.

Delegate C. M. Baker of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, expressed the thought that delegates in addressing the convention would be better heard were they to come forward and face the audience.

Delegate D. F. Tattenham of Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco, thanked the Federation, Secretary Scharrenberg and Governor C. C. Young for the enactment of sanitary legislation pertaining to barber shops, and called attention to the fact that a similar bill enacted two years ago was vetoed by the then Governor.

Delegate V. D. Lans of Piledrivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco, voiced appreciation for the action of the recent Legislature, of State Senators Murphy and Maloney of San Francisco and to Secretary Scharrenberg for legislation increasing the pay of members of that organization on state work, and also thanked Governor Young for having signed the bill.

Chairmen of various committees made announcements as to committee meetings during the noon recess.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to committees as here shown:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, The United States has adopted as a policy that those who labor for the National Government shall do so on the eight-hour day, forty-eight hours per week; and,

Whereas, The American people through national and state laws have given effect to this policy and have found it so successful that President Harding felt it to be his duty to intervene and induce the steel trust to abolish the twelve-hour day, Sunday and Monday alike, or eighty-four hours per week; and,

Whereas, The World War, with its special need for labor, did not depart from this principle, but, in fact, made it more mandatory, because it was found to be a blessing not only to man, but also to industry; and,

Whereas, The legislative and executive branches of our Government co-operated in the Seamen's Act to make such changes in the laws that the sailors while at sea should be divided into at **least** two watches; that is, that by agreement the sailors also might have the benefit of the shorter working day; and,

Whereas, A large part of our merchant marine has gone on three-watches—the eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, The Shipping Board, when it is compelled by the Supreme Court of the United States to comply with the safety law that provides an equal number of men on deck during night and day, does so by giving orders for a twelve-hour day, Sunday and Monday alike, thus re-establishing the eighty-four hour week; and,

Whereas, We can only understand this to indicate a determination to go back to the twelve-hour day generally on shore as well as on the sea; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Bernardino, hereby appeals to President Coolidge to issue an executive order providing that the sailors working for the United States on merchant vessels and on transports shall, under normal conditions, be placed on three equal watches—the eight-hour day, to the end that sailors so far as possible may be treated as well as others, who work for the United States, and that the fear of the return of the twelve-hour day on land may be relieved; further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent as soon as may be to the President of the United States.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, city of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Mutual Creamery Company, a chain store system selling groceries and other food products, with headquarters in Oakland, has been operating stores throughout the East Bay District for a number of years; and,

Whereas, Some months ago this concern began to open stores in San Francisco under the name of Mutual Stores Company and has open at the present time some thirty odd stores; and,

Whereas, Their system of operating these stores is a detriment to the community, their competitors and Grocery Clerks' Union, Local No. 648, R. C. I. P. A., of San Francisco; and,

Whereas, Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, has endeavored to have the Mutual Stores Company, co-operate with it on the question of wages, hours and holidays, but without success; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council also tried to induce this concern to listen to the request of Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, and after their refusal placed the Mutual Stores Company on their "We Don't Patronize" list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its session in San Bernardino also place the Mutual Stores Company (dealers in groceries and other food products) on its official "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Wm. P. Fee and Don Witt of Central Labor Council, city of Oakland.

Whereas, The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, an organization duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has created, and is endeavoring to maintain, its union label which is known and designated as the Custom Tailors' Union Label, and as such, is officially recognized by the said Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, For the past few years it has appeared that the demand for the union label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has been falling off, with the result that many loyal and true members of the various local Tailors' Unions of the State of California, have not been able to secure a sufficient amount of work to maintain the human standards of living; and,

Whereas, The conditions herein referred to regarding the lax demand for the Custom Tailors' Union Label has resulted in the dwindling of the membership of the Tailors' Unions in this state, which condition, if allowed to continue, will eventually mean the elimination of a group of competent mechanics who have always been loyal and true to the principles of the Organized Labor Movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct its secretary to transmit, at his earliest convenience, a circular letter to all of the affiliates of this Federation, requesting that they do all in their power to bring about a greater demand for the Custom Tailors' Union Label; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate who will represent the California State Federation of Labor in the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce a similar resolution in said convention, and to do all in his power to secure the co-operation of the various units of the Federation in bringing about a greater demand for the union label herein mentioned.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Don Witt and Wm. P. Fee of Central Labor Council, City of Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at its Twenty-seventh Annual Convention held in Oakland, did, upon recommendation of the Executive Council of said Federation, merge District No. 6 (Alameda County) and District No. 7 (Contra Costa County) into one district; and,

Whereas, During the past year it has been proved that the merged district is too large for one vice-president to attend to, with the result that it has been a physical impossibility for the said official to give the necessary care and attention to the said district; and,

Whereas, District No. 6 has during the past year increased in population to a large extent, with the result that it is necessary for the best interests of the Organized Labor Movement in this district that it have an additional vice-president; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled does herewith create the office of an additional vice-president for District No. 6 (Alameda County.)

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company of Southern California, successor to the R. B. Ward Co., Inc., a \$600,000,000 monopoly, manufacturers of what is known as Holsum, Betsy Ross and Merrit Bread and Vanity and Hostess Cakes, is a nonunion concern, financed by antiunion and hostile Eastern capital; and,

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company's apparent intention is to get control of the manufacturing and distribution of the baking business on the Pacific Coast, largely built up by home capital and union conditions, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry on the Coast! and

Whereas, The various local unions of Bakery Workers in the State of California are now engaged in a campaign, giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the Continental Baking Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled declares its undivided support to the Bakery Workers in this publicity campaign against the interests of the Continental Baking Company of Southern California, and that the officers of the California State Federation should be appealed to, to notify all affiliated unions requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as National Biscuits, Crackers and Uneeda Biscuits, is a nonunion concern, financed by antiunion and hostile eastern capital; and,

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company not being satisfied with controlling the cracker industry in the United States is beginning now with buying up large bread factories and running them under nonunion conditions; and,

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company's apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker-baking business, largely built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry of the Pacific Coast; and,

Whereas, The various local unions of bakery workers in the State of California and on the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a campaign giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the National Biscuit Company; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare its undivided support to the various bakers' local unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the nonunion National Biscuit Company, and that the officers of the California State Federation should be appealed to, to notify affiliated local unions, requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by S. B. Newman of Stage Employees Union No 37, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, A great deal of both time and money has been spent by several international and local unions in an effort to organize the mechanics employed in the Motion Picture Studios, and,

Whereas, In the making of motion pictures, a certain part of the work is known as location work, and is often usually done in places miles distant from the studios, and,

Whereas, In all location work the services of mechanics are just as necessary as when making pictures in the studios, and,

Whereas, Some companies when going on location work, do not take with them the mechanics necessary to do the work, but make a practice of "picking them up" or hiring them in the nearest city to the "location" and pay no attention to whether they are union men or not, and,

Whereas, This practice, usually results in the employment of nonunion men, even though many union men may be idle in the same city, and

Whereas, It has been shown that the Local Central Labor Union can, through its efforts, be of great assistance in securing this work for union mechanics, and,

Whereas, The employment of nonunion mechanics on location work is a serious handicap in the work of organizing the Studio mechanics as a whole, and,

Whereas, The only assistance required is the moral support of the Central Labor Councils and their affiliated local unions, therefore be it,

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in this, its 28th Annual Convention, endorse the action of its affiliated Central Labor Councils who have rendered assistance in this work, and be it further

Resolved, That all Central Labor Councils in the state be requested to render all moral assistance possible, when requested to do so by the unions involved.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Whereas, The Langendorf Baking Company, located at 6207 Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California, "Manufacturers of the Royal Brands of Bread," have declared their intentions and are now operating said bakery as a nonunion plant; and,

Whereas, The Langendorf Baking Company have and are now operating plants in the cities of San Francisco, Berkeley and San Jose, we are led to believe that this concern is no other than one of the trust combinations or receiving their backing and are now seeking new territory by the opening of new plants; and,

Whereas, Repeated efforts have been made by the Bakery Workers as well as by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to have this firm operate their Los Angeles plant as a union factory, all efforts failed "the management even going so far as to threaten to disrupt the Bakery Workers' locals," as represented by Bakers' Union No. 37 and Bakers' Union No. 453 as well as the northern local unions, after which said firm was placed upon the Unfair List of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Bernardino, California, place the Langendorf Baking Company of Southern California, upon the "We Don't Patronize" list, and that all affiliated locals and central bodies be notified of their unfair attitude.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Delegation of Typographical Union No. 21, City of San Francisco.

Whereas, The organization of which the undersigned has the honor to represent, believing that there has long existed a need for a uniform insignia for use on Labor Day by Organized Labor, did in July, 1927, go upon record as favoring the adoption of a uniform insignia to be worn by all members and friends of Organized Labor upon Labor Day each year, and

Whereas, The request that such insignia be adopted by all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco for use on Labor Day was presented to the central bodies in San Francisco, and by them favorably received and adopted, and

Whereas, The matter was enthusiastically received and successfully inaugurated in San Francisco in the short period between its inception and Labor Day, its success being evidenced by the fact that more than 30,000 uniform buttons were worn by Organized Labor in that one city upon September 5, 1927, and

Whereas, Believing that the efficacy of the parade on Labor Day is each year lessened by many factors brought into existence by the continued progress of the worker, and believing that the display of a uniform insignia upon Labor Day will forcibly demonstrate the solidarity of labor. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-eighth Annual Convention assembled in the city of San Bernardino, California, September 19, 1927, heartily approve the idea of a uniform badge for Labor Day and urge all affiliated unions to support the movement to have the American Federation of Labor adopt a uniform insignia for use by all organized workers on Labor Day, and be it further

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt resolutions requesting the 1927 Convention of the American Federation of Labor to take action to so adopt a uniform insignia for Labor Day.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Wm. J. Conboy of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Five years ago the Industrial Association of San Francisco in their nefarious campaign to crush the effectiveness of all unions in the San Francisco Bay District, attacked the International Molders' Union No. 164 attempting to establish the so-called American Plan in Bay District foundries, and

Whereas, The Industrial Association in their assault on Molders' Union No. 164, persecuted members of that union in a most violent and vicious manner; two members were murdered, many others shot, shot at and brutally slugged, and

Whereas, About July 1, 1926, after almost four years of strife in one of the most bitterly contested industrial struggles ever waged in the United States, despite the vicious tactics of the Industrial Association, the tide of battle commenced to flow decidedly in favor of Molders' Union No. 164, many of the nonunion foundries unable to continue longer on a nonunion basis, reversed their policy, unionized their foundries and are now running 100 per cent union, others failed in business and their shops were closed. Only

a few nonunion foundries continue to operate and they are withering up, meeting with less and less success as time goes on, and

Whereas, On March 1, 1927, for revenge against those who refused to bow their heads in defeat, and as a last desperate effort to stem the tide of defeat, and to discredit the Labor Movement in general, the Industrial Association was responsible in causing the arrests and indictments of five innocent members of Molders' Union No. 164, on charges of murder, attempts to commit murder and conspiracy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in the city of San Bernardino, this 20th day of September, 1927, do hereby affirm our belief in the absolute innocence of the accused members of Molders' Union No. 164, and condemn the activities and practices of the Industrial Association, and be it further

Resolved, We pledge our Labor Movement that, if necessary, for the defense of wrongfully accused members of Molders' Union No. 164, we will render all financial aid possible to the end that justice be vindicated and labor's enemies defeated.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by J. J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The organizers of the different local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor working under its jurisdiction and orders, are sent to different sections of the state, and

Whereas, Said organizations cover a large territory at the same time, and through it the organizers for one craft are widely separated from the organizers of other crafts—and do not have the opportunity of co-operation with each other, to the end that one organization builds up and others in the same territory stand still, and

Whereas, We believe that if they work the same territory at the same time there is an opportunity for greater advancement of all crafts, now therefore be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of this convention that all organizers for all crafts in the State Federation of Labor be ordered to work in the same territory at the same time wherever practicable with the moral and financial support of all local unions, and furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Numerous organizations are being promoted in America to foster an alien type of government to be administered through a dictatorship, either economic or governmental, unsuited to us and detrimental to our better institutions; sponsoring the ideas among others of the Fascista of Italy, the Bolshevik of Russia and the associations for the promotion of the so-called "American Plan," and

Whereas, We believe that the type of government advocated by Thomas Jefferson and preserved for us by Abraham Lincoln, as enunciated in our Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, is best suited to our needs as a nation, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we emphatically protest against any and all attempts to establish a dictatorship by any class either through government or by big business, and we denounce the same as unpatriotic and un-American and a menace to our liberty and our very existence as a nation, and be it further

Resolved, That we further protest against the disloyal and unpatriotic use of the word "American" to designate a plan designed to enslave the workers and destroy all humanitarian legislation, since slavery as an institution is in no way peculiarly American.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, The working class, both organized and unorganized, have for a number of years enjoyed all of the benefits, both real and imaginary, that flow from the present method of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and

Whereas, Those citizens and others of independent means and unlimited leisure, the captains of industry, business and professional men of large income and the officials of the national and of the various state and municipal governments, have to a very limited extent, enjoyed the aforesaid benefits, both real and imaginary, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we deplore this neglect of the rights and privileges of our fellow citizens and most respectfully petition the National Congress to enact such laws and promote such regulations as will secure to those citizens of independent means and unlimited leisure, and others as aforementioned, all of the benefits, both real and imaginary, that flow from

the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment which labor has enjoyed and of which they have been almost totally deprived, to the end that they may have no just cause to complain of class legislation which they now have.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, A protective tariff is levied to promote the welfare of those engaged in industries so protected, to make possible a reasonable return on capital invested and to enable the said industries to pay their employees a wage sufficient to enable said employees to maintain an American standard of living and

Whereas, Some industries have persistently refused to maintain an American standard of wages, notably those engaged in the production of textile, steel and sugar, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we most respectfully petition the National Congress to enact such laws and promote such regulations as will compel all protected industries to pay their employees a wage sufficient to enable them to maintain an American standard of living, and we further request that all protective tariffs be removed from those industries that refuse to pay said wage to all of their employees.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many of the clubs and some of the restaurants and hotels give service to the public on other than the main floors, causing the girls so employed to carry heavy loads of dishes in giving such service up, in some cases, long flights of stairs.

Whereas, This constant climbing up and down stairs with their arms loaded with dishes or carrying heavily loaded trays, has proven injurious to the health of the girls so employed, causing physical breakdown early in life, therefore be it

Resolved, That Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local No. 639, do protest against such service and also request the California State Federation of Labor join in such a protest, and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the California State Federation of Labor Legislative Committee to draw up suitable amendments to the Building and Labor Laws of the State of California, to the effect that permits be not issued to eating places where the employees have to carry their orders up flights of stairs.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It has become an increasing custom among the clubs, restaurants and hotels to force their employees to wear a special uniform, in some places changing every two or three months, making the girls pay for the same. These uniforms being of no use to the girls after leaving the place, which causes quite a hardship on such girls.

Whereas, Each girl has the required regulation black or white uniform, which the majority of the houses use, which are neat and of a moderate price.

Whereas, The special uniforms which are required, in most cases are high in price, sometimes quite exorbitant; therefore be it

Resolved, That Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local Number 639, do petition that where a special uniform other than the regulation white or black uniform be required, that the employer furnish the same free of cost to the wearer; be it further

Resolved, That we request the California State Federation of Labor to endorse our request and have their Legislative Committee draw suitable amendments to the laws of the state of California to remedy this injustice.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Whereas, People come from all over the United States seeking health in Los Angeles, many of them with just enough finances to get them here, consequently seeking employment in all lines of industry, especially in the serving and handling of food stuffs.

Whereas, Many of those seeking employment are suffering with various communicable diseases, tuberculosis being the most prevalent.

Whereas, In the serving, preparing and handling of food stuffs these diseases are more easily spread than in any other way; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local Number 639, do endorse an amendment to the health and sanitation laws of the state of California to the

effect that all such employees be required to pass physical examination every six months, free of cost to said employee, said examination to be made by the city health doctors. No one being permitted to handle food stuffs in any way without first presenting such health certificate, assuring that they have no disease that is contagious and of a menace to public health; be it further

Resolved, That we ask California State Federation of Labor Legislative Committee to draw up suitable amendments to the state laws to that effect.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Max Benkert of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, We believe it to be the height of inconsistency to spend union earned money in nonunion establishments, and

Whereas, The delegates to the annual meeting of the California State Federation of Labor spend approximately fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00), for hotel and meals, most of which is spent in the hotel selected as headquarters; be it

Resolved, That any hotel selected as headquarters for future conventions of this Federation by local arrangements committees, shall be approved by the local culinary workers in said city, and under no consideration shall any hotel be selected which fails to secure said approval; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event of failure to select a hotel in the convention city, which is fair, that the Executive Board of this Federation be empowered to select another city for its annual convention.

Referred to Grievances Committee.

President Dalton announced that immediately upon adjournment the delegates would assemble in front of the auditorium for the official photograph.

On motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, September 20—Afternoon Session

President Dalton called the convention to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Walter C. Brooks of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

ANAHEIM—

Carpenters No. 2203:
C. E. McCulloch, 52.

LOS ANGELES—

Bricklayers and Masons No. 2:
P. J. Geraghty, 900.

On motion, the report was accepted and the delegates seated.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Anthony Brenner of Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Mann Manufacturing Company of Berkeley, Calif., who are manufacturers of automobile parts and accessories, starter gears, wrist pins, etc., have refused to comply with the shop rules and wage conditions of Machinists' Local No. 68 of San Francisco and Local 284 of Oakland, Calif., and have forced these locals, Nos. 68 and 284, to withdraw their members from the above-named concern; and

Whereas, The aforesaid firm, after all endeavor on the part of Machinists' Locals Nos. 68 and 284 to bring about a settlement of this controversy, have refused to adjust their differences between Locals Nos. 68 and 284 of the I. A. of M.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor place this firm on their unfair list and give all possible publicity to this resolution.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by H. Marshall of Upholsterers' International Union No. 15, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Anti-Picketing Ordinance in the city of Los Angeles is one of the greatest obstacles in carrying out successfully a strike, which, under certain conditions, is the only resort to maintain an American standard of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-Eighth Convention go on record as expressing its contempt for such ordinances restricting rights of peaceful picketing; and be it further

Resolved, The members of the Executive Committee be instructed to use all of their influence to repeal this ordinance.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Numerous requests for placing firms on the "We Don't Patronize" list are made to each convention of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, In the interest of fair play the officers of the Federation should be given an opportunity to adjust the differences between unions and employers before the latter are placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of this Federation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that Article XIII of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section, to read as follows:

"Section 2, Applications to place firms or commodities on the 'We Don't Patronize' list shall not be considered by the annual convention unless the Executive Council of the Federation has had an opportunity to adjust the differences between the union and the employer."

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by John T. Thorpe of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Whereas, At the present time there exists at North Island, San Diego, what is called a Naval Air Base which employs nearly two hundred men, mostly mechanics of various crafts; and

Whereas, This work at present is performed in part by the enlisted personnel of the Navy Department; and

Whereas, In the event Congress should enact legislation making this establishment a permanent base, it would mean that civilian mechanics and helpers would be employed in the building and repairing of airplanes used in the navy; and

Whereas, Naval regulations provide that civilian mechanics shall receive the prevailing rates of pay obtaining in private industries in the vicinity, which pay is generally much higher than pay received by enlisted men; and

Whereas, This same condition exists at the Naval Destroyer Base at San Diego, where the enlisted personnel of the navy is doing almost all of the repair work on destroyers and other naval vessels being repaired there; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its officers to do everything possible through their United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, and through such influences as may be brought upon Congress by any other government officials, to have the two above-mentioned establishments made permanent bases by Act of Congress to the end that this work shall be done by civilians employed by our Federal Government instead of by the enlisted personnel of the navy as at present.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by Sam Globberman of Cigar Makers' Union No. 225, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are 10,000,000 workers organized into trade unions in Soviet Russia; and

Whereas, These unions have shown such splendid solidarity during the recent miners' strike of England; and

Whereas, There exists an immense co-operative movement in Soviet Russia, supported by the trade-unions movement, and the government; and

Whereas, The Daily Capitalist Press has led an attack upon the Russian Soviets thereby isolating such a great army of Organized Labor of American Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegate elected at this convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Los Angeles, October, 1927, to ask the election of a delegation of five representing the largest international unions of America to go to Soviet Russia and investigate prevailing conditions and bring a report to the next American Federation of Labor Convention.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Cal J. Doggett, Pressmen's Union No. 24, San Francisco; W. E. Steineck, Bookbinders' Union No. 63, Los Angeles, and H. E. Garman, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Pickwick Stage Company, operating on the Pacific Coast and adjoining states, has made it a policy to operate on the so-called American Plan basis; and

Whereas, In the city of Los Angeles said company is now operating a printing establishment known as the Duo Arts Press, which was formerly 100 per cent fair; and

Whereas, Said Pickwick Stage Company has shown their antagonism to Organized Labor in no uncertain terms by discharging all organized workers, and have replaced them with unfair men and women, and have repudiated their agreement with the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council and adopted a policy entirely unfair to Organized Labor and have been placed on the unfair list of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pickwick Stage Company and all its branches and subsidiaries be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Automobiles are being more extensively used from day to day, both for pleasure and commercial purposes; and

Whereas, Accidents causing the loss of human life are being reported from day to day mainly caused by defective bumpers, steering gear, and brakes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention go on record as favoring the enactment of a law providing for inspection semi-annually of brakes, steering gear, and bumpers, and providing that said inspection shall be done and performed by inspectors certified by the State Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Accidents are occurring daily, due to defective aeroplane engines and equipment, not being subject to proper inspection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention go on record as favoring the enactment of a law, providing for aeroplane inspection and further providing that said inspection shall be done and performed by inspectors certified by the State Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst the late Attorney J. H. Ryckman, generally known to us as Judge Ryckman; and

Whereas, Judge Ryckman was always available to the cause of labor in its hour of trial; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a suitable letter of condolence be drafted and forwarded to the family of the deceased, and a copy thereof be spread on the minutes of this convention.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Machinists' Delegation of Los Angeles.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its support of the proposal to make adequate provision for the aged, by some system of old age pensions; and be it further.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor give its endorsement and support to the work of the American Association for Old Age Security; and be it further

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor with instructions to take such action as it may deem wise, in making the endorsement and support the most effective in securing the speedy enactment of such a law in the state of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, There will be before the United States Senate and House of Representatives a bill to amend the act entitled "The Classification Act of 1923," approved March 4, 1923; and

Whereas, The purpose of this bill is to abolish the Personnel Classification Board, and to transfer the power and duties and functions of this board to the United States Civil Service Commission; and

Whereas, The passage of this bill will inure to the benefit of the Federal employees; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, in the city of San Bernardino, California, September 19,

1927, does hereby heartily approve and endorse this measure, and earnestly request its Senators and Representatives in Congress to do their utmost to have this measure enacted into a law at the coming session of Congress in December, 1927; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor, National Federation of Federal Employees and all other national affiliated bodies.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, In certain departments of the United States Government service the employees are required to work seven days a week, with no allowance for extra time; and

Whereas, It is feasible for the employees in said departments to work not more than six days a week without impairment to the government service; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at San Bernardino, this 19th day of September, 1927, does strongly recommend and endorse legislative action in Congress to remedy this inequality in the United States Government service, as being opposed to all principles and ideals of humanity and Organized Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor for appropriate action.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, There will be before the United States Senate and House of Representatives a bill to amend the salary rates contained in the compensation schedules of the Act of March 4, 1923, entitled, "An Act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services"; and

Whereas, This bill provides for the raising of the standard of all lower paid employees, by raising the wage to a minimum of \$1500 per annum for all employees over 18 years of age who work in full time; and

Whereas, The passage of this bill will be of a great benefit to the employees of the Custodian, Customs, Immigration, War, and other services; and

Whereas, We believe that the salaries of the government employees should be based upon the increased cost of living as shown by the figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and upon the minimum of \$1500 per annum as already established by law for laborers in the Postal Service; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled in the city of San Bernardino, California, September 19, 1927, that it heartily approves of this meritorious measure, and hereby instructs its Executive Council to use its best endeavors to have our Senators and Congressmen from the state of California to support this humane act to the end that it may be enacted into law when Congress convenes in December, 1927; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor, National Federation of Federal Employees and all other affiliated bodies with a request that they urge their Senators and Representatives to support this bill.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by A. W. Robinson and T. A. Reardon of Typographical Union No. 84, San Bernardino.

Whereas, The publisher of the Riverside (Calif.) Evening Press refused to meet a committee of his employees to discuss provisions in a wage scale, made necessary by the expiration of an existing agreement between the Riverside Press and Riverside Typographical Union; and

Whereas, The un-American attitude taken by the publisher of the Riverside Press, in refusing to meet his own employees because they were members of the Typographical Union, thereby causing these members to be "locked out" of the composing room of the Press office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-eighth session of the California State Federation of Labor place the Riverside Evening Press on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Steve Cotovas of Taxi Drivers' Union No. 640, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 400 million inhabitants of China are struggling for their independence; and

Whereas, The labor movement has been in sympathy with the struggle of all peoples to free themselves from oppression; and

Whereas, The Organized Workers of China are actively supporting the Revolutionary movement in that country; and

Whereas, The Revolutionary forces of China are supporting the Organized Labor forces to raise their standards of living and so also prevent the Chinese workers from being used to lower the standards of the Organized Workers in other countries; and

Whereas, The presence of American troops may lead to misunderstanding between the people of our country and those of China, and also interfere with the successful accomplishment of the Chinese Revolution; and

Whereas, The presence of our troops and other foreign troops may lead to international conflict in the Pacific; and

Whereas, The Hotel and Restaurant Workers Federations affiliated with the A. F. of L. at its last convention and the central labor bodies in Chicago and Philadelphia have supported the movement leading to the immediate withdrawal of our armed forces from China; be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled in convention at the California State Federation of Labor add their voice to the demand for the immediate withdrawal of American troops and marines from China; and be it further

Resolved, To instruct our delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention to co-operate with the delegates from the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Association who have been instructed to present similar resolutions to the convention of the A. F. of L., which will be held in Los Angeles.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by G. A. Wright of Central Labor Council Union, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The representative of the open shop organizations such as the Industrial Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, etc., are carrying on an intensive campaign against all labor organizations, and

Whereas, The Open Shop Industries are really closed shops to the organized workers, and

Whereas, The existence of Open Shop and the existence of unorganized shops is a grave danger to the existing trade-unions and the gains achieved through organized labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Committee inaugurate an intensive campaign of organizing the unorganized and to check the attempts of the open shop known as the "American Plan."

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by David B. Ferner and others of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the Postal Service there are many thousands of employees working at night under adverse conditions that are detrimental to health, sight and well being, and leading abnormal lives through their separation from the usual family and social affairs, and

Whereas, As long as night work is considered necessary in the Postal Service it should be performed under conditions involving the least hardships, and

Whereas, A compensatory offset, to some degree, would be shorter hours, and would tend to remedy this problem, now be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, favors enactment of a law making forty-five (45) minutes of labor, performed by postal employees, between the hours of 6:00 p. m. and 6:00 a. m., equivalent to sixty (60) minutes.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees.

Whereas, In private employment owing to the efforts of organized labor, overtime, as a matter of course, and generally beyond dispute, is compensated for at the rate of time and one-half, and double time, more generally the latter, and

Whereas, In the postal service, overtime is computed at the regular rate of pay, which is in itself unjust, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily favors legislation by Congress granting time and one-half for all overtime worked in excess of eight hours per day in the postal service, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Congressmen from California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees.

Whereas, The shorter work week established in industry and, to a limited extent, by the Federal Government, has proved of mutual advantage to all concerned, and

Whereas, The Saturday half holidays is now an accomplished fact in nearly all the business world, and in state and municipal governments, in this country, and

Whereas, Ascertainable public sentiment strongly favors a shorter Saturday for postal employees, placing them on an equality with workers in other industries, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record as favoring a 44-hour week for all Post Office and Federal employees, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to work and vote for the purpose of this resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The existing high age requirements and the utterly inadequate annuities now granted by the existing Civil Service Retirement Law, should be corrected by more equitable legislation, and

Whereas, It is evident that the Postal Service would be greatly benefited by keeping the average age of its employees where they can perform their exacting duties, which the never-ceasing growth of present-day business and the Post Office Department impose upon them, and

Whereas, The U. S. Civil Service Commission has recommended that the present retirement law be amended, permitting optional retirement at the age of sixty, and after thirty years of service, and

Whereas, As the employees pay 3½ per cent of their salaries into the retirement fund, and few survive long after the age of sixty-five, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, heartily favor legislation amending the Civil Service Retirement Act, so as to provide for voluntary retirement at the age of 58, and after thirty years of service, with a maximum annuity of \$1200, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each California Senator and Congressman.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Molders' Delegation, San Francisco.

Eleven years ago Thomas J. Mooney, a continuous active, good standing member of the International Molders' Union of North America, for the past twenty-five years, and Warren K. Billings, past president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union, No. 216, of San Francisco, California, were arrested and charged with the guilt of a terrible crime—the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade Bomb Explosion of July 22, 1916. They were tried, found guilty and have been in prison ever since—although they are absolutely innocent of the crime for which they were convicted.

Their trial was unfair, evidence was manufactured, witnesses lied, public opinion was turned against them by all of the arts of modern journalism, because of their labor union affiliations and their participation in strikes.

Numerous exposures of state's witnesses proved that the entire case was a "frame up." Witnesses, who lied, admitted their perjury or it was proved against them by reputable people.

Following these scandalous exposures, the trial judge, very strongly urged Attorney General Webb to have the Mooney case returned to his court for re-trial. The Attorney General of California, by stipulation, in the State Supreme Court, consented that the conviction against Mooney be reversed and a new trial granted. The Supreme Court's opinion denying the Attorney General's motion for a new trial for Mooney is summed up in the following paragraph:

"But, manifestly, the court has no authority to consider these matters as thus presented they are no part of the record sent to us from the court below, and there is no provision of law by which newly discovered evidence may be presented to this court in the first instance. The remedy in such cases rests with the executive. He alone can afford relief."

The judge who sentenced Mooney to hang, the jurors who found him guilty, the police who gathered the evidence which convicted him, the prosecutor in the Billings case and the present District Attorney, have all written letters to the Governor of California urging pardons for these two victims of this monstrous miscarriage of justice. Even President Wilson asked for justice for Mooney and Billings. But they are still in prison. The facts about their case are simple and clear, they were unfairly tried. But they are innocent and everybody who has had anything to do with the case or read about it with an open mind, knows that to be true. As long as this condition continues the state of California is on trial. Nevertheless, two innocent men are still in prison in California.

We affirm our unequivocal belief in the absolute innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and most earnestly, but respectfully urge His Excellency C. C. Young, the Governor of California to grant immediate unconditional pardons to Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Petitions for pardons of Mooney and Billings are now on file with Governor Young.

We, the members of International Molders' Union Local No. 164, of San Francisco, California, of which Thomas J. Mooney has been an active member for nineteen years in regular meeting this sixth day of September, 1927, do approve this statement on the Mooney and Billings case and urge its adoption by the California State Federation of Labor Convention at San Bernardino, California, September 19 to 24, 1927, and the American Federation of Labor Convention at Los Angeles, California, October 3, 1927, and to be delivered to Governor Young in person by a committee to be appointed by each of the above named organizations who will, jointly, with a like committee, appointed by the International Molders' Union Convention, work for the pardons of Mooney and Billings.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the California Federation, Resolution 46, pledging moral and financial support to the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Typists' Union, was referred to the Executive Committee and

Whereas, President Dalton, to whom this matter was referred, reported favorably, and

Whereas, The conditions of the B. S. and A. Union still demand immediate assistance, therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Committee find ways and means to render immediately all moral and financial aid to this local Union.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers, Typists and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

Whereas, The development of industry and commerce had the effect of bringing together all the forces of big interests into Chambers of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations; and

Whereas, The above organizations are using all means to prevent close contact of various crafts, so that each respective union is to conclude independent agreements, which should expire at different periods, and

Whereas, As a result of this situation often unions are forced to act indirectly as strikebreakers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor appeal to all its affiliated unions to have a uniform date of expiration of the agreement as well as to have reservations in case of a strike involving a sister local.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by John C. Daly of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, San Francisco, and Stanley M. Gue of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, San Diego.

Whereas, The Honorable Clyde Kelly (Congressman from Pennsylvania) introduced in Congress in December, 1926, a bill known as the "Postal Policy Bill," and

Whereas, This bill proposes to declare a definite postal policy whereby the postoffice department under this bill will be given credit for the vast amount of franked and public welfare mail matter handled by the postoffice, and

Whereas, The bill provides for postal employees' salaries and working conditions to be based upon American standards without regard to revenues, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Bernardino, go on record as approving the said "postal policy" bill or one similar to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to do everything in their power to have this bill made a law and placed on the statute books of the United States.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, More than sixty thousand persons, mostly unskilled workers, have entered the United States from the Republic of Mexico, during the last fiscal year, and

Whereas, Said persons refused to maintain an American standard of wages and living conditions and have in many cases become a burden on the state and our charitable institutions, and a menace to the health and general welfare of the nation, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we most respectfully petition the National Congress to enact such laws and regulations as will place the nationals of the Republic of Mexico under the quota as provided for Europeans entering America.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States of America and China have enjoyed the most cordial relations from the very beginning of their intercourse, both diplomatic and commercial, which has been of great benefit mutually; and in the awakening of the four hundred million people of China, which will develop a market of potential value, America will find a great opportunity for the disposal of the products of its mills and farms which will mean much to the prosperity of the farmers and workers throughout the whole United States, and

Whereas, The present turmoil or civil war in China is an unmistakable indication of the desire of the people of China for a better day, and that they are willing to bear and suffer privation and make sacrifices for the time being in order that those who come after them may enjoy the blessings of democracy and peace, and

Whereas, The people of China today are struggling not only to eliminate the military war lords who now dominate and rule different sections of the country according to their own will and for their own benefits, but also to remove all obstacles placed on China's pathway in the form of antiquated, unequal treaties and unjust conventions by foreign nations, imposed upon China in the days of her weakness, and

Whereas, There has been a movement going on which endeavors to induce the United States to join and lead in an international military intervention in China to suppress the just aspirations of the Chinese people to gain the full independence and sovereignty of their country in their dealings with the powers, and

Whereas, the government of the United States has wisely refused to countenance this iniquitous conspiracy to hinder and suppress the just aspiration of a great people, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, does heartily approve and endorse the policies pursued and steadfastly maintained by the United States Government in China, in this present crisis, in refusing to enter into any alliance or compact with any of the foreign governments interested, which would in any wise tend to effectuate the dismemberment of China, or jeopardize its present status, political or territorial, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the hope and the desire of this convention that the government of the United States, through its Secretary of State will continue to maintain its present policy in the future, thereby perpetuating the long existing friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of China.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a widespread misunderstanding of the position and policy of organized labor in its attitude toward American citizens of Oriental ancestry, and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage workers under one head through their several organizations to the end that class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we extend a most hearty and cordial invitation to all American citizens of Oriental ancestry to join with us in the several unions of their craft or trade, that we may together

solve our mutual problems and advance our common interests and thereby maintain an American standard of wages and living conditions for all wage workers.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Whereas, The public at large is generally misinformed as to the purposes and objects of the organized labor movement and

Whereas, If informed, the aforesaid public would in great numbers endorse Organized Labor's program for the uplift of the wage workers through the enactment of humanitarian legislation, through better wages and working conditions and its efforts to secure the proper administration of all beneficial legislation previously enacted and now in force, and especially its program for greater educational opportunities for the worker through University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools and Free Text Books, and

Whereas, The means of publicity open to churches, clubs and the business world for economic reasons are largely closed to the organized labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we urge all locals, central bodies and the officers of this Federation to secure every possible opportunity to present our cause and program to the public by speeches and addresses to be delivered by members of the organized labor movement, who have demonstrated their ability to present Labor's cause intelligently, tactfully and effectively.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 47—Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Colter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach.

Whereas, A condition exists through the oil industry that has reached a proportion too gigantic to compete with by present legislation, especially as it relates to unpaid wages to workmen, together with a wholesale waste of the natural resources of petroleum and gas by destructive drilling methods encouraged by unscrupulous promoters in the industry; and

Whereas, The Oil Workers in the State of California have lost millions of dollars in unpaid wages in the past decade, due to the fact that the promoters coming into a boom oil field attempting to operate at the expense of the workmen, having practically no assets upon which to realize moneys in the liquidation of wage claims;

Whereas, It appears that an enactment of the legislature is necessary to cure the existing evil and that an amendment to Section 17 of an act entitled "An act establishing and creating a department of the State Mining Bureau for the protection of the natural resources of petroleum and gas from waste and destruction through improper operation in production." The amendment to extend the power of the Mining Bureau permitting the supervisors thereof to look into the financial ability of a prospective driller or promoter to complete the well or wells sought to be drilled to production; and

Whereas, This sort of legislation would have for its purpose the indemnifying of adjacent properties from water encroachment, which is the greatest enemy or agent in wasting the heritage of an almighty God, petroleum; and

Whereas, The recent spectacle of boom conditions which have held the attention of the public in Southern California for the past five or six years have resulted in an absolute waste of millions of potential barrels of petroleum products because of unscrupulous operators who were under-financed and relying upon their ability to promote the general public in conducting their enterprises; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, assembled, endorse the request for remedial legislation as suggested in these resolutions, and that the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to make a part of their 1929 legislative effort an act for the purpose of curing to as great a degree as possible the existing intolerable conditions within the oil industry.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Colter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128 of Long Beach.

Whereas, the oil industry of the State of California has employed in producing transportation and refining approximately thirty thousand workers, and

Whereas, a very small percentage are organized in the trade-union movement of this state, and

Whereas, The Oil Workers' International Union, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers have put forth every effort in the organizing of these thousands of workmen with a very minimum of success, and

Whereas, The assistance of the entire labor movement of the State of California would aid materially in the organizing effort,

Therefore, be it resolved by the California State Federation of Labor in its Twenty-eighth Annual Convention assembled that the officers of that Federation spend every effort and assistance by publicity to affiliated unions and interviewing wherever and whenever possible the employers in the oil industry looking to the complete organization of the workmen of the petroleum industry.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, Through the instrumentality of the Sugar Planters of Hawaii, many thousands of Filipino laborers have been brought to the Hawaiian Islands and have subsequently, of their own volition, migrated to Pacific Coast States; and

Whereas, It is evident that an ever increasing number of Filipino laborers are also migrating directly from the Philippines to the principal Pacific Coast ports; and

Whereas, This free and unrestricted influx of another group of Asiatics is adding to and complicating the racial and economic problems of California and other Pacific Coast states; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States has held the Filipinos to be ineligible to citizenship of the United States; and

Whereas, All the objections that have been raised against the immigration of Chinese and Japanese apply with equal force to Filipinos; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention assembled that we strongly urge the California delegation in Congress to work for the enactment of a law prohibiting Filipino laborers from migrating to the United States either by direct route or via the Territory of Hawaii; further

Resolved, That we request our delegate to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor to present this subject to said convention and obtain the formal approval of the legislation referred to in this resolution.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, There can be no safety at sea without skilled officers and seamen; and

Whereas, The needed skill is only developed when those who are to see the work done are selecting those who are to do it; and

Whereas, The Sea Service Bureau and the Shipowners' Employment Offices are working directly against any and all efficiency and safety; and

Whereas, These employment offices are gathering places for casual laborers and men seeking shelter from too close a scrutiny by the police and to get away when the scrutiny becomes too pressing; and

Whereas, these conditions work a hardship upon all real seamen and a most serious hindrance to the development of a Merchant Marine and a sufficient sea-power for the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Sea Service Bureau and Shipowners' Association shipping offices are a positive evil and ought to be abolished and that employment of seamen ought to be through the United States Shipping Commissioner's office, being either selected by the vessels' officers at the Commissioner's Office or before coming there to be signed.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by C. M. Baker and W. Lyle Slocum of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Perusal of the present constitution of the California State Federation of Labor clearly shows that the delegates in convention assembled are virtually powerless to act toward revision of the organic law of the Federation, and

Whereas, under present provisions the committee on constitution could be appointed after all propositions affecting the constitution are in and could therefore be so named as to preclude favorable consideration of any or all propositions, and

Whereas, Those offering this resolution believe that the laws of the California State Federation of Labor need clarifying in order that the inexcusable delays of this year's convention may be avoided at future conventions,

Therefore, Be it resolved that there be elected a committee of five to revise the constitution and laws of the California State Federation of Labor and that the committee so elected present its report on the morning of the second day of the 1928 convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and

Be It Further Resolved, That the election of the aforesaid committee be made a special order of business for 2:30 p. m., on the fourth legislative day (Thursday, September 22, 1927), of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by Chas. J. Crook of Stereotypers' Union No. 145 of Stockton.

Whereas, More than 2,500,000 workers are crippled in industry each year in the United States, and 35,000 workers are killed through the failure of the employers and government authorities to provide the necessary protection, and

Whereas, In the great majority of trades, dust, heat, poor ventilation and sanitation and other harmful conditions undermine the health of the workers, resulting in tuberculosis, and other preventable diseases, and

Whereas, The Worker's Health Bureau of America has been established to assist the trade-unions of this country with a practical program of:

Scientific Research, Chemical Analysis, Health Education, Surveys of shop conditions, Preparation of health demands for trade-union agreements and state and city regulations, establishment of trade-union co-operative health clinics, and

Whereas, The First National Labor Health Conference just held in Cleveland under the auspices of the Worker's Health Bureau further extended the activities of the Bureau by organizing National Trade-Union Safety Standard Committees for Shop Trades, Building Trades and Mines and recommended to all labor organizations the consideration of a National Trade Union Health program, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor in convention assembled this nineteenth day of September, 1927, in San Bernardino, go on record:

1. As affiliating with the Worker's Health Bureau of America at the membership fee of \$50 per year, thus sharing in the responsibility of supporting a National Labor Health Organization for the protection of the lives and health of the workers of this country.

2. As co-operating in the formulation of National Trade Union Safety Standards, by selecting a committee to work with the Bureau of regulations for our trades.

3. As endorsing the Workers' Health Bureau National Trade-Union program of health and safety to control accidents and occupational diseases in the United States as formulated in the attached report.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Chas. J. Crook of Stereotypers' Union No. 145 of Stockton.

Courses in Working Conditions and Trade-Union Problems in the Trade Schools; Industrial Schools; Industrial and Vocational Schools in the State of California.

Whereas, Graduates of trade schools, industrial and vocational schools enter industry without full knowledge of the laws regulating conditions of labor, and regulation hours of labor and the wage agreements relative to trade-unions in their respective industries, and

Whereas, Without this knowledge the conditions gained through these laws and the efforts of the trade-union movements to improve the standard of living of the workers will be endangered, and

Whereas, such organizations as the Industrial Association, Open Shop and American Plan organization quite often influence these students against the maintenance of these conditions and the benefits of the organized labor movements, be it

Resolved, That the State Legislative Committee in conjunction with the State Labor political ticket should be informed to use its influence to pass a law at the next State Legislature, which will provide instructions and competent instructors which will meet the above situation, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the A. F. L. convention be instructed to present a similar resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by John T. Thorpe of Machinists' Union No. 33 of Sacramento.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States in the preamble to the Jones law contains a solemn declaration of the purpose of the people of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government could be established therein; and

Whereas; The requirements regarding a stable government in the Philippines have been fulfilled for a number of years and the Filipinos have at various times, by virtually unanimous voice expressed their earnest desire for national independence, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Twenty-eighth Annual Convention assembled that we heartily favor the immediate grant of independence to the Filipino people, further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted for approval to the next American Federation of Labor Convention.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers', Typists' and Assistants' Union No. 15251 of A. F. of L. of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The eight Centralia workers are in the penitentiary and have been there for the last eight years, because they bravely repelled the assaults made upon them by the Big Interests, at their headquarters, and

Whereas, These men were sentenced to serve from 25 to 40 years on trumped up charges, be it therefore

Resolved, That the organized labor movements of California ask for a new trial for these workers; for the following reasons:

1. Because it happened on Armistice Day, November 11, 1919, during the war hysteria.

2. Because five of the jurors declare that the convicted men are not guilty.

And be it furthermore

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Labor Press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 57—Relative to changing the name of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers', Typists', and Assistants' Union No. 15251 of Los Angeles. Ruled out of order because the State Federation of Labor has no jurisdiction in the matter. See page 68.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by Sam Globerman of Cigar Makers Union No. 225 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State of California is one of thirty-seven states in the United States which have adopted laws since the end of the World War known as "Criminal Anarchy," "Criminal Syndicalism" and "Criminal Sedition" laws, and

Whereas, The laws in this state, in common with those of other states, nullify the first amendment of the constitution of the United States which categorically declares that: Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble . . . and

Whereas, Past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have condemned the "Criminal Syndicalism" laws of this state as a gross infringement against the civil rights of the people guaranteed by our Constitution of California and the United States, and have demanded the repeal of this act.

Resolved, By this, the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we reaffirm our opposition to the "Criminal Syndicalism" law, that we demand its repeal, and be it further

Resolved, That the executive board be instructed to initiate a state-wide movement for the repeal of this law by the initiative and referendum of the voters of the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 59—Relative to special organization for colored workers, and a special woman's organization. Ruled out of order because the State Federation of Labor has no jurisdiction in the matter. See page 68.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by Stack and Globerman of Cigar Makers' Unions Nos. 225, 228 of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Whereas, The cigar industry in the State of California is operated on the open shop plan, and

Whereas, The men and women engaged in the nonunion shops are subjected to the most miserable conditions, wages averaging not over \$20 per week, and

Whereas, The Christmas holidays are approaching when millions of boxes of cigars are given away as gifts by men and women, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge all members of Organized Labor, when purchasing cigars to insist on having the union label of the Cigarmakers' International Union on every box.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Julius Reese of Carpenters' Union No. 1976 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The members of the State Legislature who were supported and elected by Organized Labor very often vote contrary to the interests of Organized Labor, and

Whereas, the recent re-apportionment law which deprives the workers of their rights in the choosing of the state senators is an attempt to reduce the political expression of Organized Labor and

Whereas, The so-called Labor representatives supported Labor measures against the Carpenters' Union in San Francisco during their brave struggle for union conditions,

Whereas, Such conditions threaten the gains made by Organized Labor and also threaten the standards of living gained for all wage earners in this state, and

Whereas, the continuation of such conditions will threaten the political power of the workers, be it

Resolved, That the incoming executive committee form a state-wide political committee composed of representatives of the Organized Labor groups and organizations and groups of voters who are in sympathy with the ideals of establishing and maintaining laws which will be of a direct interest to the wage earners of this state, be it

Resolved, That this committee organize itself on such a basis that it will be able to elect members to the state legislature and also be able to take the necessary steps against those who act contrary to the constituents who were responsible for their election.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Leo Lans of Pile Drivers' Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Several proposed changes in the compensation laws of our state were introduced at the last session of our State Legislature through the efforts of the officers of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Due to the influence of the Insurance Companies' lobbyists said proposed changes were defeated to the detriment of the workers of our state; and

Whereas, Organized Labor was instrumental in creating the Compensation laws of our state and is continually endeavoring to improve said act for the benefit of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate its former action pertaining to the proposed beneficial and humanitarian bills introduced at the last session of the Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representative of this State Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort to have enacted into law said proposed amendments to the Compensation laws at the next session of the Legislature.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock a. m., Wednesday.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 21, 1927—Morning Session

President John F. Dalton called the convention to order at 9:40 o'clock a. m.

The chair announced the following appointment:

Sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Lackey of Carpenters' Union No. 944, San Bernardino.

On motion, the appointment was confirmed.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED

From F. C. McDonald of San Francisco, general president State Building Trades Council of California, extending fraternal greetings and best wishes of council.

From Neil R. McAllister, District Attorney, Sacramento County, congratulations and invitation to hold 1928 convention in Sacramento.

From C. L. Hayes of Monterey, president Painters' Union No. 272, inviting convention to meet next year in Asilomar.

From K. C. McGill of Monterey, president Monterey County Building Trades Council, inviting convention of 1928 to meet in Asilomar.

From W. E. Banker of Pacific Grove, president Carpenters' Local No 806, favoring Asilomar as next convention city.

COMMUNICATIONS

From H. C. Bottorff, city manager of Sacramento, inviting Federation to meet in Sacramento in 1928.

From A. S. Dudley, secretary-manager Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, inviting next year's convention to meet in Sacramento.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Walter C. Brooks of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that the following delegates be seated:

LOS ANGELES—

Mailers No. 9:
Chas. Gill, 100.

SAN PEDRO—

Barbers No. 881:
J. A. Goldrainer, 46.

On motion, report was received and delegates seated.

Delegate J. Weinberger of Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco, inquired as to the removal of the Federation's headquarters.

Secretary Scharrenberg replied, asking if there was a hotel in San Bernardino that was strictly union from the standpoint of every craft.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Secretary John C. Daly of the Committee on Resolutions presented a partial report, as follows:

Proposition No. 45—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union 483 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends favorably with the amendment that the action be recommended to all affiliated unions, where feasible.

The committee report was adopted.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union 483 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Colter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128 of Long Beach.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

At this time the sergeant-at-arms brought to the desk of the secretary, as a gift to the convention, a basket of flowers, with the compliments of San Bernardino Lodge No. 905, Knights of Columbus. The thoughtfulness of the donors elicited applause.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by George A. Wright of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union 483 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by delegation of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by William J. Conboy of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee recommends adoption, with the amendment that all affiliated organizations be requested to extend financial and moral aid.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers', Typists' and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption, with amendment "whenever possible."

The report of the committee was rejected and the convention voted non-concurrence in Proposition No. 41.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Amendment made to re-refer to committee.

Division called for. Standing vote resulted: For amendment, 127; opposed to amendment 3.

Amendment adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by J. J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers', Typists' and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers', Typists and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

Point of order raised that the proposition was out of order, as the convention has no jurisdiction in the subject matter.

The Chair sustained the point of order and ruled Proposition No. 57 out of order.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Bookkeepers', Typists' and Assistants' Union No. 15251, A. F. of L., Los Angeles.

Same action as on Proposition No. 57.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by Sam Globerman of Cigar Makers' Union No. 225, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, the Chair announced that the first order of business on reconvening would be the nomination of officers.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Wednesday, September 21, 1927—Afternoon Session

President Dalton called the convention to order at 2:05 o'clock, p. m.

Secretary read telegram from George W. Peltier, president Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, inviting 1928 convention to meet in that city.

From E. J. Clark, secretary Carpenters' Union of Monterey, inviting the convention to hold next year's convention in Monterey.

Delegate Wallace Watson of San Jose Carpenters' Union No. 316 read a telegram from Bakersfield announcing the death of C. J. Harter in that city at 7:15 o'clock Tuesday morning.

On motion of Delegate Watson, the secretary was instructed to send a telegram of condolence to the widow and children of Mr. Harter. He had been an officer of the State Federation for several terms and was one of the best known trade-unionists in California.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Walter C. Brooks of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that the following delegate be seated:

Los Angeles—Iron Workers' No. 51: George J. Greene, 160.

On motion, the report was received and the delegate seated.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Dalton declared nominations in order and called former President D. Sullivan of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council to the chair.

The Chair called for nominations for President.

President—John F. Dalton, the incumbent, of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, was nominated by James A. Gray of Carpenters' Union No. 426 of Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by the following delegates: Bee Tumber of Los Angeles Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers, Harvey C. Fremming of Long Beach Oil Workers, Francis Drake of Los Angeles Typographical Union and L. E. Mathews of Long Beach Oil Workers.

There being no further nominations, the Chair declared the nominations for the office of president closed.

President Dalton resumed the chair.

The following nominations for vice-presidents of the respective districts were made:

First District—Edw. H. Dowell of San Diego was nominated by Stanley M. Gue of San Diego Letter Carriers. The nomination was seconded by: Edward Drake, San Diego Cooks and Waiters.

Second District—John S. Horn of Los Angeles was nominated by Steve B. Newman of Los Angeles Moving Picture Studio Mechanics. The nomination was seconded by: Ida L. Walker, Los Angeles Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers and William Emerson, Los Angeles Machinists.

A. R. Gifford of Los Angeles Carpenters' Union No. 158 was nominated by George A. Wright of Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by: J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Pattern Makers' Association, and C. M. Feider, Los Angeles Electrical Workers No. 18.

R. W. Robinson of Long Beach Carpenters No. 710 was placed in nomination by J. C. Coulter of Long Beach Oil Workers. The nomination was seconded by: George Baker of Long Beach Hod Carriers.

Third District—C. C. Hopkins of Santa Barbara Typographical Union was nominated by G. B. Sullivan of Santa Barbara Carpenters.

Fourth District—C. E. Dowd of Fresno Machinists was nominated by J. T. Thorpe of Sacramento Machinists. The nomination was seconded by: Anthony Brenner of San Francisco Machinists, K. F. Schweizer of Los Angeles Machinists and E. L. Dumond of San Francisco Auto Mechanics.

Fifth District—Charles Crook of Stockton Central Labor Council was nominated by Geo. W. Stokel of Sacramento Teamsters. The nomination was seconded by Cal J. Doggett of San Francisco Printing Pressmen.

Sixth District—Ros. Mannina of San Jose Barbers was nominated by G. H. Hedrick of Watsonville Barbers. The nomination was seconded by Wallace Watson, San Jose Carpenters.

Seventh District—Don Witt of Oakland Teamsters was nominated by William P. Fee of the Central Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by J. B. Dale of Vallejo Teamsters, James A. Gray of Los Angeles Carpenters No. 426 and Francis Dunn, Oakland Ferryboatman.

J. F. Patterson of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 was nominated by C. M. Baker of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. The nomination was seconded by H. L. Pickens of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.

Eighth District—Elma F. Smith of Napa Garment Workers was nominated by Anne Peterson of Los Angeles Garment Workers No. 125. The nomination was seconded by U. S. Gracy of Napa Carpenters and Anna M. Culberson of San Francisco Garment Workers No. 131.

Ninth District—James E. Hopkins of San Francisco Teamsters was nominated by John J. Murphy of San Francisco Postoffice Clerks.

Chas. Child of the San Francisco Laundry Workers was nominated by Patrick Flynn of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the Pacific.

James G. Dewey of San Francisco Musicians was nominated by A. J. Haywood of San Francisco Musicians.

Tenth District—C. E. Rynearson of the Marysville Barbers was nominated by W. G. Desepte of San Francisco Grocery Clerks. The nomination was seconded by Harry Cullen of San Francisco Barbers, Frank L. Johnston of Los Angeles Waiters, Elma F.

Smith of Napa Garment Workers, J. Donnelly of San Mateo Butchers, Walter C. Brooks of Fresno Laundry Workers, A. C. Brooks of Sacramento Barbers, D. F. Tattenham of San Francisco Barbers and A. J. Haywood of San Francisco Musicians.

George W. Stokel of Sacramento Teamsters was nominated by Daniel D. Sullivan of Sacramento Federated Trades Council. The nomination was seconded by Art Maehl of San Francisco Pressmen, Frank J. McGovern of San Francisco Milk Wagon Drivers, George Lyons, San Francisco Piledrivers; C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and Joseph M. Casey of San Francisco Teamsters.

Eleventh District—There being no delegate from this district, on motion the Executive Council was authorized to select a vice-president from this district.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco, member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, was placed in nomination by Edw. H. Dowell of the San Diego Moving Picture Operators. The nomination was seconded by Stanley Roman of San Francisco Barbers and J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles Pattern Makers' Association.

Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention—Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union was placed in nomination by C. E. Bowen of the same organization. The nomination was seconded by Paul Scharrenberg of the Sailors, Anthony L. Noriega of San Francisco Bill Posters, Roe H. Baker of San Francisco Barbers and William Emerson of Los Angeles Machinists.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

President Dalton announced the appointment of the Election Board as follows:

Supervisors—A. J. Haywood, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Charles M. Stamm, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; J. J. Alldridge, Culinary Workers No. 62, Fresno.

Tally Clerks—Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; J. J. Donnelly, Post Office Clerks No. 197, San Diego; Edw. McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Charles H. Bullock, Bakers No. 119, Oakland; G. A. Wright, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Fred E. Cremer, Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield; Peter E. Olsen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; Arthur W. Robinson, Typographical No. 84, San Bernardino.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Harvey C. Fremming of the Committee on Grievances, acting for the committee, recommended that Proposition 18 be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

The request was concurred in.

PARTIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Frank L. Johnston read the report.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Don Witt and William P. Fee of Oakland Central Labor Council.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by C. M. Baker and W. Lyle Slocum of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Harvey C. Fremming of the Long Beach Oil Workers asked unanimous consent to introduce the following proposition out of order:

Proposition No. 63—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach.

Whereas, The need of general safety orders in the refining and transportation divisions of the petroleum industry are becoming more and more stringent as increases in the number of accidents occur; and

Whereas, The law requires that the Industrial Accident Commission call a public meeting at which time safety orders are worked out and become the rules under which the industry conducts itself; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that its incoming Executive Board prevail upon the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California to put into motion the necessary machinery, at as early a date as possible, looking to the adoption of general safety orders in the refining and transportation division of the petroleum industry of the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

On motion, unanimous consent was given.

At the request of the local committee, the convention adjourned at 4:30 o'clock p. m., to give sufficient time to put the Auditorium in order for the banquet to be tendered the delegates, officers and visitors in the evening.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 22—Morning Session

President John F. Dalton called the convention to order at 9:35 o'clock a. m.

The Chair announced the appointment of A. Loy Reeder of Los Angeles Floor Workers' Union No. 2094 as a tally clerk in place of George A. Wright of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, the latter having an appointment requiring his absence from the morning session.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Bee Tumber of the Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report on credentials, recommending that the following delegate be seated:

LOS ANGELES—Cleaners & Pressers No. 17954: S. J. Lewison, 166.

On motion, the report was received and the delegate seated.

C. E. Rynearson of Marysville Barbers, vice-president from the Tenth District, asked permission to make an announcement. His request being granted, Delegate Rynearson withdrew as a candidate for re-election to the position of vice-president, and in so doing expressed appreciation for the co-operation he always had received from the officials of the State Federation and other trade-unionists throughout the years he was a trade-union official.

Secretary read telegram from Monterey Chamber of Commerce, inviting 1928 convention to meet at Asilomar.

The Chair declared the next order of business to be the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Election Board proceeded to distribute ballots, on roll-call.

In answer to inquiries, secretary explained manner of marking ballots.

After all ballots had been deposited the Election Board retired to tally the vote cast.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman J. T. Thorpe of the Committee on Resolutions read the final report of the committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Molders' Delegation, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Steve Cotovas of Taxi Drivers' Union No. 640, Los Angeles.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption of the following substitute for Propositions No. 33 and No. 44:

"Whereas, We demand for ourselves that American law shall be supreme on American territory; and

"Whereas, We are together with other powers in denying to China that which we demand for ourselves; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we request from our government that it shall withdraw all military forces from China and recognize China as an independent sovereign nation."

An amendment was offered to Proposition No. 44. The Chair ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the pending substitute did away with the original propositions.

The substitute was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Delegate R. W. Robinson of the Committee on Legislation read the report of the committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends that the proposition be re-referred to its author, without debate.

The Chair ruled that the matter was subject to debate. Debated.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The report of the committee was rejected.

The proposition was adopted.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Thursday, September 22—Afternoon Session

President Dalton called the convention to order at 2:05 o'clock p. m.

Secretary read telegram from Retail Merchants' Association of Sacramento and one from Mayor A. E. Goddard of that city, each inviting the Federation to hold next year's convention in the capital city.

Delegate Dowell of San Diego asked unanimous consent to introduce proposition out of order. Proposition read. There was an objection.

Delegate Green of Los Angeles asked unanimous consent to introduce proposition out of order. Proposition read. There was an objection.

Delegate Feider of Los Angeles stated he had been requested to introduce a proposition and asked unanimous consent so to do. Proposition read, as follows:

Proposition No. 64—Presented by C. M. Feider of Electrical Workers' Union No. 18, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employees of the Gordon & Ferguson Manufacturing and Jobbing Company of St. Paul, Minn., seeking to better their condition, joined the United Hatters of North America, a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said Gordon & Ferguson Company, as soon as it found this out locked out its employees, telling them that they did not want a labor organization in their hat department; and

Whereas, We believe the time has come when we must make a united stand against any employer of labor who will lock out his employees and deprive them of the means of making their livelihood because they join a labor organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, go on record as condemning the action of the Gordon & Ferguson Manufacturing and Jobbing Company of St. Paul, in locking out its employees because they joined the United Hatters of North America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be instructed to have committee appointed from their different central bodies to visit the merchants in their respective localities handling the products of the Gordon & Ferguson Company and acquaint them with the unfair and un-American attitude that this firm has taken.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

Unanimous consent given under this condition.

Secretary stated should unanimous consent be given, the amendment to the Constitution relative to the "We Do Not Patronize" list would apply to this proposition.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Delegate R. W. Robinson of the Committee on Legislation read the final report of the committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends matter be referred to Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Delegation of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by H. Marshall of Upholsterers' International Union No. 15, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Amendment that matter be referred to the Central Labor Councils of Los Angeles and San Pedro for consideration.

Amendment rejected.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by John T. Thorpe of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Child of the Committee on Legislation concluded the reading of the report, as follows:

Proposition No. 38—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends that the following be substituted for Proposition No. 38:

"Whereas, during the time that the Federal Civil Service Retirement Law has been in operation it has proven of immeasurable value to the employees of the Federal Government and to the public and it has fully justified its past advocacy by Organized Labor, which largely was responsible for its enactment; and

"Whereas, The actual operation of the retirement law has likewise disclosed a number of defects which should be corrected by amendatory legislation, particularly in relation to inadequate annuities and existing high age requirements; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, reaffirm its endorsement of the principle of Federal Civil Service retirement, and that we hereby petition the United States Congress to amend the existing retirement law so that it will permit optional retirement for Federal employees after thirty years of service, with a maximum annuity of \$1200 a year."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by David B. Ferner and others of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees.
Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by David B. Ferner and other Federal Employees.
Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by F. A. Harrington of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by John C. Daly of Letter Carriers' Union No. 214, San Francisco, and Stanley M. Gue of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, San Diego.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Colter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by Sam Globerman of Cigar Makers' Union No. 225 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends that the last resolve be stricken out and the following substituted:

"Resolved, That the officers and the Executive Council be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the repeal of the same."

This will reaffirm the action of the 1926 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Delegation of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Machinists' Delegation of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Chas. J. Crook of Stereotypers' Union No. 145 of Stockton.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Leo Lans of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—Presented by H. C. Fremming, L. E. Mathews and J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128, Long Beach.

Committee recommends adoption.
The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

The Election Board submitted the following report:

Convention Hall, San Bernardino,
September 22, 1927.

To the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, the undersigned members of your Election Board, beg to report the result of the election this morning, as follows:

Total vote cast, 50,054.

Election of two vice-presidents for District No. 2 resulted as follows:

	Votes
A. R. Gifford	17,878
John S. Horn	35,923
R. W. Robinson	43,992

Election of vice-president for District No. 7:

J. F. Patterson	10,572
Don M. Witt	39,482

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. HAYWOOD,
Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

C. M. STAMM,
Carpenters' Union No. 426, Los Angeles.

J. J. ALLDRIDGE,
Culinary Workers, Fresno.

On motion, the report was received and made a part of the record of the proceedings of the convention.

President John F. Dalton thereupon declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term:

President—John F. Dalton.

Vice-President, First District—E. H. Dowell.

Vice-President, Second District—R. W. Robinson and John S. Horn.

Vice-President, Third District—C. C. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Fourth District—C. E. Dowd.

Vice-President, Fifth District—Charles J. Crook.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Ros. Mannina.

Vice-President, Seventh District—Don M. Witt.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Elma F. Smith.

Vice-Presidents, Ninth District—Charles Child, James G. Dewey and James E. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Tenth District—George W. Stokel.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

Delegate to 1927 A. F. of L. Convention—Daniel C. Murphy.

President Dalton announced that, in accordance with the action of this convention, the Executive Council will select a vice-president in the Eleventh District.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Chairman Roel H. Baker of the Committee on Reports of Officers submitted the report of the committee, and read a considerable portion of same, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, action thereon was deferred until the following session.

Adjourned at 5:15 o'clock p. m.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY**Friday, September 23—Morning Session**

President Dalton called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Secretary read telegrams from T. N. Koenig, Chief of Police of the City of Sacramento, and from the Wholesalers and Jobbers Association of that city, inviting the Federation to hold next year's convention in Sacramento.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Reports of Officers was resumed. The report was read by Secretary D. K. Stauffer of the committee, as follows:

San Bernardino, September 22, 1927.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Committee on Reports of Officers spent considerable time making a digest of the reports submitted by the President, Secretary-Treasurer and various Vice-Presidents, Director of workers' education and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Detroit, Michigan.

The reports submitted by these various officers are interesting and enlightening and should be read and studied by every delegate to this body as well as members of local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

President Dalton in his report proved that the labor movement in the Los Angeles area is alive and ready to respond to the call of the Central Labor Council when 9000 members of the organized crafts in that vicinity attended a pre-convention ball given for the purpose of raising funds for the entertainment of the A. F. of L. Convention, to be held in that city in October. Approximately \$14,000 was raised for this entertainment.

During the past year the president addressed the California State Building Trades Council and the American Legion Convention, both of which were held in Santa Barbara, as well as many local labor unions and councils throughout southern California. The president is to be commended for his efforts in addressing locals and other organizations where it is possible to form friendly contacts by so doing.

It is noted from the president's report that there are a number of local unions not yet affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. We recommend that the Executive Board be empowered to order the president or local vice-president to visit these locals and urge affiliation, it being the belief of your committee that it is just as necessary for small unions to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor as it is for the State Federation to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that many centers of population in this state have encouraged the Industrial Association in its work of tearing down labor movements, it is encouraging to your committee to note that many of labor's representatives are receiving recognition in state, county and municipal affairs through election and appointment to various offices and commissions. We believe that through this close contact between labor's representatives and various governing bodies, the movement will receive a greater stimulus than has heretofore existed.

In another paragraph of his report, President Dalton has called to our attention the coming election of state and national officers. It is our belief that members of Organized Labor should pay more attention to selection of candidates by exercising their rights at the primary elections, to the end that more capable timber may be elected to fill the various offices in the state, county and municipal government that will be up for election in the next year. We further urge that that portion of the president's report pertaining to labor publications be given more favorable attention and consideration.

The following will be a brief summary of the activities of the various vice-presidents connected with the State Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Edward H. Dowell, District No. 1, San Diego, advises all craftsmen contemplating moving to the jurisdiction of District No. 1 to get in touch with secretaries of their local unions before coming to the extreme southern portion of our state, or else supply themselves with a sufficient amount of money to carry them on for an indefinite period, due to the fact that a serious unemployment situation exists in that district, the results of an advertising campaign carried on far and wide in that district by various interests advertising the San Diego area as the "White Spot," where labor was to be had by all who applied. He reports the affiliation of Firefighters No. 145 with the Federated Trades and Labor Council of that city. A local Building and Trades Council was formed in San Diego during the past year, and already much good has resulted from the organization.

Vice-Presidents John S. Horn and R. W. Robinson of District No. 2 have submitted interesting reports of their activities during the past year, both of whom report a slow but steady progress for Organized Labor. Vice-President Horn reports that seven local unions have been chartered by their respective internationals; twenty-six unions in Los Angeles have made substantial gains in membership; twelve organizations have received wage advances for part or all of their members; numbers of houses heretofore conducted on the so-called "open shop" basis are now operating 100 per cent union and displaying

house cards. It is gratifying to note that the mortgage on the Labor Temple in Los Angeles is gradually being retired.

Brother Robinson reports that Long Beach district is keeping pace with the A. F. of L. slogan, "Labor's Forward March." He also reports that many miscellaneous crafts in his district have suffered from publicity given out by various organizations which have caused an influx of labor, thereby creating a serious unemployment situation. We are glad to note that the Long Beach Labor News continues to be effective in that community and we hope for its continued activity in labor's behalf.

The labor movement of Orange County is reported in a substantial condition and it is predicted a steady and healthy growth in membership will ensue.

The resort village of Newport Beach has awakened to the harbor possibilities of that city and recently voted a \$500,000 bond issue for the development of its harbor, and it is gratifying to note that the work is progressing along 100 per cent union lines.

The San Pedro Labor Council has taken on new life, and again is becoming an active body. Many of the local unions which had dropped affiliation are again back in the fold.

Vice-President C. E. Dowd of District No. 4 reports that business in the San Joaquin Valley has been very quiet during the past twelve months, the building trades being the heaviest losers. Many craftsmen in the building trades have been forced to leave the valley and secure employment in other localities. However, contracts having been let for various large buildings in the city of Fresno, the citizens looking forward to a better fall and winter business. The Culinary Workers, Laundry Workers, Butchers, Auto Mechanics and several other crafts have secured improved working conditions, and in several cases, increases in pay during the past year. The Tri-County Labor News has been conducting a Union Label contest, giving away many hundreds of dollars in prizes, and with the aid of union men in that district considerable good results have followed. Co-operation between the labor bodies and the merchants has been responsible for the placing of considerable new merchandise upon the shelves of business houses in Fresno and the demand for union-made goods is increasing as the campaign progresses.

The barbers and butchers in Hanford are now organized; the fish and poultrymen have been organized in Fresno, and the teamsters, auto mechanics and culinary workers have materially increased their membership. No trouble is anticipated by any of the trades in the near future, and several of the local unions have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Ros. Mannina of District No. 6 reports that Barbers' Local No. 252 has made substantial increases in both membership and finances. Brother Mannina reports that all trade-unions in his district have had a fair year and that the future appears promising. The Building Trades Council is combating the efforts of the Industrial Association to institute the so-called American Plan in the building industry of his district. The council still maintains its material supply warehouse, the union-job conditions prevail in that district. The Surety Building and Loan Association, which was organized to combat the tactics adopted by building and loan associations in that community, has had a healthy growth and success beyond expectations, and the assets of the association now exceed \$606,000. A great many union jobs have been financed through this association.

Vice-President Don M. Witt of District No. 7, Oakland, states that the labor movement in Alameda County is gratifying in both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 70, has made excellent progress. The Material Teamsters Local No. 577 joined the above organization and since affiliating they have received better working conditions from their employers. The Central Labor Council of Alameda County and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County are reported as working in perfect harmony. Brother Witt again expressly calls to the attention of delegates that the Peerless Stage Company, the California Transit Company and the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and urges that all members of Organized Labor refrain from patronizing these concerns. The Cleaners and Dyers of Oakland have been organized and the early organization of the grocery clerks is predicted, and it is the belief that like organizations could be accomplished in practically every city in the state. The continued and consistent drive by labor unions for the union label, union card and union button has resulted in an increased demand for union-made products. Your committee notes the effort of Organized Labor in the Seventh District to improve the personnel of their representatives in the State Legislature and commends it for its efforts in this direction.

Vice-President Elma F. Smith of District No. 8 reports that there has been no loss of membership in the locals in her district and that several new locals have been added to the list. She was successful in organizing the California Glove Workers early this year and they now have a membership of eighty-seven. The building trades in Vallejo are working the five-day week and have found that method so satisfactory that there is a movement now on to adopt the same plan in other towns of the district. The Union

Label Auxiliaries of the Labor Councils have given many suppers, card parties and picnics during the past year and have helped materially in the reduction of the debt against the Labor Temple. Santa Rosa and Petaluma have made considerable headway in securing raises in wages for the carpenters and in organizing the Delivery Wagon Drivers. During the past year district meetings have been held every three months in various cities in the jurisdiction of the Eighth District. Your committee feels that other districts could adopt this program and secure good results therefrom. The various discussions of conditions by these group meetings have been a great help to all, thereby making the district meeting a great success.

Vice-Presidents Childs, Hopkins and Dewey of District No. 9, San Francisco, report during the past year the Industrial Association of San Francisco has continued its efforts to disrupt the unions of that section but with little success. Their activity has been principally against the Molders and Carpenters, they having brought serious charges against various members of these two crafts, but have failed to convict even one member of Organized Labor when brought to trial. The San Francisco Labor Council is to be highly commended for its efforts in raising the sum of \$18,000, which was used for the defense of men accused of murder by the Industrial Association of that city. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Industrial Association against the Molders and Carpenters in the San Francisco area, they, together with all other locals, are in excellent condition. The local Garment Workers are still making a vigorous fight for their label, and it is hoped that they will receive the assistance due them from the organized men and women by demanding the union label on all wearing apparel purchased in San Francisco and throughout the state. During the past year the Auto Mechanics have carried on a persistent work of organization, not only for themselves, but for all locals connected with the labor movement in the Bay District.

As will be shown by the report of the secretary of the State Federation of Labor, practically every one of the large locals in District No. 9 have retained or increased their membership during the year. The Culinary crafts are reported in a flourishing condition. One of the greatest demonstrations ever held in San Francisco was witnessed when labor staged its mammoth parade and celebration on last Labor Day.

Vice-President C. E. Ryneanson of District No. 10, Marysville, reports that most crafts have held their own during the quiet period in that district. The building trades have been successful in organizing the Electrical Workers. The miscellaneous crafts are holding their membership; the Musicians and Culinary Workers both show gains in membership in recent months, and the Teamsters of Sacramento are in a healthy condition. He also reports that through efforts of the Federated Trades of Sacramento, all city work hereafter will be done by residents of that city. During the year the Culinary crafts of Marysville had considerable trouble in one house, but through the support of other crafts and business men, the matter was adjusted within three days.

No reports were submitted by the vice-presidents of Districts Nos. 3 and 5. Vice-President Don T. Stewart of Stockton removed from his district, but owing to the short period remaining before this convention, no one was elected to fill this vacancy.

No changes were made in the "We Don't Patronize" list since the Oakland convention.

Don M. Witt, delegate to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, reports a good convention, and that progress was made in the adjustment of some jurisdictional disputes. The educational phases showed progress is being made. Acting under the instructions of the California State Federation of Labor, Delegate Witt presented a resolution opposing any modification in the now existing law regarding Asiatic exclusion, and a second resolution appealing to the American Federation of Labor for appointment of a commission to consider Mexican immigration. Both of these propositions secured the endorsement of the American Federation Convention.

The Director of Workers' Education has submitted a complete report, which is published in the Report of Officers of this convention, and your committee recommends that the membership give this report a careful reading and fullest consideration. It may be found on pages 13 and 14 of the Officers' Reports.

Secretary Scharrenberg has made a comprehensive report concerning immigration legislation, and in this connection there are three propositions—Nos. 43, 47 and 50—which will be presented to this convention for consideration following the reading of this report.

According to reliable data, there are now 258,844 Japanese resident in the United States. Of this number, 125,764 are in the Territory of Hawaii, 103,396 are in California; 23,687 in the other Pacific Coast states; the balance of the United States having a Japanese population of only 5,995. It has been through the efforts of the State Federation of Labor, the American Legion, the State Grange and the Native Sons of the Golden West that laws have been enacted regulating the immigration to our shores, particularly California, of undesirable Asiatics. If this condition is to remain, it will be necessary for this Federation acting in unity with other organizations having a like purpose, to

continue the fight until these laws are made so fast that there will be no chance for these undesirables to enter the boundaries of the state of California.

Secretary Scharrenberg tells of the influx into California of Filipinos and Mexicans. He shows that within the last decade the planters of Hawaii have imported approximately 80,000 Filipino laborers. A considerable number of these Filipinos will find their way to California. Although authentic figures are not available, it is estimated that 30,000 Filipinos now reside in this state. At present there is no law restricting this influx of Filipinos to our shores. Due to the fact that there is practically no law restricting the immigration of Mexican peons to this country, it is shown that this state is rapidly being filled by the Mexicans who are brought in to do the cheaper class of labor in the state. According to one state agency, more than 27 per cent of the cases coming under this jurisdiction are Mexicans. Another bureau dealing with this class of people reports that more than 53 per cent of these cases are Mexicans. Other civic organizations report as having expended as high as 73 per cent of their budget in the handling of Mexican cases.

While it is reported by outside agencies that several of the greater industries are short of common labor, this assertion is emphatically refuted by reports emanating from the United States Department of Labor, which show that the various earnings of railroad track laborers in 1926 were only \$17 per week.

Secretary Scharrenberg also points out an average of 15 per cent of the members of local unions usually are in bad standing, and that were this number to be added together, with unions not affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, the membership of the California State Federation of Labor would be increased to a total in excess of 125,000. While it is shown in his report that the Federation has suffered a loss of 1400 members during the past year, that fact can readily be accounted for. It is due to the slackness of work throughout the state and to the serious difficulty encountered by the carpenters in the bay district around San Francisco.

It would require too much time to give a complete report of Secretary Scharrenberg's recent visit to Honolulu as a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations. He reports that there were only four labor men in the group at this institute. However, he feels that much good was accomplished, not only for labor, but for the Institute as a whole at its last meeting.

In closing his report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Secretary Scharrenberg says:

"It is a pleasure to report that the Institute is to go on searching for the truth! A competent research staff will be continually at work delving beneath the surface to shed light on a number of vital Pacific problems. Another general meeting is to take place two years hence."

Secretary Scharrenberg reports that the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor has commenced a study of the constitutional amendments and other measures which will be submitted to the voters at the general election in November, 1928. Special attention is directed to the referendum on the Re-apportionment Act, which was passed by the legislature. Under the terms of this measure, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda counties would be limited to one senator each. These three counties have more than one-half of the population of the state, but if this re-apportionment scheme should take effect, the majority of all the voters in California, who reside in those three counties, would be represented by only three senators. The minority residing in the less populous parts of the state would have thirty-seven senators. Secretary Scharrenberg states: "Obviously, this measure is only a thinly disguised scheme to disfranchise the progressive majority and to prevent the further advance of the common people. The re-apportionment measure deserves the united opposition of the organized working people of California."

His report to this convention concludes by showing that no less a person than the president of the Better America Federation was among those who were indicted in connection with the illegal sale of 1,000,000 shares of stock in the late Julian Oil swindle, and that such "Better Americans" were the team mates of Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association of San Francisco. It was this clique that succeeded in killing the "Anti-Yellow Dog" contract bill in the State Senate. Secretary Scharrenberg recommends that the California labor movement should welcome another legislative contest on the "Anti-Yellow Dog" contract bill at the forthcoming session of the legislature.

Proposition No. 55, presented by John F. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33 of Sacramento, is endorsed.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence on **Proposition No. 53**, presented by Chas. J. Crook, Stereotypers No. 145, Stockton.

Proposition No. 40, presented by Dora Rosenblatt of Stenographers and Typewriters No. 15251, Los Angeles, is recommended for reference to the Executive Committee.

The committee recommends favorable concurrence upon **Proposition No. 43**, presented by H. A. Stone, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence on **Proposition No. 61**, presented by Julius Reese, Carpenters No. 1976, Los Angeles, due to the fact that there is now in existence a political organization such as would be organized under Proposition No. 61.

Your committee recommends concurrence on **Proposition No. 50**, presented by the Seamen's Delegation.

Proposition No. 47 was withdrawn because a resolution previously adopted contained the subject matter embodied in this proposition.

Fraternally submitted,

ROE H. BAKER,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
DANIEL MURPHY,
JAS. A. GRAY,
D. K. STAUFFER,

Committee on Reports of Officers.

Motion made that **Proposition No. 40**, by Delegate Dora Rosenblatt of Los Angeles, included in the committee report, be laid on the table. Motion adopted.

After which the report of the committee, as amended, was received and all recommendations concurred in.

Secretary stated that it would have been well had the committee brought in a definite recommendation on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution adopted by the recent State Legislature relative to re-apportionment, in which provision is made to limit each county to one State Senator. This proposed Constitutional Amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in November, 1928.

Speaking for the Committee on Reports of Officers, Secretary Stauffer said the committee would submit a supplemental report during the present morning session.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman Frank L. Johnston of the committee read the final report, as follows:

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Max Benkert of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Committee amends proposition to read as follows:

Whereas, Believing it to be the height of inconsistency to spend union-earned money in nonunion establishments; and

Whereas, The delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor spend approximately \$15,000 for hotel and meals, most of which is spent in the hotel selected as headquarters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any hotel selected as headquarters for future conventions of this Federation by local arrangements committees shall be approved by all crafts connected therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That Section 10 be added to Article VIII of the Constitution, as follows: "In the event of failure to select a hotel in the convention city which is fair, the Executive Council of this Federation is instructed to use every effort to assist the local committee in lining up a fair headquarters, and failing in the same the council shall be empowered to select, not later than thirty days prior to its opening date, another city for its annual meeting."

Amendment to the amendment was offered from the floor, as follows:

"And all delegates coming to the convention shall do so by fair transportation on fair vehicles."

Amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Amendment of the committee was rejected.

Original proposition rejected, thereby nullifying amendment to the amendment.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary D. K. Stauffer of the committee presented the following supplementary report:

As the re-apportionment measure adopted by the legislature and now held up by the referendum would limit county representation in the State Senate to one member, thereby destroying Organized Labor's influence in the State Legislature, it is recommended that we urge all members to support the referendum in a most active and most earnest manner.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Elma F. Smith of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts read the report of the committee, as follows:

Proposition No. 2—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, San Francisco.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate William P. Fee of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 302, Oakland, asked to be recorded as favoring the recommendation of the committee, being confident that the Executive Council will give careful consideration to the matter.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by William P. Fee and Don Witt of Central Labor Council, Oakland.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by S. B. Newman of Stage Employees' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Bakers' Delegation.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Anthony Brenner of Machinists' No. 68, San Francisco.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Cal J. Doggett, Pressmen's Union No. 24, San Francisco; W. E. Steineck, Bookbinders' Union No. 63, Los Angeles, and H. E. Garman, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that matter be referred to Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Friday, September 23, 1927—Afternoon Session

President Dalton called the convention to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

Consideration of the report on Labels and Boycotts was resumed. Delegate Robert M. Conkey of the committee read the report.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by A. W. Robinson and T. A. Reardon of Typographical Union No. 84, San Bernardino.

Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by Stark and Globberman of Cigar Makers' Unions Nos. 225 and 228, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64—Presented by C. M. Feider of Electrical Workers' Union No. 18 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Feider requested unanimous consent for Charles W. Cullen, general agent and organizer of the United Hatters of America, to address the convention on the matter contained in the proposition, at whose request it had been introduced.

Unanimous consent was granted, whereupon Mr. Cullen addressed the convention. Delegate F. J. Dumond, Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco, asked unanimous consent to introduce the following proposition:

Proposition No. 65—Presented by K. D. Flagg and F. J. Dumond, Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco.

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists has put forth a strong effort to organize the automobile mechanics in this state; and

Whereas, The task of organizing these men is great and needs the efforts of all members of the labor movement of this state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation requests the delegates here present, and all Central Labor Councils in this state, to assist through their organizing committees in the work of organizing the automobile mechanics in their respective localities.

Unanimous consent was given and proposition was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Committee recommends adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee concluded as follows:

We, the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, wish to submit the following "We Don't Patronize" list, and wish to state that with Propositions 5, 6 and 8, presented by the Bakers' Delegation, their unions will bear all expense incurred by such action:

Continental Baking Company.

National Biscuit Company.

Cigars—La Natividad, El Primo, Van Camp, Santa Fe.

United Cigar Company—all cities.

M. A. Gunst Cigar Company—all cities.

Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor.

Hughes Hotel, Fresno.

Travelers' Hotel, Sacramento.

Co-Op. Manufacturing Company, Oakland.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH,
DON CAMERON,
MAURICE DALY,
ANTHONY BRENNER,
ROBERT M. CONKEY,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion, the report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Charles Child of the committee read the report, as follows:

Proposition No. 13—Presented by H. A. Stone of Carpenters' Union No. 483, San Francisco.

At the request of the committee, Delegate Stone rewrote Proposition 13 as originally presented. He re-submitted it in the following form:

"Whereas, The working class, both organized and unorganized, has been the special object and care of those entrusted with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment; and

"Whereas, The wealthy and influential have scarcely felt the touch of prohibition or its restricting influence; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we most respectfully petition the National Congress to enact such laws and promote such regulation as will guarantee to every man the same measure of personal liberty, regardless of his wealth or influence."

The committee recommends adoption of the following:

"This convention reiterates the former action of the California State Federation on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and follows the policy of the American Federation of Labor in this matter."

Delegate Stone rose to a point of order, stating that the recommendation of the committee was out of order, as it did not cover the matter dealt with in his proposition.

The Chair declared the point of order not tenable, stating the committee was within its rights in submitting its recommendation, which could be adopted or rejected by the convention.

Delegate Stone appealed from the decision of the Chair.

President Dalton called Vice-President John S. Horn to the chair.

By vote of the convention, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

President Dalton resumed the chair.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF LABEL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

Chairman W. G. Desepte of the Label Investigation Committee read the report of the committee as follows:

We, your Label Investigation Committee, report that, to the best of our knowledge, we have scrutinized every credential which has been presented at this convention.

In this scrutiny we have acquired some knowledge that has been pleasing as well as surprising in the result brought about by the constitutional provision requiring a delegate to have at least five different union labels upon his wearing apparel.

The beneficial and educational results as tabulated by your committee shows that with but a very few exceptions, wherein the delegate either did not desire to co-operate with the laws of our Federation or failed to understand what was required, or was unable to buy union-labeled wearing apparel in his respective locality, the law has been observed to a degree that is gratifying and shows a spirit of co-operation that merits attention.

It shows that the delegates elected from affiliated unions in their various localities have endeavored to heed the request of the Label Investigation Committee of the 1926 convention, and in their communities created a certain demand for the union label through their purchases.

The tabulation shows that 230 credentials were examined by the committee, of which 4 showed they had no labels, 2 had 1, 4 had 2, 3 had 3, 3 had 4, 35 had 5, 42 had 6, 51 had 7, 21 had 8, 24 had 9, 20 had 10, 12 had 11, 4 had 12, 4 had 13, and 2 had 15.

One feature of the investigation that the committee wants to make a passing comment upon is relative to the sister delegates. Our scrutiny of their credentials showed that some endeavored to live up to a law the best they could, which was really intended in the main for the men delegates, but some could have done better, and the committee is hopeful if they are again elected to come to future conventions of this Federation they will endeavor to secure a greater percentage of union-labeled wearing apparel.

The committee wants to thank the delegates for their co-operation, and at this convention have placed them upon their honor as trade-unionists that they have truthfully checked the bona fide union labels attached to their wearing apparel.

We trust you will all go to your respective homes with a greater determination to advocate the purchasing of union-label merchandise, and make a stronger request for the union working card and button.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,
L. A. FRANCOEUR,
LILLIE B. TORRENCE,
FRANCIS DUNN,
MICHEL NEILSON,

Committee on Label Investigation.

The report of the committee was received and made part of the records of the convention.

J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education for the California State Federation of Labor, addressed the convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

George W. Stokel, chairman of the Committee on Thanks, read the report of the committee as follows:

San Bernardino, Calif., September 22, 1927.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Committee on Thanks desires, on behalf of the delegates of the convention, to express the appreciation of Organized Labor and the local Arrangements Committee for the wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies which have been extended to the delegates and guests of this convention during their stay in the city of San Bernardino.

To the Rev. Walter C. Loomis, who delivered the invocation and uttered many kind words of hope and encouragement to the workers.

To the Honorable Mayor I. N. Gilbert, who extended the welcome of the people of San Bernardino to the visiting delegates during the sessions of this convention.

To the Honorable J. L. Mack, President of the Chamber of Commerce; to C. S. Craine, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and to Royal Mack, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, we desire to express our sincere appreciation for their very instructive addresses.

To the press we are grateful for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of the convention.

To the fraternal societies and churches of San Bernardino, we express the thanks of the delegates for their most cordial hospitality.

To the many members and friends of Organized Labor who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends and guests, we are grateful.

To the honorable retiring vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, C. E. Rynearson of Marysville, we, of Organized Labor, appreciate your past services and the wonderful work you have done for the State Federation of Labor, and hope to see you follow up your good work in the future as in the past.

To the many members and friends of Organized Labor who so kindly donated their services for the entertainment of friends and guests, we are grateful.

To Musicians' Local No. 167 of San Bernardino, we especially wish to express our thanks for their very generous donations of music for the tour of the valley on Monday afternoon, for the banquet Wednesday evening, and also for the ball Thursday evening.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the delegates to the active local committeemen and women by presenting them with a suitable token of esteem and respectfully ask Delegates C. O. Whitlock, N. A. Richardson, J. H. Hickox, Otto A. Peters, Mrs. R. C. McGinty, Jr., E. J. Sadring, Mrs. A. Bellenger and Mrs. L. Schwichtenberg to come forward for the presentation.

Your committee respectfully requests the Honorable "Daddy" Dale to present the tokens of esteem to the local committee.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. STOKEL,
JOHN J. MURPHY,
WM. P. FEE,
J. F. WEBBER,
S. D. MOSS,

Committee on Thanks.

The report was accepted and made a part of the records of the convention.

In compliance with the request of the committee, J. B. Dale, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, presented a token of esteem to each member of the local committee.

NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

President Dalton called for nomination of cities which had invited the 1928 convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Delegate C. E. Rynearson of Marysville placed Sacramento in nomination.

Miss Edith Stanton of Asilomar, Monterey County, being unanimously granted the privilege of the floor, stated that Asilomar would be glad to have the convention of the Federation meet in that place next year, but as Sacramento also was very desirous of entertaining the delegates and visitors to the convention in 1928, Asilomar would yield to Sacramento, but in so doing Asilomar extended a hearty invitation to the Federation to enjoy the hospitality of Asilomar in 1929.

Delegates Fee and Lans and Stone seconded the nomination of Sacramento.

There being no further nominations, Sacramento was selected by unanimous vote.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

President Dalton called former President Daniel C. Murphy to the chair to install the newly elected officers of the Federation. Following an impressive address as to their obligations and duties, he installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—John F. Dalton.

Vice-President, First District—E. H. Dowell.

Vice-Presidents, Second District—R. W. Robinson and John S. Horn.

Vice-President, Third District—C. C. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Fourth District—C. E. Dowd.

Vice-President, Fifth District—Charles J. Crook.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Ros. Mannina.

Vice-President, Seventh District—Don M. Witt.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Elma F. Smith.

Vice-Presidents, Ninth District—Charles Child, James G. Dewey and James E. Hopkins.

Vice-President, Tenth District—George W. Stokel.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

There being no further business to come before the convention, on motion the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation adjourned sine die at 3:45 o'clock p. m.

TABULATED VOTE



	Vice-Presidents for District No. 2			Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 7	
	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	J. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
ANAHEIM—					
Carpenters No. 2203 (52):					
C. E. McCulloch.....		52	52		52
Central Labor Union:					
Robert M. Conkey		2	2		2
Typographical No. 873 (16):					
Robert M. Conkey		16	16		16
BAKERSFIELD—					
Barbers No. 317 (70):					
Sam D. Moss	70		70		70
Carpenters No. 743 (186):					
Fred E. Cremer	186		186		186
Central Labor Council:					
Same D. Moss	1		1		1
BREA—					
Oil Workers No. 27 (101):					
John W. Finley		101	101		101
EL CENTRO—					
Barbers No. 733 (63):					
C. W. Snyder	63		63		63
FRESNO—					
Culinary Workers No. 62 (180):					
J. J. Alldridge		180			180
Labor Council:					
Walter C. Brooks	1	1			1
C. E. Dowd		1	1		1
Laundry Workers No. 86 (220):					
Walter C. Brooks	220	220			220
Machinists No. 653 (90):					
C. E. Dowd		90	90		90
LONG BEACH—					
Bricklayers No. 13 (122):					
Carl Crain			122		122
Carpenters No. 710 (231):					
R. W. Robinson		231	231		231
Hod Carriers No. 507 (47):					
Geo. Baker	36		36		36
Labor Council:					
R. W. Robinson		1	1		1
Harvey C. Fremming		1	1		1
Oil Workers No. 128 (425):					
J. C. Coulter		425	425		425
LOS ANGELES—					
Bakers No. 37 (188):					
J. J. Doherty		188	188		188
Bakers No. 453 (66):					
C. D. Shields		66	66		66
Barbers No. 295 (385):					
G. E. Rainey	193		193		193
J. F. Behan	192		192		192
Beverage Dispensers No. 284 (10):					
A. B. Hassel		10	10		10
Bill Posters No. 32 (21):					
C. J. Hyans	21		21	21	

	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	J. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
Bookbinders No. 63 (100):					
Wm. E. Steineck	100	.....	100	100	.....
Bricklayers No. 2 (900):					
P. J. Geraghty .....	.....	900	900	.....	900
Carpenters No. 158 (806):					
A. R. Gifford	806	.....	806	806	.....
Carpenters No. 426 (627):					
James A. Gray .....	.....	627	627	.....	627
Carpenters No. 884 (75):					
K. W. Kelso	38	.....	38	.....	38
W. A. Anderson	37	.....	37	.....	37
Carpenters No. 1976 (25):					
Julius Reese	25	.....	25	25	.....
Central Labor Council:					
Anne Peterson	1	.....	1	1	.....
G. A. Wright	1	.....	1	.....	1
Cigar Makers No. 225 (63):					
Sam Globberman	63	.....	.....	63	.....
Cleaners and Pressers No. 17954 (166):					
S. J. Lewison	166	.....	166	166	.....
Cooks No. 468 (475):					
Eugene Gehring .....	.....	475	475	.....	475
Electrical Workers No. 18 (290):					
Charles M. Feider	290	.....	290	290	.....
Federal Employees No. 62 (100):					
Harry B. George .....	.....	74	74	.....	74
Stationary Firemen No. 220 (16):					
I. F. Landenberger	16	.....	16	16	.....
Floor Workers No. 2094 (203):					
A. L. Reeder	203	.....	203	203	.....
Garment Workers No. 125 (701):					
Daisy A. Houck	234	.....	234	234	.....
Anne Peterson	234	.....	234	234	.....
Adele V. Sterling	233	.....	233	233	.....
Iron Workers No. 51 (160):					
George J. Greene	160	.....	160	160	.....
Machinists No. 311 (425):					
K. F. Schweizer	142	142	.....	.....	142
Wm. Emerson .....	.....	142	142	.....	142
E. Powelson .....	.....	141	141	.....	141
Mailers No. 9 (100):					
Chas. Gill	100	.....	100	100	.....
Molders No. 374 (100):					
Frank Belcher	100	.....	100	.....	100
Moving Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37 (566):					
S. B. Newman .....	.....	566	.....	.....	566
Musicians No. 47 (900):					
J. W. Gillette	900	900	.....	.....	900
Pattern Makers Association (85):					
J. W. Buzzell	85	.....	85	85	.....
Plasterers No. 2 (600):					
Walter Redmond .....	.....	600	.....	.....	600
Plumbers No. 78 (621):					
J. B. McCarty	311	.....	311	.....	311
R. P. Humphrey	311	.....	311	.....	311
Printing Pressmen No. 78 (210):					
Edgar O'Toole	210	.....	210	210	.....
Railway Carmen No. 1368 (20):					
C. J. Feeley	20	.....	20	20	.....
Stage Employees No. 33 (400):					
George J. Flaherty .....	.....	134	.....	.....	134
Edward H. Neff .....	.....	133	.....	.....	133
John J. Riley .....	.....	133	.....	.....	133
Steam Fitters No. 95 (33):					
Collins Hardin	33	.....	33	.....	33

	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	J. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
Stenographers No. 15251 (44):					
Dora Rosenblatt	44	.....	.....	44	.....
Street and Highway Engineers No. 941 (33):					
L. A. Parker	33	.....	33	33	.....
Taxi Drivers No. 640 (126):					
Steve Catovas	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical No. 174 (700):					
Harvey E. Garman .....	.....	700	700	.....	525
Upholsterers No. 15 (100):					
H. Marshall	100	.....	100	100	.....
Waiters No. 17 (595):					
Frank Johnston .....	.....	595	595	.....	595
Waitresses No. 639 (527):					
Bee Tumber .....	.....	527	527	.....	527
MARYSVILLE—					
Barbers No. 720 (40):					
C. E. Rynearson .....	.....	40	40	.....	40
NAPA—					
Carpenters No. 2114 (56):					
U. S. Gracy	56	.....	56	.....	56
Central Labor Council:					
Elma F. Smith	1	.....	1	1	.....
Garment Workers No. 137 (80):					
Elma F. Smith	80	.....	80	80	.....
OAKLAND—					
Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (263):					
Al Strasser .....	.....	264	264	.....	264
Bakers No. 119 (200):					
Chas. H. Bullock .....	.....	200	.....	.....	200
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (242):					
Frank Nelk .....	.....	242	.....	.....	242
Barbers No. 134 (400):					
Frank B. Perry .....	.....	200	200	.....	200
Frank De Blois	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Boilermakers No. 39 (93):					
Harry J. Norton .....	.....	93	93	.....	93
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324 (55):					
Michel Neilson	55	.....	55	.....	55
Central Labor Council:					
William P. Fee .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Don M. Witt .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ferryboatmen's Union (964):					
Henry Behrend .....	.....	482	482	.....	482
Francis Dunn .....	.....	482	482	.....	482
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (370):					
William P. Fee .....	.....	185	185	.....	185
William E. Franklin .....	.....	185	185	.....	185
Stage Employees No. 107 (57):					
Frank C. Casey .....	.....	29	.....	.....	29
L. R. Hallahan .....	.....	28	.....	.....	28
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):					
C. G. Carlson .....	.....	500	500	.....	500
J. C. Mills .....	.....	500	500	.....	500
Teamsters No. 70 (550):					
Chas. Real .....	.....	550	550	.....	550
Typographical No. 36 (354):					
H. L. Pickens	354	.....	354	354	.....
PASADENA—					
Typographical No. 583 (90):					
James M. Oden	90	.....	90	90	.....
REDLANDS—					
Carpenters No. 1343 (34):					
D. P. Norris	28	.....	28	.....	28
RIVERSIDE—					
Barbers No. 171 (32):					
Charles O. Myers	32	.....	32	.....	32

	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	J. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
SACRAMENTO—					
Barbers No. 112 (115):					
A. C. Davis	115	.....	115	.....	115
Carpenters No. 586 (573):					
C. W. Barber	573	.....	573	.....	573
Federated Trades Council:					
D. D. Sullivan	1	1	.....	1	.....
George W. Stokel .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Machinists No. 33 (116):					
J. T. Thorpe .....	.....	116	116	.....	116
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (65):					
D. D. Sullivan	65	65	.....	65	.....
Teamsters No. 585 (250):					
George W. Stokel .....	.....	250	250	.....	250
Typographical No. 46 (218):					
J. F. Weber	218	.....	218	218	.....
SAN BERNARDINO—					
Carpenters No. 944 (215):					
Phil Hogan .....	.....	72	72	72	.....
T. R. Carlisle .....	.....	72	72	72	.....
J. E. Hood	71	.....	71	.....	71
Central Labor Council:					
Edward J. Sadring .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Electrical Workers No. 477 (41):					
Joseph Riker	41	41	.....	41	.....
Painters No. 775 (50):					
Frank Medaris .....	.....	50	50	.....	50
Stage Employees No. 577 (14):					
Harry E. Reynolds .....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Typographical No. 84 (18):					
Terrell A. Reardon	9	.....	9	9	.....
Arthur W. Robinson	9	.....	9	9	.....
SAN DIEGO—					
Carpenters No. 1296 (468):					
William Cottrell	468	.....	468	.....	468
Cooks, Waiters & Helpers No. 402 (240):					
Edward Drake .....	.....	240	240	.....	240
Federated Trades Council:					
Edw. H. Dowell .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Letter Carriers No. 70 (136):					
Stanley M. Gue	136	.....	136	136	.....
Moving Picture Operators No. 297 (52):					
Edw. H. Dowell .....	.....	52	.....	.....	52
Musicians No. 325 (430):					
Robert Jackson	430	430	.....	.....	430
Post Office Clerks No. 197 (86):					
J. J. Donnelly	86	86	.....	.....	86
Stage Employees No. 122 (22):					
Thomas B. Wylie .....	.....	22	.....	.....	22
SAN FRANCISCO—					
Alaska Fishermen (1500):					
Peter E. Olsen .....	.....	1500	1500	.....	1500
Auto Mechanics No. 1305 (382):					
K. B. Flagg .....	.....	191	191	.....	191
F. J. Dumond .....	.....	191	191	.....	191
Bakers No. 24 (600):					
Paul Guderley .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Gus Becker .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (400):					
Clarence J. Walsh	400	.....	400	400	.....
Barbers No. 148 (870):					
Stanley Roman .....	.....	145	145	.....	145
D. F. Tattenham	145	.....	145	.....	145
Geo. W. Price	145	.....	145	.....	145
Al Howe	145	.....	145	.....	145
Harry Cullen	145	.....	145	.....	145
Roe H. Baker .....	.....	145	145	.....	145

	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	I. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
Beer Drivers No. 227 (150):					
John S. Horn .....	.....	150	150	.....	150
Bookbinders No. 31-125 (412):					
Fred Dettmering	412	.....	412	412	.....
Bottlers No. 293 (300):					
Calvin L. Pulliam .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Bill Posters No. 44 (75):					
Anthony L. Noriega .....	.....	75	.....	.....	75
Carpenters No. 483 (840):					
H. A. Stone	840	.....	840	.....	840
Cooks No. 44 (1605):					
J. A. St. Peter .....	.....	535	535	.....	535
J. G. McDonald .....	.....	535	535	.....	535
Max Benkert .....	.....	535	535	.....	535
Electrical Workers No. 6 (333):					
Wm. L. Rhys	333	.....	333	.....	333
Federal Employees No. 1 (850):					
F. A. Harrington .....	.....	850	850	.....	850
Garment Workers No. 131 (700):					
Anna M. Culberson	700	.....	700	700	.....
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (100):					
W. G. Desepte	100	.....	100	.....	100
Labor Council:					
William Conboy .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Laundry Drivers No. 256 (300):					
Walter J. Lebrecht .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Laundry Workers No. 26 (1800):					
Chas. Child .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
M. A. Peterson	300	.....	300	.....	300
Jno. G. Keefe .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Chas. Hawley .....	.....	300	300	300	.....
Anna J. Brown .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Chas. Keegan .....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Letter Carriers No. 214 (721):					
John C. Daly .....	.....	721	721	721	.....
Machinists No. 68 (1000):					
Anthony Brenner .....	.....	1000	1000	.....	1000
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of the Pacific (1750):					
Patrick Flynn .....	.....	1750	1750	.....	1750
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 (423):					
Horace F. Strother .....	.....	423	423	423	.....
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (687):					
J. J. Rusk .....	.....	172	172	.....	172
Frank J. McGovern .....	.....	172	172	.....	172
C. C. Daly .....	.....	172	172	.....	172
W. J. Casey .....	.....	171	171	.....	171
Molders No. 164 (650):					
Frank Brown .....	.....	325	325	.....	325
John G. Jenkins .....	.....	325	325	.....	325
Moving Picture Operators No. 162 (100):					
Jas. M. Triplett .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
A. L. Bennett .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Musicians No. 6 (1500):					
Frank Borgel	1500	1500	.....	.....	1500
Piledrivers No. 34 (330):					
V. D. Lans .....	.....	165	165	.....	165
Don Cameron	165	.....	165	.....	165
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (796):					
David B. Ferner .....	.....	796	796	.....	796
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (661):					
Cal. J. Doggett	661	.....	661	661	.....
Web Pressmen No. 4 (120):					
C. E. Bowen .....	.....	120	120	.....	120

	A. R. Gifford	John S. Horn	R. W. Robinson	J. F. Patterson	Don M. Witt
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):					
George Larsen .....	.....	2000	2000	.....	2000
Stage Employees No. 16 (125):					
F. B. Williams .....	.....	125	.....	.....	125
Teamsters No. 85 (2000):					
Joseph M. Casey .....	.....	2000	2000	.....	2000
Typographical No. 21 (1012):					
D. K. Stauffer	203	.....	203	203	.....
M. J. McDonnell	203	.....	203	203	.....
C. M. Baker	202	.....	202	202	.....
W. Lyle Slocum	202	.....	202	202	.....
H. J. Benz	202	.....	202	202	.....
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134 (150):					
Gus Uhl .....	.....	150	150	.....	150
Waiters No. 30 (2093):					
L. A. Francoeur .....	.....	1047	1047	1047	.....
J. Weinberger	1046	.....	1046	1046	.....
SAN JOSE—					
Barbers No. 252 (108):					
Ros. Mannina .....	.....	108	108	.....	108
Butchers No. 506 (145):					
T. J. Moxey	145	.....	145	.....	145
Carpenters No. 316 (359):					
Wallace Watson .....	.....	359	359	.....	359
Central Labor Council:					
T. J. Maxey	1	.....	1	.....	1
SAN MATEO—					
Butchers No. 516 (56):					
J. Donnelly .....	.....	52	52	.....	52
Carpenters No. 162 (149):					
John Shand	149	.....	149	.....	149
SAN PEDRO—					
Barbers No. 881 (46):					
J. A. Goldrainer	46	.....	46	46	.....
Carpenters No. 1140 (180):					
Malcolm Mercer	180	.....	180	.....	.....
Central Labor Council:					
Harry Ohlsen	1	1	.....	.....	1
SANTA BARBARA—					
Carpenters No. 1062 (531):					
G. B. Sullivan .....	.....	531	531	.....	531
Central Labor Council:					
Frank Waller .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
C. C. Hopkins .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Painters No. 715 (162):					
Frank Waller .....	.....	162	162	.....	162
Typographical No. 394 (29):					
C. C. Hopkins .....	.....	29	29	.....	29
STOCKTON—					
Central Labor Council:					
Charles Crook	1	.....	1	1	.....
Stereotypers No. 145 (16):					
Charles Crook	6	.....	6	6	.....
VALLEJO—					
Teamsters No. 490 (67):					
J. B. Dale .....	.....	67	67	.....	67
VAN NUYS—					
Barbers No. 837 (55):					
Frank Legate	55	.....	.....	.....	55
VENTURA—					
Central Labor Council:					
Maurice Daly .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Oil Workers No. 120 (139):					
Maurice Daly .....	.....	139	139	.....	139
WATSONVILLE—					
Barbers No. 749 (23):					
G. H. Hedrick	23	.....	23	.....	23

Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record

of

SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Forty-Sixth Session of the California Legislature

January 3 to 21, and February 24 to April 29, 1927

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California: By comparison with its predecessors of the past two decades the Forty-seventh Session of the California Legislature was decidedly colorless and in some respects, at least, submissive to the wishes of special interests.

To the organized working people of California the work of the Legislature was rather disappointing. If the former governor had been re-elected the net achievements of this Legislature would have been generally beyond expectations. But with a progressive governor at the helm much, very much more than normal performance was expected. So, when the Legislature showed its disinclination to pass the principal measures sponsored by Labor the disappointment was keen. Not a single one of the major measures on the Labor program received the approval of the Legislature. The McDonough bill outlining the Yellow Dog labor contract, the Inman bill, to make unlawful the vicious permit system, the amendment to the Public Utilities Act by Senator Murphy, as well as the more essential amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were either defeated on the floor or buried in committees.

The failure of the Legislature to function progressively was largely due to its organization. The Assembly committees were particularly subject to criticism. Never was there a more spineless and servile committee than the Assembly Insurance Committee. The private insurance interests had only to express their wishes and the majority of said committee would instantly respond to the master's voice.

The Assembly Insurance Committee refused to pass out a single bill sponsored or favored by Labor. The same committee sent out with "do pass" recommendations six separate bills by Mr. Kelsey of Alameda County attacking and modifying the Workmen's Compensation Law. All six of these bills were adopted by the Assembly but subsequently killed in the Senate.

The various public service corporations of the state and big business generally were regularly and numerous represented by a large staff of lobbyists composed in part of prominent ex-members of the Legislature.

The anti-labor lobbyists frequently combined their forces and worked in harmony to beat down every progressive and humane measure before both houses. The consolidated big business lobby was bigger in personnel and more unscrupulous than ever in the state's history. The following were generally credited with directing the anti-labor lobby: Walter Cole, representing the class 1 steam railroads; "Jack" Pettis, of the "allied industries" lobby; Elmer Bromley, of the Power group; Albert E. Boynton of the San Francisco Industrial Association, and J. R. Maloney, representing the private insurance companies. The general staff includes Fred Metcalf of the Metal Trades Association, W. V. Hill of the electric lines, Edgar Perry of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Tom Andrews of the San Francisco Down Town Association and Walter Fawcett, "mysterious man" of the corporation lobby.

In addition to the above, the railroad lobby had an active and powerful special lobby of a half dozen officials, whose activities, paid for by the ratepayers, were directed at the extremely modest requests of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, and which whittled their program down to one major bill—the Byrne amendment to the full-crew law (A. B. 742) providing for a flagman on engines without cars.

Special attention should be directed to the fact that the attorneys for the Railroad Commission joined hands with the representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad in strangling a labor bill.

The chief lobbyist for the farmers, Mr. Taylor, made common cause with the lobbyists for the predatory interests. This unholy alliance forced through an amendment to the Women's Eight-Hour Law permitting the women employed in the egg processing industry to work without limit or restriction seven days a week. This pernicious measure was vetoed by Governor Young.

Altogether, the members of the third house were an interesting and influential group. In accordance with the custom established at the previous session, the lobbyists were again required to register. The list of registered lobbyists showed that the labor representatives at Sacramento were outnumbered by at least ten to one.

Among measures of general interest that passed the Legislature was the governor's reorganization plan, creating a cabinet system in the state government similar to the

federal plan. Under this program there has been created a Department of Industrial Relations with subdivisions, to continue and co-ordinate the work of the Industrial Accident Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Commission of Immigration and Housing and the Industrial Welfare Commission.

Generally speaking, the Legislature complied with every official request of the governor. From the point of view of the newspapers of California the following were the outstanding accomplishments of the session:

1. Crime Commission's program revising the criminal procedure of the state.
2. Submission to the voters of a new water rights doctrine.
3. Reorganization of the state departments.
4. Passage of the Breed 3-cent gas tax and highway funds allocation bills.
5. Creation of a tax commission to investigate and study the taxation problem in California.
6. Reapportionment (held up by the Referendum).
7. The governor's all-inclusive \$194,000,000 budget.
8. Creation of a self-governing bar—a closed union shop for California lawyers.

LABOR'S JOINT LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS

Co-operation and teamwork was always in evidence at the Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and located at 825½ J Street. The representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brothers Ed. Waters, Harry See, George F. Irvine, J. H. Wasserburger and W. E. Young, never failed to respond when called upon to lend a helping hand. With Brothers Frank C. MacDonald of the State Building Trades Council and John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, they helped make possible the gains for Labor and stop the passage of reactionary bills.

NECESSITY OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

In closing the "introductory" to this report, special attention is directed to the Labor Record of the Legislators. California trade-unionists are urged to preserve this booklet for future reference. Many of the members of this Legislature will be candidates to succeed themselves, and others will sooner or later aspire for different political honors. It is well, therefore, to keep available for any reference the reliable information contained herein.

The State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish the labor record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature. The American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the labor record of United States Senators and Representatives.

The accuracy of these records have never been successfully challenged. So keep informed! Support candidates for the Legislature and for Congress on the basis of actual performances rather than on vague promises!

Governor Young made a new record. He signed every one of the twenty-five labor measures passed by the Legislature. His predecessor in office, Mr. Richardson, pocketed the majority of all labor bills that got by the Legislature! However, while Labor did its full part in retiring Mr. Richardson, practically all the reactionary legislators were returned.

According to the tabulated record submitted herewith, four members of the Senate and eleven members of the Assembly did not vote for a single labor measure. Are the legislators who represented you at Sacramento in this 100 per cent anti-labor group?

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.



JOHN F. DALTON, President;

E. H. DOWELL,

JOHN S. HORN,

R. W. ROBINSON,

G. B. SULLIVAN,

C. E. DOWD,

DON T. STEWART,

ROS. MANNINA,

DONALD WITT,

ELMA F. SMITH,

CHARLES CHILD,

JAMES E. HOPKINS,

JAMES G. DEWEY,

C. E. RYNEARSON,

FRED BAUER,

Vice-Presidents;

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

The following twenty-five labor measures were passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Young. Governor Young did not veto a single labor bill. This was a striking contrast to the performance of the previous Governor who vetoed no less than twenty-six labor bills at the 1925 session of the Legislature. Many of the bills listed herein which were signed by Governor Young had been repeatedly vetoed by former Governor Richardson:

Regulation of Private Employment Agencies—Senate Bills 41 and 43, by Senator Fellom. These bills strengthen existing law regulating private employment agencies and rectify various defects in said law in accordance with recommendations of the labor commissioner. These two measures are known in the statutes of 1927 as Chapters 263 and 264 respectively.

Placing Trade Schools Under Employment Agencies Act—Senate Bill 44 (Chapter 333) by Senator Fellom brings under the provisions of the Employment Agency Act organizations that collect dues, membership fees or tuition where the main object of the person paying the same is to secure employment. This provision has become necessary in order to successfully combat fake trade schools which have been operating throughout the state, especially in the larger cities. These schools promise employment to those taking their courses, but such employment never materializes and the worker is out the money paid, as the instruction given in most cases is absolutely worthless. Legitimate schools and nonprofit organizations that comply with certain regulations are exempt from the operation of the act.

The bill further defines the term "registration fee" as used in the present law and provides that all persons financially interested in the operation of the employment agency must be listed in the application for the license and will abolish the practice, which has become more and more prevalent each year, of the transfer of an interest in a licensed agency without the written consent of the labor commissioner. It has been found that in many cases a half interest in an employment agency has been transferred to various parties who, because they were not proper persons to conduct an employment agency, would have been refused licenses had they applied in their own names. Under the new law a transfer without the consent of the labor commissioner will result in the forfeiture of the license.

The bill also clarifies procedure with reference to hearings before the commissioner where complaints are filed against any employment agency and prohibits the operation of employment agencies in connection with pool halls and soft drink parlors.

Relative to Fees of Applicants for Employment—Senate Bill 45 (Chapter 334) by Senator Fellom. This bill makes it mandatory for an employment agency to return any fee or deposit immediately upon demand in all cases where the applicant does not obtain the employment to which he or she is sent out by the employment agency. It has been found, the commissioner points out, that various agencies have been indulging in the practice of obtaining fees from several applicants for the same position and when the position is filled have not returned the fees immediately to those who were not placed, but have used the money to operate on after "stalling the applicant along" when he or she returns for the fee. The new law provides that if the fee in such cases is not returned within forty-eight hours after demand, the applicant is entitled to receive an additional sum equal to the amount of the fee paid as a penalty.

Loggers' Wage Lien—Senate Bill 83 (Chapter 505), by Senator Mueller. Amends existing law relating to loggers' liens so as to facilitate collection of unpaid wages. In substance the new statute makes the loggers' lien law conform to the mechanics' lien law. It goes further in one particular since it makes loggers' liens prior to all other liens or claims whereas mechanics' liens are subject to mortgages of record before the men begin work.

Credit Unions—Senate Bill 97 (Chapter 36), by Senator Hollister. New general law. Provides for incorporation and management of credit unions. A credit union is defined as a corporation organized for the two-fold purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for them at legitimate rates of interest for provident purposes.

Witness Fees and Mileage—Senate Bill 137 (Chapter 61), by Senator Swing. Provides for the payment of witness fee and mileage of 10 cents per mile, one way, when workers are subpoenaed to appear before coroner's jury. Approved by Governor Young.

Upholsterers' Bill—Senate Bill 312 (Chapter 405), by Senator Maloney. Regulating the manufacture and sale of upholstered furniture.

Defining Intent to Defraud—Senate Bill 408 (Chapter 619), by Senator Baker. Amends section 484 of the Penal Code. Provides that the hiring of additional employees without advising each of them of every labor claim due and unpaid and every judgment that the employer has been unable to meet shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

Workmen's Compensation for Harbor Workers—Senate Bill 890 (Chapter 589), by Senator Young. Authorizes the state compensation insurance fund to insure employers against liability for compensation or damages under the United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Also gives authority and power to the Industrial Accident Commission to accept any appointment as deputy commissioner under, or any delegation of authority to enforce, the United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Working Hours on Public Works—Assembly Bill 15 (Chapter 257), by Mr. McDonough. Amends section 653C of the Penal Code. Provides that when public work is being done under contract and any employee shall be permitted to work over eight hours a day, the contractor shall file with the officer, board or commission awarding the contract a verified report of the nature of the urgency together with the name of the workman and the hours worked by him on said day. Failure to file the report is made prima facie evidence that no urgency existed. Adds the words "contractor or subcontractor or their agents" to those who may be held responsible for violation of the law.

Regulating Advertising During Strikes—Assembly Bill 34 (Chapter 314), by Mr. McDonough. Materially strengthens the existing law relating to advertising for workers during strikes. Makes it mandatory to state in the advertisement that a strike exists even when the paper is published in the same locality where the strike exists. Also adds the following provisions: "The person inserting any such advertisement in a newspaper or on a poster, or otherwise, shall insert in such advertisement his own name and, if he is representing any other person, firm, association or corporation, the name of the person, firm, association or corporation he is representing and at whose direction and under whose authority he is inserting the advertisement and the appearance of this name or names in connection with such advertisement shall be prima facie evidence as to the person, firm, association or corporation responsible for the advertisement."

Investigation of Pensions for State Employees—Assembly Bill 38 (Chapter 431), by Mr. Scofield. Creates a commission of five, without pay, to be appointed by the governor, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of retirement pensions, allowances and annuities for state officers and employees, especially with reference to the method of establishing and maintaining the fund from which such pensions, allowances and annuities shall be paid. The commission is required to report the result of its inquiry, together with such proposed legislation as it may deem advisable, not later than July 1, 1928.

Nomination of Presidential Electors—Assembly Bill 68 (Chapter 353), by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower. Amends section 1188 of the Political Code. Provides for the nomination of presidential electors either as individuals or by group, subsequent to primary election, when no nonpartisan candidate has been nominated. This will upset the California Supreme Court decision which kept the names of independent La Follette electors off the ballot on the theory that a presidential elector was not a public official.

Misrepresentation of Conditions of Employment—Assembly Bill 180 (Chapter 268), by Mr. Wright. Amends and strengthens the existing law relative to misrepresentation of conditions of employment. Adds the following clause to section 2: "In addition to and apart from such criminal penalty any person, firm, association or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the party or parties aggrieved, in a civil action, to double damages resulting from such misrepresentations. Such civil action may be brought by such aggrieved person or persons, or his or their assigns, or successors in interest, without first establishing any criminal liability under this act."

Strengthening the Payment of Wages Law—Assembly Bill 216 (Chapter 217), by Messrs. Hawes and Jacobsen. Amends and strengthens the existing Payment of Wages Law. Authorizes actions for recovery of penalties to be prosecuted in name of state; delegates power and authority to labor commissioner and his attorney in that regard. The amendment further provides that several causes of action may be united in the same action without being separately stated.

Exemptions from Executions—Assembly Bill 403 (Chapter 199), by Mr. Crittenden. Modifies section 6900 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to exemptions from execution, so as to facilitate the collection of wages for personal service rendered.

Employees' Cash Bond—Assembly Bill 414 (Chapter 437), by Mr. Crittenden. Strengthens the present law relating to bonds required from applicants for employment. Provides that unless the employee is entrusted with money or property of an equivalent value, or is advanced goods, wares and merchandise on a current, open account, the bond money must be deposited in a savings account, to be drawn out only upon the joint signature of both the employer and employee. The bond money thus put up is subject to attachment or execution by the employer or employee only and must be returned to the employee immediately upon the fulfillment of his contract or agreement. If a surety bond is required, the employer must, as under the present law, pay the cost thereof.

Sanitary Facilities for Motion Picture Operators—Assembly Bill 738 (Chapter 205), by Mr. Wright. New general law. Prescribes the sanitary facilities that must be installed in operating room of theaters and motion picture houses. Defines terms used in act. Violations are made misdemeanors and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 for each offense. Each day's operation of theater in violation of act shall be deemed a separate offense.

Enlarging the Absent Voters' Law—Assembly Bill 763 (Chapter 362), by Mr. Crittenden. Enlarges the existing absent voters' law, extends privilege of so-called absent voters' act to persons who are engaged in civil and congressional service of the United States government and those who, because of injury or disability, are absent from their precincts or unable to go to their voting places, and also to persons who "expect" to be absent.

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law—Assembly Bill 870 (Chapter 245), by Mrs. Woodbridge. Amends existing Minimum Wage Law for women and minors. Makes it unlawful to employ women or minors contrary to commission's rules and regulations. Violation of commission's order is made a misdemeanor.

Investigation of Old Age Pensions—Assembly Bill 907 (Chapter 452), by Mr. Byrne. Declares it is the policy of the state of California to provide a system of old age pensions. Provides that the State Department of Public Welfare shall make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of old age pension laws of other states and countries and of the administration thereof, also of conditions in California, and the system of old age pensions best adapted to such conditions, and to render its report thereon, with such recommendations as it may have to make in respect thereto, to the next Legislature. Appropriates \$6,000 to carry on such investigation.

Workmen's Compensation for Farm Labor—Assembly Bill 997 (Chapter 834), by Messrs. Murphy and Jespersen. Places farm labor of all classes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, unless either the employer or employee shall, prior to the occurrence of any injury have given notice of rejection of said provisions of said act. Formerly farm labor was exempted from the Workmen's Compensation Act unless formal notice of acceptance had been filed.

Investigation of Textbooks—Assembly Bill 1230 (Chapter 581), by Mr. Nielsen. Makes it the duty of the State Board of Education to thoroughly investigate and study the cost and possible standardization and publication by the state of the supplementary textbooks used in the elementary schools of the state. A report of this investigation is to be made to the State Board of Control not later than July 1, 1928.

Licensing of Barbers—Assembly Bill 1251 (Chapter 853), by Mr. Cloudsley. Creates a State Board of Barber Examiners. The three members of said board are to be appointed by the governor and receive a salary of \$3600 per annum. Provides minimum standards of sanitation and prescribes the terms upon which certificates of registration may be issued to barbers.

B.—BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE

Anti-Yellow Dog Contract Bill—Assembly Bill 177, by Mr. McDonough, declaring void contracts of Employment (so-called Yellow Dog Contracts) containing agreement not to affiliate with Labor Unions. This bill had its first hearing in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital. It went to the floor of the Assembly with a "do pass" recommendation. On March 29, on motion of Mr. Little of Los Angeles, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee for an opinion as to its constitutionality. (See Record Vote E.) By request of the committee, Attorney General Webb spoke at length on the constitutionality of the measure and maintained that this bill was different in character from similar measures heretofore declared unconstitutional. Attorney Phleger, representing the Industrial Association of San Francisco, addressed the committee and insisted that the bill was unconstitutional. The representative of the State Federation of Labor replied to Phleger and argued in opposite direction.

The bill was finally reported out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation by a vote of 11 to 7, as follows: AYE: Coombs, Crittenden, Feigenbaum, Finley, Hornblower, Jacobson, Jones, Rochester, Roland, Williamson. NO: Anderson, R. J.; Carter, Kelsey, Little, Lyons, Sewell, Woolwine.

Assembly Bill 177 was passed by the Assembly on April 14 by 44 to 35 (See Record Vote I).

In the Senate the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which refused to vote it out of committee. On April 26, on motion of Senator Murphy, the bill was withdrawn from the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 22 to 13 (See Record Vote K).

Mr. Albert E. Boynton and numerous other agents of the organized interests now worked overtime to kill the bill on the floor of the Senate. They succeeded. On April 28 the Senate, by a vote of 18 ayes to 20 noes, refused to pass the bill (See Record Vote M).

Amendment to Cartwright Anti-Trust Act—Senate Bill 189, by Senator Inman, was an amendment to the Anti-Trust Act to make unlawful the "Permit System" for building material.

The principal argument for the amendment was made by Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California, who presented facts to prove his contention that the Senate Bill 189 would protect and safeguard the interests of the people of California.

Opposition to the proposed amendment was led by A. E. Boynton of the San Francisco Industrial Association, who said that the proposed amendment would ban the "American Plan" permit system, which, he said, was the only weapon with which they could successfully combat union labor.

Assemblyman M. J. McDonough, of Oakland, charged that the "American Plan" system, as used in the San Francisco Bay District, had enabled the Industrial Association not only to throttle the workers but also the independent contractors.

Senator Inman, author of the bill, battled for more than an hour to have the amendment favorably reported out of the Judiciary Committee, but the committee on three separate votes stood six to six on the measure as follows:

For the amendment, Inman, Jones, Mueller, Swing, Johnson and Allen. Those voting against it were West, Chamberlin, Nelson, Weller, Christian and McKinley.

On March 30, on motion of Senator Inman, the Senate by a vote of 22 to 16, withdrew the bill from the Judiciary Committee. (See Record Vote D.)

The Senate was then fairly swamped with telegrams and various other forms of communication protesting against the passage of S. B. 189. So on April 6 the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 21, refused to adopt the bill. (See Record Vote E.) An effort to reconsider this vote on April 12 was futile. (See Record Vote H.)

Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act—Assembly Bill 840, by Mr. Williamson, increased the maximum weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act from \$20.83 to \$25.00. The bill also increased the death benefits from \$5000 to \$6000.

Assembly Bill 144, by Mr. Byrne, eliminated the one week waiting period provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in all cases where the disability should extend over a period longer than five weeks from the date of the injury.

Both of these bills had a hearing in the Assembly Insurance Committee on March 22. This committee consisted of eleven members and was absolutely controlled by "big busi-

ness" and the insurance interests. Both of the before-mentioned bills were laid on the table in secret session. All subsequent efforts to take these bills off the table failed.

Senate Bill 60, by Senator Maloney, was an attempt to give certain rights to chiropractic practitioners under the terms of Workmen's Compensation Law. The bill passed the Senate without opposition and was also "laid on the table" for the balance of the session in the Assembly Insurance Committee.

Amendment to Public Utilities Act Relating to Rates—Senate Bill 258, by Senator Murphy, was aimed at public service corporations who receive increase of rates on the pretense that such increase was to be paid in wages to their employees. A number of public utility corporations have failed to carry out the promises made that increased rates would be used to pay increased wages. The Murphy bill simply provided that if the increase is not used for the purpose specified, the Railroad Commission must revoke such increases.

The first hearing on the bill was in the Senate Public Utility Committee, where the attorneys for the Railroad Commission and several representatives of the big transportation companies argued against it. Notwithstanding this opposition the Public Utilities Committee of the Senate gave a "do pass" recommendation to the bill. It passed the Senate practically unanimously. The bill then went to the Assembly, where it was referred to the Committee on Public Utilities; a hearing was held and the Assembly Public Utilities Committee also gave a "do pass" recommendation to the bill. Then the allied predatory interests got busy. All the lobbyists representing corporate greed united, and on motion of Mr. Walters of San Diego, the bill was re-referred to the Committee on Public Utilities for another hearing. (See Record Vote G.)

The second hearing in the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities was in the nature of a farce. The California Railroad Commission finally came out in the open. In a communication to the chairman of the committee, the commission expressed its opposition to the bill and pronounced it unconstitutional. A number of high-priced attorneys of California transportation companies and others spoke against the bill. The representatives of Labor pointed out in clear language the real purpose of the measure. Captain Strother, representing the organized Masters, Mates and Pilots of San Francisco Bay, explained that the bay ferry companies had secured an increase in rates in 1920 on the pretense that such increase was to be used to pay higher wages. This the various transportation companies refused to do and the Railroad Commission, by its silence, approved of their action. By withholding this increase in pay of the 1400 men employed on the ferries in San Francisco, the companies have kept back in wages from the men concerned in excess of two million dollars. Notwithstanding these clear and convincing arguments, the committee decided to lay the bill on the table by the following record vote:

To lay on the table: Miller, Crawford, Walters, Mixter, Bishop, Patterson. Against laying on the table: Hawes, Oliva, Reindollar. Absent: Jacobson, Easley.

Strengthening the Full Crew Law—Assembly Bill 742, by Mr. Byrne, was an effort on the part of the Railroad Brotherhoods to strengthen the existing Full Crew Law. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Utilities. A motion to report this bill out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation failed by the following tie vote: Aye: Bishop, Hawes, Jacobson, Miller, Reindollar. No: Crawford, Easley, Mixter, Oliva, Patterson. An attempt, on April 20, to withdraw the bill from the committee by vote of the Assembly failed by 31 to 43. (See Record Vote O.)

C.—ANTI-LABOR BILLS DEFEATED

Attack on Women's Eight-Hour Law—Assembly Bill 263, by Mr. Scudder, was an attempt to emasculate the Women's Eight-Hour Law so as to permit women employed in the egg processing industry to work an unlimited number of hours.

The bill was voted out from the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital on March 17 with a "do pass" recommendation by the following members of this committee: Duval, Foster, Little, Eddy, Davis, Bishop and Crittenden. On March 29, the bill passed the Assembly by 43 to 35. (See Record Vote F.)

The fight for this pernicious measure was exceptionally vicious. Women employed in the Petaluma district were coerced and virtually forced to sign a petition pleading for longer working hours.

The bill was considered in the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital on March 31. Big Business and the self-styled representative of the "poor farmers" again joined hands to break the protective features of the Women's Eight-Hour Law. The bill was reported

out with a "do pass" recommendation by the following six votes: Chamberlin, Evans, Mueller, Wagy, Weller and Taylor.

The bill came up for final passage in the Senate on April 13 and was adopted by 23 to 11. (See Record Vote I.) Two amendments by Senator Murphy to modify the objectionable Scudder bill were defeated by roll call votes. (See Record Votes F and G.)

It was fortunate for the women of California that a new Governor had been elected. Much powerful pressure was brought to bear on Governor Young to induce him to sign the Scudder bill. But the pressure was of no avail. Governor Young applied the pocket veto to this reactionary bill.

Attacks on Workmen's Compensation Act—Assemblyman Kelsey of Alameda County, who tried to conceal his nefarious operation by calling himself "an attorney for labor unions," introduced a whole raft of bills intended to modify and weaken various features of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

With the active assistance of the insurance agents and insurance lawyers, who were members of the Assembly, Mr. Kelsey navigated seven of his reactionary bills through the stacked Insurance Committee, and by careful manipulation succeeded in having every one of them adopted on the floor of the Assembly. The record votes on these Kelsey bills may be located by reference to letters: H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q and T.

In the Senate, Mr. Kelsey found things a little more difficult to manage. To begin with he did not have a pliable Insurance Committee to carry out his wishes. Four of his measures, Assembly Bills 1012, 1047, 1048 and 1051, were buried in the Senate Insurance Committee. Two of his measures, Assembly Bills 772 and 1015, found a permanent resting place in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Only one of his seven attacks on workmen's compensation came to a record vote on the floor of the Senate, namely A. B. 774. And only four Senators out of forty, to wit: Baker, Chamberlin, Kline and Weller, voted for this bill.

When the struggle was all over, Mr. Kelsey had a clean slate as far as results are concerned. For a new anti-labor member he worked very hard but discovered in the end that a bill in the Legislature is confronted by more than one hurdle. It should be noted that Mr. Kelsey is at the bottom of the list in the Comparative Record of Members of the Assembly. He had the blackest anti-labor record among the eighty members.

Attack on Full Crew Law—Assembly Bill 572, by Mr. Little, was introduced at the instance of the railroads to weaken the Full Crew Law. This bill did not move from the Committee on Public Utilities, where it had been referred upon introduction.

Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly

Forty-Seventh Session of the
California Legislature, 1927

EXPLANATORY

The record of each legislator will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Members of Assembly."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and designates the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. In estimating a legislator's real worth, this fact should be borne in mind.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Member in the assembly voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

PROCEEDINGS OF
RECORDS OF SENATORS

**DESCRIPTION OF THE THIRTEEN ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE
RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED**

(Unless otherwise noted an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senator as a "good" vote.)

A. S. B. 99. Act establishing a State Board of Barber Examiners (Barber's bill). vote on objectionable amendment offered by Senator Lyon (March 21, page 50). Refused adoption 20 to 14. The "Ayes" are bad votes.

B. S. B. 99. Act establishing a State Board of Barber Examiners, etc. (Barber's bill). Vote on final passage (March 21, page 50). Carried by 28 to 10.

C. S. B. 189. Adding a new section to the Cartright Act relating to combinations in restraint of trade. Motion by Senator Inman to withdraw bill from Committee (March 23, page 41). Motion failed by 20 to 19.

D. S. B. 189. Adding a new section to the Cartright Act relating to combinations in restraint of trade. Motion by Senator Inman to withdraw bill from Committee (March 30, page 24). Carried by 22 to 16.

E. S. B. 189. Adding a new section to the Cartright Act relating to combinations in restraint of trade. Vote on final passage (April 6, page 14). Refused passage 16 to 21.

F. A. B. 263. Objectionable amendment to Women's Eight Hour Law. Vote on Senator Murphy's motion to amend by providing a limit of 48 hours per week (April 7, page 33). Refused adoption 12 to 22.

G. A. B. 263. Objectionable amendment to Women's Eight Hour Law. Vote on Senator Murphy's amendment, adding the words, "or industry" (April 7, page 33). Refused adoption 10 to 22.

H. S. B. 189. Adding a new section to the Cartright Act relating to combinations in restraint of trade. Motion to reconsider vote which refused adoption (April 12, page 13). Reconsideration refused by 16 to 22.

I. A. B. 263. Objectionable amendment to Women's Eight Hour Law. Vote on final passage (April 13, page 40). Carried by 23 to 11. The "Ayes" are bad votes.

J. S. B. 554. Amendment to present "Telephone and Telegraph Law" to prohibit certain persons from using train orders by telephone (April 20, page 32). Refused passage by 13 to 22.

K. A. B. 177. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract Bill. Motion by Senator Murphy to withdraw from Committee (April 26, page 6). Carried by 22 to 13.

L. A. B. 774. Attack on Workmen's Compensation Law sponsored by Mr. Kelsey (April 28, page 78). Refused passage by 4 to 32. The "Ayes" are bad votes.

M. A. B. 177. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract Bill. Vote on final passage (April 28, page 102). Refused passage by 18 to 20.

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT

Each Capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see page 100

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

- ALLEN, JAMES M. (Dem.), Yreka (Siskiyou County), 2nd District.
6 Good Votes: **C, D, E, H, L, M.**
4 Bad Votes: **F, G, I, J.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **A, B, K.**
- ALLEN, NEWTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 37th District.
3 Good Votes: **I, K, L.**
9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J, M.**
Absent 1 roll call: **E.**
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas (Monterey County), 17th District.
No Good Votes.
9 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, J, K, L, M.**
Absent 4 rolls calls: **A, F, G, I.**
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton (San Joaquin County), 10th District.
9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, K, L, M.**
4 Bad Votes: **F, G, I, J.**
Absent no roll calls.
- BREED, ARTHUR H. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 15th District.
3 Good Votes: **A, K, L.**
8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, I, J, M.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **F, G.**
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 18th District.
11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M.**
2 Bad Votes: **E, H.**
Absent no roll calls.
- CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 31st District.
No Good Votes.
12 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 13th District.
3 Good Votes: **A, B, L.**
10 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**
Absent no roll calls.
- COBB, CHARLES H. (Dem.), Fresno, 26th District.
4 Good Votes: **D, E, H, L.**
9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, I, J, K, M.**
Absent no roll calls.
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH (Rep.), San Francisco, 22nd District.
12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M.**
No Bad Votes.
Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- EVANS, HERBERT J. (Rep.), Monrovia (Los Angeles County), 35th District.
2 Good Votes: **D, L.**
11 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**
Absent no roll calls.
- FELLOM, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco, 21st District.
13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
No Bad Votes.
Absent no roll calls.
- GARRISON, J. C. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County), 12th District.
10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, J, K, L, M.**
1 Bad Vote: **I.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **F, G.**

- GRAY P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 20th District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M.**
 2 Bad Votes: **E, H.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- HANDY, FRED C. (Rep.), Ukiah (Mendocino County), 4th District.
 1 Good Vote: **L.**
 10 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, B.**
- HOLLISTER, J. JAMES (Rep.), Gaviota (Santa Barbara County), 25th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, K, L, M.**
 3 Bad Votes: **F, G, J.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland, 16th District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**
- INGRAM, THOMAS (Rep.) Grass Valley (Nevada County), 3rd District.
 3 Good Votes: **B, K, L.**
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, M.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento, 7th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent no roll calls.
- JOHNSON, M. B. (Rep.), Montara (San Mateo County), 11th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, L, M.**
 2 Bad Votes: **G, J.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose, 28th District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, J.**
- JONES, RAY (Rep.), Marysville (Yuba County), 6th District.
 3 Good Votes: **A, B, L.**
 10 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto (Riverside County), 39th District.
 1 Good Vote: **B.**
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, J, K.**
- LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 34th District.
 No Good Votes.
 10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, I, J, K, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, G, L.**
- MALONEY, THOMAS A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent no roll calls.
- McKINLEY, J. W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 38th District.
 1 Good Vote: **L.**
 12 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- MUELLER, EDWIN A. (Rep.), El Caion (San Diego County), 40th District.
 6 Good Votes: **B, D, E, J, K, L.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, I, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **C, H.**
- MURPHY, DANIEL C. (Dem.), San Francisco, 24th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent no roll calls.

NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka (Humboldt County), 1st District.

2 Good Votes: **A, B.**

8 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **K, L, M.**

PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 20th District.

9 Good Votes: **A, B, F, G, I, J, K, L, M.**

4 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, H.**

Absent no roll calls.

RUSH, BENJAMIN F. (Rep.), Suisun (Solano County), 5th District.

3 Good Votes: **C, D, L.**

7 Bad Votes: **A, B, E, H, I, J, M.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, K.**

SHARKEY WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez (Contra Costa County), 9th District.

8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, J, K, L, M.**

4 Bad Votes: **F, G, H, I.**

Absent 1 roll call: **E.**

SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County), 8th District.

8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, K, L.**

5 Bad Votes: **F, G, I, J, M.**

Absent no roll calls.

SWING, RALPH E. (Rep.), San Bernardino (San Bernardino County), 30th District.

8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, J, K, M.**

4 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, I.**

Absent 1 roll call: **L.**

TAYLOR, CADET (Rep.), Pomona (Los Angeles County), 33rd District.

2 Good Votes: **B, C.**

3 Bad Votes: **A, D, E.**

Absent 8 roll calls: **F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**

TUBBS, TALLANT (Rep.), San Francisco, 19th District.

7 Good Votes: **B, F, G, I, K, L, M.**

5 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, H.**

Absent 1 roll call: **J.**

WAGY, J. I. (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County), 32nd District.

7 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, J, L.**

6 Bad Votes: **A, F, G, I, K, M.**

Absent no roll calls.

WELLER, FRANK C. (Rep.), Glendale (Los Angeles County), 36th District.

No Good Votes.

13 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**

Absent no roll calls.

WEST, T. C. (Rep.), Alameda, 14th District.

3 Good Votes: **B, D, L.**

10 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M.**

Absent no roll calls.

YOUNG, SANBORN (Rep.), Los Gatos (Santa Clara County), 27th District.

2 Good Votes: **B, L.**

6 Bad Votes: **A, C, H, J, K, M.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **D, E, F, G, I.**

PROCEEDINGS OF

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon Thirteen Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. FELLOM, ROY.....	Rep.	13	0	0
2. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	13	0	0
3. MALONEY, THOMAS A.....	Rep.	13	0	0
4. MURPHY, DANIEL C.....	Dem.	13	0	0
5. CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH.....	Rep.	12	0	1
6. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	11	0	2
7. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	11	0	2
8. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	11	2	0
9. GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	11	2	0
10. GARRISON, J. C.....	Rep.	10	1	2
11. JOHNSON, M. B.....	Rep.	10	2	1
12. HOLLISTER, J. JAMES.....	Rep.	10	3	0
13. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	9	4	0
14. PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	9	4	0
15. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	8	4	1
16. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	8	4	1
17. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Dem.	8	5	0
18. TUBBS, TALLANT.....	Rep.	7	5	1
19. WAGY, J. I.....	Rep.	7	6	0
20. ALLEN, JAMES M.....	Dem.	6	4	3
21. MUELLER, EDWIN A.....	Rep.	6	5	2
22. COBB, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	4	9	0
23. RUSH, BENJAMIN F.....	Rep.	3	7	3
24. BREED, ARTHUR H.....	Rep.	3	8	2
25. ALLEN, NEWTON M.....	Rep.	3	9	1
26. INGRAM, THOMAS.....	Rep.	3	9	1
27. CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	3	10	0
28. JONES, RAY.....	Rep.	3	10	0
29. WEST, T. C.....	Rep.	3	10	0
30. TAYLOR, CADET.....	Rep.	2	3	8
31. YOUNG, SANBORN.....	Rep.	2	6	5
32. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	2	8	3
33. EVANS, HERBERT J.....	Rep.	2	11	0
34. KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	1	9	3
35. HANDY, FRED C.....	Rep.	1	10	2
36. McKINLEY, J. W.....	Rep.	1	12	0
37. BAKER, C. C.....	Rep.	0	9	4
38. LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	0	10	3
39. CHAMBERLIN, HARRY A.....	Rep.	0	12	1
40. WELLER, FRANK C.....	Rep.	0	13	0

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY-THREE ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED

(Unless otherwise noted an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Assemblymen as a "good" vote.)

A. A. B. 34. Strengthening the existing law regulating advertising during strikes (March 17, page 45). Carried by 50 to 15.

B. A. B. 738. Providing for the installation of sanitary facilities for the convenience for moving picture operators (March 22, page 40.) Carried by 43 to 26.

C. A. B. 420. Regulating the employment of moving picture operators. Vote on objectionable amendment offered by Mr. Crawford (March 23, page 42). Amendment rejected by 33 to 40. The "ayes" are bad votes.

D. A. B. 420. Regulating the employment of moving picture operators. On final passage (March 23, page 43). Carried by 42 to 31.

E. A. B. 177. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract bill. This bill had been fully considered and favorably reported by the Labor and Capital Committee. For the purpose of killing the measure, Mr. Little moved reference to the Committee on Judiciary (March 29, page 15.) Vote on motion to refer carried by 41 to 37. The "ayes" are bad votes.

F. A. B. 263. Amendment to Women's Eight Hour law by Mr. Scudder to exempt women employed in the egg processing industry (March 29, page 15). Carried by 43 to 35. The "ayes" are bad votes.

G. S. B. 258. Amendment to Public Utilities Act relating to rates. This bill had passed the Senate and had been fully considered and favorably reported by the Committee on Public Utilities. For the purpose of killing the measure, Mr. Walters moved that it be re-referred to the Committee on Public Utilities (April 12, page 31). Vote on motion to re-refer carried by 40 to 32. The "ayes" are bad votes.

H. A. B. 774. This was one of a series of attacks upon the Workmen's Compensation Act, sponsored by Mr. Kelsey (April 14, page 33). Carried by 50 to 17. This bill was subsequently defeated in the Senate where it received only 4 "aye" votes. The "ayes" are bad votes.

I. A. B. 177. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract bill. Final passage (April 14, page 46). Carried by 44 to 35.

J. A. B. 1051. This was probably the most vicious of the many attacks upon the Workmen's Compensation Act sponsored by Mr. Kelsey. If this bill had been enacted only physically perfect workers would be able to draw full compensation (April 19, page 29). Carried by 41 to 16. The "ayes" are bad votes.

K. A. B. 1015. Another attack upon the Workmen's Compensation Act by Mr. Kelsey (April 19, page 29). Refused passage by 37 to 18. Notice of Reconsideration served by Mr. Gant. The "ayes" are bad votes.

L. A. B. 1047. Another attack upon the Workmen's Compensation Act by Mr. Kelsey (April 19, page 30). Carried by 42 to 18. The "ayes" are bad votes.

M. A. B. 772. Another attack upon the Workmen's Compensation Act by Mr. Kelsey (April 19, page 30). Carried by 47 to 10. The "ayes" are bad votes.

N. A. B. 1048. Another attack on the Workmen's Compensation Act by Mr. Kelsey (April 19, page 32). Carried by 50 to 23. The "ayes" are bad votes.

O. A. B. 742. Amendment strengthening the Full Crew Act sponsored by the R. R. Brotherhoods (April 20, page 21). Vote on motion to withdraw from Committee on Public Utilities lost by 31 to 43.

P. A. B. 1015. One of the Kelsey bills previously refused passage. See Record Vote "K". Vote on motion to reconsider carried by 54 to 13 (April 21, page 58). The "ayes" are bad votes.

Q. A. B. 1015. Final passage of the before-mentioned bill carried by 53 to 16 (April 21, page 58). The "ayes" are bad votes.

R. A. B. 177. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract bill. Motion by Mr. Sewell to reconsider vote whereby this bill had previously passed (April 21, page 94). Lost by 39 to 40. The "ayes" are bad votes.

S. A. B. 840. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act increasing maximum payments. Motion to withdraw bill from Committee on Insurance (April 21, page 111). Lost by 22 to 36.

T. A. B. 1012. Another attack on the Workmen's Compensation Act by Mr. Kelsey (April 22, page 9). Carried by 58 to 14. The "ayes" are bad votes.

U. S. B. 890. Authorizing the State Compensation Insurance Fund to insure against liability under Federal Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Motion to withdraw bill from Committee on Insurance where it was held by order of the private insurance interests (April 28, page 37). Carried by 53 to 17.

V. S. B. 76. Providing for a better enforcement of the women's Eight Hour law (April 28, page 44). Refused passage by 30 to 37.

W. S. B. 890. Authorizing the State Compensation Insurance Fund to insure against liability under Federal Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; on Final Passage (April 29, page 16). Carried by 49 to 9.

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT

Each capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see page 105

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

ADAMS, ELBERT G. (Dem.), Livingston (Merced County), 49th District.

9 Good Votes: **A, C, D, I, O, R, S, U, W.**

4 Bad Votes: **E, F, N, T.**

Absent 10 roll calls: **B, G, H, J, K, L, M, P, Q, V.**

ANDERSON, D. P. (Rep.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County), 13th District.

10 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, I, R, U, V, W.**

13 Bad Votes: **B, F, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T.**

Voted on every roll call.

ANDERSON, ROSCOE J. (Rep.), Redding (Shasta County), 3rd District.

1 Good Vote: **U.**

15 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, N, O, P, Q, R, V.**

Absent 7 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, S, T, W.**

BADHAM, WILLARD E. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 72nd District.

No Good Votes.

20 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **U, V, W.**

BALL, C. D. (Rep.), Santa Ana (Orange County), 76th District.

14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, N, R, S, U, V, W.**

9 Bad Votes: **H, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, T.**

Absent roll calls: None.

BAUM, WILLIS M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 65th District.

2 Good Votes: **U, W.**

19 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **B, S.**

BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City (Glenn County), 5th District.

10 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, H, I, O, R, U, W.**

7 Bad Votes: **B, F, N, P, Q, T, V.**

Absent 6 roll calls: **G, J, K, L, M, S.**

BISHOP, ROY (Rep.), Alameda, 35th District.

2 Good Votes: **U, W.**

20 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**

Absent 1 roll call: **O.**

BROCK, ARCHIBALD E. (Rep.), Redlands (San Bernardino County), 58th District.

No Good Votes.

21 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **H, W.**

BURNS, JOSEPH F. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.

20 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, V, W.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 3 roll calls: **B, T, U.**

BYRNE, WILLIAM M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 66th District.

17 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, N, O, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 6 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, P, Q.**

CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington (Los Angeles County), 71st District.

1 Good Vote: **V.**

19 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **A, K, W.**

- CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County), 40th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 21 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, H.**
- CLOUDSLEY, F. C. (Dem.), Stockton, 20th District.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, G, O, S, U, W.**
 13 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, T.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **V.**
- COOMBS, FRANK L. (Rep.), Napa, 11th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, E, I, R, U, W.**
 12 Bad Votes: **C, D, F, J, K, M, N, O, P, S, T, V.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **G, H, L, Q.**
- CRAWFORD, JAMES C. (Rep.), Burbank (Los Angeles County), 61st District.
 Good Votes: None.
 18 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, S, U, V, W.**
- CRITTENDEN, BRADFORD S. (Rep.), Tracy (San Joaquin County), 19th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, O, R, S, U, W.**
 6 Bad Votes: **F, N, P, Q, T, V.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **J, K, L, M.**
- CROTER, J. (Rep.), Oakland, 38th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, O, R, U, V, W.**
 3 Bad Votes: **H, Q, T.**
 Absent 7 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, N, P, S.**
- DAVIS, HOWARD W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 73rd District.
 Good Votes: None.
 20 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, K, W.**
- DEUEL, CHARLES H. (Dem.), Chico (Butte County), 7th District.
 3 Good Votes: **A, U, W.**
 20 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- DILLINGER, H. E. (Dem.), Placerville (El Dorado County), 16th District.
 4 Good Votes: **B, C, D, U.**
 14 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, R, T, V.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, P, Q, S, W.**
- DUVAL, WALTER H. (Rep.), Santa Paula (Ventura County), 60th District.
 1 Good Vote: **U.**
 20 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, W.**
- EASLEY, ROBERT P. (Rep.), Antioch (Contra Costa County), 18th District.
 3 Good Votes: **A, S, U.**
 12 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, H, I, O, P, Q, R, T, W.**
 Absent 8 roll calls: **B, G, J, K, L, M, N, V.**
- EDDY, CROWELL D. (Rep.), National City (San Diego County), 80th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, G, I, O, P, R, U, V, W.**
 8 Bad Votes: **F, J, K, L, M, N, Q, T.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, S.**
- FEIGENBAUM, B. J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 31st District.
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, P, Q, R, U, V, W.**
 8 Bad Votes: **E, H, L, M, N, O, S, T.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- FINLEY, T. R. (Dem.), Santa Barbara, 59th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, E, G, I, Q, R.**
 6 Bad Votes: **F, L, M, N, O, T.**
 Absent 10 roll calls: **C, D, H, J, K, P, S, U, V, W.**
- FISHER, ROBERT F. (Rep.), Carlotta (Humboldt County), 2nd District.
 2 Good Votes: **A, W.**
 21 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- FLYNN, JAMES C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 22nd District.
 22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 1 roll call: **T.**
- FOSTER, CHARLES A. (Rep.), Fowler (Fresno County), 50th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 20 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, S, W.**

FRY, ROBERT B. (Rep.), San Francisco, 30th District.

18 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q, R, U, V, W.**

4 Bad Votes: **M, O, S, T.**

Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

GANT, VERNON F. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County), 46th District.

1 Good Vote: **W.**

19 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **A, M, S.**

HAWES, FREDERICK C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 21st District.

19 Good Votes: **A, C, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 4 roll calls: **B, E, F, S.**

HEDGES, E. WALTON, JR. (Rep.), San Juan Bautista (San Benito County), 48th Dist.

1 Good Vote: **A.**

16 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T.**

Absent calls: **E, F, S, U, V, W.**

HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma (Fresno County), 52nd District.

12 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, G, I, L, M, O, S, U, W.**

8 Bad Votes: **C, F, H, J, N, P, R, T.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **K, Q, V.**

HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B. (Rep.), San Francisco, 25th District.

23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent roll calls: None.

JACOBSON, LELAND R. (Rep.), San Francisco, 27th District.

15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, N, P, R, T, V, W.**

3 Bad Votes: **E, O, S.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **K, L, M, Q, U.**

JESPERSEN, CHRIS N. (Rep.), Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County), 53rd District.

7 Good Votes: **B, G, I, O, R, U, W.**

13 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, T, V.**

Absent 3 roll calls: **C, D, S.**

JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F., JR. (Rep.), Hanford (Kings County), 54th District.

1 Good Vote: **C.**

17 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, N.**

JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario (San Bernardino County), 57th District.

11 Good Votes: **A, D, E, G, I, O, R, S, U, V, W.**

7 Bad Votes: **B, C, F, N, P, Q, T.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **H, J, K, L, M.**

JOST, WILLIAM P. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 34th District.

4 Good Votes: **A, B, O, U.**

18 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**

Absent 1 roll call: **W.**

KEATON, MORGAN (Rep.), Long Beach, 70th District.

5 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F.**

16 Bad Votes: **G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **C, O.**

KELSEY, H. C. (Rep.), Oakland, 41st District.

Good Votes: None.

22 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**

Absent 1 roll call: **W.**

LENEHAN, THOMAS J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 24th District.

22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

Bad Votes: None.

Absent 1 roll call: **M.**

LEVEY, EDGAR C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 28th District.

14 Good Votes: **B, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, R, T, U, V, W.**

2 Bad Votes: **E, M.**

Absent 7 roll calls: **A, C, D, O, P, Q, S.**

LEYMEL, Z. S. (Rep.), Fresno, 51st District.

11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, O.**

1 Bad Vote: **H.**

Absent 11 roll calls: **J, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**

- LITTLE, WALTER J. (Rep.), Santa Monica (Los Angeles County), 62nd District.
 2 Good Votes: **C, D.**
 17 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, U, V, W.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, G, P, T.**
- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles, 64th District.
 5 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, I.**
 12 Bad Votes: **E, G, H, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **A, J, O, U, V, W.**
- MCDONOUGH, M. J. (Rep.), Oakland, 39th District.
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent roll calls: None.
- McPHERSON, ROBERT B. (Rep.), Vallejo, 10th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, S, U.**
 14 Bad Votes: **E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **H, W.**
- MELVILLE, CHARLES B. (Rep.), Fort Bragg (Mendocino County), 6th District.
 1 Good Vote: **C.**
 22 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- MILLER, MISS ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena, 67th District.
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, I, N, O, R, S, U, V, W.**
 9 Bad Votes: **G, H, J, K, L, M, P, Q, T.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- MILLER, JAMES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 32nd District.
 20 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, T, U, V, W.**
 3 Bad Votes: **E, P, S.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- MIXTER, FRANK W. (Rep.), Exeter (Tulare County), 55th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 19 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **J, K, L, M.**
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco, 29th District.
 23 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent roll calls: None.
- MURPHY, J. J. (Rep.), Weed, (Siskiyou County), 1st District.
 4 Good Votes: **B, C, U, W.**
 19 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- NIELSON, ROY J. (Rep.), Sacramento, 14th District.
 21 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 2 roll calls: **P, T.**
- NOYES, FRED B. (Rep.), Yuba City (Sutter County), 8th District.
 22 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 1 roll call: **M.**
- OLIVA, CHARLES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 33rd District.
 15 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, R, T, U, V, W.**
 2 Bad Votes: **O, S.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **B, G, J, K, P, Q.**
- PARKMAN, HARRY L. (Rep.), San Mateo, 42nd District.
 3 Good Votes: **A, F, U.**
 11 Bad Votes: **B, E, G, H, I, M, N, O, R, T, V.**
 Absent 9 roll calls: **C, D, J, K, L, P, Q, S, W.**
- PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN (Rep.), Taft (Kern County), 56th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 18 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **H, J, K, L, M.**
- REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael (Marin County), 17th District.
 18 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 5 roll calls: **H, J, K, S, V.**

- ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 74th District.
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, D, U, V, W.**
 16 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- ROCHESTER, GEORGE W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 75th District.
 13 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, I, K, N, O, R, T, U, V, W.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, G, H, J, L, P, Q.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, M, S.**
- ROLAND, EUGENE W. (Rep.), Oakland, 37th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, I, O, R, U, W.**
 13 Bad Votes: **E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, V.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **C, D, T.**
- SCOFFIELD, JEROME V. (Rep.), Huntington Park (Los Angeles County), 69th Dist.
 2 Good Votes: **A, W.**
 15 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **B, J, K, L, M, N.**
- SCUDDER, HUBERT B. (Rep.), Sebastopol (Sonoma County), 12th District.
 4 Good Votes: **A, B, I, R.**
 16 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **U, V, W.**
- SEWELL, HARRY F. (Rep.), Whittier (Los Angeles County), 68th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 20 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, H, W.**
- SMITH, EDWARD J. (Rep.), Oakland, 36th District.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, I, R, U, W.**
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, G, H, P, Q, T, V.**
 Absent 7 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, N, O, S.**
- SNYDER, BERT B. (Rep.), Santa Cruz, 43rd District.
 3 Good Votes: **B, U, W.**
 19 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale (Santa Clara County), 45th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, J, L, N, U, V, W.**
 13 Bad Votes: **C, D, G, H, I, K, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T.**
 Absent roll calls: None.
- WALTERS, BYRON J. (Rep.), San Diego, 79th District.
 Good Votes: None.
 21 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, H.**
- WEMPLE, N. V. (Dem.), Litchfield (Lassen County), 4th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, U.**
 15 Bad Votes: **G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **W.**
- WEST, PERCY G. (Rep.), Sacramento, 15th District.
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, N, R, S, U, W.**
 7 Bad Votes: **H, L, M, P, Q, T, V.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**
- WHERRELL, JOHN E. (Rep.), Riverside, 77th District.
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, I, R, U, W.**
 14 Bad Votes: **F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, S, T, V.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- WILLIAMS, DAN E. (Rep.), Chinese Camp (Mariposa County), 47th District.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, I, O, R, S.**
 6 Bad Votes: **G, H, N, P, Q, T.**
 Absent 9 roll calls: **C, D, J, K, L, M, U, V, W.**
- WILLIAMSON, RAY (Rep.), San Francisco, 26th District.
 17 Good Voters: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, O, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 6 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, N, P.**
- WITTER, MYRON D. (Rep.), Brawley (Imperial County), 78th District.
 9 Good Votes: **A, D, E, G, I, R, S, U, V.**
 9 Bad Votes: **B, C, F, H, N, O, P, Q, T.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, W.**
- WOODBIDGE, MRS. CORA (Rep.), Roseville (Placer County), 9th District.
 15 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, N, O, Q, R, U, V, W.**
 6 Bad Votes: **H, J, L, M, P, T.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, S.**

WOOLWINE, CLARE (Rep.), Los Angeles, 63rd District.

9 Good Votes: **C, D, F, L, N, O, U, V, W.**

5 Bad Votes: **E, J, K, M, R.**

Absent 9 roll calls: **A, B, G, H, I, P, Q, S, T.**

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose, 44th District.

12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, O, R, U, W.**

6 Bad Votes: **H, N, P, Q, T, V.**

Absent 5 roll calls: **J, K, L, M, S.**

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY
Based Upon Twenty-three Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Calls
1. HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	23	0	0
2. McDONOUGH, M. J.....	Rep.	23	0	0
3. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	23	0	0
4. FLYNN, JAMES C.....	Rep.	22	0	1
5. LENEHAN, THOMAS J.....	Rep.	22	0	1
6. NOYES, FRED B.....	Rep.	22	0	1
7. NEILSON, ROY J.....	Rep.	21	0	2
8. BURNS, JOSEPH F.....	Rep.	20	0	3
9. MILLER, JAMES A.....	Rep.	20	3	0
10. HAWES, FREDERICK C.....	Rep.	19	0	4
11. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	18	0	5
12. FRY, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	18	4	1
13. BYRNE, WILLIAM M.....	Rep.	17	0	6
14. WILLIAMSON, RAY.....	Rep.	17	0	6
15. JACOBSON, LELAND R.....	Rep.	15	3	5
16. OLIVA, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	15	2	6
17. WOODBRIDGE, MRS. CORA.....	Rep.	15	6	2
18. WEST, PERCY G.....	Rep.	15	7	1
19. FEIGENBAUM, B, J.....	Rep.	15	8	0
20. LEVEY, EDGAR C.....	Rep.	14	2	7
21. BALL, C. D.....	Rep.	14	9	0
22. MILLER, MISS ELEANOR.....	Rep.	14	9	0
23. CROTER, J.....	Rep.	13	3	7
24. CRITTENDEN, BRADFORD S.....	Rep.	13	6	4
25. ROCHESTER, GEORGE W.....	Rep.	13	7	3
26. EDDY, CROWELL D.....	Rep.	13	8	2
27. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	12	6	5
28. HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	12	8	3
29. LEYMEL, Z. S.....	Rep.	11	1	11
30. JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	11	7	5
31. BERNARD, VAN.....	Rep.	10	7	6
32. ANDERSON, D. P.....	Rep.	10	13	0
33. SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	10	13	0
34. ADAMS, ELBERT G.....	Dem.	9	4	10
35. WOOLWINE, CLARE.....	Rep.	9	5	9

36. WITTER, MYRON D.....	Rep.	9	9	5
37. CLOUDSLEY, F. C.....	Dem.	9	13	1
38. WILLIAMS, DAN E.....	Rep.	8	6	9
39. SMITH, EDWARD J.....	Rep.	8	8	7
40. WHERRELL, JOHN E.....	Rep.	8	14	1
41. FINLEY, T. R.....	Dem.	7	6	10
42. COOMBS, FRANK L.....	Rep.	7	12	4
43. ROLAND, EUGENE W.....	Rep.	7	13	3
44. JESPERSEN, CHRIS N.....	Rep.	7	13	3
45. McPHERSON, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	7	14	2
46. WEMPLE, N. V.....	Dem.	7	15	1
47. ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	6	16	1
48. LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	5	12	6
49. KEATON, MORGAN.....	Rep.	5	16	2
50. DILLINGER, H. E.....	Dem.	4	14	5
51. SCUDDER, HUBERT B.....	Rep.	4	16	3
52. JOST, WILLIAM P.....	Rep.	4	18	1
53. MURPHY, J. J.....	Rep.	4	19	0
54. PARKMAN, HARRY L.....	Rep.	3	11	9
55. EASLEY, ROBERT P.....	Rep.	3	12	8
56. SNYDER, BERT B.....	Rep.	3	19	1
57. DEUEL, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	3	20	0
58. SCOFIELD, JEROME V.....	Rep.	2	15	6
59. LITTLE, WALTER J.....	Rep.	2	17	4
60. BAUM, WILLIS M.....	Rep.	2	19	2
61. BISHOP, ROY.....	Rep.	2	20	1
62. FISHER, ROBERT F.....	Rep.	2	21	0
63. ANDERSON, ROSCOE J.....	Rep.	1	15	7
64. HEDGES, E. WALTON, JR.....	Rep.	1	16	6
65. JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F., JR.....	Rep.	1	17	5
66. CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	1	19	3
67. GANT, VERNON F.....	Rep.	1	19	3
68. DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	1	20	2
69. MELVILLE, CHARLES B.....	Rep.	1	22	0
70. CRAWFORD, JAMES C.....	Rep.	0	18	5
71. PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN.....	Rep.	0	18	5
72. MIXTER, FRANK W.....	Rep.	0	19	4
73. BADHAM, WILLARD E.....	Rep.	0	20	3
74. DAVIS, HOWARD W.....	Rep.	0	20	3
75. FOSTER, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	0	20	3
76. SEWELL, HARRY F.....	Rep.	0	20	3
77. BROCK, ARCHIBALD E.....	Rep.	0	21	2
78. CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C.....	Rep.	0	21	2
79. WALTERS, BYRON J.....	Rep.	0	21	2
80. KELSEY, H. C.....	Rep.	0	22	1

