

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**of the**  
**THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL**  
**CONVENTION**

**California**  
**State Federation**  
**of Labor**



*Held at*  
MODESTO, CALIFORNIA  
September 19 to 23, 1932



## CONVENTION CITIES



Following is a list of the time and places of the regular conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

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

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# LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.  
Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.  
Labor News, 1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach.  
Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.  
Farmer-Labor News, Box 682, Modesto.  
Contra Costa County Labor Journal, 5823 Occidental  
Street, Oakland.  
East Bay Labor Journal, 1440 Broadway, Oakland.  
Pasadena Labor News, 110 E. Union Street, Pasadena.  
Union Labor Bulletin, Labor Temple, Sacramento.  
Labor Leader, San Diego.  
Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.  
The Musical News, 230 Jones Street, San Francisco.  
Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco.  
Seamen's Journal, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.  
Union Labor News, 706 E. Haley Street, Santa Barbara.  
Sonoma County Labor Journal, Santa Rosa.  
Stockton Labor Journal, 632 E. Main Street, Stockton.  
Stockton Union, 443 E. Weber Avenue, Stockton.  
Labor Journal, 316 Virginia Street, Vallejo.



# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

---

## PRESIDENT:

A. W. HOCH.....100 Labor Temple, Los Angeles

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

### District No. 1—(San Diego and Imperial Counties)

E. F. NELSON.....4194 Illinois Street, San Diego

### District No. 2—(Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties)

LEW C. G. BLIX.....6472 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood

RAY E. GELSTON.....1076 Gardenia Avenue, Long Beach

### District No. 3—(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)

J. MATTHAMS.....313 W. Victoria, Santa Barbara

### District No. 4—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

W. P. GRAHAM.....2044 Mariposa Street, Fresno

### District No. 5—(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

C. C. NUNNALLY.....606 Tenth Street, Modesto

### District No. 6—(Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties)

ROS. MANNINA.....481 Almaden Avenue, San Jose

### District No. 7—(Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)

GEORGE DURAND.....264 Federal Telegraph Building, Oakland

### District No. 8—(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

ELMA SMITH BELVAIL.....2308 Georgia Street, Napa

### District No. 9—(San Francisco)

CHARLES S. CHILD.....22 College Terrace, San Francisco

JAMES E. HOPKINS.....87 Tingley Street, San Francisco

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.....230 Jones Street, San Francisco

B. F. DODGE.....1164 Market Street, San Francisco

### District No. 10—(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

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

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

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*of*

## PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED

(Note—"E. C." indicates Executive Council)

**No. 1**—Continental Baking Company of Southern California on "We Don't Patronize List"—Page 51. Adopted—Page 73.

**No. 2**—Inter-State Baking Company of Southern California on "We Don't Patronize List"—Page 51. Adopted—Page 73.

**No. 3**—San Francisco Cracker Company on "We Don't Patronize List"—Page 51. Adopted—Page 74.

**No. 4**—State Employees Wage Reductions—Page 52. Adopted as amended—Page 81.

**No. 5**—Five-Day Week for State Employees—Page 52. Adopted as amended—Page 77.

**No. 6**—Appeal to Reconstruction Finance Corporation—Page 52. Adopted as amended—Page 68. Re-referred to Committee—Page 71. Adopted as amended—Page 73.

**No. 7**—Protection Against Prison-Made Goods—Page 52. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 8**—Prison Labor Competition with Building Trades Craftsmen—Page 53. Adopted—Page 76.

**No. 9**—Smuggling of Aliens—King Bill—Page 53. Adopted—Page 73.

**No. 10**—Treaty on Safety of Life at Sea—Page 53. Adopted—Page 68.

**No. 11**—Coöperation in Oil Industry—Page 54. Adopted as amended—Page 68.

**No. 12**—Working Hours in Hetch-Hetchy Tunnels—Page 54. Adopted as amended—Page 71.

**No. 13**—Accidents in Hetch-Hetchy Tunnels—Page 54. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 14**—Bill Board and Outdoor Advertising—Page 55. Adopted—Page 77.

**No. 15**—Marine Hospital Service for Dredgemen—Page 55. Adopted—Page 68.

**No. 16**—Six-Hour Day, Five-Day Week and Maintenance of the Standard Wage—Page 55. Adopted as amended—Page 77.

**No. 17**—Asiatic Competition in Power Laundries—Page 55. Adopted—Page 74.

**No. 18**—Federal Tax on Electric Power—Page 56. Adopted—Page 68.

**No. 19**—Challenge Cream and Butter Association—Page 56. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.

**No. 20**—Wages Paid by Shell Oil Company—Page 56. Adopted—Page 72.

**No. 21**—Unemployment Insurance—Page 57.

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**No. 23**—Competitive Promotions in Postal Service—Page 57. Adopted—Page 69.

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**No. 25**—Substitute Relief in Postal Service—Page 58. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 26**—Thirty Years Optional Requirement—Page 58. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 27**—Repeal of the Furlough Plan, etc.—Page 58. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 28**—Payment of Union Dues by Unemployed—Page 59. Adopted as amended—Page 72.

**No. 29**—Tenure for Teachers—Page 59. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 30**—Prevailing Wage on Federal, State and Municipal Work—Page 59. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 31**—Bonding of Oil Operators—Page 59. Referred to Executive Council—Page 71.

**No. 32**—Painting for Coca Cola Company in Los Angeles—Page 60. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.

**No. 33**—Protesting Diversion of Gasoline Tax—Page 60. Adopted—Page 76.

**No. 34**—Commendation for Modesto News-Herald—Page 60. Adopted—Page 74.

**No. 35**—Preservation and Prosperity of Public Press—Page 60. Referred to Executive Council—Page 78.

**No. 36**—Disapproving all Attempts to Lower Prevailing Wages—Page 61. Adopted as amended—Page 78.

**No. 37**—Los Angeles Shopping News Published Under Non-Union Conditions—Page 61. Adopted as amended—Page 74.

**No. 38**—Vocational Training—Page 61. Referred to Executive Council—Pages 69, 70.

**No. 39**—Unemployment Insurance—Page 62.

**No. 40**—Fishing License of Persons Ineligible to Citizenship—Page 62. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 41**—Tariff on Frozen Tuna and Swordfish—Page 63. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 42**—Trailers Used in Transportation of Freight Over Public Highways—Page 63. Referred to Executive Council—Page 69.

**No. 43**—Limiting Advertising Lectures and Speeches over Radios—Page 63. Adopted—Page 78.

**No. 44**—Wet Mat Stereotyping—Page 63. Adopted—Page 72.

**No. 45**—Edison Company versus City of Los Angeles—Page 64. Adopted—Page 71.

**No. 46**—Discrimination Against Employing Middle-aged Men and Women in Industry—Page 64. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 47**—Computation of Workmen's Compensation—Page 64. Adopted—Page 69.

**No. 48**—Greetings to Farmers' Holiday Association, etc.—Page 65. Adopted as amended—Page 72.

**No. 49**—Misconduct of Business Colleges in Los Angeles—Page 65. Referred to Executive Council—Page 71.

**No. 50**—Rocky Mountain Fuel Company—Page 65. Adopted—Page 74.

**No. 51**—Wages in State Labor Camps, etc.—Page 66. Adopted as amended—Page 76.

**Nos. 52, 53 and 56**—Ordered Expunged from the Record—See Page 83.

**No. 54**—Immediate Full Payment of Bonus—Page 66. Non-concurred—Page 73.

**No. 55**—Recognition of Soviet Union—Page 66. Non-concurred—Page 73.

**No. 57**—Protesting Further Wage Reductions of Organized Railroad Workers—Page 66. Adopted—Page 73.

**No. 58**—Protesting Expulsion of Veterans from Washington, D. C.—Page 67. Adopted as amended—Page 73.

**No. 59**—Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Limiting the Working Days to Five in Each Week and the Working Hours to Six Per Day—Page 67. Adopted—Page 77.

**No. 60**—Relative to United States Coinage Act of 1792—Page 67. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.

**No. 61**—Legislation for Moving Picture Projectionists—Page 68. Adopted—Page 72.

## 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.
- 1926-1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1928-1929 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
- 1930- A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

### MEN WHO HAVE 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, Vallejo.
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
- 1911 Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
- 1912 Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
- 1913 Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
- 1916 Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168, San Francisco.
- 1917 Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1919 Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1920 Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1922 Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1924 El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
- 1925 Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 40, San Francisco.
- 1928 New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1929 Toronto, Canada—Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
- 1930 Boston, Mass.—Chas. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
- 1931 Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1932 Cincinnati, Ohio—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.



## AN ESTIMATE OF THE MODESTO CONVENTION

(Editorial in the *Oakland Post-Enquirer*, September 21, 1932)

### NO MUDDLING IN MODESTO

Clear Thinking, and *What a Relief!*

The California State Federation of Labor is holding its annual convention in Modesto, and after the political conventions this year and after the exhibition staged by Congress in Washington last spring, what a relief that convention is!

No muddling, no evading, no spectacle of ignorance in the saddle.

Instead, straight clear thinking, the courageous facing of issues really important to everybody, and genuine economic enlightenment in the place of darkness.

That convention is not fooled by vague gestures.

It knows that the important thing is not a rise in the stock market.

It is not excited by the fact that the government has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into mismanaged banks and railroads, pulling the fat out of the fire for the bondholders.

It does know that the *really important thing is jobs*—not makeshift jobs, part-time jobs, board and lodging jobs in labor camps, but real jobs that will support a family on the American standard of living—the standard that this country's labor power, machinery and rich resources can support so easily.

This labor convention sees a great deal of futile fussing with certain evil economic effects, and sees very little being done to remove the *causes* of those effects.

It recognizes the startling and somewhat disquieting fact that many of our politicians, including some in the highest offices, don't even know what those causes are.

It sees and hears on every side responsible men, with political and economic power in their hands, saying that the common people of America must be satisfied to return to a lower standard of living—a cheaper, more meager standard of living in a country whose standard never was as high as we thought it was in the ballyhoo days, a poorer standard of living in a country whose chief trouble is the richness of its resources and the productive capacity of its workers and machinery.

The labor convention challenges, intelligently and vigorously, that assumption that we must go back to a lower living standard.

In the Modesto convention there seems to be more real understanding than was combined in both political conventions in Chicago and in the congressional convention in Washington.

That convention knows that *prosperity is based on the high, well diffused purchasing power of the great working masses*.

It knows that in a country where underconsumption has always been the reality, overproduction is a myth.

It knows that the way to prime the prosperity pump is to create jobs as quickly and directly as possible, and that the quickest, **MOST** direct way is through a program of public works far greater than the evasive compromise program adopted by the last Congress.

It knows that the increased productive capacity of machinery must be counter-balanced by decreased working hours and days.

After so much muddled thinking in high places, it is a refreshing relief to encounter straight thinking in Modesto.

# 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.  
An Old Age Pension System.  
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.  
Preference for Citizens on Public Works.  
Prevailing Rate of Wages on All Public Works.  
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.  
The Effective Exclusion of Oriental Labor.

## **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" qualifications 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*

## 33RD ANNUAL CONVENTION

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 1, 1932.

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

The workers who comprise the California State Federation of Labor have experienced a most trying time during the third year of this generation's greatest industrial crisis.

Despite the fact that approximately one-third of the membership has been unemployed for these many months, the local unions are carrying on and doing what they can to maintain established conditions and wage standards. These local unions have been rendering wonderful assistance to its unfortunate members who have been thrown into this enforced idleness. Space does not permit going into detail as to the work carried on, there being no set plan, each local union administering relief as it is found expedient. Some assessed their employed members, some divided the work equally among its members, etc., etc.

By direction of the Santa Barbara Convention, your Executive Council has on three different occasions urged upon the Governor of this great State to call a special session of the Legislature to provide unemployment relief and open up needed public work. That there was such a need for a special session was also advocated by Senator Roy Fellom of San Francisco, as well as Senator George Rochester, Assemblyman Fred Houser and others.

What was the answer—the establishment of work camps where unemployed were sent to work six hours per day for their bed and board. This, at the very time when 600 prisoners from the State penitentiaries were employed in State highway construction and paid an average wage of 30 cents per day.

The great question of unemployment is still unsolved and its conditions are constantly getting worse, mainly through the fact that certain powerful forces are resisting every rational effort to relieve this terrible condition.

We, of labor, must adopt a definite program and call upon every citizen to support us to the end that a relief program is immediately set in motion and public work programs are started.

If an honest effort is made, men can be employed this winter. However, red tape must be cut.

This convention should reiterate its previous demand and again urge the Governor to immediately call a special session of the Legislature to act upon unemployment relief, also that he should request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to appropriate the necessary funds so that public works can be started at once, such as the elimination of grade crossings, tunnels under roads for school children, water conservation, forest conservation, etc. To spread this work as far as possible, the State should do this work by day labor.

A most vigorous and emphatic protest must be registered against the reopening of work camps where the unemployed toil for food and shelter only. Let us again insist that those who are employed shall be paid for the services they render the State or community. As citizens of a rich and resourceful State, let us not remain silent and condone a system under which convicts are paid for their labor while free men must work for food and shelter!

#### Defense of Prevailing Wage Law, Etc.

On April 18, the Supreme Court of California, by a unanimous decision covering sixteen pages, written by Justice Shenk and concurred in by all the other justices, sustained the constitutionality of the Public Works Wage Rate Act and the Public Works Alien Employment Act, both enacted at the 1931 session of the California Legislature. A mimeographed summary of the decision was supplied to the labor press of California and copies of the opinion, in full, have been forwarded to the American Federation of Labor and various State Federations of Labor. The Executive Council, in behalf of the California State Federation of Labor, defended these laws in the highest court by

direction of the recent Santa Barbara Convention. Attorneys Carl W. Mueller, H. W. Hutton and Albert Michelson were retained by the Federation and filed extensive briefs in defense of the two laws under attack.

I desire to call special attention to the fact that the cost of defending these laws in the Supreme Court, amounting to \$400.50, has been borne entirely by the California State Federation of Labor.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg is to be commended for the valuable work he did in the defense of the Prevailing Wage Law and the great tact he used when this law was being tested by the various city attorneys who had professed to be so friendly to labor while they were candidates but were willing to join the enemies of Organized Labor in nullifying the Prevailing Wage Law.

#### **Progress of Unemployment Insurance**

Two years ago, at our convention in Long Beach, the California State Federation of Labor initiated the demand for Unemployment Insurance. It is indeed gratifying to know that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is now taking active steps for the enactment of a Federal plan of Unemployment Insurance. This fact and the enactment of the first unemployment insurance law by the State of Wisconsin should spur us on to use our every influence to see that such Unemployment Insurance is put upon the California statute books. Members of the trade-union movement should ascertain the viewpoints of candidates for the Legislature on Unemployment Insurance and support those who are favorably inclined.

Unemployment is a responsibility of industry in the same sense that accidents are. Inasmuch as industry cannot operate without accidents, the cost of accidents is a cost of production paid by the consumer. The purchaser of an automobile has no moral right to that commodity without meeting all the costs which enter into its production. Accident is one of these costs—unemployment is another. If we cannot produce automobiles or clothes without the workers engaged in their production suffering eight to twelve weeks' unemployment, the cost of their idleness should be as definitely a part of the cost of that product as any other cost which enters into its production. But while we have legislation provided for meeting the cost of accidents through compensation legislation, we have not yet provided for meeting the cost of unemployment.

Unemployment insurance will first meet the problem of relief in a more scientific way than charity and doles. It will establish reserves for this purpose during years when men are employed.

#### **Need for Educational Campaign**

The present time is most auspicious for members of the Labor Movement to renew our efforts to acquaint all who toil with the aims and purposes of Organized Labor. This can be done by the representatives of Labor on many occasions speaking before any and all groups and acquainting them with our views and remedies on some of the things that are so essential to the welfare of our nation. Your President and Secretary and other members of the Executive Committee have availed themselves of every opportunity to speak before various groups, conventions and over the radio, thus spreading the light of trade-unionism to further fields. While there is constant need to speak upon labor subjects to the members of the Labor Movement, it is also extremely essential that we carry our message to those who are not members and enlist their support.

While the Boulder Dam project is not within the borders of the State of California, we are vitally interested and from reports received it seems high time that a very thorough investigation should be made of the working and living conditions of those who are employed in this gigantic undertaking. To this end the United States Department of Labor and the American Federation of Labor should be urged to send a representative to investigate every angle as to the management and treatment accorded the employees on this great Federal project.

Organized Labor must continue to denounce those who advocate reducing wages. Business men should be shown the folly of encouraging any movement that will result in decreasing the purchasing power of the wage earner.

We, of organized labor, have always advocated the shorter work day to give others the opportunity to earn a livelihood. Those who did not pay any heed in the past to this humane effort now see the practicability of the shorter work day or week. However, great caution must be exercised by the workers to see that the hourly or daily wage rate is not disturbed.

In closing, I again desire to express my appreciation to the members of the Executive Council and the various representatives of local unions for their many considerations and courtesies extended. Every one has done his part to make my duties as pleasant as possible and it is my earnest wish that I may be instrumental in speeding the day when the man and woman who is forced to work by the sweat of his brow receive the consideration he is entitled to, that he may live a life that brings him happiness.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. HOCH.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1**

San Diego, August 25, 1932.

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

As Vice-President of District No. 1, I hereby submit my annual report.

The progress of the Labor Movement in this district for the year past has not been so gratifying, most of the organizations suffering losses in pay and membership.

The Building Trades Locals have been the hardest hit due to the great decrease in construction work, most of their membership being out of employment.

In the Miscellaneous Crafts conditions are equally as bad. The Motion Picture Operators' Local have had to take a 13 per cent cut in salary, and forfeit some working conditions. At this writing the managers are demanding further cuts in salary and conditions. In the Stage Employees' Local, 90 per cent of its members have been out of work for the past twelve months and prospects are not very good for much improvement in the near future.

The Butchers have a very militant organization, are about 90 per cent organized, and have cards in a large percentage of shops in this district. They are, at present, waging a very determined fight against the Young's Market, a chain-owned organization with headquarters in the city of Los Angeles.

The Culinary Crafts have suffered from the depression, many cafes being forced to close, which has added greatly to their unemployed situation. The Teamsters and Chauffeurs are going along fairly well and have about one-half of the taxi companies signed up. The Bakers, Barbers, Fire Fighters, Retail Clerks and Letter Carriers are about holding their own, with no noticeable gain or loss in membership.

In the Allied Printing Trades, some locals were forced to accept a slight cut in salary, but most all locals were able to maintain their working conditions.

The Fishermen's organization, after almost a year of idleness, have signed an agreement with the canning companies as to the price of tuna, and have gone back to work. All union fishing boats carry a union cook of the Culinary crafts.

The City Council of San Diego has seen fit to cut all city employees 20 per cent on all salaries of \$100 or over a month, and also to reduce the Prevailing Wage for City Laborers from \$5 to \$4 per day. These cuts will affect many union men and women. In the Electricians' Local alone over 100 members will feel the effects of the 20 per cent reduction.

I am very glad to be able to report the formation of a new Local Union. The Radio Technicians. Almost all men engaged in the operation, building, repairing and the maintenance of radio sets and apparatus are joining this new local and before long we hope to have a very strong union in this line.

The San Diego Labor Leader, Labor's official voice, is owned and controlled by the Central Labor Council and continues to extend its influence throughout the entire community. It is still under the editorship of Brother "Al" Rogers.

In conclusion, I wish to report that the San Diego Gas and Electric Company have decided to install natural gas for this community. The Plumbers and Steamfitters report a good number of their membership being employed by the gas company in making the change over on all gas fixtures necessary for the use of natural gas.

Wishing the executive officers and delegates continued success, I remain

Fraternally,  
E. F. NELSON.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2**

Long Beach, August 26, 1932.

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

Since adjournment of the 1932 Convention at Santa Barbara, working conditions in the southern portion of District No. 2 have gradually grown worse.

Building permits of Long Beach and its environs have dwindled from approximately \$1,000,000 per month during normal times, to less than 25 per cent of that figure, with no immediate prospects of improvement. Consequently, more than 60 per cent of the Building Trades mechanics in Long Beach, San Pedro, Orange County and San Bernardino are unemployed.

However, the wage scales established during previous years have been intact.

The oil industry has been hit during this economic depression as hard if not harder than the building trades. Companies in some instances have reduced their forces 75 per cent. In addition to the reduction of the personnel a few of the corporations have

also reduced wages. There is a ray of hope, however, as the five-day week has been established by some of the major companies, thus creating a few positions.

At the annual Shell Company Employees' Conference, held in Santa Barbara in July, a difference of opinion arose relative to the new wage agreement. The discussion, after lasting two days, resulted in a deadlock, and by order of the Federal Oil Board, the meeting was adjourned to convene again in Los Angeles, August 29. Some good came from the conference, however, as it proved to the men that justice could only be obtained through organization, consequently an organizing campaign was launched by the crafts employed in the industry, with gratifying results.

Within the last year there has been a sale or merger involving two of the daily newspapers of Long Beach, thus eliminating a number of composing room situations. In addition the newspaper management has submitted a proposal for a wage reduction. Negotiations are now in progress with the result undetermined at this time.

Sunday dancing in Long Beach, which has been prohibited for years, is permitted now as a result of a referendum vote held August, this year. It is believed that a number of new jobs will be created for musicians and other dance hall attendants. This is particularly gratifying, as with but one exception the dance pavilions employ Union orchestras.

Output of the local garment factory employing about eighty operators has been curtailed. The work is being staggered, resulting in a loss of time. Although the operators are only on part time, the local Union reports that it has suffered no loss in membership. No new developments are in progress, and from present indications there are no prospects for a resumption of activities.

The Motion Picture Operators, with the coöperation of the Trades Union Movement in Long Beach, are waging a fight against two unfair theaters. From present indications it is believed the battle will result in ultimate victory for the Union operators. Conditions in this field are satisfactory, although wage concessions have been granted to neighborhood theaters. During the past year one new theater has been erected and the projection booth is being manned by Union operators.

Other miscellaneous crafts appear to be holding their own despite the economic depression.

A number of relief stations have been established for the distribution of vegetables and other foodstuffs to the thousands of unemployed families. It is presumed that similar relief will be continued until such time as economic conditions warrant the discontinuance of that service. The funds are being created by the direct appropriation of the City Council and County Board of Supervisors and by other means such as entertainment, dances, rodeos, etc.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that the only method of positive and permanent relief is organization, and I would recommend that a concerted effort by all Union members be inaugurated to the end that we have 100 per cent affiliation. This can only be accomplished through the coöperation of all local Unions, and by the coördination of efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

RAY E. GELSTON.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, August 28, 1932.

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

A continued and ever-increasing unemployment among wage-earners in District No. 2 has been manifest throughout the past twelve months. Collapse of banks, Building and Loan concerns, investment companies and similar institutions has rendered many thrifty persons destitute despite their years of earnest effort to protect themselves in old age against becoming burdens on charity or state and county-maintained institutions.

Lack of employment has been particularly noticeable in all building trade vocations where a 50 per cent unemployment has prevailed in most trades, and with a larger percentage existing in others throughout the year.

Wage reductions have been enforced in every instance possible by employers, and due to the numbers unemployed, agreed upon wage rates have been violated covertly by both employers and employees.

Increased taxes, coupled with unemployment, have proved so burdensome to the average home owner that foreclosure and eviction proceedings have reached an enormous total.

Thousands of Mexican families have been returned to their native land during the year, but there is a very pronounced increase in the number of Filipinos employed in preference to loyal citizens. This is especially apparent in apartment houses, hotels and kindred establishments.

Efforts to procure finances from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation sufficient to start construction work on the Colorado aqueduct project have not as yet

been satisfactorily consummated. Indications are favorable, however, and unemployment will be materially relieved in this area with the work thus made available.

It is evident that either unemployment insurance or some other form of direct relief must be instituted to counteract the disruptive effects of enforced idleness. The necessity of such measures is particularly noticeable in this area of dense population, depending in the main on industrial activities for maintenance.

Emulation of various printing trades organizations in this district that have voluntarily assessed their trade earnings to aid their unemployed members would prove an incentive to individual retention of membership in other trade-union organizations and where practicable should receive consideration as to its application.

Although employment in the motion-picture industry has been below normal throughout the year there appears to be indicated an increase of employment for the remainder of the year at least. Renewal of satisfactory contractual agreements have been consummated by most of the crafts in this industry during the year.

A test case contesting constitutionality of the new prevailing wage law was instituted in District No. 2 by the city of Pasadena, resulting in a Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of this act. Credit and commendation for the successful conclusion of this case should be given Secretary Scharrenberg, for it is due to his vigilance in submitting substantive evidence without delay that expedited this favorable decision.

In conclusion: The widespread apathy apparent among wage-earners toward organizations designed to better their economic conditions in this district is appalling and is indicative of dire consequences, which will tend to retard both organized and unorganized workers alike. Any measure tending to overcome this apparent indifference should be instituted in order that individual members will be active campaigners within and without their respective organizations.

Deliberations of the California State Federation of Labor Executive Board during the past year have been educational to me, and the association with board members has indeed been pleasant. I personally appreciate the honor of serving as a board member and assure officers and delegates my desire to aid and assist in furthering our advance toward our chosen objective—an equable radiation of work and leisure time with adequate compensation to enjoy both.

Respectfully submitted,

CLYDE H. ISGRIG.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, August 27, 1932.

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

The report on conditions in District No. 3 this year, when compared with reports of former years, can hardly be called optimistic, for the unemployment situation has been a matter of considerable concern to the labor movement for many months and the outlook for renewed activity in building construction is not bright. However, as reports from other parts of the state indicate a condition much worse than the one here, perhaps we should not complain.

So far as building construction is concerned, conditions in Ventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and San Luis Obispo are practically the same, nothing of any consequence being under way.

Building trades unions of Santa Barbara during prosperous times built up treasuries of considerable proportions, which are being expended wisely in giving aid to deserving and needy members and keeping them in good standing in their locals. This has been a great help in keeping the labor movement actively alive.

Miscellaneous trades in Santa Barbara have been particularly fortunate in keeping their members employed and they have experienced no real hardship. As a whole, no loss in membership has occurred, owing to the fact that a Retail Clerks' Local was organized during the year. The Clerks have a membership of thirty, and are growing.

Unfortunately the miscellaneous trades in other towns of the district have not fared so well, and while they have not suffered as severely as the building trades, some of them have been hard hit. However, they are maintaining an active movement despite adverse conditions.

Quite a comprehensive unemployment program is in operation in Santa Barbara County. The program is to be carried on until July 1, 1933. Men of family are given enough work of one nature or another—mostly road work—to provide shelter and necessary food, at a wage of \$3 per day. No work of a building construction nature comes under this plan. Men without dependents are sent to camps in the national forest at 50 cents per day, food and shelter. More than one thousand men are working under the Unemployment Relief Committee plan at present. While it looks as though this program is the best that could be worked out with the funds available, the fact remains that a

deplorable condition exists when men who are ready and willing to work are unable in a land of plenty to earn more than a mere sustenance for themselves and families.

The one bright spot in the whole situation is the fortitude with which members in the labor movement have borne the burden and their dogged determination to keep the movement alive.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MATTHAMS.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Fresno, August 25, 1932.

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

The year last past has been marked by a steady increase in unemployment with no indication of any improvement in the near future.

The construction of several public projects eased the situation to some extent, but all these are nearly complete at the present time.

Two reroutings of the highway projects, one in the northern end of the district and one in the southern with the attendant moving and remodeling of a large number of buildings, together with some new construction, will create some work for organized labor in the near future.

Building permits other than those for public enterprises have shown a steady decline during the year and with the almost certain failure of the raisin pool to function this year and the continued stagnation in the oil industry there does not seem to be any hope of any increase in building construction in the near future.

Although a large majority of organized labor took a voluntary reduction in wages on the plea that it would stimulate business and increase building construction, it has not resulted in the increase of employment, only served to decrease the total amount earned, thereby decreasing spending power, and stagnating business to that extent.

Some of the crafts have eased the situation among their members by putting into effect four and five-day week plans.

During the past year this district has been free from strikes or lockouts, and many of the crafts have with very little friction secured agreements for the ensuing year.

Considering the difficulties that beset us, Organized Labor in this district is in as good condition as can be expected.

The crafts in general are using every means at their command to hold their membership at the highest possible point, thereby placing themselves in position to take advantage of any upturn in conditions and secure for organized labor their full share of future prosperity.

Fraternally yours,

H. R. SNOW.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

Modesto, August 15, 1932.

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

Since the last convention many things of importance have happened in this district.

One of the most important was the settlement of the controversy between Teamsters Local 386 of Modesto and the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream & Butter Association. This settlement, although not entirely satisfactory to all parties, was the best settlement possible under existing conditions. Mr. Michael Casey, International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Mr. John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Mr. John P. McLaughlin, President, Teamsters Joint Executive Council No. 7, of San Francisco; Mr. W. J. Conboy, International representative of Brotherhood of Teamsters; Executive Committee of Teamsters Local 386 and C. C. Nunnally were instrumental in bringing about the settlement. The settlement was made that a list of all strikers be submitted to the manager of the M. P. A., from which he would give preference to employment until they were all back to work; that no discrimination would prevail; that by-gones would be by-gones, and any differences arising, would, after failing to reach an agreement, be submitted to arbitration, and that the prevailing rate of wages would be maintained.

All crafts, except the Typographical Union of Modesto, have suffered wage reductions. The building crafts of the entire district have suffered the most through unemployment, over which they had no control. Building construction has almost been at a standstill, except for a few small buildings. The postoffice at Stockton was the largest job in the district.



All crafts have fought the reduction in wages, and in every case have not had to accept what they were asked to take; in most cases less than half.

The Tax Leagues have been very active, and have demanded wage reduction of county and city employees. The reductions proposed by the League in Stanislaus County are as follows: \$11 to \$42 per month, 5 per cent; \$43 to \$80 per month, 10 per cent; \$81 to \$150 per month, 15 per cent; \$151 and up, 20 per cent. The Labor Organizations and Disabled Veterans have been denied representation in the Tax Council because they were opposed to wage reductions.

Joseph Reed and M. Gabbett, International representatives of Boilermakers, were very active in this district during the laying of the Hetchy Hetchy pipe line to San Francisco, and succeeded in keeping the boys well in line. F. L. Woodward, International representative of Machinists, has also been very active in trying to keep his local intact. W. B. Cullen, Dick L'Estrange and Joseph P. Tuohy of the Studios have been seen in this district on several occasions doing business with studios on location, and have at all times received coöperation from local officials. Frank L. Johnson, International representative of Culinary Workers, was another active worker, trying to strengthen his organization, and was successful in signing the Hotel Hughson, which was later named headquarters for the thirty-third annual convention of this Federation. Archie Mooney, representing the State Building Trades; Bert P. Ward, representing State District Council of Carpenters; C. L. (Doc) Lyon, representing International Iron Workers; A. W. Stock, International representative of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Don Cameron, representing the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, were very helpful in getting the union scale adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Merced and Stanislaus Counties as the prevailing wage scale.

A. W. Stock, International representative, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was here several times to try and prevent wage reduction among the employees of the Modesto Irrigation District, and after nearly a year finally accepted a 10 per cent reduction. Mr. Stock during his visits was successful in nearly doubling the membership in his local.

As your representative, I have tried to represent the district as best I could; however, there are a lot of things to be done yet. Had I not had the responsibility of seeing that the convention arrangements were made properly, there might have been other things accomplished.

Trusting that each and everyone of you will enjoy your trip to Modesto and that we will have a successful convention, I am,

Yours fraternally,

C. C. NUNNALLY.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, August 23, 1932.

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

During the past year, business throughout this District has been very quiet. The Building Trades Locals have been the heaviest losers, as there has been considerable decrease in construction work, and due to the falling off of construction work, a considerable number of craftsmen have suffered unemployment.

In view of the fact that the Sunnyvale Air Base is being built partly union, local unemployment was relieved by a very insignificant degree.

The San Jose Building Trades has adopted the five-day work week and has submitted to a minor wage reduction. Local unions affiliated with this Central Labor Council are holding their own; such as wages and membership, excepting the barbers who have suffered a reduction in wages caused by the reduction of prices and business depression. However, unemployment among the members affiliated with the Central Labor Council is less in proportion to that of the Building Trades.

On Sunday, July 31, 1932, I attended a meeting in the Labor Temple of Monterey, which I had previously arranged. This meeting was attended by the officers of eleven Local Unions, nine of which were from Monterey, one from Watsonville and one from Salinas. Better and bigger organization was the main topic of the program. There I found that within these three cities there are about twelve local unions which are not yet affiliated with this Federation. Upon my appeal and request, it was agreed to boost affiliation.

By these local unions I was requested to appeal to this Federation to send an International organizer for a period of time for reorganization and bigger and better organization; and, having made a thorough investigation, I found that within these three communities there is plenty of good timber for our Federation building program; also that the organizer's attention there is of most vital importance, and I am of the opinion that an organization campaign there would enlist some new locals, increase the membership, and create a better understanding and coöperation among the organized locals and their members.

The representatives of local unions in attendance at this meeting presented me with a renewal of their desire to have the California State Federation of Labor hold its 1933 convention in Monterey, for which they presented formal request and invitation in 1927, at San Bernardino and in 1928 in the Sacramento convention. They appealed for the 1933 convention because they need it, and because they do realize that it would stimulate the spirit of organization of that District.

Regarding the initiative started in Monterey during July, 1931, to organize a Central Labor Council there, for which the preliminary work was volunteered by Brother Daniel F. Tattenham, First Vice-President of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, I wish to state that the said Central Labor Council project still remains a project and not a fact. This delay, I have been informed, is being caused by lack of interest and enthusiasm on the part of the local unions there. However, with the presence of an organizer there, I am confident that such project could easily become a fact, to the welfare and benefit of all concerned. This move would facilitate the possibility to obtain the affiliation to this Federation of several local unions there which are not yet affiliated.

Regarding the Laundry Syndicate of this District that for the past two years has been under negotiation, still remains unsolved. Organizer J. M. Casey and I, from time to time, have renewed efforts to organize these laundries, but as before, we have been told that organization will be impossible until this Syndicate would become effective.

Organizer Casey has visited this District on several occasions and has always displayed his promptness to accomplish some good for Organized Labor, and I am confident that if Brother Casey, in the near future, will be sent to Monterey, he will succeed in the establishment of a better and bigger and permanent organization in such a wealthy District.

I have also dedicated a considerable part of my time to the keeping in good standing all affiliated local unions. Propaganda for new affiliations has been carried out continually; in fact, I have succeeded in obtaining several affiliations, and at this time, a number of affiliations are under consideration.

The work in making continuous and direct propaganda among Organized Labor to patronize only and exclusively "Union-made goods" and products, has been carried out as usual and owners of reliable stores, with whom I have been in conference, have promised to carry more label apparel and men's furnishings; in fact, the major number of such stores are carrying a considerable stock of labeled goods.

Our labor paper, the Union Gazette, since last October, has been published under the direction of Messrs. Bredsteen and Tosh, Mr. Bredsteen being the editor. Under this new management the policy of the Union Gazette has been carried out in like manner as it was under the management of Brother Wallace Watson. I may say that Mr. Tosh loses no opportunity to cooperate with all Local Unions and Councils in this locality; in fact, it is his weekly habit to call on every Secretary and collect "articles and news" for publication.

In conclusion, it is my great pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my term of office, and I have appreciated the honor of serving as Vice-President of this great Federation.

Fraternally submitted,

ROS. MANNINA.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Oakland, August 31, 1932.

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

As Vice-President of the Seventh District, I hereby present my annual report.

The unemployment situation in this District continues to hold the attention of all Trade Unionists, bringing with it wage cuts which further aggravates the situation.

With very few exceptions, wage cutting has been ruthlessly applied in this District. Surely if cutting of wages is the remedy to cure unemployment and bring back prosperity then the problem would have already been solved, but the Trade Unionists know that that is not the remedy.

Along with wage reductions has come the spreading of work, in the way of taking time off to give employment to other workers. In addition to the shorter work week, the members of Organized Labor in this District, almost without exception, have levied assessments upon themselves to further help those who are either entirely unemployed or are part time employed.

Due to wage reductions and part-time employment, average weekly wages have reached the low level of \$23.72 per week. Following close upon this situation comes the movement of the employers to cut the working time of their employees 20 per cent which will mean a further decrease in the weekly earnings of the workers of 20 per cent, and which will bring the average monthly earnings to less than \$100 per month.

The Labor movement in this District has met the situation in a most wonderful manner. The spirit of the organized worker has not been broken, the numerical strength has been maintained at an extraordinary high level which is proof that the wage worker has become conscience of the fact that their only hope of survival lies in the Organized Labor movement.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE DURAND.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, August 29, 1932.

To the Thirty-third Annual Conyention of the California State Federation of Labor—  
Greetings:

Another year has passed and again I submit my report for the Eighth District consisting of Napa, Solano and Sonoma Counties.

Vallejo, the most favored of all the district, has increased the membership affiliated with the Central Labor Council, having twenty-nine affiliated crafts, representing approximately 1,800 union members. There are also two ladies' auxiliaries, one of the Carpenters' Union and one of the Machinists' Union, both doing very fine work. In spite of the general depression, work on the Navy Yard has held up remarkably, that being the principal industrial activity supplying the major part of the work for Vallejo and Napa.

The Building Trades activities have decreased considerably though prospects for the near future for those crafts seem much brighter, as bonds have been sold for a new Junior High School and the specifications for this job include a clause stating that local workmen be employed as far as possible. The plans for the new Post Office buildings for both Vallejo and Napa have been completed and bids will be called for the same in the near future, and there is an effort being made to extend the home labor preference for all City and County contracts. The Vallejo Labor Council is actively interested in the A. F. of L. program for a shorter day and a shorter week, as the only method of putting unemployed workers back to work and is also much interested in the elimination of the present Civil Service rules calling for finger printing of all employees upon reporting for work.

The membership of the Garment Workers of Napa is practically the same as a year ago, as Cameron & Company have worked almost full time the past year and are still quite busy. The shoe and glove factories and tannery are only working part time. There has been considerable new building at the State Hospital and Veterans' Home, and though these jobs were let to out of town contractors, it furnished employment for a goodly number of our mechanics. Building in general has been rather quiet until the last three months when it took a decided turn for the better and it looks quite favorable for the future. Napa has a self-supporting industry for its unemployed which is working out in a very satisfactory manner.

Petaluma and Santa Rosa have not been as well favored as this part of the District, though they have held their membership remarkably well and have a Ladies' Union Label Auxiliary functioning in both cities.

Let us hope we have reached the end of this terrible unemployment situation and that the future will bring us much brighter and better prospects than the past.

Fraternally yours,

ELMA SMITH BELVAIL.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, August 31, 1932.

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

The writing of this report finds the Vice-Presidents of the Ninth District in an optimistic frame of mind as to the future of the Locals in this District.

The change in the trend of the reports given in the Local Labor Council is encouraging to a great degree.

It is very noticeable that the endeavors to reduce the wages of the various crafts that were so prevalent during the first quarter of the year have ceased at this time.

While it was surmised that the membership of the Locals would fall off during the periods of depression and strife, it is gratifying to notice that the State Federation still numbers close to one hundred thousand members. A large number of the Butchers' Locals who had to withdraw from the State Federation and the several Labor Councils through different opinions of local officers and International officers have settled their differences with their International, and have returned to the fold of the Federation and Labor Councils. We are gratified to have them back with us again to help us in our everlasting fight for the conditions which the workers rightfully deserve. The Bakers

have successfully negotiated their differences with their employers and can now boast that they have, for the first time, signed an agreement with a portion of the two largest Cracker Bakers in the United States. This opening wedge, under the conditions that prevail, is to say the least, very pleasant news.

The Teamsters' organizations of the District, although they have accepted small decreases in wages, still have good locals both financially and numerically.

The Culinary Unions have from time to time, in the past year, been faced with efforts to reduce their standard of living, but they have so far successfully resisted the major portion of the onslaughts without necessitating the removal of any of their working crews.

The Theatrical Unions have been hit hard owing to the depression, but are in a fairly good condition.

San Francisco once again has a committee working to relieve unemployment, and to take care of the unemployed and destitute citizens during the coming winter. We are glad to say Organized Labor is taking a leading part in this humanitarian work as men and women, whether employed or unemployed, must have the necessities of life, and owing to the fact that neither the government nor the state will not assist the thousands of unfortunate men and women who are the victims of the large financial powers and the depression, somebody must come to their aid to keep them from starving.

We believe every effort should be made by all organizations and citizens to force the State government to relieve this unfortunate situation.

As in all large cities, the Building Trades have suffered the most, but we are glad to say they are holding their locals intact.

All the locals in the Printing industry are in a fairly good condition and seem to have a system of relieving their unemployed members better than any other industry.

The Alaska Fishermen, who are working under a five-year Union agreement with the Packers, have had a good season.

The Barbers' Union is continuing a persistent fight against the non-union shops in this District with fairly good success.

The Garment Workers in this District are going back all the time owing to the fact that not only the non-union men, but the union men do not give them the support they so richly deserve.

All of the Union officials in this District with whom we have spoken, seem to carry the thought that our SOLIDATORY at this time means great gains in the future. We believe that the organizations we preserve will have that much foothold when the time for more militant action arrives; in fact, more than ever in the history of the Labor movement should every effort be made to keep our organizations intact and prepare for the future.

We are proud of the fact that the people of San Francisco, at the election on August 30, by an overwhelming majority authorized a bond issue of \$6,500,000 for unemployment relief.

In conclusion, we consider that with all the adverse conditions confronting us, the locals in District No. 9 should be complimented for the conditions they have maintained.

Faternally submitted,

CHAS. S. CHILD.  
JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,  
B. F. DODGE.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, August 26, 1932.

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

Since our convention in Santa Barbara last year, Sacramento has gone through a serious crisis for our movement, as have most communities, caused by unemployment and attempts on the part of the employers to take advantage of employees by reducing wages during this period of depression. Most every group has been forced to accept some reduction, an average of ten per cent for the miscellaneous crafts and an average of one dollar per day for the Building Trades. However, it is fortunate that through the alertness of the officials of our various Local Unions we have been able to renew and maintain our working conditions by renewing our contracts and agreements.

All of our Sacramento Local Unions have succeeded in maintaining their membership very well and meetings are being conducted regularly and splendid morale and interest is being maintained.

Militant efforts are being made to increase the effectiveness of our movement here in Sacramento through a campaign of education; there is an organization committee

working from the Federated Trades Council which has performed some very effective work in this direction by holding mass meetings for the movement and providing suitable entertainment and speakers. Brother Scharrenberg was the speaker of the evening at the outstanding meeting and as usual he delivered a message which proved inspiring to the members of the movement here in Sacramento. Many citizens and officials of Sacramento availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Brother Scharrenberg talk and I know that this meeting did much to improve the standing of the Labor movement in Sacramento.

The Organization Committee has also succeeded in organizing a Union Card and Label League in which considerable interest is being taken by the ladies. This type of effort to improve our condition here in Sacramento has been neglected for some years and the interest being shown at this time indicates that a great deal will be accomplished by this group.

The Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, Sacramento Labor movement's own newspaper, has been doing very effective work during the year in assisting some of the Local Unions to carry on active boycotts against unfair institutions. However, our Labor paper, as most others, is having a struggle to have all of the members of Organized Labor subscribe and support its own institution.

We have maintained our organizations, our contracts and agreements, our standing and friendship with the public and the loyalty and confidence of our membership and we feel that, considering the condition of the past few years, we are in the best possible condition to serve the wage earners of Sacramento and vicinity during the coming year when all circumstances are considered.

I again desire to express my appreciation to the members of the California State Federation of Labor for the honor they have reposed in me during the past year by permitting me to serve as their Vice-President.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. STOKEL.

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## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

San Francisco, July 16, 1932.

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

As your delegate to the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Vancouver, B. C., October 5 to 15, inclusive, 1931, the undersigned respectfully submits his report as follows:

The opening of the convention was marked by the usual concert, invocation and speeches, preceding the turning over of the gavel to President William Green by Percy R. Bengough, Chairman of the local reception and entertainment committee. President Green made suitable reply to the introductory speeches, and gave a remarkably clear and convincing analysis of the unemployment problem and Labor's remedies toward a rational solution of that problem. He stated then, and it is as true today: "There has come no collective voice from the management of industry, from the officers of corporations, from those who control and direct industry that could be accepted and construed as a practical remedy for our economic ills. Only Labor, those men and women who toil, have developed a program, a plan, a remedy, and with all the vigor it possesses has asked the governments of these respective countries, the owners and managers of industry, economists and scientists, to accept our plan and apply it as a remedy in this distressing condition. The answer we have thus far received has been to reduce wages, to add to our misery and to our distress, to destroy the limited purchasing power of the masses of the people as it now exists, to make it possible for men and women to buy less and to use less and to consume less." And, he insisted, as an immediate alleviation of existing distress, "that men and women shall be given the opportunity to work, that they shall share in the work available, that one man or woman is as good as another, that there shall be no discrimination, but that all, just like a family, shall share in the work available."

This was the keynote of the convention, and he outlined the program further, saying: "We hold that this can be done through an adjustment of the working time with the economic and industrial requirements of this day and age. Mechanical processes, science and invention, the substitution of mechanical forces for human service has made it

absolutely impossible for industry to supply men work continually under the old six-day program, as we did years ago when hand labor characterized the personnel of the factory and the transportation lines of the country. Now the machine is doing the work that human hands formerly did. Notwithstanding that fact, the managers of industry still persist in their efforts to have men work six days per week and long hours while others are idle. We propose the immediate establishment of the five-day work week in both public and private industries. We propose further that the working day shall be so shortened as to meet the requirements of these unemployment conditions, so that the slack of employment may be taken up and all men and women given an opportunity to work."

The address may with profit be re-read this very minute, and one will realize the aptness of his analysis of the unemployment situation, and what little progress has been made by private industries and government agencies since that day, when President Green so clearly pictured the situation and proposed the only remedies that will restore the economic world to its normal state of activity and advancement.

A great number of interesting and instructive addresses were delivered to the convention during the succeeding days while committees were considering the many resolutions presented to the convention and awaiting its decision.

Your delegate, as per instructions of the Santa Barbara Convention of the State Federation of Labor, introduced a series of resolutions, waited upon the committees, to which they were referred and begs leave to report on each their fate at the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 44, favoring calling of National Conference for Relief of Unemployment, was recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution outlines the State Federation's program for the relief of unemployment, and briefly stated, recommends the five-day week, the six-hour day, the maintenance of the standard rate of pay, for the preservation of the purchasing power of the masses, government building and construction program for the utilization of idle labor, stabilization and industrial planning to provide work for all, and as a means of realizing this program, the resolution advocates the calling of a national conference of representatives of capital and labor. The convention concurred in the recommendations of the committee and adopted the resolutions proposed by this Federation.

Resolution No. 45 protested in vigorous terms against the policy of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army displacing American seamen with Filipinos. The convention concurred in the said protest, and demanded that citizens of the United States be given employment on American transports.

Resolution No. 46. Advocating assistance and encouragement in behalf of the Associated Assistant Directors' Local 18096, organized in the moving picture industry in Los Angeles in 1930. It appears that it met with considerable opposition and had experienced great difficulties in securing the necessary recognition. We are informed that the Union was successful and is now a factor of influence for the benefit of all concerned in this the most progressive of modern industries.

This resolution was reported on jointly with Resolutions 53 and 54, and was referred to the Executive Council in the endeavor to bring about the result sought.

Resolution No. 47. Deals with the proposal for exclusion of Filipino laborers. The convention non-concurred in this resolution, because the American Federation of Labor does not favor the coupling of the question of Independence with Exclusion in the same bill. The convention, however, went on record to exclude Filipino laborers, as proposed in the bill pending before Congress and sponsored by Congressman Richard J. Welch.

Resolution No. 48. Proposes legislation requiring the printing of producers' names on containers of all products sold in the United States. There appears to be great opposition to any such measure in commercial centers, and the California courts have gone so far as to declare such legislation unconstitutional. The Resolutions Committee of the Convention recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation.

Resolution No. 49. Voiced against Organized Labor's opposition to the labor policies adopted by contractors in the construction of the Hoover Dam. Resolutions No. 63 and No. 82 also dealt with labor conditions on the Hoover Dam, and all three resolutions were referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

Resolution No. 50 protested the labor policy of Procter & Gamble Company in construction of its plant in Long Beach, California; the Convention concurred in the resolution, on recommendation of the Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 51. Proposing that Quota of Immigration Law be applied to Mexico. The resolution was adopted unanimously on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee.

Resolution No. 52. Proposed that the Federal prevailing wage law be made applicable to all Federal projects. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation, which recommended its adoption and the Convention concurred.

This enumeration concludes the account on measures which the undersigned was instructed to introduce and promote for action by the Convention, and your delegate took great interest in other measures proposed to the Convention, and did what he could to obtain all information available in regard to same and was pleased to see the Convention act in the manner it did to promote the interests of its great membership.

On account of the length of time elapsing between my attendance at the Federation of Labor Convention at Vancouver and the submission of this report, and by reason of the reports on that convention in the Labor press having been published immediately during and after the Convention, it would not be of any general interest to give a recapitulation of the actions of the Convention, therefore, I will restrict myself to mention a few of those that most impressed me, and which I deem should be always mentioned and remembered in connection with a yearly convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Matters of great import were referred to the Committee on Legislation. Among others the Executive Council had recommended in its report that the Personnel Classification Bill pending in Congress be opposed, on account of its many revolutionary features, repealing existing classification acts and conferring arbitrary powers on the personnel classification board, introducing and dividing trades into as many as from 75 to 100 classifications, the wages for which were to be fixed arbitrarily by the Board.

The majority of the Committee recommended the subject matter be referred for investigation by the Executive Council, but three members of Committee submitted a minority report recommending the adoption of the report of the Executive Council opposing the said bill. The debate that ensued was one of the features of this Convention and brought out many divergent views on the subject. The minority report was adopted by 140 against 50, and was one of the few occasions that a minority report has prevailed against a majority report. Since the Convention adjourned the International Union of Federal Employees has seen fit to withdraw from the Federation because of its opposition to the proposed bill favored by that organization. It follows that the controversy and fundamental principles involved are bound to again be ventilated by future conventions, wherefore it will be well for all parties in interest to carefully scrutinize the proceedings dealing with the matter at Vancouver.

Another matter of import was the action and discussion on Resolution No. 38, proposing an amendment to the A. F. of L. Constitution requiring affiliation of eligible organizations with respective departments of the Federation. The gist of the holding of the Convention is to be found in that paragraph of Committee's report on the resolution reading as follows:

"While disapproving Resolution No. 38, because of its compulsory affiliation character, we are not unmindful that the principle of voluntarism as applied to our Federation of Labor involves duties and responsibilities on the part of eligible unions to departments as well as on the part of departments. If Organized Labor is to marshal its trade union forces under group form, then it becomes the duty of every eligible union to affiliate with that group and its responsibility of remaining within the affiliation. Especially is this true by reason of the fact that means and methods of appeal are provided, first to the Executive Council of the Federation and thereafter to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Thus the ultimate power of decision is placed where it rightfully belongs and every objection removed against unjust and unwarranted action on the part of any department."

President Green took the floor, quoted extensively from the views of Samuel Gompers, on the subject, coinciding with this view, and the Convention concurred in the report by a unanimous vote, thus unequivocally setting the Convention on record in favor of voluntarism and full, fair and free discussion and final decision by a majority of the delegates to the Convention, and inculcating respect for decisions reached in that manner.

The subject of unemployment insurance was dealt with by the Committee on Resolutions, and brought out the most animated and interesting debate of the Convention. The arguments for and against were ably and exhaustively presented, and the debate was participated in by a great array of talent. The report of the Executive Council opposed unemployment insurance, and the Convention approved the report by a majority vote. However, this will not be the last word or action on this important subject, and all parties in interest, on whatever side of the question they may stand, should carefully peruse the proceedings of this Convention on the question, as there are many angles to it, and it will be no easy matter to devise satisfactory legislation on the subject, even though a future convention may reverse the official attitude on the question held at the present time. Several large labor bodies, including the California State Federation of Labor, are strongly in favor of this means of handling the problem of unemployment, and

all must prepare to deal with it intelligently and with an understanding of the difficulties to be overcome to make any system of relief practical and of real value to the men and women who toil for a living.

In regard to labor injunctions Resolution No. 61, sponsored by Delegate Buzzell of Los Angeles advocating general practice of ignoring injunctions was defended by Delegate Andrew Furuseth and opposed by Delegates Woll and Olander. Committee recommended non-concurrence and stated that legislation was the only practical means of combating labor injunctions. The Convention concurred with the report of the Committee.

In conclusion, your delegate desires to express his most sincere appreciation and thanks for being privileged to represent the California State Federation of Labor at this Convention. I believe that I have profited greatly by what I have heard and seen at this Convention, and feel that I am greatly indebted to the delegates attending the previous convention of this body who chose me for that important duty and honor. With deepest gratitude and respect, I beg to be,

Fraternally,

EDWARD McLAUGHLIN.

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1931-1932

Berkeley, September 1, 1932.

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

During the past year workers' education under the joint auspices of the State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California has continued as heretofore. The general plan of lectures, talks, lecture and discussion groups upon subjects pertaining to Labor has been pursued as in past years. The economic depression does not seem to have been followed by an education depression for interest in the subject matter of workers' education is as apparent as ever.

One of the outstanding projects of the year in workers' education was a six weeks' effort by the Director of Workers' Education during last February and March at Fresno, California. This time was spent in coöperation with the local labor movement of Fresno in promoting as many local lecture and discussion groups before local labor unions as could be managed. At the close of this six weeks' period there was conducted a week-end conference on Problems of Unemployment at which local educators, business men, and labor representatives participated. Those who took part pronounced it a decided success. Further projects of this nature will be continued this coming year.

In conformity with the general plan of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, projects are now under way which will provide for a number of Labor Institutes at some of the leading colleges and universities of the State in coöperation with faculties upon subjects and problems of vital and direct interest to Labor. This method of workers' education has already proven a very promising enterprise with a number of eastern and mid-western colleges and universities.

It would seem that workers' education, filled as it is with Labor's concerns, never could be of more importance than at the present moment. Never before in all of American labor history has the naked, stark, blunt and brutal nature of Labor's economic insecurity been so much in need of critical study as now. Never before to so great an extent has been the need of Labor to impart its message to an indifferent and bewildered public. Likely the greatest retardant to any decisive action on the part of both Labor and business management has been the feeling that in the natural course of events recovery is near. If Labor's analysis of this depression is correct in its claim that it is most largely due to mass poverty for the workers on one hand and machine mass production with its displacement of workers on the other, then likely the return of real prosperity will occur only when the causes have been removed. These are all problems of worker's education. They demand a purposeful prosecution of workers' education by every means at our disposal. Let this coming year be our banner year for workers' education.

(Signed) J. L. KERCHEN,

Director of Workers' Education.



**REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE**

San Francisco, September 8, 1932.

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

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Hoch to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1932, beg 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, 1932, was \$7,979.77.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco the sum of \$3,361.26; with the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, the sum of \$2,233.17; with the Crocker First Federal Trust Company, the sum of \$2,234.84; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.00.

The Federation owns a \$1,000 registered Liberty Bond of the Fourth Series. Also one \$1,000 five per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, maturing in 1956, and one \$1,000 five per cent school bond of the city of Los Angeles, maturing in 1959.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$5,000, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to October 2, 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
CHARLES CHILD,  
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., September 10, 1932.

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

As in previous years, 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," the Executive Council's recommendation on the various measures to appear upon the November ballot, and other subjects not already dealt with in the reports of the Presidents or Vice-Presidents.

During the year the Executive Council and its sub-committees, but especially the Legislative Committee, have held many meetings and reports outlining the progress of the Federation's work have been supplied to affiliated unions and to the labor press.

### ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Resolutions referred to the Executive Council by the Santa Barbara convention have had the careful attention of the Council. Among the various resolutions thus referred, the Executive Council reports the following progressive action:

**Resolution No. 1, Radio Broadcasting.**—The President, Secretary, and other members of the Executive Council have, during the year, broadcasted an increasing number of labor messages. A proposal to acquire a going radio broadcasting station was carefully considered but responses from affiliated unions concerning financial aid for this venture were of such a nature as to prohibit favorable action.

**Resolution No. 20, Five-Day Week by Congressional Action.**—Correspondence with President Green of the American Federation of Labor upon this subject elicited the following opinion: "Evidently you have not given consideration to the fact that the Congress of the United States would have no power to enact legislation providing for the shorter work week in industry, but that the Congress could enact legislation for a five-day week only for all employees of the Federal Government. Then again the Congress would have no authority to enact legislation providing for a national holiday on certain days except in so far as applies to the District of Columbia and territories coming directly under the control of the United States Government. While Thanksgiving is already recognized as a national holiday, as are the Fourth of July, the first Monday in September, Memorial Day, etc., etc., these days are only legal holidays in the states whose legislatures have enacted legislation making them legal holidays. I am afraid the resolution is not possible of accomplishment."

**Resolution No. 40, Investigation of California Taxpayers' Association.**—With the cooperation of Central Labor Councils, the Executive Council carried on an investigation of the activities of this association and its branches.

All the available evidence seems to indicate that the California Taxpayers' Association is largely financed and directed by representatives of the public utility and other corporations actuated by a desire to escape equitable taxation.

Nor is that the whole of the record of this thoroughly reactionary organization. It is the avowed foe of every form of progressive social legislation, its propaganda being directed even against such humanitarian measures as State aid for the blind and for the aged.

It regards all such attempts to ameliorate the situation of the unfortunate, to bring something of satisfaction and happiness into their lives, as an idiotic waste of public funds.

As stated, there is no secret about the financing of the California Taxpayers' Association. Its annual budget of approximately \$135,000 is subscribed almost exclusively by the heavy taxpayers. Under the circumstances we have come to the conclusion that it is out of the question to expect disinterested public service from this association.

**Resolution No. 43, Sanitary Conditions in Food Industry.**—This is a proposal to sponsor State legislation providing for "health" inspection, certification and registration of employees in bakeries, restaurants and other places where food products are being prepared and sold, etc.

Not only Culinary Workers, but Bakers, Grocery Clerks and others will be affected by such legislation and inquiry has revealed that there is anything but unanimity for compulsory personal medical examination. Attention is also called to the fact that the subject matter has been before the conventions of the California State Federation of Labor on several occasions and the conventions have repeatedly disapproved of the theory that workers should be forced to submit to personal physical examination in order to qualify for jobs.

The State of Washington, by means of regulations prescribed by the State Board of Health, insists upon compulsory "medical inspection" of employees in every public eating and drinking place.

The city of Pasadena has an ordinance which requires all persons employed "in the handling of food or liquid for human consumption" to furnish a health certificate twice a year. There is no question that similar ordinances can be adopted in other cities of California if such action has the fairly unanimous approval on the part of the respective workers.

**Resolution No. 53, Women's Eight-Hour Law in Motion Picture Industry.**—The evidence submitted to the Executive Council showed that Attorney General Webb has held that the Women's Eight-Hour Law does not clearly apply to the motion picture industry. This being the case, there is a simple remedy, namely, an amendment to the Women's Eight-Hour Law for introduction at the next session of the Legislature, to include the motion picture industry within the terms of the California Women's Eight-Hour Law.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the Santa Barbara convention and with the changes developed during the year:

**Wearing Apparel:** Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Brothers of San Francisco; Allen A Hosiery (hose and undergarments), Kenosha, Wis.

**Food:** All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; National Biscuit Company; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino.

**Drinks:** Hollywood Dry, Inc., bottlers of Hollywood Ginger Ale; Hollywood Pomo, Hollywood Dry Orange and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, Hollywood.

**Cigars and Tobacco:** La Natividad Cigar, Van Camp Cigar, El Primo Cigar, Santa Fe Cigar, United Cigar Company (all cities).

**Newspapers and Periodicals:** Riverside Evening Press, The Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Evening Telegram, Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company, and Acme Color Print Company.

**Hotels, Resorts, etc.:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Yosemite Park and Curry Company, operating concessions in Yosemite National Park.

**Machinery:** Marchant Calculating Company, Emeryville; Marine Engineering and Supply Company, San Pedro.

### WORKERS' EDUCATION

Upon adjournment of the last convention, President Hoch appointed the following committee on Workers' Education: Daniel C. Murphy, chairman; George Durand, Bert Ward, Elizabeth K. Livermore, George G. Kidwell, T. J. Roberts and Paul Scharrenberg.

The Joint Committee on Workers' Education, composed of representatives of the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California, has continued to function during the year. This Joint Committee meets the requirements of the National Workers' Education Bureau, which specifies that the majority of such a committee shall be composed of bona fide labor representatives. The accompanying report of J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education, giving details of the Joint Committee's work, is self-explanatory.

**Labor Day at the University of California.**—The arrangements initiated at the University of California eight years ago for the suitable observance of Labor Day have been continued. Since 1924, Labor Day has been celebrated by holding literary exercises on the university campus at Berkeley under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor. Following are the California trade-unionists who have delivered Labor Day addresses to the students of our State University: 1924, Daniel C. Murphy; 1925, James W. Mullen; 1926, Henry Boyen; 1927, Andrew Furuseth; 1928, Will J. French; 1930, Charles M. Feider; 1931, Harvey C. Fremming; 1929 and 1932, Paul Scharrenberg.

### FILIPINO EXCLUSION POSTPONED

A Filipino independence bill, providing also for exclusion, passed the House of Representatives but remained as unfinished business in a Senate pigeon hole.

Comparatively few Americans east of the Rocky Mountains realize that a new Oriental group has made its appearance on the Pacific Coast in considerable numbers

and given rise to new anxiety: the Filipinos. In 1920 their number was 5603. In 1930, there were resident in continental United States 45,208 members of this group, 42,268 males and 2940 females. There is reason to believe that in this respect the census figures present an understatement, explained perhaps by the fact that the Filipinos are a very mobile group. On the basis of statistics of admission, the number of Filipinos on the mainland of the United States in 1930 appears to have been about 55,000.

The Executive Council has by means of correspondence and various kinds of propaganda carried on a constant campaign for Filipino exclusion. It is strongly urged that the convention forcefully reiterate former demands for immediate Filipino exclusion.

### **FILIPINOS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS**

The last convention directed the Executive Council to protest the employment of Filipinos on United States army transports. Correspondence upon this subject developed two alibis. The first formal alibi offered by the War Department for manning transports with Filipinos was the alleged moral superiority of Filipinos over American citizen seamen. Our own blood, it seems, cannot resist the temptation of the rum which flows so freely in Manila and other ports in the Orient.

The second alibi, framed by no less a person than the Honorable Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War, is to the effect that United States Civil Service rules do not permit him to dismiss the Filipino pets which he and his predecessors have gathered in the course of years for service on United States Army transports.

It is rather difficult to determine which of these two excuses is the weaker or lamer. But, at any rate, Mr. Hurley and all his generals are standing pat! They eulogize their docile Filipino crews and refuse to give American citizens an even break. It is strange, indeed, that these eminent fighting men cannot themselves comprehend the utter absurdity of their position.

### **THE MYSTERY OF OUR FOREIGN BORN CHINESE POPULATION**

Although there are comparatively few females among the Chinese population of the United States, the total number of residents of Chinese "race" in continental United States has increased from 61,639 to 74,954 during the ten years ended 1930. The overwhelming majority of these Chinese residents, namely, a fraction less than 59 per cent, or 44,986, are foreign born.

The United States has had a Chinese Exclusion Act since 1882. For fifty years Chinese, with a few specified exceptions, such as ministers, teachers, students, merchants and travelers, have been rigidly excluded, but the record seems to indicate that the wily Chinese have devious ways of getting around the exclusion barrier.

Japanese exclusion, in a modified form, did not take effect until 1907, twenty-five years after the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed. Considering this fact, it is reasonable to assume that the foreign born residents in continental United States of Japanese "race" should be proportionately much more numerous than their Chinese brothers. But such is not the case. The total number of residents in continental United States of Japanese race (1930 census) was 138,834. Of this number 70,477, or a fraction more than 50 per cent, are foreign born.

The Chinese, who have not been able to come into the country for fifty years, are 59 per cent foreign born.

The Japanese, who have been denied admission to continental United States for twenty-five years, have only 50 per cent foreign born.

It seems very mysterious but the bold facts indicate that thousands of American citizens of Chinese "race" go back to China to marry and raise good sized families who later help to swell the Chinese-born population of continental United States.

### **OPPOSING CONFIRMATION OF JUDGE KENNETH MACKINTOSH**

The Washington State Federation of Labor initiated a campaign during the year to urge United States Senators to vote against confirmation of Kenneth Mackintosh as a judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mackintosh as a State Supreme Justice has repeatedly shown his bias against the organized workers. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit includes the State of California. The Executive Council, therefore, requested Senators Johnson and Shortridge to vote against confirmation of Judge Mackintosh as a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

## STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

|                        | Local Unions<br>Affiliated | Labor Councils<br>Affiliated | Total<br>Affiliations | Total<br>Membership |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| October 1, 1909.....   | 151                        | 11                           | 162                   | 25,000              |
| October 1, 1910.....   | 244                        | 12                           | 256                   | 45,000              |
| October 1, 1911.....   | 362                        | 12                           | 374                   | 56,000              |
| October 1, 1912.....   | 429                        | 15                           | 444                   | 62,000              |
| October 1, 1913.....   | 502                        | 15                           | 517                   | 67,000              |
| October 1, 1914.....   | 512                        | 18                           | 530                   | 69,000              |
| October 1, 1915.....   | 498                        | 18                           | 516                   | 66,500              |
| October 1, 1916.....   | 481                        | 21                           | 502                   | 68,000              |
| October 1, 1917.....   | 498                        | 21                           | 519                   | 71,500              |
| October 1, 1918.....   | 486                        | 21                           | 507                   | 78,000              |
| October 1, 1919.....   | 515                        | 24                           | 539                   | 94,900              |
| October 1, 1920.....   | 549                        | 27                           | 576                   | 104,200             |
| October 1, 1921.....   | 568                        | 27                           | 595                   | 100,100             |
| October 1, 1922.....   | 664                        | 27                           | 691                   | 91,000              |
| September 1, 1923..... | 626                        | 25                           | 651                   | 87,500              |
| September 1, 1924..... | 633                        | 25                           | 658                   | 92,000              |
| September 1, 1925..... | 607                        | 25                           | 652                   | 95,400              |
| September 1, 1926..... | 662                        | 27                           | 689                   | 96,600              |
| September 1, 1927..... | 648                        | 28                           | 676                   | 95,200              |
| September 1, 1928..... | 647                        | 30                           | 677                   | 96,100              |
| September 1, 1929..... | 623                        | 32                           | 655                   | 99,000              |
| September 1, 1930..... | 627                        | 32                           | 659                   | 100,200             |
| September 1, 1931..... | 648                        | 34                           | 682                   | 99,400              |
| September 1, 1932..... | 628                        | 32                           | 660                   | 91,200*             |

**\* 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 at the present time, due to unemployment conditions, the average number of members in bad standing is exceptionally high. Again, it is regrettable, but true, that a few local unions do not even pay per capita tax on the full membership in good standing.

It should also be noted that a number of local unions are not affiliated with this Federation, although the constitution of the American Federation of Labor makes such affiliation a duty!

In any estimation of the total trade-union membership in California the foregoing facts should be duly considered. Conservatively speaking, it is believed that the American Federation of Labor trade-union membership in California is in excess of 120,000. If we add the membership of the four Railroad Brotherhoods, not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the actual total California trade-union membership should be considerably in excess of 140,000.

## Report of Membership, 1931-1932

|   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1931.....   | 34    |        |
| Local unions in good standing, September 1, 1931.....   | 648   |        |
|   |       | 682    |
| Local unions affiliated during the year.....  |       | 21     |
|   |       | 703    |
| Amalgamated with other unions.....  | 3     |        |
| Charters surrendered.....   | 3     |        |
| Suspended by request of American Federation of Labor.....   | 8     |        |
| Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax.....   | 29    |        |
|   |       | 43     |
| Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1932.....  |       | 660    |
| Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions.....  | 8,000 |        |
| Approximate loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....  | 2,100 |        |
|   |       | 10,100 |
| Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated..... |       | 1,900  |
| Net decrease in membership.....   |       | 8,200  |

**New Affiliations****EL CENTRO**

Stage Employees No. 656.

**LOS ANGELES**

Garment Workers No. 94.

Moving Picture Painters No. 644.

Motion Picture Pilots.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755.

Railway Mail Association.

**MARYSVILLE**

Electrical Workers No. 283.

**MODESTO**

Letter Carriers No. 1291.

Operative Plasterers No. 429.

Stage Employees No. 564.

**RICHMOND**

Electrical Workers No. 302.

**SALINAS**

Electrical Workers No. 243

**SAN DIEGO**

United Fishermen's Union of Sou. Calif.

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Marine Engineers No. 9.

**SAN JOSE**

Letter Carriers No. 193.

Post Office Clerks No. 73.

**SANTA BARBARA**

Retail Clerks No. 571.

**SANTA CRUZ**

Butchers No. 266.

**STOCKTON**

Electrical Workers No. 207.

Stereotypers No. 145.

**VALLEJO**

Sheet Metal Workers No. 221.

**Amalgamated With Other Unions**

Bakers No. 27 of San Bernardino with No. 37 of Los Angeles.

Electrical Workers No. 560 with No. 418 of Pasadena.

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230 and Teamsters No. 585. New Local Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150, Sacramento.

**Charters Surrendered**

Meat Cutters No. 531, Long Beach.

Tailors No. 108, San Jose.

Carpenters No. 1342, Whittier.

**Suspended by Request of American Federation of Labor**

Federal Employees No. 218, Benicia.

Federal Employees No. 316, Livermore.

Federal Employees No. 62, Los Angeles.

Federal Employees No. 343, Palo Alto.

Federal Employees No. 119, Riverside.

Federal Employees No. 63, San Diego.

Federal Employees No. 1, San Francisco.

Marine Engineers No. 97, San Francisco.

**Suspended for Nonpayment of Per Capita Tax**

Central Labor Union, Anaheim.

Painters No. 1136, Anaheim.

Typographical No. 873, Anaheim.

Steam Engineers No. 469, Bakersfield.

Oil Workers No. 27, Brea.

Barbers No. 906, Compton.

Building and Common Laborers No. 135, Fresno.

Electrical Workers No. 100, Fresno.

Hod Carriers No. 507, Long Beach.

Hoisting and Highway Engineers No. 523, Los Angeles.

Women's Union Label League No. 36, Los Angeles.

Electrical Workers No. 651, Merced.

Boilermakers No. 39, Oakland.

Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456, Oakland.

Lathers No. 88, Oakland.

Painters No. 293, Petaluma.

Printing Pressmen No. 138, San Bernardino.

Lathers No. 260, San Diego.

Molders No. 387, San Diego.

Bridge, Structural Iron Workers No. 377, San Francisco.

Window Cleaners No. 44, San Francisco.

Hod Carriers No. 234, San Jose.

Lathers No. 144, San Jose.

Material Handlers No. 115, San Jose.

Electrical Workers No. 441, Santa Ana.

Electrical Workers No. 591, Stockton.

Painters No. 1115, Stockton.

Central Labor Union, Visalia.

Typographical No. 519, Visalia.

**MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN WORKERS**

During the year the Industrial Welfare Commission has authorized various modifications in the previously established standards of working women. Protests were voiced by representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, but without avail. The Industrial Welfare Commission is composed of five members and two Commissioners,

namely, our own Vice-President George Durand and Mr. William R. Kilgore of Los Angeles, voted against a lowering of the established wages and working standards.

Vice-President Durand, feeling that under the circumstances his usefulness on the Commission had come to an end, has protested to Governor Rolph and tendered his resignation as a member of said Commission.

### STATE EMPLOYEES' WAGE REDUCTIONS

Employees of the State of California number over 16,000. The average wages of employees of the State of California are \$149.40 per month. At a meeting with Governor Rolph during the month of July, a few State employees, claiming to be the authorized spokesmen of all State employees, except those employed by the State Harbor Board of San Francisco, the State Judiciary and University of California, agreed to a "voluntary" reduction in wages.

The reduction is graduated, ascending with the higher salaries and ranging from 1 per cent to 19 per cent. It was said that reductions will be discontinued "when the immediate crisis passes."

Numerous complaints against this so-called voluntary wage cutting have been received by various officers of the California State Federation of Labor. In each instance the complainant was advised that the remedy for this sort of treatment was trade-union organization and affiliation with the Central Labor Councils and California State Federation of Labor.

It should be noted, in this connection, that the officers of the State Employees' Association, instead of protesting, have actually expressed their gratitude to Governor Rolph and his Department of Finance for approving such a modest salary reduction!

### MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

In addition to the various Constitutional Amendments, referred to the people by the last Legislature, several Initiatives have qualified for the November ballot. The Executive Council has analyzed these measures and makes the following recommendations:

| Number on Ballot | Title on Ballot  | Recommendation of Executive Council |     |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----|
|                  |  | Vote                                | Yes |
| 1                | Wright Act Repeal (Initiative Measure).....  |                                     | Yes |
| 2                | State Liquor Regulation (Initiative Constitutional Amendment) .....  | "                                   | Yes |
| 4                | Removing Restriction Upon Use of State's Half of Highway Transportation Taxes (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 22).....                  | "                                   | No  |
| 7                | Legislative Expenses (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17).....   | "                                   | Yes |
| 8                | Initiative and Referendum (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3).....   | "                                   | No  |
| 9                | School Funds, Income, Sales Tax (Initiative Constitutional Amendment) .....  | "                                   | No  |
| 16               | Tax Liens (Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2).....   | "                                   | Yes |
| 19               | City Charter Provision for Nomination and Election of Officers [Proportional Representation] (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 9).....    | "                                   | Yes |
| 20               | County Charter Provisions for Nomination and Election of Officers [Proportional Representation] (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8)..... | "                                   | Yes |

### DEVELOPMENTS IN RE MOONEY AND BILLINGS

Immediately after adjournment of the Santa Barbara Convention, copies of Resolution No. 8, outlining the policy of the California State Federation of Labor in re Mooney-Billings, were mailed to both men. Mooney ignored the resolution, but Billings, in a letter dated October 26, 1931, declared himself in accord with the intent and purpose of the resolution. Thereafter Secretary Scharrenberg, together with Vice-President Stokel, made several visits to Billings at Folsom prison and at length discussed plans for the enactment of such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this State as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

The Executive Council, at the meeting held on January 17, approved the formation of a Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms consisting of representative trade-unionists and other public-spirited citizens, such committee to educate the public and, in particular, the members of the California Legislature for the urgent need of changes in the criminal law and procedure.

The Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms, as subsequently organized, has the following membership: Fremont Older, President; Edwin Burdette Backus, John D.

Barry, Major C. Morton Booth, Chas. H. Brennan, Ray C. Bucklin, W. N. Burkhardt, J. W. Buzzell, Miriam Allen DeFord, Hugo Ernst, Sara Bard Field, Daniel P. Haggerty, A. W. Hoch, George F. Irvine, Saul S. Klein, George G. Kidwell, Father Robert Emmett Lucey, Edwin V. McKenzie, Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, Cora Older, Dave H. Ryan, Harry Sherman, Lillian Symes, Bert P. Ward, Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, Colonel C. E. S. Wood; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary; Madeline Wieland, Assistant Secretary.

The Committee has circularized the unions of California and submitted a tentative draft of the proposed amendments to the codes of California, all aimed to correct the defects in California legal procedure complained of by the Wickersham Commission. It is the intention of the Committee to correspond, before the November election, with all candidates for the forthcoming Legislature to enlist their coöperation and support.

Although the delegates to this convention are fully informed of the fact that during the year the fourth successive Governor of California refused to pardon Mooney, it should be stated for the record, that Governor Rolph, on April 21, issued a formal statement denying the pardon application of Thomas J. Mooney. The Governor's statement and the accompanying report on the case prepared by former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Matt I. Sullivan, are published in a pamphlet of ninety-three pages, printed in the State Printing Office. The pamphlet is obtainable only through the Governor's office.

### CONCLUSION

We are living in a great age. Man's inventive genius has performed miracles and wonder has followed wonder in quick succession. Fifty years ago there were no motor-cars, no telephones, no electric lights, no moving pictures, no aeroplanes, no wireless.

Science and invention have indeed wrought marvels. Unhappily these marvels have not contributed as much as one would have expected to the welfare of the masses. Throughout the world millions of men, women and children experience more difficulty in obtaining food than their prehistoric ancestors of the Stone Age ever knew. There are many civilized beings worse off for shelter from the elements today than the cave men were thousands of years ago.

Unemployment is an evil before which our economists and statesmen stand helpless. Poverty walks abroad in a world of superabundance, not daring to reach out hands to satisfy its desperate necessities.

It is high time to voice our conviction that the wonders of science and invention cannot compensate for these woeful features of our social system.

Production has been the goal of this generation. In the process of speeding and perfecting production, we have neglected distribution. As a nation we have failed to recognize the simple fact that equitable distribution must go hand in hand with ever-increasing production.

Too long have we complacently reflected on the advantages derived from labor-saving machines and increased production, increased dividends or even increased wages. Some of this labor-saving type of production must show itself in the form of less labor per man. The working day and the working week must be shortened and wages must be increased in proportion to industry's increasing capacity to produce. The last three years have shown us that there is something decidedly wrong with our economic structure. We have the facilities and the raw materials and the land and the people with which to produce several times the goods and the food which this country needs. In the midst of this abundance millions of our fellow citizens are in want. An equitable distribution of labor will provide the work which will enable them to buy the goods they need. The present condition is just as bad for the employer as for the employed. He can only sell his goods to those people who are employed by other industries.

Conditions such as exist today cannot be solved by continuing to have two-thirds of the people working with the fear in their hearts of the loss of their jobs or repeated cuts in their pay, and the rest of the people without work and dependent on them.

No one employer or no industry can bring this change about. It will require organization, coöperation, and coördination.

It has been and still is the historic mission of the organized labor movement to point and lead toward a brighter future. The so-called financial and economic "experts" have utterly failed us and our former idols, the erstwhile "captains" of industry, have sought refuge in the cabin until the storm blows over.

We, ourselves, must assume leadership. We must intensify our efforts to organize the unorganized and to educate the public mind on simple economic mathematics, namely:

1. That national prosperity, as we understand it, is based upon the well-diffused purchasing power of the masses.
2. That overproduction is a misnomer and a myth.
3. That underconsumption is our real trouble.
4. That normal consumption can be restored only by reëstablishing the purchasing power of the masses.



5. That the purchasing power of the masses can be restored by a general acceptance of Labor's program.

Labor maintains that we have unemployment and suffering because of faulty distribution.

Labor proposes a fair and equitable distribution of the wealth so abundantly created by mass and machine production.

Fair and equitable distribution will be assured by increasing wages and decreasing working hours in proportion to industry's ever-increasing capacity to produce!

And then, unless revolution is preferred to evolution, the leaders of America must accept the essentials of this incomparable declaration by the American Federation of Labor:

"Industry must organize for service, for constructive effort, for orderly continuity, for justice to all who participate. It must bring itself to a realization of its mission and to that end it must organize and come together in deliberative bodies where the full wisdom and experience of all may contribute to final decisions. Much the same lessons that we have learned in our political life—among them the sense of order—must be learned and given effect in our industrial life. Fact must take the place of opinion and selfish interest. To function must be the object and democratic participation of all who give service must be the mechanism that makes this possible. Industry must realize that it exists to give service to a nation and not to a single master, or to a syndicate of stockholders."

It is my hope and earnest wish that the California State Federation of Labor will do its full share in the work necessary to bring us nearer to a social order where unemployment, hunger and want have ceased to exist!

Sincerely and fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

### Receipts

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Affiliation Fee .....        | \$ 21.00    |
| Per Capita Tax.....          | 10,194.03   |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ..... | 270.85      |
|                              | \$10,485.88 |

### Disbursements

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Santa Barbara Convention.....     | \$1,430.08  |
| Executive Council .....           | 417.10      |
| A. F. of L. Delegate Expense..... | 400.00      |
| Office Expense .....              | 288.27      |
| Legislative Expense .....         | 475.06      |
| Postage and Mailing.....          | 394.20      |
| Printing .....                    | 599.07      |
| Rent .....                        | 762.00      |
| Salaries .....                    | 6,350.00    |
| Miscellaneous Expense .....       | 567.07      |
|                                   | \$11,682.85 |

### Recapitulation

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Cash Balance, September 1, 1931.....  | \$ 9,176.74                          |
| Receipts for Twelve Months.....   | 10,485.88                            |
|   | Total .....                          |
|   | \$19,662.62                          |
| Total Disbursements .....   | 11,682.85                            |
|   | Cash Balance, September 1, 1932..... |
| Invested in Liberty Bond, Bond of City and County of San Francisco, and Bond of City of Los Angeles (\$1,000 each par value)..... | \$ 7,979.77                          |
|   | \$ 3,000.00                          |
| Total .....   | \$10,979.77                          |

### RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

#### Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

| ALAMEDA                         |         | CHICO                          |       |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 194.....         | \$ 8.50 | Barbers No. 354.....           | 6.00  |
|                                 |         | Typographical No. 667.....     | 5.00  |
| ANAHEIM                         |         | COALINGA                       |       |
| Carpenters No. 2203.....        | 4.50    | Oil Workers No. 2.....         | 4.50  |
| Central Labor Union.....        | 2.50    |                                |       |
| BAKERSFIELD                     |         | EL CENTRO                      |       |
| Bakers No. 146.....             | 10.00   | Barbers No. 733.....           | 4.50  |
| Barbers No. 317.....            | 6.00    | Stage Employees No. 656.....   | 1.50  |
| Carpenters No. 743.....         | 12.59   | Typographical No. 707.....     | 6.00  |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....  | 15.87   |                                |       |
| Electrical Workers No. 428..... | 6.00    | EUREKA                         |       |
| Hod Carriers No. 220.....       | 6.00    | Carpenters No. 1040.....       | 5.00  |
| Labor Council.....              | 12.00   | Cooks and Waiters No. 220..... | 13.70 |
| Lathers No. 300.....            | 5.00    | Federated Trades Council.....  | 15.00 |
| Laundry Workers No. 175.....    | 6.50    | Laundry Workers No. 156.....   | 6.00  |
| Musicians No. 263.....          | 7.80    | Machinists No. 540.....        | 6.00  |
| Oil Workers No. 19.....         | 11.80   | Musicians No. 333.....         | 5.49  |
| Painters No. 314.....           | 7.49    | Painters No. 1034.....         | 6.00  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 264.....  | 4.50    | Stage Emp. No. 430.....        | 7.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 215.....    | 6.50    | Typographical No. 207.....     | 6.00  |
| Typographical No. 439.....      | 6.00    |                                |       |
| BENICIA                         |         | FRESNO                         |       |
| Federal Employees No. 218.....  | 3.00    | Auto Mechanics No. 684.....    | 6.00  |
|                                 |         | Bakers No. 43.....             | 10.31 |
| BERKELEY                        |         | Barbers No. 333.....           | 11.00 |
| Carpenters No. 1158.....        | 4.50    | Butchers No. 126.....          | 9.41  |
|                                 |         | Carpenters No. 701.....        | 14.10 |

|                                  |       |                                     |        |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Culinary Workers No. 62.....     | 25.50 | Bill Posters No. 32.....            | 6.70   |
| Electrical Workers No. 169.....  | 4.50  | Boilermakers No. 92.....            | 9.00   |
| Glass Workers No. 132.....       | 6.00  | Bookbinders No. 63.....             | 9.60   |
| Iron Workers No. 155.....        | 5.00  | Bricklayers No. 2.....              | 22.50  |
| Labor Council.....               | 12.00 | Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28       | 4.50   |
| Lathers No. 83.....              | 6.00  | Building and Common Laborers        |        |
| Laundry Drivers No. 419.....     | 6.00  | No. 696.....                        | 4.50   |
| Letter Carriers No. 231.....     | 7.23  | Cap Makers No. 26.....              | 3.00   |
| Machinists No. 653.....          | 11.56 | Carpenters No. 25.....              | 47.45  |
| Millmen No. 1496.....            | 2.00  | Studio Carpenters No. 946.....      | 72.84  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 599 | 6.00  | Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976...  | 3.00   |
| Musicians No. 210.....           | 14.31 | Central Labor Council.....          | 11.00  |
| Op. Engrs. No. 336.....          | 8.25  | Cooks No. 468.....                  | 18.00  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 159.....   | 6.50  | Dining Car Employees No. 582.....   | 2.40   |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..... | 6.00  | Assistant Directors No. 18096.....  | 13.87  |
| Sign Painters No. 966.....       | 6.00  | Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....       | 3.00   |
| Stage Employees No. 158.....     | 6.00  | Electrical Workers No. 18.....      | 42.00  |
| Stereotypers No. 104.....        | 2.00  | Electrical Workers No. 83.....      | 16.00  |
| Teamsters No. 431.....           | 15.20 | Electrotypers No. 137.....          | 5.50   |
| Typographical No. 144.....       | 10.66 | Elevator Constructors No. 18.....   | 14.91  |
| FULLERTON                        |       | Operating Engineers No. 72.....     | 18.77  |
| Barbers No. 766.....             | 6.00  | Federal Employees No. 62.....       | 3.00   |
| GLENDALE                         |       | Stationary Firemen No. 220.....     | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 563.....          | 6.00  | Floor Workers No. 2094.....         | 18.00  |
| Central Labor Union.....         | 12.00 | Garment Workers No. 94.....         | 6.00   |
| Electrical Workers No. 691.....  | 6.00  | Garment Workers No. 125.....        | 52.37  |
| Typographical No. 81.....        | 7.50  | Glove Workers No. 74.....           | 3.00   |
| GRASS VALLEY                     |       | Iron Workers No. 433.....           | 7.50   |
| Miners No. 90.....               | 6.00  | Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416     | 8.50   |
| HANFORD                          |       | Lathers No. 42.....                 | 11.58  |
| Musicians No. 462.....           | 6.00  | Laundry Workers No. 52.....         | 3.62   |
| HOLLYWOOD                        |       | Leather Workers No. 8.....          | 3.50   |
| Motion Picture Costumers         |       | Machinists No. 311.....             | 54.00  |
| No. 18067.....                   | 8.87  | Machinists No. 1422.....            | 2.50   |
| Electrical Workers No. 40.....   | 42.00 | Mailers No. 9.....                  | 12.00  |
| Photographers No. 659.....       | 80.46 | Meat Cutters No. 421.....           | 15.38  |
| Sound Technicians No. 695.....   | 44.10 | Metal Polishers No. 67.....         | 7.40   |
| Studio Transportation Drivers    |       | Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy        |        |
| No. 399.....                     | 36.42 | Employees No. 521.....              | 1.20   |
| INGLEWOOD                        |       | Molders No. 374.....                | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 909.....          | 4.00  | Moving Picture Painters No. 644...  | 5.05   |
| LA JOLLA                         |       | Moving Picture Projectionists       |        |
| Carpenters No. 1358.....         | 4.50  | No. 150.....                        | 54.00  |
| LIVERMORE                        |       | Musicians No. 47.....               | 240.00 |
| Federal Employees No. 316.....   | 3.00  | Musicians No. 767.....              | 5.96   |
| Tunnel Workers No. 45.....       | 4.50  | Office Employees No. 15251.....     | 7.50   |
| LONG BEACH                       |       | Two-Three-Five (Scenic Artists).... | 41.16  |
| Bakers No. 31.....               | 6.00  | Sign Painters No. 831.....          | 8.63   |
| Bricklayers No. 13.....          | 10.15 | Pattern Makers Association.....     | 10.20  |
| Central Labor Council.....       | 12.00 | Photo Engravers No. 32.....         | 12.00  |
| Culinary Alliance No. 681.....   | 6.00  | Motion Picture Pilots.....          | 5.00   |
| Electrical Workers No. 711.....  | 12.00 | Plasterers and Cement Finishers     |        |
| Garment Workers No. 56.....      | 10.98 | No. 755.....                        | 1.00   |
| Machinists No. 1235.....         | 7.53  | Plumbers No. 78.....                | 38.00  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 521 | 6.00  | Post Office Clerks No. 64.....      | 103.72 |
| Musicians No. 353.....           | 15.67 | Printing Pressmen No. 78.....       | 25.05  |
| Oil Workers No. 128.....         | 60.00 | Web Pressmen No. 18.....            | 24.00  |
| Painters No. 256.....            | 7.26  | Railway Mail Association.....       | 28.31  |
| Plumbers No. 494.....            | 1.80  | Roofers No. 36.....                 | 1.50   |
| Printing Pressmen No. 285.....   | 8.00  | Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....    | 20.10  |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 503..... | 6.00  | Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....  | 10.74  |
| Tailors No. 255.....             | 6.00  | Stage Employees No. 33.....         | 48.52  |
| LOS ANGELES                      |       | Stereotypers No. 58.....            | 11.82  |
| Asbestos Workers No. 5.....      | 6.12  | Switchmen No. 43.....               | 6.00   |
| Bakers No. 37.....               | 18.00 | Film Technicians No. 683.....       | 42.09  |
| Bakers No. 453.....              | 9.00  | Studio Technicians No. 37.....      | 180.00 |
| Barbers No. 295.....             | 15.10 | Studio Utility Employees No. 724    | 17.38  |
|                                  |       | Truck Drivers No. 208.....          | 9.00   |
|                                  |       | Typographical No. 174.....          | 84.00  |
|                                  |       | Waiters No. 17.....                 | 14.00  |

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|--|-------|--|--------|
| Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers<br>No. 639..... | 18.80 | Retail Clerks No. 47.....                    | 6.20   |
| Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants<br>No. 17982..... | 6.50  | Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses<br>No. 31..... | 53.45  |
| MARTINEZ   |       | Electrical Workers No. 50.....               | 6.00   |
| Oil Workers No. 5.....                           | 4.32  | Electrical Workers No. 595.....              | 5.00   |
| Painters No. 741.....                            | 1.50  | City Firemen No. 55.....                     | 6.05   |
| MARYSVILLE                                       |       | Ice & Cold Storage Workers No.<br>15019..... | 6.00   |
| Barbers No. 720.....                             | 6.00  | Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....               | 16.01  |
| Butchers No. 505.....                            | 2.00  | Machinists No. 1117.....                     | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 1570.....                         | 6.00  | Mailers No. 63.....                          | 7.50   |
| Central Labor Council.....                       | 12.00 | Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....              | 48.00  |
| Culinary Alliance No. 715.....                   | 6.00  | Moving Picture Operators No. 169             | 8.43   |
| Electrical Workers No. 283.....                  | 1.50  | Painters No. 127.....                        | 18.85  |
| Hod Carriers No. 121.....                        | 7.00  | Plumbers No. 444.....                        | 15.00  |
| Laundry Workers No. 247.....                     | 6.50  | Printing Pressmen No. 125.....               | 20.40  |
| Musicians' No. 158.....                          | 7.00  | Railway Carmen No. 735.....                  | 5.50   |
| Painters No. 146.....                            | 6.00  | Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....             | 12.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 216.....                     | 8.50  | Stage Employees No. 107.....                 | 6.48   |
| Teamsters No. 137.....                           | 5.00  | Stationary Engineers No. 507.....            | 24.00  |
| Typographical No. 223.....                       | 6.00  | Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 342..            | 8.15   |
| MENLO PARK                                       |       | Street Carmen No. 192.....                   | 120.00 |
| Carpenters No. 828.....                          | 4.50  | Teamsters No. 70.....                        | 120.00 |
| MERCED   |       | Typographical No. 36.....                    | 44.07  |
| Carpenters No. 1202.....                         | 6.23  | OROVILLE                                     |        |
| Central Labor Council.....                       | 6.00  | Boilermakers No. 690.....                    | 6.00   |
| Culinary Workers No. 184.....                    | 3.00  | Railway Carmen No. 679.....                  | 6.50   |
| Typographical No. 865.....                       | 4.50  | Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240....          | 3.00   |
| MILL VALLEY                                      |       | PACIFIC GROVE                                |        |
| Carpenters No. 1710.....                         | 6.00  | Carpenters No. 806.....                      | 4.79   |
| MODESTO  |       | PALO ALTO                                    |        |
| Butchers No. 108.....                            | 6.93  | Barbers No. 914.....                         | 9.20   |
| Carpenters No. 1235.....                         | 5.00  | Carpenters No. 668.....                      | 10.28  |
| Central Labor Council.....                       | 12.00 | Painters No. 388.....                        | 1.50   |
| Culinary Workers No. 542.....                    | 6.00  | Plumbers No. 454.....                        | 5.50   |
| Electrical Workers No. 684.....                  | 6.00  | Typographical No. 521.....                   | 6.00   |
| Letter Carriers No. 1291.....                    | 2.50  | PASADENA                                     |        |
| Plasterers No. 429.....                          | 2.50  | Barbers No. 603.....                         | 6.00   |
| Post Office Clerks No. 635.....                  | 6.00  | Carpenters No. 769.....                      | 6.33   |
| Stage Employees No. 564.....                     | 2.50  | Central Labor Union.....                     | 12.00  |
| Teamsters No. 386.....                           | 10.27 | Electrical Workers No. 418.....              | 12.30  |
| Typographical No. 689.....                       | 7.50  | Electrical Workers No. 560.....              | 5.00   |
| MONTEREY   |       | Lathers No. 81.....                          | 2.00   |
| Barbers No. 896.....                             | 6.00  | Printing Pressmen No. 155.....               | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 1323.....                         | 6.81  | Typographical No. 583.....                   | 12.00  |
| Culinary Alliance No. 317.....                   | 6.00  | PETALUMA                                     |        |
| Teamsters No. 210.....                           | 4.50  | Barbers No. 419.....                         | 6.00   |
| MOUNTAIN VIEW                                    |       | Carpenters No. 981.....                      | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 1280.....                         | 6.00  | Central Labor Council.....                   | 9.00   |
| NAPA   |       | Cooks and Waiters No. 271.....               | 4.50   |
| Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322....                | 6.00  | Typographical No. 600.....                   | 6.00   |
| Carpenters No. 2114.....                         | 5.00  | PITTSBURG                                    |        |
| Central Labor Council.....                       | 9.00  | Barbers No. 917.....                         | 6.00   |
| Garment Workers No. 137.....                     | 8.07  | POMONA                                       |        |
| Musicians No. 541.....                           | 6.00  | Carpenters No. 1752.....                     | 4.50   |
| Painters No. 262.....                            | 6.00  | REDLANDS                                     |        |
| NEWARK   |       | Painters No. 1335.....                       | 7.50   |
| Stove Mounters No. 61.....                       | 4.50  | Plumbers No. 364.....                        | 3.50   |
| OAKLAND  |       | REDWOOD CITY                                 |        |
| Bakers No. 119.....                              | 24.00 | Carpenters No. 1408.....                     | 6.10   |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....                | 48.00 | RICHMOND                                     |        |
| Barbers No. 134.....                             | 28.00 | Boilermakers No. 317.....                    | 6.90   |
| Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324....                | 5.50  | Central Labor Council.....                   | 12.00  |
| Bricklayers No. 8.....                           | 7.20  | Electrical Workers No. 302.....              | 7.00   |
| Bridgemen No. 378.....                           | 6.00  | Firemen No. 188.....                         | 6.00   |
| Butchers No. 120.....                            | 14.00 | Laundry Workers No. 23.....                  | 6.00   |
| Central Labor Council.....                       | 12.00 | Musicians No. 424.....                       | 7.70   |
|  |       | Typographical No. 738.....                   | 4.50   |

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## RIVERSIDE

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 171.....            | 6.00 |
| Central Labor Council.....      | 6.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 440..... | 4.50 |
| Federal Employees No. 119.....  | 3.77 |
| Typographical No. 254.....      | 1.50 |

## ROSEVILLE

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1147..... | 4.00 |
|--------------------------|------|

## SACRAMENTO

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Bakers No. 85.....                             | 6.00  |
| Barbers No. 112.....                           | 12.60 |
| Blacksmiths No. 174.....                       | 7.00  |
| Bookbinders No. 35.....                        | 9.60  |
| Bricklayers No. 9.....                         | 6.49  |
| Bridgemen No. 118.....                         | 6.00  |
| Butchers No. 498.....                          | 21.47 |
| Carpenters No. 586.....                        | 37.11 |
| Culinary Workers No. 561.....                  | 32.62 |
| Dredgemen No. 45-C.....                        | 2.90  |
| Electrical Workers No. 36.....                 | 7.50  |
| Electrical Workers No. 340.....                | 3.78  |
| Technical Engineers & Draftsmen<br>No. 47..... | 5.00  |
| Federated Trades Council.....                  | 12.00 |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....                 | 3.00  |
| Laundry Workers No. 75.....                    | 16.00 |
| Letter Carriers No. 133.....                   | 10.63 |
| Machinists No. 33.....                         | 16.98 |
| Molders No. 199.....                           | 4.50  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 252.....          | 6.00  |
| Musicians No. 12.....                          | 21.60 |
| Operating Engineers No. 210.....               | 3.00  |
| Painters No. 487.....                          | 25.40 |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447.....           | 9.00  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 66.....                 | 13.93 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 60.....                  | 7.80  |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....               | 6.83  |
| Stage Employees No. 50.....                    | 6.00  |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86.....           | 3.50  |
| Street Carmen No. 256.....                     | 6.30  |
| Tailors No. 107.....                           | 6.00  |
| Sacramento Chapter No. 31.....                 | 11.27 |
| Material Teamsters No. 803.....                | 5.34  |
| Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 150.....             | 34.50 |
| Typographical No. 46.....                      | 33.58 |

## SALINAS

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 827.....            | 6.00  |
| Central Labor Union.....        | 12.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 243..... | 7.00  |
| Lathers No. 122.....            | 6.00  |

## SAN BERNARDINO

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 253.....                  | 1.73 |
| Carpenters No. 944.....               | 9.12 |
| Central Labor Council.....            | 8.00 |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 577..... | 8.00 |
| Painters No. 775.....                 | 5.00 |
| Stage Employees No. 614.....          | 4.00 |
| Typographical No. 84.....             | 5.20 |

## SAN DIEGO

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Bakers No. 90.....                          | 5.50  |
| Barbers No. 256.....                        | 12.18 |
| Bridgemen No. 229.....                      | 4.50  |
| Butchers No. 229.....                       | 12.61 |
| Carpenters No. 1296.....                    | 20.26 |
| Carpenters No. 1571.....                    | 6.00  |
| Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No.<br>402..... | 24.70 |
| Electrical Workers No. 465.....             | 11.00 |
| Federal Employees No. 63.....               | 11.60 |

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|---|-------|
| Federated Trades & Labor Council.....           | 13.00 |
| Fire Fighters No. 145.....                      | 17.62 |
| United Fishermen.....                           | 8.50  |
| Letter Carriers No. 70.....                     | 15.12 |
| Machinists No. 389.....                         | 4.50  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 297.....           | 6.00  |
| Musicians No. 325.....                          | 51.00 |
| Plumbers No. 230.....                           | 9.15  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 197.....                 | 12.60 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 140.....                  | 7.85  |
| Railway & Steamship Clerks No.<br>247.....      | 4.50  |
| Stage Employees No. 122.....                    | 6.00  |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82.....            | 6.00  |
| Typographical No. 221.....                      | 24.00 |
| Waiters and Beverage Dispensers<br>No. 500..... | 8.27  |

## SAN DIMAS

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Teachers No. 210..... | 6.00 |
|-----------------------|------|

## SAN FRANCISCO

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Alaska Fishermen.....                                  | 180.00 |
| Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....                           | 39.00  |
| Bakers No. 24.....                                     | 63.00  |
| Bay District Joint Auxiliary No.<br>24-119-125.....    | 22.00  |
| Cracker Bakers No. 125.....                            | 6.00   |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....                      | 60.00  |
| Barbers No. 148.....                                   | 70.00  |
| Beer Drivers No. 227.....                              | 19.50  |
| Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....                   | 6.75   |
| Bookbinders and Binderywomen<br>No. 31-125.....        | 54.00  |
| Bottlers No. 293.....                                  | 30.20  |
| Brewery Workmen No. 7.....                             | 24.00  |
| Butchers No. 115.....                                  | 52.50  |
| Butchers No. 508.....                                  | 5.85   |
| Carpenters No. 22.....                                 | 56.79  |
| Carpenters No. 483.....                                | 46.63  |
| Carpet Workers No. 1.....                              | 16.80  |
| Chauffeurs No. 265.....                                | 163.06 |
| Cigar Makers No. 228.....                              | 6.00   |
| Grocery Clerks No. 648.....                            | 12.00  |
| Cooks No. 44.....                                      | 144.16 |
| Coopers No. 1.....                                     | 16.00  |
| Draftsmen No. 11.....                                  | 9.60   |
| Electrical Workers No. 6.....                          | 36.00  |
| Electrical Workers No. 151.....                        | 33.00  |
| Elevator Constructors No. 8.....                       | 18.00  |
| Engineers No. 45.....                                  | 32.91  |
| Engineers No. 59.....                                  | 18.00  |
| Operating Engineers No. 64.....                        | 49.83  |
| Federal Employees No. 1.....                           | 40.00  |
| Ferryboatmen.....                                      | 150.00 |
| Garment Workers No. 131.....                           | 84.00  |
| Granite Cutters.....                                   | 4.50   |
| United Hatters No. 23.....                             | 6.00   |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....                         | 13.22  |
| Janitors No. 9.....                                    | 40.00  |
| Labor Council.....                                     | 12.00  |
| United Laborers No. 261.....                           | 6.00   |
| Laundry Drivers No. 256.....                           | 60.00  |
| Laundry Workers No. 26.....                            | 231.00 |
| Letter Carriers No. 214.....                           | 90.00  |
| Lithographers No. 17.....                              | 15.60  |
| Longshore Lumbermen's Protec-<br>tive Association..... | 5.50   |
| Machinists No. 68.....                                 | 120.00 |
| Mailers No. 18.....                                    | 11.10  |
| Marine Cooks & Stewards' Assn.....                     | 12.00  |
| Marine Engineers No. 9.....                            | 6.40   |

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|--|--------|
| Marine Engineers No. 97.....                         | 12.00  |
| California Marine Council.....                       | 12.00  |
| Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40.....                | 44.65  |
| Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89.....                | 12.00  |
| Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128.....             | 7.17   |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....                      | 89.32  |
| Millwrights No. 766.....                             | 6.00   |
| Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.....                 | 84.00  |
| Molders No. 164.....                                 | 78.00  |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162.....           | 12.00  |
| Musicians No. 6.....                                 | 140.00 |
| Office Employees No. 13188.....                      | 12.00  |
| Painters No. 19.....                                 | 10.55  |
| Pattern Makers Association.....                      | 24.00  |
| Paving Cutters No. 69.....                           | 1.50   |
| Photo Engravers No. 8.....                           | 12.00  |
| Pile Drivers No. 34.....                             | 33.99  |
| Ornamental Plasterers and Modelers No. 460.....      | 10.50  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 2.....                        | 96.00  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 24.....                        | 94.42  |
| Web Pressmen No. 4.....                              | 18.00  |
| Railway Mail Association.....                        | 32.00  |
| Sail Makers No. 11775.....                           | 6.00   |
| Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....                   | 165.00 |
| Sausage Makers No. 203.....                          | 9.03   |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....                     | 18.57  |
| Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9.....                   | 6.00   |
| Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders No. 1149..... | 12.57  |
| Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.....                  | 6.73   |
| Stage Employees No. 16.....                          | 13.85  |
| Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29.....                 | 31.50  |
| Stove Mounters No. 62.....                           | 6.00   |
| Street Railway Employees No. 518.....                | 135.00 |
| Teachers No. 61.....                                 | 11.00  |
| Teamsters No. 85.....                                | 300.00 |
| Material Teamsters No. 216.....                      | 30.00  |
| Trackmen No. 687.....                                | 9.16   |
| Typographical No. 21.....                            | 135.34 |
| Upholsterers No. 28.....                             | 2.40   |
| Varnishers and Polishers No. 134.....                | 12.43  |
| Waiters No. 30.....                                  | 244.89 |
| Waitresses No. 48.....                               | 88.20  |
| Water Workers No. 401.....                           | 18.00  |
| Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1.....                 | 6.00   |

## SAN JOSE

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 252.....                  | 10.15 |
| Butchers No. 506.....                 | 26.28 |
| Carpenters No. 316.....               | 17.33 |
| Cement Workers No. 270.....           | 1.50  |
| Central Labor Council.....            | 12.00 |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....        | 12.08 |
| Electrical Workers No. 250.....       | 6.00  |
| Hoisting and Portable Engineers.....  | 4.50  |
| Laundry Workers No. 33.....           | 10.31 |
| Letter Carriers No. 193.....          | 4.56  |
| Machinists No. 504.....               | 8.02  |
| Millmen No. 262.....                  | 8.71  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 431..... | 12.00 |
| Musicians No. 153.....                | 41.00 |
| Painters No. 507.....                 | 10.35 |
| Plasterers No. 224.....               | 4.50  |
| Plumbers No. 393.....                 | 6.00  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 73.....        | 2.56  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 146.....        | 4.00  |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....      | 7.50  |
| Stage Employees No. 134.....          | 4.50  |

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|--|-------|
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 171..... | 5.00  |
| Street Carmen No. 265.....                 | 4.98  |
| Tailors No. 108.....                       | 3.00  |
| Teamsters No. 287.....                     | 22.80 |
| Typographical No. 231.....                 | 10.80 |

## SAN LEANDRO

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Musicians No. 510..... | 7.00 |
|------------------------|------|

## SAN LUIS OBISPO

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 767.....          | 6.00 |
| Carpenters No. 1632.....      | 4.50 |
| Central Labor Union.....      | 8.00 |
| Culinary Alliance No. 98..... | 5.50 |
| Typographical No. 576.....    | 6.00 |

## SAN MATEO

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Butchers No. 516.....           | 8.43  |
| Carpenters No. 162.....         | 18.19 |
| Electrical Workers No. 617..... | 3.00  |
| Hod Carriers No. 97.....        | 6.00  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 315.....  | 6.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 409.....    | 6.00  |
| General Teamsters No. 160.....  | 10.80 |
| Typographical No. 624.....      | 6.03  |

## SAN PEDRO

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 1140.....      | 8.08  |
| Central Labor Council.....    | 12.00 |
| Culinary Workers No. 754..... | 9.82  |
| Pile Drivers No. 2375.....    | 6.98  |
| Plumbers No. 616.....         | 3.00  |
| Steam Engineers No. 235.....  | 4.80  |
| Typographical No. 862.....    | 6.00  |

## SAN RAFAEL

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 582.....            | 6.00 |
| Carpenters No. 35.....          | 6.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 614..... | 9.50 |

## SANTA ANA

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Musicians No. 687.....       | 15.25 |
| Painters No. 315.....        | 1.50  |
| Plumbers No. 641.....        | 3.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 504..... | 4.00  |
| Typographical No. 579.....   | 6.00  |

## SANTA BARBARA

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Barbers No. 832.....                      | 4.50  |
| Bricklayers No. 5.....                    | 1.61  |
| Bridge, Structural Iron Workers.....      | 4.00  |
| Building and Common Laborers No. 591..... | 21.48 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Carpenters No. 1062.....               | 49.63 |
| Central Labor Council.....             | 12.00 |
| Retail Clerks No. 571.....             | 3.00  |
| Culinary Alliance No. 498.....         | 19.61 |
| Hod Carriers No. 195.....              | 6.00  |
| Lathers No. 379.....                   | 4.50  |
| Letter Carriers No. 290.....           | 6.10  |
| Meat Cutters No. 556.....              | 7.44  |
| Musicians No. 308.....                 | 6.95  |
| Painters No. 715.....                  | 20.81 |
| Plasterers No. 341.....                | 6.00  |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114..... | 5.05  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 264.....        | 6.00  |
| Roofers No. 56.....                    | 7.50  |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.....       | 4.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 442.....           | 4.50  |
| Teamsters No. 441.....                 | .50   |
| Typographical No. 394.....             | 6.00  |

## SANTA CRUZ

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Butchers No. 266..... | 6.50 |
|-----------------------|------|

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Musicians No. 346.....           | 6.00 |
| Painters No. 1254.....           | 6.00 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 304..... | 6.00 |
| Typographical No. 589.....       | 6.00 |

## SANTA MARIA

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Carpenters No. 2477.....   | 5.34  |
| Central Labor Council..... | 12.00 |
| Lathers No. 474.....       | 6.50  |

## SANTA MONICA

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Electrical Workers No. 1154..... | 5.00 |
|----------------------------------|------|

## SANTA ROSA

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 159.....                  | 4.50  |
| Butchers No. 364.....                 | 2.25  |
| Carpenters No. 751.....               | 7.99  |
| Central Labor Council.....            | 12.00 |
| Hod Carriers No. 139.....             | 3.00  |
| Lathers No. 243.....                  | 6.00  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 420..... | 6.00  |
| Musicians No. 292.....                | 9.94  |
| Painters No. 364.....                 | 6.00  |
| Teamsters No. 417.....                | 6.00  |
| Typographical No. 577.....            | 9.00  |

## STOCKTON

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Bakers No. 120.....                        | 7.20  |
| Barbers No. 312.....                       | 10.56 |
| Butchers No. 127.....                      | 7.10  |
| Carpenters No. 266.....                    | 12.32 |
| Central Labor Council.....                 | 12.00 |
| Culinary Workers No. 572.....              | 11.66 |
| Electrical Workers No. 207.....            | 7.00  |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428..... | 6.00  |
| Musicians No. 189.....                     | 16.05 |
| Post Office Clerks No. 320.....            | 4.50  |
| Printing Pressmen No. 132.....             | 7.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 90.....                | 4.00  |
| Stereotypers No. 145.....                  | 7.00  |
| Street Carmen No. 276.....                 | 6.00  |
| Teamsters No. 22.....                      | 1.50  |
| Typographical No. 56.....                  | 8.10  |

## TAFT

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 869.....                  | 6.00  |
| Carpenters No. 1774.....              | 5.00  |
| Central Labor Union.....              | 15.00 |
| Culinary Alliance No. 771.....        | 7.65  |
| Electrical Workers No. 343.....       | 4.50  |
| Laundry Workers No. 124.....          | 5.30  |
| Moving Picture Operators No. 518..... | 5.00  |
| Painters No. 702.....                 | 1.50  |
| Typographical No. 811.....            | 4.00  |

## TULARE

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Carpenters No. 1578..... | 6.00 |
|--------------------------|------|

## VALLEJO

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 335.....              | 6.12  |
| Boilermakers No. 148.....         | 9.24  |
| Carpenters No. 180.....           | 5.48  |
| Central Labor Council.....        | 12.00 |
| Cleaners and Dyers No. 18173..... | 3.00  |
| Retail Clerks No. 373.....        | 14.61 |
| Culinary Workers No. 560.....     | 8.28  |
| Draftsmen No. 8.....              | 12.50 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Electrical Workers No. 180.....            | 7.47  |
| Federal Employees No. 76.....              | 12.33 |
| Laundry Workers No. 113.....               | 8.44  |
| Machinists No. 252.....                    | 24.00 |
| Musicians No. 367.....                     | 6.00  |
| Painters No. 376.....                      | 7.50  |
| Plumbers No. 343.....                      | 4.55  |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 221.....           | 5.00  |
| Shipwrights No. 1068.....                  | 6.39  |
| Stage Employees No. 241.....               | 3.50  |
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731..... | 4.50  |
| Teamsters No. 490.....                     | 6.00  |
| Typographical No. 389.....                 | 6.00  |

## VAN NUYS

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 837..... | 7.50 |
|----------------------|------|

## VENTURA

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Barbers No. 850.....                   | 4.50 |
| Carpenters No. 2463.....               | 6.00 |
| Central Labor Union.....               | 9.00 |
| Culinary Alliance No. 708.....         | 6.47 |
| Oil Workers No. 120.....               | 8.60 |
| Painters No. 955.....                  | 7.50 |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484..... | 2.00 |

## VISALIA

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Barbers No. 856.....         | 4.50 |
| Carpenters No. 1484.....     | 6.25 |
| Hod Carriers No. 341.....    | 4.50 |
| Laundry Workers No. 234..... | 6.43 |
| Musicians No. 805.....       | 4.58 |
| Stage Employees No. 605..... | 2.50 |

## WATSONVILLE

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Barbers No. 749.....            | 6.00  |
| Carpenters No. 771.....         | 6.34  |
| Central Labor Union.....        | 12.00 |
| Electrical Workers No. 526..... | 2.00  |
| Stage Employees No. 611.....    | 6.00  |
| Typographical No. 543.....      | 4.50  |

## WATTS

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Welders No. 338..... | 7.50 |
|----------------------|------|

## WHITTIER

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Typographical No. 899..... | 6.00 |
|----------------------------|------|

## WOODLAND

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Typographical No. 830..... | 5.00 |
|----------------------------|------|

## MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Interest on San Francisco School Bond.....                    | \$ 50.00 |
| Interest on Los Angeles School Bond.....                      | 50.00    |
| Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond.....                     | 42.50    |
| Interest on Deposit in Wells-Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co..... | 63.69    |
| Interest on deposit in Crocker First Federal Trust Co.....    | 63.76    |
| State Compensation Insurance Fund Refund on Premium.....      | .90      |

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\$270.85

## PROCEEDINGS OF

## DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Santa Barbara Convention</b>  |                   |
| Southern Pacific Co., two round trip tickets and berths to Santa Barbara .....   | \$ 43.00          |
| Gerold F. Barnitz, Assistant Secretary .....   | 50.00             |
| C. A. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms..  | 20.00             |
| Isabelle Morrison, Convention expense .....  | 50.00             |
| Paul Scharrenberg, Convention expense, telephone, telegraph, expressage, etc. ....   | 95.25             |
| D. M. Hammond, printing daily proceedings, cards, ballots, etc. ....   | 192.45            |
| James H. Barry Co., printing 1200 copies Proceedings, 500 Advance Officers' Reports, 2,000 Legislative Reports, 400 copies Last Days' Proceedings, and Postage and expressage..... | 979.38            |
|  | <b>\$1,430.08</b> |
| <b>Executive Council</b>   |                   |
| A. W. Hoch .....   | \$ 103.50         |
| Clyde H. Isgrig.....   | 70.50             |
| Ray E. Gelston .....   | 70.50             |
| James Matthams .....   | 59.50             |
| H. R. Snow.....  | 31.30             |
| C. C. Nunnally.....  | 17.00             |
| Ros. Mannina .....   | 11.40             |
| Elma Smith Belvail .....   | 10.80             |
| George W. Stokel.....  | 15.10             |
| James E. Hopkins .....   | 10.00             |
| Anthony L. Noriega .....   | 5.00              |
| Chas. Child .....  | 7.50              |
| George Durand .....  | 5.00              |
|  | <b>\$ 417.10</b>  |
| <b>A. F. of L. Convention</b>  |                   |
| Expense of Delegate Edward McLaughlin to Vancouver Convention .....  | \$ 400.00         |
| <b>Office Expense</b>  |                   |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. ....   | \$ 131.06         |
| Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....   | 37.96             |
| Alhambra Water Co.....   | 14.60             |
| Star Towel Supply Co.....  | 12.00             |
| H. S. Crocker Co.....  | 21.35             |
| Overholt's Letter Shop.....  | 29.85             |
| Rand McNally Co.....   | 14.75             |
| Kee Lox Mfg. Co.....   | 11.95             |
| Curtains .....   | 14.75             |
|  | <b>\$ 288.27</b>  |
| <b>Legislative Expense</b>   |                   |
| Wires re Compulsory Work Camps .....   | \$ 21.76          |
| Katherine Schmidt, Stenographic Work .....   | 6.00              |
| Carl W. Mueller, Defense of Prevailing Wage Law.....   | 151.50            |
| H. W. Hutton, Defense of Prevailing Wage Law.....  | 100.00            |
| Albert Michelson, Defense of Prevailing Wage Law.....  | 100.00            |
| Expense Travel—Sacramento.....   | 85.80             |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Dever-Garrity and Keys, Binding Legislative Records..... | 10.00            |
|  | <b>\$ 475.06</b> |

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Postage and Mailing</b>                            |                  |
| Postage Stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer ..... | \$ 385.08        |
| Addressograph Co., revising mailing list.....         | 9.12             |
|   | <b>\$ 394.20</b> |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Rent</b>  |           |
| Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices September 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932..... | \$ 762.00 |

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Printing</b>   |                  |
| Donaldson Printing Co., letter heads, bill heads, circular letters, by-laws, envelopes, convention calls and credentials, etc. .... | \$ 373.07        |
| James H. Barry Co., printing Minutes Executive Council Meetings, proposition blanks, circular letters, etc.....                     | 191.50           |
| Walter N. Brunt Press, receipt books .....  | 27.00            |
| Southern Pacific R. R., Identification Certificates.....  | 7.50             |
|   | <b>\$ 599.07</b> |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Salaries</b>                              |                   |
| Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer ..... | \$4,200.00        |
| Isabelle Morrison, Assistant Secretary ..... | 2,040.00          |
| Helen Barrett, Stenographic work .....       | 110.00            |
|  | <b>\$6,350.00</b> |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>   |                  |
| H. C. Fremming, Expense Labor Day speaker at University of California, Berkeley, 1931..... | \$ 38.75         |
| National Surety Co., premium on Surety Bond 1931 and 1932.....                             | 62.50            |
| A. F. of L. per capita tax and supplies .....  | 15.00            |
| Bank of America, Safe Deposit Box .....  | 5.00             |
| Stage Compensation Insurance Fund, Premium.....  | 36.88            |
| Commonwealth Club, dues.....   | 12.00            |
| Mechanics Institute, dues.....   | 6.00             |
| National Women's Trade Union League, dues.....   | 5.00             |
| National Economic League, dues .....   | 5.00             |
| Conference of Social Workers, dues .....   | 2.00             |
| Russell L. Wolden, Tax Collector, office property tax.....                                 | 6.46             |
| Aetna Insurance Co., Fire Insurance Premium.....   | 2.50             |
| Paul Scharrenberg, expense travel in California.....                                       | 292.90           |
| Books for office library.....  | 23.38            |
| Subscriptions to daily papers and periodicals .....  | 53.70            |
|  | <b>\$ 567.07</b> |



**RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS**

Revenue from Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee for the Fiscal Year ended Aug. 31, 1932.

| <b>District No. 1</b>                  |            | <b>District No. 6</b>  |             |
|--|------------|------------------------|-------------|
| El Centro .....                        | \$ 12.00   | Menlo Park .....       | \$ 4.50     |
| La Jolla .....                         | 4.50       | Monterey .....         | 23.31       |
| San Diego .....                        | 302.46     | Mountain View .....    | 6.00        |
|  |            | Pacific Grove .....    | 4.79        |
|  |            | Palo Alto .....        | 32.48       |
|  |            | Redwood City .....     | 6.10        |
|  |            | Salinas .....          | 31.00       |
|  |            | San Jose .....         | 260.43      |
|  |            | San Mateo .....        | 64.45       |
|  |            | Santa Cruz .....       | 30.50       |
|  |            | Watsonville .....      | 36.84       |
|  |            |                        | \$ 500.40   |
| <b>District No. 2—Northern Section</b> |            | <b>District No. 7</b>  |             |
| Glendale .....                         | \$ 31.50   | Alameda .....          | \$ 8.50     |
| Hollywood .....                        | 211.85     | Berkeley .....         | 4.50        |
| Los Angeles .....                      | 1,678.34   | Livermore .....        | 7.50        |
| Pasadena .....                         | 61.63      | Martinez .....         | 5.82        |
| Pomona .....                           | 4.50       | Newark .....           | 4.50        |
| Redlands .....                         | 11.00      | Oakland .....          | 707.79      |
| Riverside .....                        | 21.77      | Pittsburg .....        | 6.00        |
| San Bernardino .....                   | 41.05      | Richmond .....         | 50.10       |
| San Dimas .....                        | 6.00       | San Leandro .....      | 7.00        |
| Van Nuys .....                         | 7.50       |                        | \$ 801.71   |
| Whittier .....                         | 6.00       |                        |             |
|  | \$2,081.14 | <b>District No. 8</b>  |             |
| <b>District No. 2—Southern Section</b> |            | Benicia .....          | \$ 3.00     |
| Anaheim .....                          | \$ 7.00    | Mill Valley .....      | 6.00        |
| Fullerton .....                        | 6.00       | Napa .....             | 40.07       |
| Inglewood .....                        | 4.00       | Petaluma .....         | 31.50       |
| Long Beach .....                       | 175.39     | San Rafael .....       | 21.50       |
| San Pedro .....                        | 50.68      | Santa Rosa .....       | 72.68       |
| Santa Ana .....                        | 29.75      | Vallejo .....          | 172.86      |
| Santa Monica .....                     | 5.00       |                        | \$ 347.61   |
| Watts .....                            | 7.50       |                        |             |
|  | \$ 285.32  | <b>District No. 9</b>  |             |
| <b>District No. 3</b>                  |            | San Francisco .....    | \$4,308.67  |
| San Luis Obispo .....                  | \$ 30.00   |                        | \$ 4,308.67 |
| Santa Barbara .....                    | 207.18     | <b>District No. 10</b> |             |
| Santa Maria .....                      | 23.84      | Chico .....            | \$ 11.00    |
| Ventura .....                          | 44.07      | Eureka .....           | 70.19       |
|  | \$ 305.09  | Grass Valley .....     | 6.00        |
| <b>District No. 4</b>                  |            | Marysville .....       | 79.50       |
| Bakersfield .....                      | \$ 124.05  | Oroville .....         | 15.50       |
| Coalinga .....                         | 4.50       | Roseville .....        | 4.00        |
| Fresno .....                           | 217.53     | Sacramento .....       | 421.23      |
| Hanford .....                          | 6.00       | Woodland .....         | 5.00        |
| Taft .....                             | 53.95      |                        | \$ 612.42   |
| Tulare .....                           | 6.00       |                        |             |
| Visalia .....                          | 28.76      |                        |             |
|  | \$ 440.79  | <b>Grand Total</b>     |             |
| <b>District No. 5</b>                  |            |                        | \$10,215.03 |
| Merced .....                           | \$ 19.73   |                        |             |
| Modesto .....                          | 67.20      |                        |             |
| Stockton .....                         | 127.99     |                        |             |
|  | \$ 214.92  |                        |             |

# PROCEEDINGS

## FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 19, 1932.

The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by Convention Chairman H. T. Pitner, of the local Committee on Arrangements at 10:20 a. m., who, on behalf of the organized labor movement of Stanislaus County, welcomed the delegates and visitors to Modesto.

The assemblage then arose and sang "America." A vocal solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Zola Holtz. Miss Grace Cox at the piano.

Chairman Pitner introduced Mayor L. L. Dennett, who extended a most hearty welcome to delegates and visitors. He assured those assembled that every effort would be put forth by officials of Modesto to make the week a happy one for all visitors.

Chief of Police Lee Smith was introduced and presented to the convention the key to the city of Modesto, accompanied by the assurance that his department would do its utmost to make all visitors feel they really had the key to the city. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Judge Thomas F. Griffin, an honorary member of the local Labor Council, made an interesting address on the economic problems confronting the country, and stressed the importance of the six-hour day and five-day week. He paid a high tribute to the American Federation of Labor.

Supervisor E. K. Finney, another honorary member of the Labor Council, welcomed delegates and visitors to Modesto.

A delegate badge was presented to each of the speakers.

Chairman Pitner read a letter from Sheriff Grant Hogan expressing regret because of his inability to be at the opening of the convention.

The chairman then introduced to the convention President A. W. Hoch of the California State Federation of Labor, and presented Mr. Hoch with an artistically turned-out gavel, encircled by an appropriately engraved band of gold. Carpenters' Local Union No. 1235 of Modesto was the donor.

President Hoch, in a few well chosen words, thanked Chairman Pitner, the labor movement and city and county officials on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor.

President Hoch made an address on the unemployment situation, and said, that while the remedy was simple, and is and has been known to members of organized labor, up to the present time the big business and financial interests of the country had failed to recognize it. He said that organized labor must again become militant and make the Federal Government officials and captains of industry realize that labor will not indefinitely sit by and see a lowering of its living standard and the continual taking down of working conditions and wages.

President Hoch then declared the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in session, and called on the Rev. W. F. Kirkpatrick to deliver the invocation.

President Hoch introduced Timothy A. Reardon, Labor Commissioner of California, who called attention of the convention to the fact that labor must not lay down on the job, especially during these trying times. He touched on the unemployment situation and cited a number of schemes employers use to evade the prevailing wage law, and other labor laws.

The president announced that, in accordance with the constitution, he had appointed, prior to the convention, the following Committee on Credentials:

Dick L'Estrange, Assistant Directors, No. 18096, Los Angeles.

H. G. Eastman, Postal Clerks, No. 635, Modesto.

L. K. Woodruff, Teamsters, No. 386, Modesto.

Chairman L'Estrange then submitted the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Modesto, Sept. 19, 1932.

To the Thirty-third 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 1, of the Constitution.

**BAKERSFIELD—**

Barbers No. 317:  
C. E. Sheets, 50.  
Labor Council:  
S. S. White, 1.  
C. E. Sheets, 1.  
Oil Workers No. 19 (117):  
Samuel S. White, 59.  
H. T. Geiger, 58.

**EUREKA—**

Stage Employees No. 430:  
Paul G. Zern, 50.

**FRESNO—**

Bakers No. 43:  
Wm. C. Lair, 86.  
Barbers No. 333:  
M. E. Bruce, 100.  
Culinary Workers No. 62 (213):  
C. E. Dowd, 107.  
W. P. Graham, 106.  
Labor Council:  
C. E. Dowd, 1.  
Laundry Drivers No. 419:  
A. V. Rowe, 50.  
Motion Picture Operators No. 599 (50):  
Cleve A. Beck, 25.  
H. E. Perkins, 25.  
Stage Employees No. 158 (50):  
Joe Hill, 25.  
H. R. Snow, 25.  
Teamsters No. 431:  
W. J. Conboy, 222.

**LIVERMORE—**

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45 (56):  
James Giambruno, 28.  
C. E. McGovern, 28.

**LONG BEACH—**

Bakers No. 31:  
Robert W. Ash, 50.  
Central Labor Council:  
T. F. Murphy, 1.  
J. C. Coulter, 1.  
Culinary Alliance No. 681:  
Bertha Potter, 50.  
Garment Workers No. 58:  
Murriel Rule, 92.  
Machinists No. 1235 (63):  
C. F. Grow, 32.  
C. E. Edmonds, 31.  
Moving Picture Operators No. 521 (50):  
Marvel Fairchild, 25.  
G. A. Lahlum, 25.  
Oil Workers No. 128 (500):  
H. C. Fremming, 250.  
J. C. Coulter, 250.  
Painters No. 256 (61):  
Ray E. Gelston, 31.  
Carl Fletcher, 30.

**LOS ANGELES—**

Scenic Artists No. 235 (343):  
Chas. E. Lessing, 172.  
W. B. Cullen, 171.  
Bakers No. 37 (150):  
James J. Doherty, 75.  
Ignatz Neufeld, 75.  
Bakers No. 453:  
Chas. D. Shields, 75.  
Barbers No. 295 (300):  
Rea Last, 150.  
Alvin L. Holt, 150.  
Bill Posters & Billers No. 32:  
C. J. Hyans, 31.  
C. C. Garnett, 30.  
Boilermakers No. 92:  
Frank S. Dunn, 75.  
Bookbinders No. 63:  
Wm. E. Steineck, 83.  
Bricklayers No. 2 (188):  
Jas. W. Collins, 94.  
John V. McGinnis, 94.  
Carpenters No. 25 (505):  
A. R. Gifford, 253.  
James Gray, 252.  
Studio Carpenters No. 946 (607):  
Otto R. Rehwald, 203.

James F. Kearns, 202.  
Robert Buchanan, 202.  
Central Labor Council:  
A. W. Hoch, 1.  
Harry Sherman, 1.  
Cooks Ass'n No. 468 (150):  
John M. Sargent, 75.  
Harry H. Sachs, 75.  
Assistant Directors No. 18096 (116):  
Dick L'Estrange, 58.  
Norman Deming, 58.  
Electrical Workers No. 18:  
H. M. Williams, 450.  
Electrical Workers No. 40:  
Al Speede, 350.  
Elevator Constructors No. 18:  
Clyde H. Isgrig, 124.  
Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2094:  
Edgar E. Lampton, 150.  
Garment Workers No. 125 (471):  
Anne Peterson, 236.  
Daisy A. Houck, 235.  
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 (79):  
Henry Montague, 40.  
Joe Purvis, 39.  
Lathers No. 42 (97):  
Richard A. Jones, 49.  
Wm. S. Terry, 48.  
Machinists No. 311:  
A. W. Hoch, 450.  
Machinists No. 1422:  
W. O. Peters, 50.  
Meat Cutters No. 421:  
Geo. J. Hobart, 128.  
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 (450):  
M. J. Sands, 225.  
E. W. Apperson, 225.  
Musicians No. 47:  
J. W. Gillette, 2000.  
Pattern Makers Ass'n:  
J. W. Buzzell, 85.  
Photographers No. 659 (671):  
Howard E. Hurd, 224.  
Roy H. Klaffki, 224.  
Alvin Wyckoff, 223.  
Post Office Clerks No. 64:  
Joseph Hoenig, 731.  
Web Pressmen No. 18:  
Fred L. Pfister, 200.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:  
John McCarthy, 168.  
Stage Employees No. 33:  
John J. Riley, 374.  
Stenographers No. 15251:  
Eleanor V. Carson, 50.  
Stereotypers No. 58 (99):  
Hugh Maguire, 50.  
C. C. Liles, 49.  
Film Technicians No. 683:  
Thomas C. Bryan, 351.  
Sound Technicians No. 695:  
Harold V. Smith, 368.  
Studio Technicians No. 37:  
Lew C. G. Blix, 1500.  
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:  
Joseph P. Tuohy, 304.  
Typographical No. 174 (700):  
John F. Dalton, 175.  
Harvey E. Garman, 175.  
Ray J. MacDonald, 175.  
Paul M. Coss, 175.  
Studio Utility Employees No. 724:  
T. B. McLay, 145.  
Waiters No. 17 (117):  
Nicholas P. Matthews, 39.  
Harry A. Foster, 39.  
Frank L. Johnston, 39.  
Waitresses No. 639 (174):  
Renata Johnston, 58.  
Mary Boyd, 58.  
Mae Stoneman, 58.

**MARYSVILLE—**

Barbers No. 720:  
C. E. Rynearson, 50.  
Central Labor Council:  
C. E. Rynearson, 1.

**MERCED—**

Tynographical No. 865:  
Manuel Gutierrez, 50.

**MODESTO—**

Butchers No. 108 (58):  
 E. L. Miller, 29  
 H. T. Pitner, 29  
 Carpenters No. 1235 (50):  
 J. T. Drake, 25.  
 G. R. Hopkins, 25.  
 Central Labor Council:  
 John M. Kyes, 1.  
 N. M. Nelson, 1.  
 Cooks & Waiters No. 542 (50):  
 Earl Brady, 25.  
 Mary Richards, 25.  
 Electrical Workers No. 684 (50):  
 C. E. Frost, 25.  
 C. V. Hunter, 25.  
 Letter Carriers No. 1291 (21):  
 N. V. Lane, 11.  
 C. D. Case, 10.  
 Plasterers No. 429 (21):  
 H. V. Williams, 11.  
 W. T. Jones, 10.  
 Post Office Clerks No. 635 (50):  
 H. G. Eastman, 25.  
 H. A. Mobley, 25.  
 Stage Employees No. 564 (21):  
 Thomas J. Roberts, 11.  
 Howard V. McLaughlin, 10.  
 Teamsters No. 386:  
 R. T. Long, 43.  
 L. K. Woodruff, 43.  
 Typographical No. 689 (50):  
 C. C. Nunnally, 25.  
 H. W. Conley, 25.

**MONTEREY—**

Barbers No. 896:  
 F. E. Waxler, 50.  
 Typographical No. 759:  
 Thomas R. Furlong, 21.

**NAPA—**

Garment Workers No. 137:  
 Elma Smith Belvail, 67.

**OAKLAND—**

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (400):  
 James Shea, 100.  
 Wm. Cullinane, 100.  
 Dan O'Leary, 100.  
 S. J. Wright, 100.  
 Barbers No. 134 (233):  
 J. E. Theobald, 117.  
 Leo Winn, 116.  
 Central Labor Council:  
 T. J. Roberts, 1.  
 Engineers No. 507:  
 T. J. Roberts, 200.  
 Ice & Cold Storage Workers No. 15019:  
 Tom Phillips, 50.  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (400):  
 M. L. Silva, 200.  
 W. E. Daniels, 200.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169 (70):  
 E. H. Bishop, 35.  
 Al Daul, 35.  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:  
 J. E. Cook, 100.  
 Stage Employees No. 107 (54):  
 Frank C. Casey, 27.  
 William Daul, 27.  
 Street Carmen No. 192 (1000):  
 George Durand, 500.  
 L. W. Mathews, 500.  
 Teamsters No. 70:  
 James H. Marshall, 1000.  
 Typographical No. 36 (368):  
 V. C. Kelly, 184.  
 H. H. Fairchild, 184.

**PALO ALTO—**

Barbers No. 914:  
 A. W. Cross, 77.

**PASADENA—**

Central Labor Union:  
 Robert F. Miller, 1.  
 E. E. Mecham, 1.  
 Electrical Workers No. 418 (103):  
 Robert F. Miller, 52.  
 E. E. Mecham, 51.

**PITTSBURG—**

Barbers No. 917 (50):  
 A. M. Trentanelli, 25.  
 M. T. Capeletti, 25.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Bakers No. 85:  
 Timothy O'Leary, 100.  
 Barbers No. 112 (106):  
 T. A. Gilmore, 53.  
 Harry McElrath, 53.  
 Bookbinders No. 35:  
 Robert L. Ennis, 80.  
 Bridgemen No. 118:  
 W. J. Leflar, 50.  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 150 (283):  
 George W. Stokel, 142.  
 H. E. Johnson, 141.  
 Culinary Workers No. 561:  
 G. T. Peterson, 272.  
 Federated Trades Council:  
 Robert L. Ennis, 1.  
 Letter Carriers No. 133 (107):  
 L. M. Ford, 54.  
 Paul C. Rogers, 53.  
 Machinists No. 33:  
 J. T. Thorpe, 142.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 252:  
 R. A. Harrison, 50.  
 Plumbers No. 447:  
 Arthur Ferguson, 75.  
 Teachers No. 31 (98):  
 Edward I. Cook, 49.  
 Albert J. Wilde, 49.  
 Typographical No. 46:  
 C. R. Switzer, 221.

**SAN BERNARDINO—**

Central Labor Council:  
 Victor H. Meneley, 1.  
 Typographical No. 84 (56):  
 Victor H. Meneley, 28.  
 Edward J. Murray, 28.

**SAN DIEGO—**

Barbers No. 256:  
 G. J. Gorey, 102.  
 Federated Trades & Labor Council:  
 E. H. Dowell, 1.  
 John Donnelly, 1.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 297:  
 E. H. Dowell, 50.  
 Musicians No. 325:  
 John L. Donnelly, 425.  
 Stage Employees No. 122:  
 E. F. Nelson, 50.  
 Waiters No. 500:  
 J. W. Brown, 89.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Alaska Fishermen:  
 Peter E. Olsen, 1500.  
 Bakers No. 24:  
 Gus Becker, 525.  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (500):  
 Geo. G. Kidwell, 250.  
 Edward C. Fiuren, 250.  
 Barbers No. 148 (583):  
 Daniel F. Tattenham, 195.  
 Abe Levy, 194.  
 O. C. Edwards, 194.  
 Beer Drivers No. 227:  
 John S. Horn, 150.  
 Bill Posters No. 44:  
 B. A. Brundage, 75.  
 Bottlers No. 293:  
 Albert J. Rogers, 252.  
 Brewery Workers No. 7:  
 Emil Muri, 200.  
 Carpenters No. 22:  
 Martin L. Bavage, 473.  
 Carpenters No. 483:  
 D. H. Ryan, 389.  
 Carpenters No. 2164:  
 Fred H. Fewster, 33.  
 Chauffeurs No. 265 (1359):  
 A. Costa, 227.  
 J. McManus, 227.  
 J. Silberstein, 227.  
 M. Meyer, 226.

D. Schwartz, 226.  
 J. J. Sutton, 226.  
 Cooks No. 44:  
   B. F. Dodge, 1299.  
 Electrical Workers No. 6:  
   James McKnight, 300.  
 Elevator Constructors No. 8:  
   Harry A. Milton, 150.  
 Ferryboatmen (1250):  
   C. W. Deal, 625.  
   E. J. Stilling, 625.  
 United Garment Workers No. 131 (700):  
   Nellie Casey, 350.  
   Delia Bateson, 350.  
 Grocery Clerks No. 648:  
   W. G. Desepte, 100.  
 Labor Council:  
   Hugo Ernst, 1.  
   Anthony Brenner, 1.  
 United Laborers No. 261:  
   Joseph Marshall, 50.  
 Laundry Drivers No. 256 (300):  
   Walter J. Lebrecht, 100.  
   William A. Connolly, 100.  
   Silas H. Cochrane, 100.  
 Laundry Workers No. 26 (1925):  
   Anna J. Brown, 385.  
   Marge Lydon, 385.  
   Jack O'Keefe, 385.  
   Charles Child, 385.  
   Thomas Rotell, 385.  
 Letter Carriers No. 214:  
   John C. Daly, 750.  
 Lithographers No. 17 (130):  
   C. Rainier, 65.  
   A. Vurek, 65.  
 Machinists No. 68 (1000):  
   M. Weiss, 334.  
   Anthony Brenner, 333.  
   E. Harris, 333.  
 Marine Cooks & Stewards:  
   Eugene F. Burke, 100.  
 Marine Engineers No. 9:  
   J. C. Haley, 53.  
 Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders:  
   Patrick Flynn, 150.  
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:  
   Geo. M. Fouratt, 372.  
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89:  
   John G. Moreno, 100.  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (744):  
   Chas. C. Daly, 124.  
   Fred Wettstein, 124.  
   Manuel Correa, 124.  
   S. Gillegan, 124.  
   M. J. Higgins, 124.  
   R. Sproul, 124.  
 Molders No. 164 (650):  
   Frank Brown, 325.  
   A. T. Wynn, 325.  
 Musicians No. 6 (1167):  
   Walter A. Weber, 389.  
   Frank J. O'Connell, 389.  
   A. Barney Frankel, 389.  
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162 (100):  
   Anthony L. Noriega, 50.  
   James M. Tripplett, 50.  
 Office Employees No. 13188:  
   Isabelle Morrison, 100.  
 Pattern Makers Ass'n:  
   C. W. Gillis, 200.  
 Pile Drivers No. 34 (305):  
   C. J. Quinn, 152.  
   Don Cameron, 153.  
 Post Office Clerks No. 2 (800):  
   David J. Grace, 400.  
   Charles A. Gibeau, 400.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 24:  
   Cal. J. Doggett, 618.  
 Web Pressmen No. 4 (150):  
   Daniel C. Murphy, 75.  
   L. M. McEvoy, 75.  
 Railway Mail Ass'n:  
   Albert C. Meyer, 267.  
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific (1375):  
   George Larsen, 688.  
   Paul Scharrenberg, 687.  
 Stage Employees No. 16:  
   F. B. Williams, 115.  
 Steam Shovelmen No. 45 (273):  
   J. H. LaForce, 137.  
   John McGovern, 136.

Street Carmen No. 518 (900):  
   Joseph Blanchard, 450.  
   Edward S. Vandeleur, 450.  
 Teamsters No. 85 (2500):  
   Jas. E. Hopkins, 417.  
   Pete Williams, 417.  
   Jos. Diviny, 417.  
   Arthur E. Otts, 417.  
   Chas. McDevitt, 416.  
   Herman Kleist, 416.  
 Typographical No. 21:  
   Charles A. Derry, 1035.  
 Waiters No. 30 (2041):  
   A. C. Rose, 1021.  
   Harry P. Coleman, 1020.

**SAN JOSE—**

Barbers No. 252:  
   Ros. Mannina, 85.  
 Carpenters No. 316 (183):  
   Bert P. Ward, 92.  
   Charles E. Newell, 91.  
 Letter Carriers No. 193 (38):  
   Herbert W. Leitch, 19.  
   J. L. Tompkins, 19.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 431:  
   E. L. Walker, 50.

**SAN MATEO—**

Carpenters No. 162:  
   J. F. Cambiano, 152.  
 Stage Employees No. 409:  
   Warren H. Tillson, 50.

**SANTA ANA—**

Stage Employees No. 504 (50):  
   Geo. B. Vest, 25.  
   Robt. J. Graham, 25.

**SAN PEDRO—**

Pile Drivers No. 2375 (58):  
   T. F. Murphy, 29.  
   R. W. Robinson, 29.

**SANTA BARBARA—**

Carpenters No. 1062:  
   James Matthams, 414.  
 Central Labor Council:  
   Claude C. Hopkins, 1.  
 Culinary Alliance No. 498:  
   Bee Tumber, 163.  
 Stage Employees No. 442 (50):  
   George Dalton, 25.  
   Fred Knowlton, 25.  
 Typographical No. 394:  
   Claude C. Hopkins, 50.

**SANTA ROSA—**

Central Labor Council:  
   Harry Brown, 1.  
   H. E. Roberts, 1.  
 Painters No. 364 (50):  
   Harry Brown, 25.  
   H. E. Roberts, 25.

**STOCKTON—**

Bakers No. 120:  
   O. L. Hollis, 60.  
 Barbers No. 312 (88):  
   Frank R. Blye, 44.  
   D. G. Kitt, 44.  
 Central Labor Council:  
   Frank Ragan, 1.  
   Frank Mistler, 1.  
 Culinary Workers No. 572 (156):  
   Louise Martin, 78.  
   James Redenbaugh, 78.  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 428 (50):  
   Leo Allard, 25.  
   J. W. Southwick, 25.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 132 (50):  
   George Hull, 25.  
   J. A. Fitzgerald, 25.

**VALLEJO—**

Stage Employees No. 241:  
Ernest N. Lucas, 29.

**VENTURA—**

Central Labor Union:  
Al C. Beck, 1.  
Culinary Alliance No. 708:  
Al C. Beck, 54.

**WATSONVILLE—**

Stage Employees No. 611:  
Arthur Ralph Reina, 50.

**WATTS—**

Welders No. 338 (50):  
Gregory J. Mai, 25.  
W. H. Kirby, 25.

Respectfully submitted,

DICK L'ESTRANGE, Chairman;  
H. G. EASTMAN,  
L. K. WOODRUFF.

Moved and seconded that report of Credentials Committee be accepted. Motion carried.

**APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES**

President Hoch announced the appointment of committees as follows:

**Constitution**—J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

**Rules and Order of Business**—Harry Brown, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Edw. J. Murray, Typographical No. 84, San Bernardino; S. S. White, Labor Council, Bakersfield; J. W. Gillette, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; H. T. Pitner, Butchers No. 108, Modesto.

**Reports of Officers**—Edgar E. Lampton, Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2094, Los Angeles; Anthony Brenner, Labor Council, San Francisco; T. F. Murphy, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Al C. Beck, Culinary Workers No. 708, Ventura; Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

**Resolutions**—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; George Durand, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco.

**Legislation**—J. E. Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; George Stokel, Chauffeurs, Teamsters, etc. No. 150, Sacramento; M. J. Sands, Moving Picture Operators No. 150, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Labor Council, San Francisco; Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

**Grievances**—T. J. Roberts, Central Labor Council, Oakland; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Edward H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Walter A. Weber, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

**Labels and Boycotts**—Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; James McKnight, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; C. E. Dowd, Labor Council, Fresno; Gus Becker, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; William J. Conboy, Teamsters No. 431, Fresno.

**Label Investigation**—John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; W. G. Despete, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Robt. F. Miller, Central Labor Union, Pasadena; O. L. Hollis, Bakers No. 120, Stockton.

**Thanks**—Joseph Hoenig, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles; Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; F. E. Waxler, Barbers No. 896, Monterey; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; George Dalton, Stage Employees No. 442, Santa Barbara.

The appointments were confirmed by the Convention.

President Hoch appointed Claude C. Hopkins, Typographical Union No. 394, Santa Barbara, assistant secretary.

H. T. Pitner announced entertainment program for afternoon and evening.

Officers' reports and delegate badges were distributed on roll call.  
Convention adjourned at 12:25 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

**SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY****Tuesday, September 20, 1932—Morning Session**

Convention was called to order by President Hoch at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS**

The Committee on Credentials recommended the seating of the following delegates:

**LOS ANGELES—**

Electrical Workers No. 83:  
 J. C. McDaniels, 133.  
 Operating Engineers No. 72:  
 R. R. Corrie, 156.  
 Plumbers No. 78:  
 Harry Sherman, 317.  
 Sign Painters No. 831 (94):  
 P. J. Conklin, 32.  
 Gus Uhl, 31.

**MODESTO—**

Teamsters No. 386:  
 Wm. Baughns, 86.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Teachers No. 61:  
 J. L. Kerchen, 98.  
 Hoisting Engineers No. 59:  
 W. W. Paterson, 150.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

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Chairman Brown of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business read the following report:

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS**

Modesto, California, September 20, 1932.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirty-third Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules submits the following:

1. The sessions of this Convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., 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 committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.
13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.
14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY BROWN, Chairman;  
E. J. MURRAY,  
H. T. PITNER,  
J. W. GILLETTE,  
S. S. WHITE.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

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Secretary Scharrenberg read the following letters and telegrams:

From William Green, President American Federation of Labor, extending fraternal greetings to the Thirty-third Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

From Washington State Federation of Labor, extending greetings.

From General President Flore of the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, extending greetings.

From Socialist Party of California, assuring the Federation of its cooperation.

From Martin Lawlor, Secretary-Treasurer United Hatters of North America, calling attention to the fact that large quantities of non-union hats are being sold on the Pacific Coast, and asking closer cooperation of Organized Labor in combating this evil.

Delegate Gillette made a motion that a telegram be sent to Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, assuring him the Convention hoped he would speedily recover his health.

The President appointed Wm. Baughns, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto, Sergeant-at-Arms.

American Federation of Labor Organizer Joseph Casey was introduced by President Hoch. Organizer Casey brought fraternal greetings from the American Federation of Labor. Brother Casey attacked vigorously the 18th Amendment, and urged Organized Labor to fight for the repeal of that amendment. He pointed out the importance of building up local labor councils, which in turn would build up the State Federations of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. He asked that Organized Labor of the State give all help possible in organizing the oil workers of the State.

President Hoch requested Delegates James Hopkins and John Horn to escort Senator Tallant Tubbs to the platform.

The President then introduced Mr. Tubbs, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the United States Senate. Mr. Tubbs addressed the Convention.

President Hoch then introduced J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education, who took for his subject, "Workers Education." He pointed out that every move for more and better education has had the backing of Organized Labor.

He made an explicit explanation of why teachers were not prone to take the view of Organized Labor, their psychology being primarily that of the business man.

President Hoch requested Delegate Durand to introduce W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

President Mahon traced the progress made by Organized Labor over a period of a half century and made it clear that, although many workers made no effort to gain better conditions for themselves, yet the labor movement has made real progress, and he predicted the movement would continue to make progress, despite the indifference of the mass of workers, despite the opposition of organized industry, despite any opposition, because the principles of Organized Labor are fundamentally right. He called for more militancy in the labor movement.

Delegate Hugo Ernst, International Representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, was called upon by President Hoch.

Delegate Ernst, in speaking on conditions of the Culinary Workers throughout the State, deplored the fact that the Culinary craft had been neglected by Organized Labor, too little attention being paid to those who cook and serve food, although, in his opinion they should receive more attention than any other craft, because they are indispensable to the movement.

He stated his international organization was solidly back of the movement to repeal the 18th Amendment.

President Hoch appointed Delegates Desepte and Dowell to escort Wm. G. McAdoo, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senate, to the platform.

The President then introduced Mr. McAdoo, who addressed the Convention.

Chairman Pitner of the local committee, made entertainment announcements.

Morning session adjourned at 12:15 p. m. to re-convene at 2:00 o'clock.



**Afternoon Session**

Convention was called to order at 2:00 o'clock by President Hoch.

Secretary Scharrenberg read invitations from cities that desire the 1933 Convention as follows:

**From Monterey**—American Legion Post, Monterey Merchants' Association, Mayor of Monterey, Electrical Workers, Chamber of Commerce, New Merchants' Association of Monterey, Typographical Union, Barbers' Union, Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employees, Carpenters' Union, Plumbers' Union, Slate and Tile Workers' Union, Musicians' Union of Salinas, Barbers' Union of Pacific Grove, Butchers' Union, Chamber of Commerce, Hod Carriers' Union, Building Trades Council.

**From Pasadena**—R. M. McCurdy, Auditorium Manager, Typographical Union, Pasadena City Manager, Plasterers' Union, Chinotonsons' Association, Building Trades Council, Women's Label League, Chamber of Commerce.

**From Long Beach**—Mayor of Long Beach, Chamber of Commerce, City Manager of Long Beach.

Moved and seconded and carried that communications be placed on file.

The following speakers were introduced by President Hoch:

Delegate Gus Becker, International Representative of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers. He gave an interesting talk on the power of organization.

International Representative J. W. Collins of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, who addressed the Convention on the prevailing wage scale problem.

General Organizer Edward D. Barry, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, who addressed the Convention.

International Representative Emil Muri, of the Brewery Workers. He took the Wright Act Repeal as his subject, and stressed the importance of the repeal to Organized Labor.

Chas. E. Lessing, President of Federated Motion Picture Studio Crafts, gave a lucid explanation of conditions in the motion picture industry as related to the various trade unions.

Joseph F. Clarke, Vice-President of Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, made an appeal for more militancy in the labor movement.

**INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS**

The following propositions were introduced and referred to the respective committees:

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by Delegates of Bakers' Local Unions Nos. 37 and 31 of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Whereas, Bakers' Union, Local 37 of Los Angeles and Bakers' Union, Local 31 of Long Beach, have been unable to come to any agreement with the Continental Baking Co. of Southern California: therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled be petitioned to keep the Continental Baking Company of Southern California on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to the Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 2**—Presented by Delegates of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Unions No. 37 and 31 of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Whereas, The Inter-State Baking Company of Southern California, consisting of the following factories and products in Los Angeles: Weber's Mity-Nice Bread and Dolly Madison cakes; Log Cabin bread; Four-S bread and rolls; Gordon's Butter Cream bread. In Long Beach: Kilpatrick's Purity bread and Sudam's Butter Cream bread. In Anaheim: Kilpatrick's Purity bread and Weber's Mity-Nice bread. In Glendale: Weber's Mity-Nice bread, are non-union concerns, and

Whereas, All efforts of Bakers' Union Local 37 of Los Angeles and Bakers' Union Local 31 of Long Beach, to organize these factories have been to no avail and said firms continue to pay low wages and work the men long hours, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled notify all affiliated Unions of the attitude of these firms and request them to place the Inter-State Baking Company on their "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by Delegates of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 124 of San Francisco.

Whereas, the San Francisco Cracker Company, or North American Biscuit Company, is a non-union concern, stationed in Seattle, Washington, and

Whereas, this concern is at present invading the State of California with their unfair product, and refusing to have any dealings with Organized Labor, and

Whereas, their apparent intention is to capture the trade of the California cracker business, built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the cracker industry, and

Whereas, the various Local Unions of Bakery Workers in the Bay District 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 San Francisco or North American Biscuit Company,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, declare its undivided support to the Bakers' Local Unions in the Bay District in this publicity campaign against the non-union San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company, and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by C. R. Switzer of Typographical Union No. 46 of Sacramento.

Whereas, The majority of the employees of the State of California have been and are now required to refund to the State General Fund a percentage of wages earned, and

Whereas, such a practice tends toward a breakdown of standards of living for said employees, and by example tends toward a breakdown of standards of living in civil life, and

Whereas, it is our opinion that the so-called "necessity" for such contributions from wages fairly earned cannot be due to less than unwise administration of State funds by officials in office; that finance shortages could be averted by wiser administration of such funds, therefore be it

Resolved, that the State Federation of Labor in session assembled, go on record as favoring immediate cessation of returns to the General Fund of any portion of State employees wages.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by C. R. Switzer of Typographical Union No. 46 of Sacramento.

Whereas, The institution of the 5-day work week for all employees of the State of California would greatly alleviate unemployment throughout the State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor now in session records itself as favoring a 5-day week for all State employees.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by A. W. Hoch of Machinists' Union No. 311 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are thousands of unemployed walking the streets of Los Angeles, and

Whereas, The City of Los Angeles has made application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for THIRTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS to finance the building of the Boulder Dam Transmission Line, and

Whereas, The building of this transmission line will immediately put hundreds of men to work, and as it is a big job they will be employed for some time, and

Whereas, The Bureau of Power and Light will do this work by day labor, thus using this money will pay wages for work performed; and not to contractors for their services,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled does hereby instruct its Secretary to wire the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to grant the City of Los Angeles this 32,000,000 dollars to start immediate work and build the Boulder Dam Transmission Line, and

Be It Further Resolved, That a wire be sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and Senators Johnson and Shortridge asking them to use their influence with the members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to place this money in the hands of hundreds of our citizens who are now unemployed.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The serious and wide-spread economic problem created through competition between free labor and prison or convict labor in the production of goods in various lines of manufacture, promises to be greatly alleviated and reduced if the State of California will regulate the manufacture and sale of such goods within its own jurisdiction, as is made permissible and legally valid through the passage by Congress of the Hawes-Cooper Bill, approved January 19, 1929, and taking effect five years thereafter, which will be on January 19, 1934, on and after which date prison and convict-made goods transported in interstate commerce will be divested of their interstate character immediately upon their entry into another state and become subject to the laws of such state; and

Whereas, According to the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of California, submitted to the Governor on July 29, 1932, existing state legislation dealing with the manufacture and sale of Convict-Made Goods will have no application to the new legal condition created through the enactment and taking effect of the Hawes-Cooper Act, so

that, unless the 1933 State Legislature passes proper legislation on the subject, there will be found no valid state legislation existing to enable California free labor and industries to derive any protection or advantages from the passage of the Hawes-Cooper Act;

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Modesto, 1932, that the Executive Council be directed to have adequate and competent legislation introduced at the 1933 Session of the Legislature, to meet the legal conditions created by the Hawes-Cooper Act, so as to afford ample protection to all classes of California labor now suffering from unrestrained manufacture and commerce in prison and convict-made goods.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 8**—Presented by Delegates of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, Unemployment in the State of California has reached severe and alarming proportions within every section of the State of California, causing much suffering as a result of people being without employment; and

Whereas, There is a great deal of work being done by convict labor, in the Penal Institution in the State of California, and particularly at San Quentin, where convicts are being used to install work that properly belongs to the Building Tradesmen of California, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor make every effort possible, at this immediate time to have this work done through proper channels, in order that free labor shall receive the benefit of this work.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by Delegates of Sailors' Union of the Pacific of San Francisco.

Whereas, The existing exclusion laws do not apply to seamen coming as such to ports of the United States, and

Whereas, The contract labor laws have by the courts been held as having no application to seamen, and

Whereas, These exemptions have resulted in a steady influx of Chinese and Hindoos besides several hundred thousand Europeans unable to obtain passports, and

Whereas, That King Bill, would, if enacted, prevent such violations of immigration policy, stop the importation and place the cost of enforcement upon the offending vessel instead, as now, upon the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we are most earnestly in favor of the enactment of this bill and that we request the Senators and Representatives from California to do their utmost to see that it is enacted into law, further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the presiding officer of the Senate.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Delegation of Sailors' Union of the Pacific of San Francisco.

Whereas, The treaty on safety of life at sea, signed in London May, 1929, is now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and will be reported to the Senate when it meets again, and

Whereas, After providing rules for safety at sea, which are inferior to the rules as provided by law according to the Seamen's Act with the possible exception of rules about construction concerning which we do not claim any real knowledge, and

Whereas, The essence of the Treaty is in the safety certificates, which are to be issued by the member nations in accordance with the understanding which such nation may have of the rules. Safety certificates are to be issued under Chapter II (Construction), Chapter III (Lifesaving Appliances), Chapter IV (Radio Telegraphy), and the skill of the men who are to take care of the lifesaving appliances and manage the boats are under Article 44 of the Treaty left to the responsibility and discretion of the member nation, which issues the safety certificate, and

Whereas, Lifesaving appliances, without properly skilled men, are of no more value than guns without skilled gunners or engines without skilled engineers, and

Whereas, Article 52 provides for the duration of the certificate, Article 53 with its acceptance by other nations, and that they are to be given the same force as the certificates issued by them to their own ships, Article 55 deals with privileges to which vessels having them are entitled and Article 56 deals with qualifications of the certificate, and

Whereas, Under the Treaty the certificate is the guarantee of good faith, it necessarily follows that to question the certificate by a general inspection is to question the good faith and honor of the nation issuing the same and thus there will be abolished all inspection of the crew as well as of the vessel and there will be restored to the alien shipowner all the privileges of which he was deprived by the passing of the Seamen's Act, and

Whereas, This will leave to such owners the advantage not only of cheaper men and also the opportunity to safely violate all our exclusion and immigration laws as well as our maritime policy and make such policies ineffective; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we most earnestly request that the Senate of the United States refuse to ratify this Treaty; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the presiding officer of the Senate.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by Carl Fletcher of Painters' Union No. 256 of Long Beach.

Whereas, The oil curtailment and conservation program recently inaugurated in California by responsible men representing the production side of the oil industry is in grave danger of breaking down because of the persistent refusal of certain operators to conform to their production allowable and thus keep the total production of the State within the market requirements; and

Whereas, The collapse of this carefully considered and equitably allotted production schedule undoubtedly will result in the demoralization of the State's oil industry, with consequent increases in unemployment and unavoidable and aggravated economic distress to wage-earners, their families and merchants and many others throughout the State, at a time when all responsible citizens are earnestly endeavoring to devise ways and means to restore deserving men and women to gainful employment; and

Whereas, The successful carrying out of the aforementioned oil curtailment is unquestionably necessary to the stabilization of the State's greatest industry, as well as to the proper and rational conservation of the State's most valuable natural resources; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in meeting at Modesto this Annual Convention, that we disapprove of and frown upon any and all practices by oil operators of California or their representatives which may contribute to the suffering now existent as a result of one well known and prolonged depression; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the International President of the Oil Workers' Organization, that we favor the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of labor, oil interests, and the consuming public for the purpose of protecting the best interests of the entire commonwealth of the State by legislation if necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting goes on record as favoring an adequate tariff on foreign petroleum and petroleum products as a vitally necessary means of improving our domestic markets for domestic petroleum products and to better the condition of our American workmen.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by James Giambruno of Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union No. 45 of Livermore.

Whereas, The Hetch Hetchy Project still compels its Tunnel Workers to work seven days per week notwithstanding the fact that many efforts have been made by Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union in the past to have the working time reduced to six days per week in order that more men may be employed, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that its executive officers be instructed to use their efforts to the end that the seven-day week be immediately eliminated and the six-day week put into effect on the Hetch Hetchy Project.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by James Giambruno, of Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union No. 45 of Livermore.

Whereas, An unreasonable number of lives have been in the past and are at the present being sacrificed on the Hetch Hetchy Project, mainly due to explosions, cave-ins, intolerable heat, gas and improperly prepared food, eight deaths having occurred during the past five weeks, and

Whereas, Proper inspection of conditions on the project by duly authorized State inspectors is impossible, due to the fact that not enough safety inspectors are available for this purpose, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of more rigid inspection on the Hetch Hetchy Project, and hereby instructs its Executive Officers to appeal to and demand of the State Industrial Accident Commission that it assign at least one safety inspector who shall devote his entire time to the inspection of the Hetch Hetchy Project to the end that unnecessary sacrifice of lives be eliminated, or at least materially reduced.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by B. A. Brundage, of Bill Posters & Billers Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The unemployment situation throughout the country is steadily increasing, and,

Whereas, The constant agitation against the bill board and outdoor advertising is adding to the great army of the unemployed, therefore be it,

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the City of Modesto, instruct its Legislative Agent, to oppose any legislation at the next session of the State Legislature, having for its purpose the elimination of outdoor advertising.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by delegates of Steam Shovel & Dredgemen's Union No. 45 of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at the City of Modesto, State of California, goes on record as endorsing the following bill for passage by the Congress of the United States, to-wit:

#### A BILL

To extend facilities of the Public Health Service to seamen on Government vessels not in the Military or Naval Establishments, and to seamen on dredgers engaged in dredging harbors as aids to commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That hereafter seamen not enlisted or commissioned in the Military or Naval Establishments, who are not now entitled by virtue of any law to medical relief by the Public Health Service, shall, when employed on vessels of the United States Government of more than five ton's burden and on State School ships, and on dredgers engaged in dredging harbors as aids to commerce, be entitled to medical relief by the Public Health Service in the same manner and to the same extent as seamen employed on registered, enrolled and licensed vessels are entitled.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 16**—Presented by James Shea of Bakery Wagon Drivers Union No. 432 of Oakland.

Whereas, The present depression is due largely to over-production, due to the invention of labor saving devices as well as the use of the so-called speeding up and efficiency system, the result of which has thrown millions of workers out of employment thereby annihilating the purchasing power of our people, and

Whereas, The large number of people interested in bringing about the elimination of the curse of unemployment agree, that one of the cardinal principles that will, in a large measure, tend to help in the present economic chaos, is the establishment of a shorter work-week and work-day with the maintenance of a high standard of wages comparable to the American system of living, and

Whereas, It is the established enunciation of trained economists and well informed industrial leaders as well as labor leaders who have given a life of careful study to the situation, that the shorter work-week and work-day will be the foundation of an economic platform that will insure to this great nation an era of prosperity that will be founded on an established principle of economics, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in the City of Modesto, California, does hereby go on record as adopting the SIX-HOUR DAY, the FIVE-DAY WEEK with the MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT STANDARD WEEKLY WAGE, and be it further

Resolved, That this convention petition the Congress of the United States to adopt on all government work the SIX-HOUR DAY, the FIVE-DAY WEEK with the MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT STANDARD WEEKLY WAGE, and in turn request all of the States in the Union and its various towns, cities and municipalities, as well as the industrial leaders of the various localities to take similar action, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor through its officials and affiliates be empowered to use every effort possible to the end that the principles of this resolution are made effective.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Delegation of Laundry Workers and Drivers Unions of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has time and again gone on record as appealing to its affiliated members to support White industries in preference to Oriental; and

Whereas, One of our large industries, the Power Laundry, has been deplorably curtailed by Asiatic competition, in addition to the existing depression, resulting in thou-

sands of our Union men and women being forced to join the unemployed and accept, in many instances, the bread of charity; and

Whereas, This situation could greatly be alleviated if our people, especially our Union adherents and sympathizers, were to patronize our White industries only; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, reiterate, emphatically, its opposition to Asiatic industrial competition; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the Anti-Jap Laundry League our whole-hearted moral support and that we urge all members of our affiliated Unions to patronize the Caucasian in preference to the Oriental; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all locals connected with this State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and Joseph Blanchard of Carmen's Union No. 518 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Congress has recently passed the Income Tax Act of 1932 containing several excise taxes without specifically exempting therein States and State Agencies; and

Whereas, Congress has recently passed a law placing a tax of three per cent on all electric energy sold for domestic or commercial consumption, said tax to be collected by the vendors; and

Whereas, The Treasury Department has ruled that these taxes affect every State and State Agency and every city in the United States that owns or operates and distributes from a municipal light and power plant, but the precedent, if established and allowed to stand, will affect every city in the country, including those that own waterworks, parks, playgrounds, sewerage systems, airports, in short every State and the United States by breaking down our dual system of government and by impairing the borrowing power and credit of securities either issued or contemplated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record against said ruling and urgently request all Senators and Representatives to urge the immediate amendments:

1. "In the enforcement of the Revenue Act of 1932 the Federal Government shall not impose an obligation upon any State or territory or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or of the officers or employees of the aforesaid."

2. "The term 'Political subdivision' includes any district created under the laws of a state or territory for the purpose of constructing or operating any public utility."

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Modesto.

Whereas, The recent settlement of the controversy between The Milk Producers Association of Central California and The Challenge Cream and Butter Association and the Modesto Teamsters Local No. 386, has proven very unsatisfactory to the latter organization; and

Whereas, The Teamsters Local Union No. 386 report that terms of said agreement are being violated in many instances, which is working to the detriment of the local labor movement; and

Whereas, The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council has seen fit to concur in the recent action of Teamsters Union Local No. 386 in again placing said firms in the We Don't Patronize list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Modesto September 19 to 24 do hereby endorse said action of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council and Teamsters Union Local No. 386 in placing above said firms on the We Don't Patronize list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers Union No. 128 and others.

Whereas, At a recent Conference between the Shell Oil Company and its employees, the Company refused to recognize a five-day work week, and also reduced the wages of all employees ten per cent, which amounts to a twenty-five per cent reduction in wages over the past agreement, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is definitely opposed to reduction in wages which further curtails the purchasing power of the worker and prolongs a return of normal conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Thirty-third Session assembled at Modesto, California, does hereby go on record as opposed to the action of the Shell Company in reducing the wages of its employees; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use every effort possible to cause the Company to restore the wages to their former basis prior to the

ten per cent reduction, and in the event that they are unsuccessful that they be authorized to take whatever action deemed advisable.

Referred to Grievances Committee.

**Proposition No. 21**—Presented by Edw. Harris of Machinists Union No. 68 of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the State of California there are at present over 900,000 workers totally unemployed while tens of thousands are working part time at starvation wages; and

Whereas, Among the members of the unions in our own Federation unemployment has assumed staggering proportions, with a general average of about 50 per cent and in some cases, like the building trades, reaching 80 per cent unemployed; and

Whereas, Relief as extended by local private and public relief agencies has proven totally inadequate, while the share-the-job campaign, the stagger system and other self-help plans of the bosses are only making worse the working and living conditions of the workers of this state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-third Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Modesto, California, goes on record as demanding and securing the introduction and passage in the State Legislature of California of a State Unemployment Insurance Bill, pending the enactment by the United States Congress of a Federal Unemployment Insurance Bill, and that such State Unemployment Insurance Bill shall embody, among other provisions, the following essential measures:

1. Immediate unemployment insurance payment at the rate of \$15 per week to every unemployed worker, and \$3 per week for each dependent, such payment to continue without interruption for the entire period of unemployment.

2. Part-time workers shall be paid from the unemployment insurance fund the difference, if any, between their actual earnings per week and the amount that would be payable to them if they were totally unemployed as per clause 1 above.

3. Pending the enactment of such state unemployment insurance legislation, the State Government shall provide free rent, gas, light and water to all unemployed.

4. Unemployment insurance shall be extended to all unemployed workers regardless of age, sex, color, trade or nationality.

5. Unemployment insurance shall be financed entirely by the government from taxation of all incomes of \$5,000 or more; tax inheritances of \$10,000 or more; tax on salaries of public officials receiving \$3,000 or more; and the diversion to this purpose of all funds intended for war armaments.

6. The Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be controlled and administered by workers through committees chosen by the workers themselves out of their own ranks.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by J. C. Haley of Marine Engineers Union No. 9 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Marine Engineers Local No. 9 of the International Union of Operating Engineers of San Francisco is the only Marine Engineers Union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Marine Engineers Local No. 9 is entitled to the support of all other labor organizations that are affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor give to the Marine Engineers Local No. 9, I. U. of O. E., the undivided support of organized labor in this State.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

#### COMPETITIVE PROMOTIONS IN POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas, All positions in the Postal Service can only be filled in an efficient manner by Postal Employees, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Modesto, California, September, 1932, go on record as endorsing legislation to provide for all Supervisory positions, up to and including the position of Postmaster, be filled by competitive examination, open only to regular employees in the Postal Service, with at least five years of service.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

#### FIVE-DAY WEEK IN POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas, There exists today an economic depression world-wide in its scope and carrying in its wake the most widespread and serious unemployment which our country has experienced in half a century; and

Whereas, The practicability and success of the five-day week has been proven, particularly on the economic and efficiency basis, wherever established, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Modesto, September, 1932, go on record as favoring the five-day week for Postal Employees, with no reduction in our annual basic pay, compensation to be the same as that provided in the Salary Classification Bill of 1925, in so far as it affects the Postal Employees, and use their best efforts to have such legislation enacted into law.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

#### SUBSTITUTE RELIEF

Whereas, The Substitutes of the Postal Service are, in the great majority of cases, receiving starvation wages, working for one, two or three hours per day, and never knowing a day in advance whether they will work even these short hours or not, and

Whereas, The so-called Furlough Plan has in most offices failed to materially aid the substitutes, due to the drop in Postal business, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Modesto, September, 1932, use their utmost efforts to have the second session of the seventy-second Congress enact such legislation that would alleviate the deplorable condition of this class of Postal workers.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 26**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

#### THIRTY YEARS' OPTIONAL RETIREMENT

Whereas, The law governing the retirement of Federal Civil Service employees provides that letter carriers and post office clerks and other Federal employees must reach 63, 65 and 68 years of age and must have rendered thirty years' service before they can retire, we believe that this retirement age is too high, and

Whereas, It is evident that the postal and other Federal services would be greatly benefited by keeping the average of its employees at a point where they can perform the exacting duties which the ever-increasing growth of present-day business and the post office and all Federal departments impose upon them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled at Modesto, September, 1932, do hereby instruct our officers to cooperate in every possible way with the organized postal and other Federal Civil Service employees in their efforts to so amend the Federal Civil Service Retirement Law that employees will be granted optional retirement after thirty years of service with no age limitation.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

#### REPEAL OF THE FURLOUGH PLAN AS CONTAINED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MEASURE OF JULY 1, 1932

Whereas, Under a provision contained in the National Economy Act it is necessary for all Postal Employees to be furloughed for twenty-four working days without pay during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1933; and

Whereas, In some departments of the Government employees are furloughed in excess of twenty-four days, with a proportionate wage reduction, and owing to the lack of uniform ruling the postmasters throughout the country are interpreting this plan in a manner that proves an injustice and a hardship to some Postal Groups, in some instances furloughing them for one hour or less, and

Whereas, Such practices by the Government can only lead to practices in wage reductions in other lines that will be far more detrimental to the wage earners of the country, and at the present time many organizations of employers are endeavoring to have the Federal Government lead the way in further reducing in order to in some manner justify their own mania for wage reductions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Modesto, California, September, 1932, direct its officers and legislative representatives to endeavor to have repealed at the second session of the seventy-second Congress, the so-called National Economy Act and that they be further instructed to notify all members of the Congress of the United States from the State of California of the action of this body.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.



**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by E. E. Meacham of Electrical Workers' Union No. 418 of Pasadena.

Whereas, The present economic conditions have forced a large number of trade unionists out of work, and it is impossible to know how long these conditions may continue, and

Whereas, A member of any Labor Union without income cannot pay dues to that local, and

Whereas, It is of paramount importance that we retain all possible members within the ranks of Organized Labor, especially during these depressing times, and

Whereas, When a member is dropped because of non-payment of dues he ceases to be a source of income to his local and will be hard to get back in the organization later; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, here assembled, do recommend to the various International Organizations represented, the acceptance in these Internationals, of all cards of members out of work, to be held until such time as they may be again gainfully employed. This to be at no cost to the members; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each International represented in the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Grievances Committee.

**Proposition No. 29**—Presented by Anthony Brenner and Hugo Ernst of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that this Federation favors the maintenance of the principle of permanent tenure for teachers in the public schools, and to that end will use its good offices and influence to maintain existing legislation on the subject unimpaired, and will oppose any attempts that may be made to deprive teachers of the full benefits of the present state tenure law, including the right of appeal to the courts on both law and facts in the event of any attempted invasion of rights acquired in conformity with said law.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by J. W. Collins of Bricklayers Union No. 2 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, California and the United States Government have a prevailing wage scale on all Government, State and Municipal work to protect the worker and guarantee equal rights to general contractors bidding on same.

Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of those representing the building crafts throughout the State of California, the general intent of this law is being evaded. In so far as general contractors and others who are opposed to organized labor, will have embodied in the specifications of various jobs a wage scale sometimes half of the prevailing wage scale in the particular jurisdiction of which job is to be erected, and

Whereas, it has come to the attention to those representing the various building crafts that when they attempted to correct same, they were informed by the various officials in charge in these various jurisdictions that the scale that they had fixed for the various building crafts was from information which they had gathered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Delegates of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor assembled in Modesto, September 19 to 23, instruct the Executive Officers of the State Federation of Labor to take any steps they would deem advisable to protect the Building Crafts in the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers Union No. 128 of Long Beach.

Whereas, the natural resources, natural gas and oil are being wasted and destroyed by the intrusion of water into the existing gas and oil sands caused by the failure of oil operators to properly plug and shut off subterranean waters,

Whereas, these said wells are left standing through non-payment of wages, the operator being unable to meet his payroll, resulting in labor liens being filed against the property.

Whereas, the natural gas is our only cheap fuel in the State of California, and the industrial life of all California is depending upon its existence and growth of this source of cheap fuel.

Whereas, the existing laws of the State of California give no authority or right to the State Bureau of Mines whereby it can force such wells to be plugged, and thereby preserve the natural resources of this State.

Whereas, the State Supreme Court has upheld the Gas Wastage Law and proclaimed the natural gas public domain, and that the State has a right to protect the said supply of natural gas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor do all in its power to have enacted a law providing that a bond of \$10,000 in money be deposited with the State of California

for each well being drilled, said bond not to exceed \$100,000, which may be used by the Department of Natural Resources in the plugging of wells and in meeting the unpaid payroll and may be used to remove any labor liens that the operator may have allowed to accumulate against the property.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 32**—Presented by P. J. Conkling of Sign Painters' Union No. 831, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Coca Cola Company, through its Pacific Coast representative, a Mr. Thompson, whose address is 963 E. Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California, have seen fit to decrease the wage scale and working conditions of the Sign and Pictorial Painters Local No. 831, by discharging the members of said organization and sub-letting all sign work, formerly done by members of this Local Union, to the Bentham Sign Co., a notorious firm of wage cutters and a non-union shop, and

Whereas, This Mr. Thompson has repeatedly refused to grant an audience to the representatives of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council or Local No. 831, said representatives being desirous of adjusting this matter by any reasonable means, and

Whereas, This action by the Coca Cola Company is causing great injury to Local No. 831, inasmuch as it is now and will continue to lower the standard of conditions and wages in this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as placing the Coca Cola Company on the official unfair list of the California State Federation of Labor, and an active boycott instituted against their products throughout the State of California.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Hardwood Floor Workers' Union No. 2094 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Motor vehicles are now subject to Federal as well as general property taxes for local purposes, and

Whereas, In addition, motor vehicles are subject to registration fees and a special gasoline tax, which after deducting operating expense of the Department of Motor Vehicles the entire remainder is used for the specific purpose of construction, maintenance and repair of highways, and

Whereas, Proposal has been made for using part of the gasoline tax fund for general State purposes, which plan, if carried to a successful conclusion will reduce the employment of labor as well as curtailing the purchase of materials necessary to the construction and maintenance of our highways; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we go on record against any diversion of this particular fund and protest its use for any other purpose than that for which it was levied.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto.

Whereas, The only daily newspaper of Modesto, namely, the Modesto News-Herald, a union manned concern in all mechanical departments, has demonstrated its progressive local spirit and fairness in reporting the proceedings of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The many friends and merchants of Modesto have demonstrated their friendliness toward Organized Labor through the advertising columns of the Modesto News-Herald in its outstanding Labor Edition of Monday, September 19, 1932; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Modesto, California, this 20th day of September, 1932, extend to the Modesto News-Herald and its many advertisers, felicitations and best wishes for continued success and friendly relations.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by Delegates Coos and McDonald of Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is apparent that the radio has assumed the proportions of a permanent institution, and

Whereas, The time has arrived when the problems of the daily press cannot be ignored by the American public, and should be handled as a governmental activity, rather than in the present haphazard manner, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does and hereby record itself as favoring a comprehensive plan instituted by the Congress of the United States which will provide rules and regulations that will guarantee the preservation and prosperity of the public press, and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California Senators and Congressmen in the next session of Congress.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by Delegates Coos and McDonald of Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There was instituted a movement in Los Angeles under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Realty Board with Francis J. Potter as spokesman having for its purpose the reducing of salaries of public school instructors, and

Whereas, This attempt, while not as yet successful, has had a demoralizing effect throughout the city and county of Los Angeles, and was repudiated by those who apparently were expected to support the effort, and

Whereas, The Los Angeles county supervisors realizing the unwise and unsound procedure proposed by the above-named organization and individual, were unwilling to give it favorable consideration, and

Whereas, This and all similar attempts to bring about reductions in wages and salaries can have none other than disastrous effects upon the economic condition of the community in which it is proposed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby commend the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for thus far refusing to comply with demands to lower salaries of county employees, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its disapproval of all attempts by public officials or civic groups to lower prevailing salaries and wages and retard its efforts to relieve the unemployment situation.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by Delegates Coos and McDonald of Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Shopping News is printed in an establishment owned and controlled by retail merchants of that city and under non-union conditions, and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Shopping News has entered the commercial printing field, and by reason of low wages making possible low bids, has created unfair competition in the printing industry, and

Whereas, Merchants not favoring this practice and not resorting to this form of advertising are placed in an unfavorable position by reason of having to pay established rates for newspaper advertising, and

Whereas, The low wages paid by the said Shopping News supported by a comparatively few retail merchants, has contributed to the campaign to drive downward the wages and added to the unemployment conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in thirty-third annual session urges Central Labor Councils and affiliated Unions to prosecute energetic campaigns against such publications, and endeavor by contact with merchants supporting them to bring about their withdrawal from associations which produce such advertising mediums; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby invites the coöperation of employing printers in its endeavor to eliminate this unfair and unsound competition in the printing industry in Los Angeles, and, be it further

Resolved, That the Los Angeles Shopping News is hereby ordered placed on the Official "We Do Not Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by Delegates McDonald and Coos of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

Whereas, The prevailing practice of teaching skilled trades in vocational and public schools has reached proportions and has brought about evils which justify serious consideration by Organized Labor, and especially the California State Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Organized Labor has consistently assumed the responsibility for supplying competent workmen in the skilled trades, and is desirous of maintaining the high standard of competency, and it is manifestly impossible to develop efficient and competent workmen and workwomen because of the lack of time and facilities in vocational and public schools, the time spent by the student is wasted and serves little, if any, good when he undertakes to learn a skilled trade in the accepted and practical manner, and

Whereas, The schools referred to contribute to a great extent to the serious unemployment problem, for the reason that incompetent workers are thrown upon the labor market, and since they are unable to produce the quality and quantity of work which the employer expects, they resort to cutting wages, and thus in many instances throw skilled workers out of employment, and

Whereas, The said schools are economically unfair and unsound, insasmuch as they are equipped and maintained by funds supplied by tax-payers, who are to a large degree workers, and who are thus forced to pay taxes to develop incompetent workers to replace them at lower wages than those Union Labor has established. In some divisions of the said schools those in charge enter the open market and divert work from employers who pay standard scales of wages, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommends to Central Labor Councils and affiliated Unions, that they adopt and prosecute such legitimate programs and campaigns as will tend to prevent further expansion of the system of vocational training in institutions maintained by public taxes, and endeavor to discourage the practice insofar as possible.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by Samuel S. White of Kern County Labor Council. Whereas, The studies of economists and labor leaders, and our own personal observations of the actual workings and development of American industry convince us that seasonal unemployment is a constant menace to the maintenance of decent living conditions among workers; that unemployment recurs periodically as a characteristic of the periodic breakdown of American industry, and that technological unemployment has and will continue to throw ever increasing armies of workers into the ranks of the unemployed, and

Whereas, These conditions demand some adjustment of our industrial system which will take from the workers the burden of unemployment, offer a strong incentive for the stabilization of industrial operations and tend to maintain the level of purchasing power; and

Whereas, We are convinced that the system of unemployment insurance offers a means of distributing more fairly the wealth produced by the workers of the United States and of California, thus tending to correct the evils inherent in our present industrial system, and

Whereas, We are convinced that any system of unemployment insurance which is worthy of the serious attention of workers and industry must recognize the foregoing facts and must be set up to work in times of depression as well as in times of prosperity, and must contribute to alleviate the more serious features of industrial depressions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reiterate our endorsement of a State system of unemployment insurance, and we here pledge ourselves to advocate and support a thorough going and scientific system of unemployment insurance; and, be it further

Resolved, That we believe that an initiative measure which it is proposed to submit to the voters of California, and which has been summarized by the Attorney General of California as follows:

**Unemployment Insurance.** Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Requires unemployed employee be paid Ten Dollars weekly unemployment indemnity, and Three Dollars for dependent wife and each dependent minor child, deducting therefrom other income received. Creates Unemployment Insurance Board, provides for State Employment Bureau, and prescribes their respective functions. To pay indemnities, salaries and expenses, creates Unemployment Insurance Fund derived from taxes on yearly incomes exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, inheritance taxes, contributions, State General Fund whenever necessary and sources established by legislation. Authorizes Board to determine validity of Indemnity Claims, and review thereof by Supreme and Appellate Courts. Defines terms used, and prescribes penalties; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, and we call upon all affiliated unions and all organizations and citizens interested in this improvement of American industrial conditions and the welfare of the workers, to use their best efforts to present the above initiative measure to the voters; and we direct and authorize the executive committee of this Federation to take steps immediately to aid the circulation of initiative petitions proposing the measure and to cooperate with all other organizations which support said measure; and be it further

Resolved, That until the above mentioned measure shall be adopted as part of the Constitution of this State we pledge ourselves to support and call upon our fellow citizens of the State of California to support the unemployment measure introduced into the Legislature of California at its 1931 session; and we authorize and direct the executive council of this Federation to use all means which it deems proper and necessary to obtain enactment of the last mentioned measure by the State Legislature.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by Delegates Dowell and Donnelly of Federated Trades of San Diego.

Whereas, The preservation and conservation of our Natural Resources reflects to the benefit of all, and

Whereas, The fishing industry gives employment to large numbers of our citizens who are being forced into unfair competition with ineligible alien fishermen, and

Whereas, These alien fishermen have no concern with the conservation of this great natural resource as witnessed by the great tonnage of unfit catch brought in, and which finds its way into the fertilizer works, and

Whereas, All persons fishing in the waters under the control of this State must secure fishing licenses, and which require no other qualification than the ability of the commercial fishermen to pay \$10 per year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in the interest of conservation and for the protection of one of our greatest natural resources, petition the State Legislature to amend the present law by inserting a clause prohibiting the issuing of a license to fish, or take for sale or profit any fish, to any person ineligible to citizenship in the United States.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by Delegates Dowell and Donnelly of Federated Trades of San Diego.

Whereas, The fish canning industry of California is being threatened by the importation of fish caught in foreign waters and brought in in foreign ships to be canned in this country and labeled as American packed; and

Whereas, Large quantities of foreign canned tuna is being dumped on our markets and sold at a price below the cost of catching fish caught and packed by American labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor exert every effort to have a tariff placed on frozen tuna and sword-fish, brought in in foreign bottoms, and on imported canned tuna sufficient to protect this industry from this unfair foreign competition.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by James H. Marshall of Teamsters Union No. 70 of Oakland.

Whereas, Chauffeurs, drivers and operators of trucks hauling second unit or trailers used in the business of transportation of freight over any public highway in this State, between fixed terminal or over irregular route, are subject to great nervous, mental and physical strain or bodily strength in the performance of their duties in such business, and

Whereas, Users of the public highways of this State are exposed to great hazards both to life and property and the safety of the users of public highways as well as the welfare of the said employees and their employers demand that the second unit or trailer hauling in excess of one ton of freight be eliminated from the public highways of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor assembled at Modesto, California in the month of September, 1932, that Legislative representatives of the Federation be and are hereby authorized and directed to secure legislation to eliminate the foregoing hazards and evils, and to prepare, introduce and work for the passage of a bill at the next session of the State Legislature eliminating the use of second unit or trailer hauling in excess of one ton of freight on the public highways of this State.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by Hugh Maguire and C. C. Liles of Stereotypers Union No. 58 of Los Angeles, California.

Whereas, There has been a steady decrease of employment in the newspaper printing field which is not all due to the present depression, but is due to the ever increasing amount of advertising business that is being drawn from newspapers and transferred to the radio, and

Whereas, the United States Government has created a radio commission whose duty it is to regulate and control the use of air channels, thereby establishing the principle of control and regulating the use of the air as a means of communication and publicity, therefore be it

Resolved, By this Convention of California State Federation of Labor that this subject matter be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to make a careful study thereof, and if feasible and practical, attempt to secure National Legislation that will have for its purpose the prohibition of long advertising lectures and speeches over the radios of the country, limiting advertising by radio to an announcement of the name of the sponsor of the program and the product or merchandise such sponsor may be selling.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by Hugh Maguire and C. C. Liles of Stereotypers Union No. 58 of Los Angeles, California.

Whereas, The Stereotypers in the United States and Canada have accomplished practically 100 per cent organization and control of their trade, and

Whereas, a comparatively new process of stereotyping known as dry mats is rapidly developing in this industry, and

Whereas, This new process is cheaper and is adaptable to manufacture by semi-skilled workers, its use is undermining the strength of the Stereotypers' Union, and at the same time giving the public a much inferior process of printing, therefore be it

Resolved, By this Convention that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council with a recommendation to use their best efforts to promote the continued use of the basic, or wet mat, method of stereotyping by the print purchasing public. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by A. R. Gifford of Carpenters Union No. 25 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Los Angeles is rapidly becoming one of the largest industrial cities of the country, principally because its municipally owned Bureau of Power and Light has been able to encourage new industries to locate there, by offering electric power at a cost which industries could afford to pay, and

Whereas, Despite the fact that the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light has become one of the largest and most successful municipally owned electric systems in the United States, the needs for large additional blocks of cheap electric energy is rapidly increasing as the city expands, and at the present time the city is obliged to buy power from the Edison Company at excessive rates, and

Whereas, The Edison Company, through court action, is attempting to restrain the City of Los Angeles from building a steam electric generating plant which is essential to the city's welfare, and industrial development, and

Whereas, The suspension of work on this plant is contributing to the despair, and misery, of our people by throwing them out of work at this time, when every social welfare agency, and true civic organization, is exerting every energy to furnish relief, and create employment, and

Whereas, The future progress and development of the City of Los Angeles, and the welfare of its residents, depends upon the continued success of the municipal electric system, which alone can be depended upon to furnish industry with low cost power, and

Whereas, The Edison Company, has shown by its latest attack upon the city, forcing temporary, and seeking to make PERMANENT the abandonment of work upon the steam electric generating plant, that it has no regard for any one, or any thing, which interferes with its own selfish monopolistic interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, in the City of Modesto, September 19, 1932, that it condemn this action on the part of a private corporation, in its attempt to defeat the will, and wishes of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to the press, and a copy forwarded to the Los Angeles City Bureau of Power and Light, and to the Southern California Edison Company.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by Delegation of Studio Carpenters Local Union No. 946 of Hollywood, California.

Whereas, The action of certain employees justifies us in believing that certain agencies, i. e., the Liability Insurance Carriers, are compelling these employees by various means, to discriminate against employing middle-aged men and women in industry, thereby placing a penalty on this large class of citizens, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Employers' Liability Act, and in direct opposition to the Constitution of our country, which guarantees equal opportunity to all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of this Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor in regular session assembled at Modesto, California, this 19th day of September, 1932, go on record as condemning any and all employers or agencies that may be responsible for this condition, and request the Executive Board of this Federation to investigate and take whatever action they may deem necessary or proper to remedy this condition.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers Union of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The laws governing payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act have been amended from time to time, and often to the detriment of injured workers; and

Whereas, There are now several sections of the Act which provide that compensation shall be computed upon the average earnings of the injured over the previous year; and

Whereas, This has resulted in many injured workmen being deprived of their just compensation; therefore be it

Resolved, By this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Legislative Committee of this Federation be directed to make every possible effort during the coming session of the Legislature of the State of California to secure the repeal of all of that part of the Workmen's Compensation Act which prohibits the computation of compensation upon any other basis than the rate of pay which the injured person was

actually receiving at the time of injury without regard to whether the injured person had earned much or little prior to the day of injury.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 48.**—Presented by J. L. Kerchen of Teachers Union No. 61, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Farming and agricultural conditions of the nation have been reduced to a state approaching famine and dissolution for the producers of farm products, especially in sections of the Middle West; and

Whereas, It has long been the custom of Organized Labor to extend to worthy workers sympathy, approval and encouragement in their efforts to better working and living conditions; and

Whereas, The organization of dirt farmers known as the Farmers Holiday Association has shown in its present worthy struggle against deflation and oppression at the hands of the same interests that decrease and degrade wages for labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in 1932, place itself on record as approving this effort to organize the oppressed farmers of the country, and fraternal greetings be extended to representatives of this association.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 49.**—Presented by Eleanor V. Carson of Office Workers Union No. 15251 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The attention of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union, Local No. 15251, of Los Angeles, has been brought to a letter received from one of the most prominent business colleges of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, This business college is offering the services of students in training for four hours daily at six dollars per week, as office assistants, some of whom can take light dictation; and

Whereas, Local No. 15251 feels that the methods pursued in advertising for employment for students on part time jobs at such low wages is apt to be a detriment both to those in our trade and to the students themselves, who will soon find that when they are capable of earning their living at the trade they will either be forced to continue working at these low rates, or else be replaced by still other students; and

Whereas, We are afraid it will tend to reduce the already low standards of pay for office help, and that it might also serve to lower efficiency standards; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Modesto, California, September 19, 1932, that it investigate this situation, and use its good office in disseminating publicity against this practice, and educate the parents of school children, and the public generally, that this is a pernicious practice, and that these students are, in effect, bidding for jobs against adult wage earners and heads of families; be it further

Resolved, That if in the opinion of the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor, this situation warrants legislative action, that a measure be sponsored in the next session of the California Legislature, to carry out the purposes and intent of this Resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 50.**—Presented by C. J. Hyans of Bill Posters Union No. 32, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Organized Labor movement of California recognizes in the Contract Agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Denver, and the Union Labor management coöperative program which has resulted in the outstanding example of the right relationship between capital and labor in America; and

Whereas, The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, headed by Josephine Roche, has taken the voluntary position side by side with the organized workers in protesting reduced purchasing power through wage reductions, not only in the Coal Mining Industry, but in all employing groups; and

Whereas, The Organized Labor movement, constantly working for social justice, appreciates the sincerity of purpose of the officials of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and is determined that this outstanding social program shall succeed therefore, in view of the fact that the Union Miners and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company are extending their market to the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Annual Session of the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Modesto, California, September 19 to 24, 1932, express our sincere appreciation of the efforts of Josephine Roche and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and pledge our whole-hearted support in the purchase of union mined coal.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by James Matthams of Carpenters Union No. 1062 of Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The policy of the present State Government is to pay convicts for work performed in State Highway construction while unemployed workers who have managed to remain outside of the penitentiaries are required to work for food and shelter in so-called labor camps; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Annual Convention assembled that we demand for the law-abiding unemployed, within the confines of our State, treatment at least as favorable as is accorded to men convicted of felonies.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Propositions Nos. 52, 53 and 56**—Presented by Edw. Harris of Machinists Union No. 68 of San Francisco.

Ordered expunged from the record. See page 83.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Edw. Harris of Machinists Union No. 68 of San Francisco.

Whereas, On July 28, 1932, President Hoover ordered the Army out against the worker veterans who were massed in Washington to demand full and immediate payment of the bonus and as a result two veterans, William Hushka of Chicago and Eric Carlson of Oakland, California, were murdered, two children died of the effects of gassing and an intensive terror campaign inaugurated; and

Whereas, Secretary of Labor Doak, former leader of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and notorious "labor" politician, started a man hunt for the militant leaders of the Workers' Ex-servicemen's League, the rank and file organization that called the bonus march; hundreds were arrested and are being held for deportation, many of them members of the American Federation of Labor, others belonging to other labor organizations or unorganized, but all of them united in the common struggle to obtain immediate cash payment of the bonus from a government so lavish in its gifts to the bankers and railroad magnates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-third Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Modesto, California, recognize that the struggle of the veterans for the payment of the bonus is an expression of the same militancy that must be used by all other sections of the working class if they are to retain previously won living standards and gain new victories; that we hereby go on record as favoring the immediate full payment of the bonus by the Federal Government; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the cessation of the wholesale deportation campaign of Messrs. Doak and Hoover; and that we pledge our most vigorous efforts to carry on a campaign in all our affiliated unions against the anti-labor Dies Bill (H. R. 12044), which is designed to make deportations easier than even now and threatens to become the cruelest weapon so far used against the militant working class.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 55**—Presented by Edw. Harris of Machinists Union No. 68, of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the past three years the wages of workers in industry and commerce have been cut directly and indirectly from 20 per cent to 65 per cent; and

Whereas, Many of our labor leaders have directly and indirectly supported the wage cuts that the bosses have put over, fooling the rank and file with the bosses' phrases that by reducing wages more jobs would be made, with consequent reduction of the number of unemployed, with the spread and circulation of more money among the business men, thereby ending the economic crisis; and

Whereas, We find that not only has unemployment increased by millions, but another wage-cutting campaign is at this time sweeping the country, while the so-called share-the-job and stagger system proposals of the Chambers of Commerce and the large corporations will only still further lower the income of the working class of this State; and

Whereas, By recognition of the Soviet Union and the establishment of formal trade relations with that country thousands of workers in the United States and particularly in California would be returned to employment and a living wage scale could be maintained; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-third Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Modesto, California, goes on record for the recognition of the Soviet Union; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor also goes on record for the launching of a militant strike campaign against wage cuts, the stagger system and any or all other attempts to make worse the living conditions of the working class.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 57**—Presented by C. W. Deal of Ferryboatmen's Union of San Francisco.



Whereas, The organized railroad workers, members of the Big Four Railroad Brotherhood, who recently agreed to a temporary wage reduction, are now threatened with another slash in pay; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we denounce the latest attempt on the part of the railroad corporations to reduce the wages of employees as a wholly unjustifiable purpose to pay dividends upon watered stock, not representing physical assets or capital investment, at the sacrifice of a decent standard of living; be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress, in particular, and the public in general, to resist to the utmost this arrogant and potentially demoralizing proposal.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 58**—Presented by A. W. Hoch of Machinists Union No. 311 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Federal troops were used to put down the "Whisky Rebellion" in Pennsylvania in 1794, maintain order in "bleeding" Kansas, 1856-57, break the Pullman strike in Chicago in 1894 and the coal strike in West Virginia in 1921; and

Whereas, Now President Hoover has used the army to drive out of the nation's capitol, hungry and unemployed war veterans who had assembled to peacefully petition for economic relief, men who but a few years ago were prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for their country; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we condemn President Hoover for acting illegally, arbitrarily, inhumanly and in contravention of the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing to the most humble citizen the right of peaceful assembly and petition.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 59**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union No. 689 of Modesto; Otto R. Rehwal, Studio Carpenters Union No. 946.

Whereas, The emergency of war gave us the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, At the present time we are confronted by another emergency, an economic crisis unparalleled in the history of the United States, a crisis due solely and wholly to our inefficiency and incapacity to properly distribute the wealth so bountifully provided by divine providence; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we demand a Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the working days to five in each week and the working hours to six per day.

Referred to Officers Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689 of Modesto.

Whereas, the American dollar is at the present time so inflated that all commodity and other prices are suffering intensely therefrom; and

Whereas, Owing to the inflation of the American dollar it is quite impossible at the present time for foreign nations to trade with the United States in the usual and customary manner; and

Whereas, The circulating medium of the United States is now flowing freely in the various communities of the United States; and

Whereas, Many millions of people entitled to credit are unable to obtain the credit owing to the inflation of the American dollar; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the Congress of the United States immediately to amend the original United States Coinage Act of 1792, lessening the content of the gold dollar, decreasing the weight of the gold dollar in grains, thereby putting into circulation hundreds of millions of dollars of sound money, in order to promote trade and commerce at home and abroad.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m., Wednesday.

### THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 21, 1932—Morning Session

President Hoch called Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read a telegram from the Monterey Chamber of Commerce asking for the 1933 Convention; also one from the Pasadena Central Labor Council asking for the 1933 Convention.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS**

The Committee on Credentials recommended the seating of the following delegates:

**LOS ANGELES—**

Asbestos Workers No. 5:  
W. R. Michener, No. 51.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Automobile Mechanics No. 1305:  
Frank Woodward, No. 325.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Electrical Workers No. 340:  
C. J. Ausmus, No. 57.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS**

Chairman Murphy of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by A. W. Hoch of Machinists Union No. 311 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Scharrenberg moved to amend the last two paragraphs so as to include the San Francisco Bay Bridge and other construction projects that have been approved by the local communities throughout the State.

Moved and seconded the amendment be adopted. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that Proposition No. 6 be adopted as amended. Motion carried.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Delegation of Sailors' Union of the Pacific of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by Carl Fletcher of Painters Union No. 256 of Long Beach.

The committee added a "whereas," as follows:

And Whereas, The importation of foreign produced oil at a very low rate of duty is working a decided hardship on the oil industry of the United States, more particularly to the workers, therefore be it resolved.

Committee recommends adoption as amended.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by delegates of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union No. 45 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and Joseph Blanchard of Carmen's Union No. 518 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Delegate Gillette asked unanimous consent of the Convention to introduce the following resolution:

**Proposition No. 61**—Presented by J. W. Gillette of Musicians Union No. 47, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The motion picture industry is rapidly coming into the control of one group of financiers whose first interests is return on money invested instead of public safety; and

Whereas, This situation seriously threatens the working condition of the moving picture projectionists and renders our task of maintaining proper safeguards for the public more and more difficult at each contract making date; and

Whereas, The I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. M. O. General Office has suggested a means of meeting the situation; and

Whereas, The demand for better projection and screen results compels the use of greater amperage and consequent risk to human life and adds greatly to the demand upon the projectionist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as favoring State legislation requiring that one duly qualified projectionist be required for each projector operated in the projection room. Said projectionist to be on duty at all times during which a film is being projected from the projection of any theatre or other place of amusement or public assemblage.

Delegate Larson objected to the introduction of the resolution, but after an explanation by Delegate Murphy as to why the resolution had not been introduced earlier, Delegate Larson withdrew his objection.

Unanimous consent was obtained and Proposition No. 61 was referred to Legislation Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions then continued to report as follows:

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by J. C. Haley of Marine Engineers Union No. 9 of San Francisco.

Committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the Executive Board.

Recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 26**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose and Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by Delegates Dowell and Donnelly of Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

President Hoch called former President D. P. Haggerty to the platform, who briefly addressed the Convention.

Walter G. Mathewson, State Director of the United States Employment Service, was called upon by President Hoch and gave the delegates an outline of the work of this service, which is a division of the United States Department of Labor. He also explained the provisions incorporated in the Emergency Relief and Construction Act under which contracts are now being awarded in California, and which is designed to bring relief in all sections of California.

Chairman Pitner of the local committee asked delegates to assemble in front of the convention hall to pose for the convention picture.

President Hoch announced that United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson would address the Convention at 2:30 p. m.

Convention adjourned at 10:50 a. m. until 2 p. m.

#### Afternoon Session

President Hoch called Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Cook of the Committee on Legislation made the following report:

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers Union of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by James H. Marshall of Teamsters Union No. 70 of Oakland.

Committee recommended reference to Executive Board.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by Studio Carpenters Local Union No. 946 of Hollywood, California.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by Delegates MacDonald and Coss of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

Committee recommends that this proposition be referred to the Executive Board.

Delegates Coss, Doggett, Brown, and MacDonald spoke against the recommendation of the committee.

Delegates Murphy, Kerchen, Woodward and Ennis spoke in favor of the committee's report.

The previous question was called for.

The question was on the recommendation.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

President Hoch requested Delegates Captain Moreno, J. J. Riley and H. T. Pitner to escort United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Supreme Court Judge Langdon to the platform.

President Hoch introduced Senator Johnson to the Convention and referred to him as "Our Senator."

Senator Johnson acknowledged the introduction and made an interesting and most eloquent fifty-five-minute speech on current economics and political problems.

The president thanked the Senator in behalf of the Convention. He then introduced Justice Langdon of the Supreme Court of California, who acknowledged the introduction by rising and bowing.

### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Hoch announced that nomination of officers was in order, and called Past President Daniel C. Murphy to the chair.

**President**—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists, was nominated for re-election by John S. Horn.

The nomination was seconded by Anthony Brenner of San Francisco.

No further nominations being made, the chair declared same closed.

The following nominations for Vice-Presidents were made:

**First District**—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees, was nominated by E. H. Dowell.

**Second District**—Roy E. Gelston, Long Beach Central Labor Council, was nominated by Delegate Coulter, of Long Beach.

Lew C. G. Blix, Studio Technicians, Hollywood, was nominated by F. B. Williams, Stage Employees of San Francisco.

C. J. Hyans, Los Angeles, Bill Posters, seconded the nomination of L. C. G. Blix.

**Third District**—James Matthams, Santa Barbara Carpenters, was nominated by C. C. Hopkins.

**Fourth District**—William P. Graham, Culinary Workers, Fresno, was nominated by C. E. Dowd, Fresno Labor Council.

Hugo Ernst, San Francisco Labor Council, seconded the nomination of William P. Graham.

**Fifth District**—C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union, was nominated by H. T. Pitner, Modesto Butchers.

A. Costa, San Francisco, Chauffeurs, and Mary Boyd, Los Angeles, Waitresses, seconded the nomination of C. C. Nunnally.

**Sixth District**—Ros. Mannina, San Jose Barbers, was nominated by Bert Ward, San Jose Carpenters.

W. G. Desepte, San Francisco Grocery Clerks, and D. F. Tattenham, San Francisco Barbers, seconded the nomination of Ros. Mannina.

**Seventh District**—George Durand, Oakland Street Carmen, was nominated by L. J. Matthews, Oakland Street Carmen.

**Eighth District**—Elma Smith Belvail, Napa Garment Workers, was nominated by J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Pattern Makers.

**Ninth District**—B. F. Dodge, San Francisco Cooks, was nominated by Hugo Ernst, San Francisco Labor Council.

Charles Child, San Francisco Laundry Workers, was nominated by A. J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers.

James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by E. S. Vandeleur, San Francisco Street Carmen.

Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Motion Picture Projectionists, was nominated by G. W. Gillette, Los Angeles Musicians.

George Kidwell, San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers, seconded the nomination of James E. Hopkins.

**Tenth District**—George W. Stokel, Sacramento Teamsters, was nominated by Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Moving Picture Projectionists.

Delegates Ennis, Rynearson, Rogers, Peterson, Becker, Pitner and McElrath seconded the nomination of George W. Stokel.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—Paul Scharrenberg was nominated by J. E. Cook, Oakland Sheet Metal Workers.

Delegates Ernst and Murphy seconded the nomination of Paul Scharrenberg.

**American Federation of Labor Delegate**—President Hoch was recognized and stated that the Executive Council had tentatively agreed to recommend to the Convention, in order to conserve finances of the Federation, to refrain from electing a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Since that time Secretary Scharrenberg has been invited to deliver a radio address for the Columbia National Broadcasting System. This will enable Secretary Scharrenberg to attend the American Federation of Labor Convention without extra expense to the Federation. President Hoch, therefore, placed in nomination Delegate Scharrenberg as delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Child of Laundry Workers No. 26 of San Francisco, Delegate Hoenig of Postal Clerks No. 64 of Los Angeles, and Delegate Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062 of Santa Barbara.

President Hoch resumed the chair and recognized Delegate Buzzell, who made the following motion:

Moved, That **Proposition No. 6**, which had been approved at the morning session, be re-referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Motion carried.

Delegate Thorpe asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

Delegates Ernst and Hyans objected.

Delegate Thorpe asked unanimous consent to introduce another resolution.

Delegates Larsen and Peterson objected.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

The Committee on Legislation resumed its report:

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by A. R. Gifford of Carpenters Union No. 25 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by Delegates Dowell and Donnelly of Federated Trades of San Diego.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by James Giambruno of Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers Union No. 45, of Livermore.

The committee substituted for six-day week the words "a shorter work week," in next to last line of resolution.

Committee recommends adoption as amended.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by James Giambruno, of Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers Union No. 45, of Livermore.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by J. W. Collins of Bricklayers Union No. 2, of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks Union No. 648, of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 29**—Presented by Anthony Brenner and Hugo Ernst of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers Union No. 128, of Long Beach.

Committee recommends this proposition be referred to Executive Council.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by Eleanor V. Carson of Office Workers Union No. 15251, of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to Executive Council.

Delegate Coss, Los Angeles Typographical Union, spoke against the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Ernst of the committee spoke in defense of the report.

Delegate Rehwald, Los Angeles Studio Carpenters, spoke in favor of the report.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 61**—Presented by J. W. Gillette, Musicians Union No. 47, of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

Your Legislative Committee recommends to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in order to further the interests of Organized Labor of the State, that the legislative office of the California State Federation of Labor be maintained continuously in Sacramento during the sessions of the State Legislature and that all State Councils, Associations and Federations of the State be urged to contribute financially and in other ways, for the continuation and maintenance of said office.

Signed,

J. E. COOK, Chairman;  
G. W. STOKEL,  
M. J. SANDS,  
CARL FLETCHER,  
HUGO ERNST,  
Committee on Legislation.

Recommendation of Committee was adopted.

At 5 o'clock President Hoch declared the Convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

#### FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 22, 1932—Morning Session

President Hoch called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Chairman Roberts of the Committee on Grievances made the following report:

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by J. C. Coulter of Oil Workers' Union No. 128 and others.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by E. E. Mecham, Electrical Workers Union No. 418, Pasadena.

The committee amended the first resolve to read as follows:

Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor here assembled do recommend to the various International Organizations represented that all possible be done to relieve this enormous pressure on the unemployed members, to the extent that they may retain membership at the lowest possible cost to them.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

The report of the committee was adopted.

This concludes the committee's report.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. ROBERTS, Chairman;  
A. R. GIFFORD,  
GEORGE G. KIDWELL,  
EDWARD H. DOWELL,  
WALTER A. WEBER,

Committee on Grievances.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued)

Chairman Murphy of the committee made the following report:

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by Hugh Maguire and C. C. Liles of Stereotypers Union No. 58, of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 48**—Presented by J. L. Kerchen, Teachers Union No. 61 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate White made an amendment as follows:

Add the words, "and other associations of like purposes," to the last line of the resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Edw. Harris, Machinists Union No. 68, of San Francisco.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegates Harris and Ausmus spoke against the committee's report.

Delegates Cameron, Durand, Noriega and Scharrenberg spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Rehwald called for the previous question.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 55**—Presented by Edw. Harris, Machinists Union No. 68, of San Francisco.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Harris spoke against the committee's report.

Delegates Gifford, Murphy, Ausmus and Durand of the committee spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 57**—Presented by C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 58**—Presented by A. W. Hoch, Machinists Union No. 311, of Los Angeles.

The committee changed the first line in the second whereas, to read:

"Whereas, Now the army has been used to drive out of the nation's."

The second line was amended to read: "Labor, that we condemn those responsible for acting illegally, arbitrarily, inhumanly."

The committee recommends adoption as amended.

Delegates MacDonald, Muri, Ausmus, O'Connell, White, Dowell, Vandeleur, spoke against the recommendation of the committee.

Delegates Cameron, McLean, Lampton, Ryan, Kearns, Doggett, Quinn and Murphy of the committee spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

Report of the committee was adopted as amended by a standing vote—137 for to 43 against.

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by Delegates of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Scharrenberg spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Flynn asked to be recorded as voting "no."

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 6**—Which was re-referred to the committee, was amended by adding the words "San Francisco Bay Bridge," after the last word in the last line of the first "Therefore."

Committee recommends adoption as amended.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union of Modesto, and Otto R. Rehwald, Studio Carpenters Union No. 946.

Committee recommends the resolution be referred to the Executive Board.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman;

GEORGE DURAND,

FRANK JOHNSTON,

ROBERT L. ENNIS,

C. W. DEAL,

Committee on Resolutions.

Moved and seconded the report of the committee be adopted as a whole. Motion carried.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Anne Peterson of the committee made the following report:

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by Delegates of Bakers' Local Unions Nos. 37 and 31, of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 2**—Presented by Delegates of Bakery and Confectionery Workers Unions Nos. 37 and 31, of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by Delegates of Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Delegation of Laundry Drivers Union No. 256 of San Francisco, and Laundry Workers Local No. 25 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Modesto.

Committee recommends this resolution be referred to Executive Council.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 32**—Presented by P. J. Conkling of Sign Painters Union No. 831 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to Executive Council.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by Delegates Coss and MacDonald of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

The last resolve of the resolution was withdrawn by its sponsors.

An amendment was offered by Delegate Gorman that adds to the third line in the first resolve, after the word such, the words "non-union Shopping News."

Report of the committee was adopted as amended.

**Proposition No. 50**—Presented by C. J. Hyans of Bill Posters' Union No. 32 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Rehwald spoke against the report.

Delegate Ernst spoke in favor of the report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee submitted the following revised "We Don't Patronize" list:

#### Corrected "We Don't Patronize" List

**Wearing Apparel:** Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros., of San Francisco.

**Food:** All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company.

**Drinks:** Hollywood Dry, Inc., bottlers of Hollywood Ginger Ale, Hollywood Pomo, Hollywood Dry Orange and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, Hollywood.

**Newspapers and Periodicals:** Riverside Evening Press, The Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Evening Telegram, Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company and Acme Color Print Company.

**Hotels, Resorts, Etc.:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Yosemite Park and Curry Company, operating concessions in Yosemite National Park.

Moved and seconded the corrected "We Don't Patronize" list be adopted.

Delegate Doggett, Printing Pressmen of San Francisco, protested placing the Acme Colortype Printing Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and offered an amendment to remove the Acme Colortype Company from the list.

Debate was interrupted at 12 o'clock by President Hoch, announcing that the Convention would stand adjourned until 2 o'clock, at which time debate could be resumed.

#### Afternoon Session

President Hoch called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Debate was resumed on the "We Don't Patronize" list and the Acme Colortype Company amendment.

Delegates Doggett and Maguire spoke in favor of the amendment.



Delegates Matthams, Coss, MacDonald, Murray and Ernst spoke against the amendment.

Delegate Weber interjected the announcement that Yosemite Park and Curry Company were unfair to the Musicians.

Delegate James E. Hopkins moved that that part of the report having to do with the Acme Colortype Company be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Meneley spoke against the motion to refer.

Delegates Buzzell, Stokel and Waxler spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Blix believed the question was a jurisdictional one and should be settled by the respective international unions.

The previous question was called for.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council carried.

Report of the committee was adopted as amended.

This completes the report of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE PETERSON, Chairman;  
JAMES McKNIGHT,  
C. E. DOWD,  
GUS BECKER,  
WILLIAM J. CONBOY,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Delegate Becker made the announcement that the National Biscuit Company in the San Francisco Bay district is now fair.

At this point Delegate Mae Stoneman came upon the platform, and on behalf of the local Entertainment Committee, presented to the Assistant Secretary a leather brief case.

The Assistant Secretary thanked Sister Stoneman and the local committee for their kindness.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, President Hoch declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term:

**President**—A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

#### Vice-Presidents

**First District**—E. F. Nelson, Stage Employees No. 122, San Diego.

**Second District**—Lew C. G. Blix, Studio Technicians No. 37, Hollywood; Ray E. Gelston, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

**Third District**—James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

**Fourth District**—W. P. Graham, Culinary Workers No. 62, Fresno.

**Fifth District**—C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto.

**Sixth District**—Ros. Mannina, Barbers Union No. 252, San Jose.

**Seventh District**—George Durand, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland.

**Eighth District**—Elma Smith Belvail, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa.

**Ninth District**—Charles S. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26; James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162; B. F. Dodge, Cooks No. 44, of San Francisco.

**Tenth District**—George W. Stokel, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150, Sacramento.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

**A. F. of L. Delegate**—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Lampton read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports submits the following:

**President's Report**—A careful study of your President's report indicates thought, foresight and a deep understanding of the general conditions confronting the California Labor movement today. It indicates stronger than ever the necessity for unanimity and the carrying on of the good work heretofore thought completed if we are to maintain conditions which we thought were permanently established.

In compliance with instructions received at the Santa Barbara Convention, your President and Executive Officers have, on many occasions, fought uphill battles, with certain degrees of success. If success could be measured by personal effort no sign of failure would have entered this report.

**Unemployment Relief**—Your President properly points out the fact that the Governor of the State of California did not pay heed to your request that a special session of the Legislature be called to provide unemployment relief. Every possible pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor—labor calling on its friends in both houses and your President rightfully mentions able support given him by Senators Fellom and Rochester and Assemblyman Fred Houser and others.

Little good resulted from this agitation. A few work camps were established and a few hungry citizens were sent to work for their bed and board only. It is hard to believe that a condition of this kind exists, particularly in view of the fact that prisoners from our State penitentiaries were employed in preference to citizens on certain highway construction and received not only their board and bed, but 30 cents per day. This certainly is not complimentary to our Governor.

In this connection we submit the following resolutions:

**Proposition No. 8**—Presented by Delegates of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Your President, as in his previous terms, again points out the necessity of proper treatment, the coöperation needed on the unemployment question and has recommended that a definite plan of relief be immediately set in motion and every possible pressure brought to bear upon public officials to employ on public works the largest number of people. We concur in this program and at this time submit the following resolution, which has to do with the possible curtailment of citizen labor on highway construction:

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by James Matthams of Carpenters Union No. 1062 of Santa Barbara.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegates Murphy, Shea, Rehwald, Sherman and White spoke against the committee's report.

Delegates Scharrenberg, Tattenham, Ennis and Matthams spoke in favor of adoption.

Delegate Dowell offered an amendment to strike out of the Resolve all the words following the words "of our State," and adding thereto the words "a minimum wage of \$4 per day on any State highway work."

Delegate Marshall objected to \$4 as being below the prevailing wage for such work, and suggested \$5 instead.

Delegate Dowell accepted the change.

Delegate Murphy again spoke against the report, and also did Delegates White and Rehwald.

The previous question was called for, and on motion was lost.

Delegates Cameron, Buzzell and Matthams spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegates Buchanan, Rehwald and Kearns spoke against the amendment.

Delegate Cameron called for the previous question, and on motion it carried.

The amendment was adopted.

**Proposition No. 51**, as amended, reads as follows:

Whereas, The policy of the present State Government is to pay convicts for work performed in State Highway construction while unemployed workers who have managed to remain outside of the penitentiaries are required to work for food and shelter in so-called labor camps; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Annual Convention assembled that we demand for the law-abiding unemployed, within the confines of our State, a minimum wage of \$5 per day on any State Highway work.

A standing vote was taken on Proposition No. 51 as amended and it carried 104 in favor, 8 against.

Delegate Rehwald requested that he be recorded as voting "No."

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Hardwood Floor Workers Union No. 2094 of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Doggett asked whether this proposition would effect measure No. 4 on the November ballot. The answer was "No."

**Defense of Prevailing Wage Law**—Our President calls attention to decision upholding the public works, wage rate, and alien employment acts. Much valuable information was furnished the defense attorneys retained by this Federation by Secretary Scharrenberg and without doubt the cost of this defense was more than justified. The Executive Officers were called upon to defend the prevailing wage law in various cities, and your President calls attention that Organized Labor must be ever alert to hold the position it has been so long in obtaining.

**Unemployment Insurance**—The President deals at considerable length with the question of unemployment insurance. This subject was born two years ago at the Long Beach Convention. As a result of agitation started in this State, the American Federation of Labor has advance plans on this important question. We concur in this action.

**Propositions Nos. 21 and 39** pertain to this subject.

After considering these two resolutions on this subject we call attention to the fact that No. 39 originated with the Socialist Party, who did not consult with Labor and now at this late date would have us indorse its program without even being heard.

Your committee is of the opinion that when attempting to secure new laws, rules or regulations, that progress would be considerably hampered by too many whereas, restrictions, specific orders, etc., and therefore recommend that instead of concurring in these two resolutions that they be filed, but in doing so the State Federation of Labor reaffirm is former favorable action regarding Unemployment Insurance.

Delegates Harris and White spoke against the recommendation.

Delegate Scharrenberg spoke in favor of the report.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m. until 9:30 a. m. Friday.

### FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

#### Friday, September 23, 1932—Morning Session

President Hoch called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams from the Pasadena Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, City Manager, Secretary Knights of Pythias, Maryland Hotel, J. W. Charleville, Elks Lodge, Butchers' Union, Roofers' Union and Hotel Green, all inviting the convention to Pasadena in 1933.

From the Monterey Building Trades Council inviting the convention to Monterey in 1933.

From Modesto Knights of Columbus congratulating the convention.

From Building Laborers' Union of Santa Barbara, assuring Federation of its approval of any unemployment legislation proposed by the Federation.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS—(Continued)

**Education**—Your President, Secretary and the Executive Officers have favorably carried out the instructions of the last convention regarding the campaign of educational purposes. All having spoken before many groups on labor views and remedies that are so essential to the welfare of our Nation. They have freely used the radio and the labor press and in order that their message would reach all classes, much space was obtained in the daily press. They stubbornly opposed all who advocated wage reductions, tearing down conditions, and attempts to reduce our standard of living.

**Five-Day Week and Six-Hour Day**—Several resolutions dealing with the five-day week, staggering employment and the six-hour day should be dealt with at this time.

**Proposition No. 59**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689; and Otto R. Rehwal, Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946.

The committee recommends adoption.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 16**—Presented by James Shea of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 432, of Oakland.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Noriega offered an amendment — "That the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention present a similar resolution."

The amendment was adopted.

Report of committee was adopted as amended.

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by C. R. Switzer of Typographical Union No. 46 of Sacramento.

In view of the fact that the convention is previously on record favoring a five-day week for everybody, this proposition favors only state employees. Your committee recommends adoption after amending resolution to cover all classes of workers. Carried. Your President has again called attention that the greatest vigilance and caution must be exercised in order that no further ground be lost during the remaining period of 1932. He ably points out that in order to advance, all must pull together, not seesawing like a balky team. Several propositions have been considered by your committee which, while of assistance to some crafts, might tend to disrupt conditions elsewhere. One of these with merit is Resolution No. 14.

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by B. A. Brundage of Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

Your committee is of the opinion that it would be to the best interest of the Federation to add a word or two which would give our legislative agent a little leeway and

would, therefore, recommend concurrence if the last line was changed to read "elimination of unobjectionable and unsuitably located" outdoor advertising. We therefore move as an amendment that these words be added.

The amendment offered by the committee was rejected.

Resolution No. 14 was adopted.

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by Hugh Maguire and C. C. Liles of Stereotypers' Union No. 58 of Los Angeles, California.

The resolve in itself refers this to the Executive Council for careful study, so your committee recommends concurrence.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by Delegates Coss and McDonald of Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

Inasmuch as this subject has been dealt with in Proposition No. 43, in which the Executive Council has just been instructed to make a careful study, your committee recommends that this proposition also be referred to them.

Report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by Delegates Coss and McDonald of Typographical Union 174 of Los Angeles.

This resolution seems to be more or less of a local nature and one that should be taken up through the local council in that district. Your committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence. Delegate Scharrenberg made a motion that all of the resolution be stricken out except the last resolve. Motion carried.

Report of committee was adopted as amended.

**Conclusion of President's Report**—This convention and the California Labor Movement are deeply indebted to President Hoch for the sacrifices he has made in his effort to advance labor's interest. He has given generously of his time, education and experience in an honest effort to cure labor's ills. We feel grateful for his many messages he has so masterfully given us. The committee recommends approval of the President's report as a whole.

Report of the committee was adopted.

#### Reports of Vice-Presidents

**District No. 1**—The report of Vice-President E. F. Nelson of District No. 1 indicates that a few of the organizations in San Diego have suffered loss in membership, wage or conditions. The highlight of the year's activities of our southern city was a signed agreement with the canning company as to the price of tuna, and that most fishing boats are carrying union crews. "The San Diego Labor Leader" gave valuable assistance to the local movement time after time, though it was unsuccessful in combating the wage cut of city employees. We note the formation of a new local union, The Radio Technician, and wish them success.

Adopted.

**District No. 2**—The report of Vice-President Ray E. Gelston indicates the intense fight made in the Long Beach and vicinity Labor Movement against the general adverse conditions. The sentence that states, "the wage scale established during the previous years have been held intact," more than offsets his references to setbacks and reflects credit upon the activities of the various affiliated unions. Long Beach has the fighting spirit so necessary to successful labor advancements.

Adopted.

**District No. 2**—The report covering Los Angeles and surrounding towns, submitted by Vice-President Isgrig, indicates that labor has been confronted by increasing unemployment, wage reductions and attempts to tear down conditions. Some relief, however, was brought about by the expulsion, or the return of Mexican families to their native country. Results along these lines, however, were curtailed somewhat because of the increase in the Filipino population, who are causing the Culinary Workers considerable trouble. This peon and Filipino subject has received much attention by your Executive Council during the past several years. The report indicates progress in the Motion Picture Industry, as well as an increase in the number that will be employed during the remaining period of the year. He concludes his report with the notation that those in the labor movement in his district are alive, more loyal than ever, and willing to carry on.

Adopted.

**District No 3**—The report of Vice-President Mathams covering conditions in his district indicates that the unemployment situation has given them concern. In spite of this Santa Barbara has been able to hold its excellent conditions. Credit for this is mainly due to the loyalty shown by the Unions which had the foresight when times were better to conserve their treasuries. We strongly recommend that at the earliest possible date the Labor Unions of California build up their treasuries that they might be less affected by a loss of membership. The Santa Barbara district has worked out an unemployment program of its own which mostly consists of road work, at a pay of \$3

per day. The report indicates that the pay would have been much higher had more funds been available, but this \$3 per day is considerable improvement over various work camps established by our state government where only board and bed was paid.

Adopted.

**District No. 4**—While the report of Vice-President Snow of District No. 4 indicates unemployment, it shows the fortitude the members have displayed in combating the same general conditions that seem to exist elsewhere. In their effort to relieve their situation some crafts have put into effect a four as well as a five day week. He states that during the past year they have been free from strikes and lockouts.

Adopted.

**District No. 5**—C. C. Nunnally's report shows that a continued and intensive effort was made, not merely to hold existing conditions, but to raise them to a pinnacle never heretofore obtained in many years in the Modesto District. All crafts have fought wage reductions with results that should interest the trade union movement all over the state. The high-light in his report was the settlement of the long controversy between Teamsters' Local No. 386 and the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, as well as their fight with the Challenge Cream and Butter Association. While they did not obtain every result sought, they at least settled their troubles temporarily. Vice-President Nunnally thanks many prominent men in the California Labor Movement for assistance given this district at various times during the year. Your committee foresees much advancement for this district, because of the sincere effort and willingness the entire membership have shown.

Adopted.

**District No. 6**—Vice-President Mannina shows the five-day week has been put in force generally in District No. 6. The long standing fight against the laundry syndicate and the Unions involved still remains an issue. He calls attention to valuable assistance given his district by the executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor and various International representatives. His report indicates that conditions in and around Monterey are improving and he personally has given much of his time to that community.

Adopted.

**District No. 7**—The report of Vice-President Durand shows that the loyal members in the Oakland district are fighting every inch of their way and have stood the supreme test of labor's fidelity, that of assessing themselves to help the unfortunate workers who were in need. They have been confronted with unemployment, wage reductions and part time work. In spite of this attack, the spirit of Organized Labor has not been broken, and numerical strength has been maintained at par.

Adopted.

**District No. 8**—Vice-President Belvail's report indicates not only another year of her activity but shows certain increase in membership, particularly in the Vallejo district, with only minimum loss in surrounding communities. Cities in this district are co-operating to the extent that bonds have been sold at slight loss in order that school and public buildings might be completed at the earliest possible date. The Garment Workers of Napa as usual report almost full time employment. This is indeed encouraging. Her report as usual, is optimistic and is reflected by the loyalty of the Unionists in her district.

Adopted.

**District No. 9**—The report of Vice-Presidents Child, Hopkins, Noriega and Dodge, which was jointly submitted, indicates clearly the loyalty of the membership in the important San Francisco Labor District. It is pleasing to note that efforts to reduce wages have at least ceased for a time. This, no doubt, is directly traceable to the solid front shown against their enemy. Your committee is familiar with the continued fight against adverse conditions in this district, and at this time desire to stress the fact that their report is free from pessimism. They mention opening wedges, and success in many instances, in advancement, and a signed agreement with two of the largest Cracker Bakers in the United States. They call attention that many unions have more than held their own, and are showing advancement financially as well as in numbers. They also have maintained their fairly good condition in the printing industry. The Alaska Fishermen have had a good season and the Barber's Union reports progress. San Francisco voted six and one-half million of dollars for unemployment relief, and this should give much encouragement.

Adopted.

**District No. 10**—Vice-President Stokel's report indicates that a militant effort has been displayed and that the unions in his district have succeeded exceptionally well in holding their membership and have renewed certain working agreements. The Sacramento movement has conducted a campaign of education, organized a Union Card and Labor League, beside finding time to take care of regular Union business. The confidence displayed in them by their public officials should encourage, and give them new interest in the battle which must be forever continued.

Adopted.

### **Report of Delegate to the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor**

On the report of Delegate Edward McLaughlin who attended the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which he submitted at length, commented upon the many high-lights of labor's parent body. As per instructions by the Santa Barbara Convention he introduced the required resolutions, and appeared before the several committees to which they were referred. The American Federation of Labor concurred in the resolution, regarding the five-day week, the six-hour day, and the maintenance of existing rate of pay. If his trip to Vancouver had resulted only in the success of this effort fostered by the California Labor Movement, the trip was indeed worth while. He reports the adoption of the resolutions protesting the employment of Filipino labor in place of American seamen. The Mexican immigration resolution was also concurred in. His report of the Vancouver convention is very instructive.

Adopted.

The committee recommends that this report be approved.

### **Report of the Director of Workers' Education**

The report submitted by J. L. Kerchen needs no comment. Progress beyond expectation has been achieved. The attendance at classes is increasing. This is another worthy cause fostered by our California Labor Movement that promises much in the future. Your committee recommends approval in the report.

Adopted.

### **Report of Secretary-Treasurer**

In accordance with our laws the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains matters referred to the Executive Council which have been considered since your last convention. His report is complete in every detail and shows an ever untiring effort on his part which we have learned to expect. His explanation of the Executive Council's action on the resolutions dealing with radio broadcasting, and the five-day week are clearly set forth.

The resolution requesting investigation of "the California Taxpayers' Association," was made in a very thorough manner, and divulged the amazing fact that this Association has an annual expenditure in excess of \$135,000. This fund is subscribed almost exclusively by our heaviest taxpayers. Your committee, therefore, agrees with the conclusion of the Executive Council that we cannot expect any favorable labor action from this tax association.

The committee recommends approval.

Adopted.

Regarding the resolution on "Sanitation and the Food Industry," after serious thought the Executive Council agreed with its ideals. They, however, hesitate to force medical inspection on all employees used in public eating and drinking places. When a majority of the crafts involved are of one opinion, this matter can be handled by local ordinances, such as are enforced in Pasadena.

Committee recommends approval.

Adopted.

"The Woman's Eight Hour Law In Motion Pictures" was considered and we approve the Executive Council's recommendation thereon.

Adopted.

**Filipino Exclusion**—Your Secretary condemns in no uncertain terms the pigeonholing of a Filipino Exclusion Bill which had passed the House of Representatives and on which considerable work was done. The statistics quoted in his report are indeed alarming. Imagine a nation that has excluded the Chinese back as far as 1882, and the Japanese in 1907 refusing protection against Filipinos. The Chinese at the present time have approximately 75,000 in the United States. The Japanese are estimated to number 139,000. The Filipinos, who at the present are not excluded, appear to number approximately 55,000. In view of these facts we recommend reiteration of our previous demand for Filipino Exclusion.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Filipinos on Army Transports**—Your committee regrets that the protest of this Federation have not changed the opinion of Secretary of War Hurley, who insists upon giving preference to Filipinos in manning U. S. Army Transports. We recommend a continuance of vigorous objection and protest against such policy.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee was adopted.

**Confirmation of Judge Kenneth Mackintosh**—We approve the position taken by our Executive Council in supporting the Washington State Federation of Labor in their fight against the confirmation of Judge Kenneth Mackintosh.

Recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Wage Reductions of State Employees**—Your Executive Council deals with the question of wage reductions of the employees of the State of California at considerable length.

This portion of their report should be read with care and at this time we submit Resolution No. 4, which deals with this subject.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by C. R. Switzer of Typographical Union No. 46 of Sacramento.

Whereas, The majority of the employees of the State of California have been and are now required to refund to the State General Fund a percentage of wages earned, and

Whereas, such a practice tends toward a breakdown of standards of living for said employees, and by example tends toward a breakdown of standards of living in civil life, and

Whereas, it is our opinion that the so-called "necessity" for such contributions from wages fairly earned cannot be due to less than unwise administration of state funds by officials in office; that finance shortages could be averted by wiser administration of such funds, therefore be it

Resolved, that the State Federation of Labor in session assembled, go on record as favoring immediate cessation of returns to the General Fund of any portion of state employees' wages.

Your committee has carefully analyzed this proposition. Investigation shows that no one is required to refund a percentage of his wages. True, many are doing so, but investigation shows that most of the employees of this latter class are members of a so-called "Company Union" or "Association" who are trying to strengthen the security of their own positions by encouraging the refund of a portion of state employees' wages. The organization of this Association was without doubt fostered by friends of state officials desiring to assist incumbents. Your committee recommends concurrence with the understanding that the words "Now Required" be stricken from the first paragraph.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke at length on Resolution No. 4 and explained how the refunding machinery worked as applied to a great number of state employees.

Recommendation of the committee was adopted.

#### Measures on November Ballot

In order that the various questions may be properly brought before this convention your committee recommends concurrence in the following recommendations of the Executive Council on measures that will appear on the November ballot.

On Ballot:

1. Wright Act Repeal (Initiative measure)—Vote Yes.  
Report of committee adopted.
2. State Liquor Regulation (Initiative Constitutional Amendment)—Vote Yes.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Delegate Derry spoke against adoption.  
Delegate Ernst moved that no action be taken on No. 2. Seconded.  
Delegates Muse and Roberts spoke against amendment.  
Delegate Scharrenberg explained fully the purposes of this measure.  
Delegates Ernst and Dodge spoke in favor of the amendment.  
Vote was had and the amendment was lost.  
Report of the committee was adopted.
4. Removing Restriction upon use of State's Half of Highway Transportation Taxes (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 22)—Vote No.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Delegates Doggett and Ennis spoke against adoption.  
Delegates James Hopkins and Gifford spoke in favor of report.  
Report of the committee was adopted.
7. Legislative Expenses (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17)—Vote Yes.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.
8. Initiative and Referendum (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3)—Vote No.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.
9. School Funds, Income, Sales Tax (Initiative Constitutional Amendment)—Vote No.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.
16. Tax Liens (Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2)—Vote Yes.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.
19. City Charter Provision for Nomination and Election of Officers (Proportional Representation) (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 9)—Vote Yes.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.
20. County Charter Provisions for Nomination and Election of Officers (Proportional Representation) (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8)—Vote yes.  
Committee recommends adoption.  
Report of committee was adopted.

**Mooney-Billings Case**

In behalf of the Executive Council Secretary Scharrenberg reports on the successive steps taken by the Council with respect to Mooney and Billings as follows:

**"Developments in re Mooney and Billings"**—Immediately after adjournment of the Santa Barbara Convention, copies of Resolution No. 8, outlining the policy of the California State Federation of Labor in re Mooney-Billings, were mailed to both men. Mooney ignored the resolution, but Billings, in a letter dated October 26, 1931, declared himself in accord with the intent and purpose of the resolution. Thereafter Secretary Scharrenberg, together with Vice-President Stokel, made several visits to Billings at Folsom prison and at length discussed plans for the enactment of such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this State as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

"The Executive Council, at the meeting held on January 17, approved the formation of a Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms consisting of representative trade-unionists and other public-spirited citizens, such committee to educate the public and, in particular, the members of the California Legislature, for the urgent need of changes in the criminal law and procedure.

"The Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms, as subsequently organized, has the following membership: Fremont Older, President; Edwin Burdette Backus, John D. Barry, Major C. Morton Booth, Chas. H. Brennan, Ray C. Bucklin, W. N. Burkhardt, J. W. Buzzell, Miriam Allen DeFord, Hugo Ernst, Sara Bard Field, Daniel P. Haggerty, A. W. Hoch, George F. Irvine, Saul S. Klein, George G. Kidwell, Father Robert Emmett Lucey, Edwin V. McKenzie, Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, Cora Older, Dave H. Ryan, Harry Sherman, Lillian Symes, Bert P. Ward, Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, Colonel C. E. S. Wood; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary; Madeline Wieland, Assistant Secretary.

"The Committee has circularized the unions of California and submitted a tentative draft of the proposed amendments to the codes of California, all aimed to correct the defects in California legal procedure complained of by the Wickersham Commission. It is the intention of the Committee to correspond, before the November election, with all candidates for the forthcoming Legislature to enlist their cooperation and support.

"Although the delegates to this convention are fully informed of the fact that during the year the fourth successive Governor of California refused to pardon Mooney, it should be stated for the record, that Governor Rolph, on April 21, issued a formal statement denying the pardon application of Thomas J. Mooney. The Governor's statement and the accompanying report on the case prepared by former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Matt I. Sullivan, are published in a pamphlet of ninety-three pages, printed in the State Printing Office. The pamphlet is obtainable only through the Governor's office."

Your committee recommends: (1) Concurrence in the action of the Executive Council. Adopted.

(2) Approval of the formation and work of the Citizens' Committee on Legal Reforms. Adopted.

(3) Commendation of the Executive Council for obtaining the consent of such distinguished citizens to serve on said committee. Adopted.

(4) An expression of appreciation by this convention to the public spirited men and women who have agreed to cooperate in this important work. Adopted.

At this point President Hoch recognized Delegate C. J. Ausmus, Electrical Workers' No. 340, Sacramento, who read a telegram which requested a Mooney Molder Defense Committee representative be given the floor.

Delegate Ausmus moved that the Mooney representative be given the floor. Motion seconded by Delegate Harris.

Delegates Scharrenberg, Stoneman, Gifford, Noriega, Brenner, Hoenig and Deal, spoke against the motion. Motion was lost.

During the discussion the point was stressed that the Mooney representative had admitted he was not a member of any union.

At this point the Mooney representative attempted to create a disturbance in the hall by shouting and screaming at the top of his voice. He was promptly evicted from the hall by a number of delegates.

The committee continued to report on the Mooney-Billings case as follows:

**Propositions Nos. 52, 53 and 56**, all by the same author, refer to the Mooney case, to the release of all political prisoners, to the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law of California, and other subjects.

The language of the three resolutions is intemperate and reflects upon the honesty and integrity of various unnamed delegates to previous conventions of the California State Federation of Labor.

One paragraph asserts that a proposition pertaining to the Mooney-Billings case was "railroaded" through the Santa Barbara Convention. It is evident that the delegate



who makes this contemptible assertion does not believe in majority rule. The Mooney-Billings resolution approved by the Santa Barbara Convention was carried, after a free and fair discussion, with only three dissenting votes. Substantially, the same resolution was subsequently adopted by unanimous vote at the American Federation of Labor Convention.

In order to clarify the situation, your committee recommends:

1. That we condemn the cowardly attacks by Delegate Harris upon unnamed delegates and repudiate his advocacy of minority rule.
2. That we reaffirm our belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and reiterate with emphasis the attitude of the California Labor Movement upon this subject as expressed by Resolution No. 8, adopted at the Santa Barbara Convention.
3. That we reiterate our demand for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.
4. That Propositions Nos. 52, 53 and 56 be filed.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Ausmus asked to be recorded as disapproving the action of the Mooney representative, and as voting for the recommendation of the committee.

**Conclusion of Secretary-Treasurer's Report**—Our Secretary concludes his report in a masterly fashion. In the opinion of your committee his knowledge on general labor subjects is as broad, if not exceeding any other person in the United States. His knowledge on Oriental Exclusion, his views on the right of citizens of this nation, as well as other nations, is frequently sought by many of our foremost statesmen and educators. His mind is sound and clear and is a regular history of the success of the Organized Labor Movement, not only of California, but of the entire world. He tells you that you yourself must assume leadership in your community, that you must intensify your efforts to organize the unorganized and that as you better your own individual conditions in just the same proportion you assist in bettering humanity. Your committee recommends concurrence in this report.

Report of committee was adopted unanimously.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. LAMPTON, Chairman,  
ANTHONY BRENNER,  
T. F. MURPHY,  
AL. C. BECK,  
DANIEL F. TATTENHAM,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Derry moved that **Propositions Nos. 52, 53 and 56** be stricken from the records.

Motion carried.

Delegate Smith-Belvail read a resolution and asked consent to introduce it, but objection was made.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved to approve the daily proceedings as printed with the exception of the "We Don't Patronize" list, as published in proceedings of Thursday, which was partially incorrect. Motion carried.

**Note**—The "We Don't Patronize" list as published in these proceedings on Page 74 is the corrected list.

#### COMMITTEE ON LABEL INVESTIGATION

Delegate Sherman of the committee made the following report:

We, your Label Investigating Committee, report as having investigated credentials submitted to us as follows:

The total number of credentials investigated were 234, of this number 192 had the requisite number of labels, and 41 had less than the required number. Of this latter number 11 were women and 30 were men.

While the number of credentials coming into the hands of the committee were slightly less than last year, the ratio of labels per delegate was somewhat increased.

The committee desires to congratulate the convention on its splendid showing and thank the delegates for their coöperation with the success of this committee.

(Signed):

JOHN C. DALY, Chairman.  
HARRY SHERMAN,  
W. G. DESEPTE,  
ROBT. F. MILLER,  
O. L. HOLLIS,

Committee on Label Investigation.

Report of committee was adopted.

Delegate Desepte of the committee stated he was not wholly in accord with the report.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

To the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings:

We, your committee on thanks, desire on behalf of the delegates of the convention, to express our deepest appreciation to the local arrangements' committee for the entertainment and many courtesies which have been extended to the delegates and guests of this convention during their stay in this city of Modesto.

In particular, we wish to thank the following: The Honorable Mayor of the city of Modesto, who welcomed the delegates; Chief of Police Lee Smith, who presented the keys of the city of Modesto, and assured the delegates that everything would be done to make the visitors feel that they really had the key to the city.

Supervisor E. K. Finney, an honorary member of the Labor Council, for his wonderful remarks in welcoming the delegates and visitors to Modesto.

Rev. W. F. Kirkpatrick who delivered the invocation.

Miss Zola Holtz and Miss Grace Cox for their wonderful musical renditions.

Modesto News-Herald for their full and impartial report of the proceedings of this convention.

Miss Virginia Steele, correspondent, Modesto News-Herald for the able manner in which she reported the proceedings of the convention.

The many friends and merchants of Modesto who have demonstrated their friendliness towards Organized Labor.

Management of the Hotels Hughson and Covell for the many courtesies extended to our delegates.

Many friends and members of Organized Labor who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends and guests.

To our retiring Vice-Presidents, Clyde H. Isgrig, and H. R. Snow, for their untiring service rendered to the California State Federation of Labor.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the delegates to the active local committee by presenting them a suitable token of esteem and respectively asked delegates H. T. Pitner, C. L. Elliott, J. M. Keyes, T. J. Roberts, Frank Blye, O. L. Hollis, Mae Baughns, Rae Bowman, Ted Seversen, N. M. Nelson and C. C. Nunnally to come forward for presentation. Your committee respectfully requests Delegate J. W. Buzzell to present the tokens of esteem to the members of the local committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOENIG, Chairman.  
NELLIE CASEY,  
F. E. WAXLER,  
MAE STONEMAN,  
GEORGE DALTON,

Committee on Thanks.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Hoenig of the committee called upon Delegate Buzzell to present to members of the local committee tokens of appreciation and esteem. Delegate Buzzell thanked the committee for their work in helping make the convention a success.

### Nomination and Election of Convention City

Delegate Mannina placed Monterey in nomination.

Delegates James Hopkins, Ennis, Hoenig, Stoneman, Buzzell, Waxler and Miller, seconded the nomination.

Delegate Miller of Pasadena, said Pasadena was withdrawing in favor of Monterey, and that Pasadena would ask for the 1934 convention.

Delegate Fletcher, Long Beach, made a motion that the selection of Monterey be made unanimous. Motion carried.

Former Vice-President J. C. Coulter of Long Beach was called upon by President Hoch to install the newly elected officers of the Federation. Delegate Coulter then installed the officers.

President Hoch made a few impressive closing remarks, and at 12:30 o'clock declared the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.  
C. C. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.

# **JOINT-LABOR LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS**

**Ochsner Building**

**719½ K Street, Sacramento, California**

Following is a list of the organizations which maintained the Joint-Labor Legislative Headquarters throughout the Forty-ninth session of the California Legislature, together with names and addresses of their respective accredited representatives:

## **CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,**

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer,  
525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN,**

George F. Irvine, Chairman, California State Legislative Board,  
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,**

Harry See, State Representative California Legislative Board,  
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

## **ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,**

Ray C. Bucklin, Vice-Chairman and Legislative Representative,  
California Legislative Board,  
486 Turney, Sausalito.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,**

Fred E. Reynolds, Local Chairman and Legislative Representative,  
603 Morse Street, San Jose, Calif.

## **SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,**

John A. O'Connell, Secretary,  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

## **LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,**

J. W. Buzzell, Secretary,  
Labor Temple, 538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

