

**OFFICERS' REPORTS**  
*and*  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
*of the*  
**THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL  
CONVENTION**

*California State  
Federation  
of Labor*



Held at  
**SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**  
**September 14 to 18, 1936**



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

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Printed on Union Watermarked Paper

# 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, 562 11th Street, Oakland.

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.

Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.

The Harbor Worker, 228 West 7th Street, San Pedro.

Sonoma County Labor Journal, Santa Rosa.

Stockton Labor Journal, 632 E. Main Street, Stockton.

Labor Journal, 316 Virginia Street, Vallejo.



# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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C. J. HAGGERTY.....2416 McCready Street, Los Angeles

### District No. 4—(San Pedro)

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HARRY BRIDGES.....27 Clay Street, San Francisco

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### District No. 12—(Contra Costa County)

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### District No. 13—(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

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### District No. 14—(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

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

### District No. 15—(Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, Trinity, Tehama and Mendocino Counties)

F. T. SHIPMAN.....2706 "B" Street, Eureka

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

# 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.
1930-1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935-1936	Edward Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco.
1936	James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

## MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

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

## DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

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.—Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
1931	Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1933	Washington, D. C.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1934	San Francisco—A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935	Atlantic City, N. J.—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1936	Tampa, Florida—George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

# What the California State Federation of Labor Seeks to Do

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

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

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

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

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

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

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.
2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.
3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.
4. That general organizations of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.
5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.
6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

# **ACHIEVEMENTS**

**of the**

## **CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**

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### **POSITIVE RESULTS**

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

Unemployment Insurance. A State law to function under the terms of the Federal Social Security 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.

Establishment of Free Public Employment Agencies and Effective Regulation of Private Employment Agencies; also prohibiting the collection of fees for procuring employment for persons on any public work.

Outlawing the "Yellow-Dog" Contract by defining the public policy of the State in relation to agreements between employers and employees and declaring provisions in contracts of employment whereby either party undertakes not to join, become or remain a member of a labor union or of any organization of employers or undertakes in such event to withdraw from the contract of employment, to be against public policy and void.

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.

Prohibiting "Sleepers" on Truck on Highways.

Liberalizing the Rules for Admission to County Hospitals.

Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers; University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools, Free Textbooks.

The Effective Exclusion of Oriental Labor, Including Filipinos.

### **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.

All proposals to establish a State Constabulary have been defeated.

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

## Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

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### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

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San Francisco, Calif., September 10, 1936.

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

I submit my annual report, based on experiences and observations since my incumbency on April 16, 1936, and after a review of my predecessor's reports, prepared before his election as Secretary-Treasurer.

In doing so, it is my purpose to review important matters of interest to members of the Federation during the year. I do so with a feeling of proudness due to the substantially increased membership and the steady campaign that has been made with such success in organization work.

Continued recognition of the collective bargaining rights of the men and women of Labor convince me that the time is ripe for a still stronger program of organization, and still more progressive action than has been taken in the past.

State-wide organization of all workers is the most important matter before Labor. We must organize the unorganized. We must work for a closer affiliation between all Unions and the Federation. We must fight harder for recognition of the Union Label, the Union Shop Card, and the Union Button.

And most important, we must work for the six-hour, five-day week—thirty hours.

Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel, and joining hands in a coöperative movement for the betterment of all workers, prove that we are loyal citizens and loyal members of the American Federation of Labor.

#### Membership

A material gain has been made in the paid-up membership of the Federation, due to activities of the Federation officers in taking an active interest in the welfare of organizations affiliated with it.

The Federation is now in an economic field, as well as the legislative field, in which it has long been progressively active for the benefit of the worker, and Labor organizations throughout the State are rallying to the support of the Labor Movement as exemplified by the activities of the Federation with enthusiasm and loyalty.

Judging from progress made during the past few months, we will have close to 200,000 members in the California State Federation of Labor within the next year if the present steady progressive program is continued and officers and members alike work for the benefit of all.

The California State Federation of Labor is the parent body of Organized Labor in the State, and is entitled to all the support of all units and members of Organized Labor.

#### Prevailing Wage Convention

An extraordinary convention of representatives of the Central and Building Trades Councils from all of California was called by Secretary Vandeleur, then President, on October 26 and 27, 1935, probably the first such gathering of its kind in the history of the organization.

The purpose was to oppose the existent wage on WPA projects, which was far below the prevailing wage in every district.

The general convention appointed a committee composed of President Vandeleur; Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council of California; Paul Scharrenberg, then Secretary of the Federation; J. W. Buzzell, C. J. Haggerty, J. F. Cambiano, M. B. Kunz, Michael Casey, Don Cameron, R. E. Mercer, E. D. Barry, W. W. Patterson, and Charles Pengally.

This committee appointed a working committee of three members, composed of President Vandeleur, Secretary Scharrenberg, and MacDonald, president of the Building Trades. Numerous conferences were held with WPA executives, and on December 5 the entire committee met to consider the report of the working committee.

On December 14, WPA Administrator Frank Y. McLaughlin issued an executive order outlining modifications of previous orders with respect to hours and wages on WPA projects, beneficial to Organized Labor.

#### **Prevailing Wage Law**

An important victory in the much disputed issue of whether or not the Prevailing Wage Law is applicable to so-called yard work on construction jobs, or work done away from the point of erection or construction of a project, was won during the year by Edward L. Nolan, State Labor Commissioner.

Nolan penalized a bridge firm working on a State job \$15,410 for failing to pay according to the Prevailing Wage Law for yard work. The contractors sued as a test case to determine the extent to which the law should be applied to such work. Nolan was successful in having the contractors concede in open court that the prevailing wage rate should be paid for yard work from the point of erection and assembling on any work being done for the State or any of its subdivisions.

#### **Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law**

The State Attorney General's Office recently ruled that the question of whether or not a penalty should be assessed for a violation of the Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law lies within the discretion of Edward L. Nolan, State Labor Commissioner, according to the facts and circumstances. This matter is of interest to labor generally.

#### **Labor Day**

Due to the activities of the Federation, and its affiliated unions, there was a greatly increased interest in Labor Day throughout the State this year. This was particularly true as regards parades, in which some of the communities, particularly the larger cities, reported the largest demonstrations in their history.

#### **Child Labor**

There were 667,118 child workers, ten to fifteen years of age, inclusive, in the United States in 1930, according to census figures. During the depression the total amount of child labor decreased, but the number of children working in certain undesirable occupations, or under sweat-shop conditions, increased.

When the Codes were declared invalid in May, 1935, the trend was reversed. During the last seven months of 1935 the number of children under sixteen leaving school for work in areas, reporting to the Children's Bureau, was about 12,000, which is 55 per cent above the total for the twelve months of 1934.

Before Congress submitted the Child Labor Amendment to the states in 1924, it had enacted two Federal Child Labor Laws, each of which in turn had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Both of these early laws set fourteen as the minimum age for employment in factories, mills, canneries and workshops, with an 8-hour day, six-day week, or 48-hour week, and prohibition of night work for children between fourteen and sixteen, and sixteen as the minimum age for children in mines and quarries.

The Child Labor Amendment is not a law, but an enabling Act, giving Congress power to pass Federal Child Labor Legislation. Its text is as follows:

Section I. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section II. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this Article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

The Amendment has been ratified by twenty-four states. When thirty-six states have ratified, the Child Labor Amendment will be a part of the Federal Constitution, and it will be possible to establish national minimum standards for child employment on a permanent basis.

#### **Kindergartens**

The kindergarten has demonstrated its value as an effective agency for increasing efficiency, decreasing the expense and unhappiness due to a lack of adjustment to environment early in life, for promoting the spirit of industry, fair play, appreciation, and loyalty.

There are in the United States over four million children between 4 and 6 years of age who, according to experts in child psychology, are losing the most valuable of all possible school years because kindergartens have not as yet been provided for them.

With reference to kindergartens, how often we hear there is no use trying to get a satisfactory kindergarten law enacted in our State, the politicians would never let the bill pass. We want kindergartens in our State, but the politicians vote them down.

Now let me remind you, whether men or women, were once little children. Most of them have sons or daughters, and many of them grandchildren. If you make a test, you will usually find that little boys and girls who hold very important places in their lives received their early training in kindergartens.

When the women's clubs urge kindergarten support the politicians say, "the mothers want a place to park their children while they gad about." When the men argue for kindergartens the politicians say, "the women put them up to it." They expect every kindergarten teacher to be in favor of these classes and say, "of course, she wants to feather her own nest."

Remember that the child who receives kindergarten training has an asset for life; the child deprived is not getting a fair deal.

### **Apprentice Training**

Reports from the California Committee on Apprentice Training indicate that the group, in which several Labor leaders have worked actively, is making progress.

After reviewing benefits to the apprentice, the journeyman, the employer, the trade generally, and the public, the report of Brother Archie J. Mooney, chairman of the committee, concludes:

"After nearly two years of continuous effort, we can report that a better understanding of our proposal to assist in training apprentices has brought us to the point where, with the coöperation of Labor organizations, employer organizations and State and local departments of education, we are finally in a position to actually go to work.

"Our first move will be made in larger industrial centers and as the success of the plan is demonstrated we feel quite sure that its application will be requested in other areas of our State."

Other Labor members of the State-wide committee include: J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; George S. Hollis, Typographical Union, San Francisco; Ralph A. McMullen, Los Angeles Building Trades Council; and Harry A. Milton, State Building Trades Council of California. Various educators, State and other officials, and industrialists make up the balance of the committee.

### **San Diego Council**

It is to be hoped that differences of opinions between member groups of the Federated Trades and Labor Council will soon be adjusted, and that all affiliated groups will once more be united along common lines. The situation was fully reported on in the July, 1936, issue of the Federation's "Quarterly Bulletin," copies of which were furnished to all member Unions of the Federation.

### **Criminal Syndicalism Law**

This proposition has been before the State Federation of Labor for many years, and every two years efforts are made to have the law repealed by the Legislature, but so far without success. It is the opinion of many that if a proposal to repeal the law is presented to the voters direct on the ballot, repeal might be won, and for that reason the Executive Council of the State Federation is of the opinion that the matter should be put before the voters for settlement. To date, the Legislature apparently is able to control any drive to have the law repealed. The Executive Council will continue the drive to have this law repealed.

I wish to express sincere thanks to the members of the Executive Council, and members of all affiliated unions, for their efforts and aid during my incumbency.

JAMES E. HOPKINS.

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

San Diego, August 15, 1936.

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

San Diego's Labor Movement is on the march, although the Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego has held no regular meetings since early January because of a controversy.

Progress in all crafts is shown by reports from affiliated unions to the Executive Officers, who meet weekly, and are guiding the destinies of the Council.

Since anti-A. F. of L. influences and Communistic propaganda have been eliminated by the A. F. of L., business men and employers generally are expressing a willingness to coöperate with Union Labor.

Organized Labor is more respected today in San Diego than ever before, and most local Unions are building upon a solid foundation.

In the building crafts, practically all members are employed, and there are many new buildings in prospect.

Teamsters and Retail Clerks have taken on new life and are initiating many new members.

Employees on WPA Writers Projects have applied for a charter for a Writers' Lodge, International Association of Government Employees, and expect to have a very healthy organization very soon.

In the theatrical crafts, the Musicians and Stage Employees have been fortunate in signing most of the work in their respective lines at the Exposition and have been fairly busy this past year. The Projectionists have renewed contracts for two and one-half years, with increased scales and improved working conditions.

During the year, Brother Edward H. Dowell was appointed District Organizer for the American Federation of Labor. He reports organization of a new Local Union of Checkers, Warehousemen, Carloaders and Dock Workers No. 38-120, of the International Longshoremen's Association. The Upholsterers' Union is being revived.

The Office Employees, whose charter was revoked by the A. F. of L., are reorganizing, and have applied for a new charter. The Bakers' Union also shows signs of coming to life again.

Masters, Mates and Pilots and Ferryboatmen's Unions have renewed their contracts with the Coronado Ferry Company, under improved working conditions.

The famous old San Diego Brewery has reopened and is employing many members of the Brewery Workers' Union. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' International is planning to revive local unions, as there are now several clothing factories located in this district.

Machinists and Patternmakers are organizing at the plant of the Consolidated Aircraft Company. This firm is now employing about 2,300 men, and when additional plant facilities, now being built, are completed, an additional 1,000 men will be required. Local Labor is hoping managers of this plant, and officials of the parent company, will see to it that friendly relations are maintained with all crafts.

The Federated Trades and Labor Council's board of administration has entered into a contract for another year with Brother Albert G. Rogers as editor of the Labor Leader, official organ of the Labor Movement in San Diego. Rogers has been editor of the paper for more than fifteen years.

The San Diego County Agricultural Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., is showing very substantial progress. This Union is organized on a strictly A. F. of L. basis, and in spite of attacks on it by the Mexican Union of Farmers and Workers (Union de Campesinos y Obreros), is taking in many new members. The executive board of the Trades Council is lending this organization its full support and has secured from the A. F. of L., for its members, rituals, working cards, and other Spanish literature. The Union is composed largely of Spanish-speaking workers.

In conclusion, I wish the executive officers and delegates continued success, and wish to state that I have enjoyed my term of office, and have appreciated the honor of serving as Vice-President of District No. 1 of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

E. F. NELSON.

## REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

(Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties)

Los Angeles, August 19, 1936.

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

Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has been putting on an organizing campaign and with the aid of secondary boycott, and under the able leadership of J. W. Buzzell, Secretary of the Council, wonderful progress has been made in the last few months.

It is the consensus of opinion among labor leaders that if this spirit continues, Los Angeles will be a union town in the near future.

Our Labor Day parade will be the biggest parade the Labor movement has had in Los Angeles.

The Metal Trades Council is putting on an organizing campaign, and making wonderful progress. Business is good with nearly all the Unions in the metal trades council.

The Los Angeles Building Trades Council is making steady, forward progress, under the able leadership of Neal Haggerty, Secretary. Every building trades craft is affiliated, with the exception of the Carpenters. Negotiations are now under way to have that craft affiliate, which would make the Council, for the first time in many years, a solid unit of all building trades.

In the current year work has been more plentiful than since 1930, with the majority of all building trades crafts employed and receiving union wage scales and conditions.

The Council has taken full advantage of the Davis-Bacon Amendment and the State Prevailing Wage Law and at the present time every large public job has the union wage scale specified prior to the call for bids. This applies to the \$22,500,000 school program now under way, 90 per cent of which work is performed by union men. The union wage scale is also specified on all Veterans Facility work, the new \$6,500,000 Federal Building and



Post Office, as well as other school and public buildings in the Southern California District.

The Council has found it necessary to watch the adjacent towns, so that proper wage scales would be provided, due to the fact that the contracts on all these large jobs are performed by Los Angeles contractors, and the great majority of men employed are from the City of Los Angeles.

From indications at the present time the year 1937 should be still better than 1936. As the foundation and ground work are laid with prevailing union wage scales specified, Union building tradesmen should benefit greatly in the coming year. The membership of a great many building trades Unions have doubled and sometimes trebled since 1934, and the Council anticipates still greater increases in affiliated Unions during the coming year.

During the past year the printing trades in and around Los Angeles have made considerable progress, despite the fact that there has been a continual influx of seekers after employment from all over the country, who are usually broke and forced to accept any wage offered. The Unions have been successful in maintaining their wage scales and hours of employment, all working a 40-hour week. Though work has been erratic, the majority, except newspaper employees, have worked on a part-time basis.

However all Unions have added to their membership and have been able to get their delinquent members back in good standing. If the improved business conditions continue, they expect to make greater progress during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY M. WILLIAMS.

Long Beach, September 9, 1936.

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

It is a pleasure indeed to report the activities of the affiliated Local Unions in this district since the last Convention. It has been many years since the membership has increased as rapidly as in the last twelve months. Many new Local Unions have been formed.

Practically every trade and class of employment are now represented by a union organization. Substantial gains in wages and working conditions have been made.

The Labor Councils of San Pedro and Long Beach are very active, rendering a real service to the Unions affiliated. Both Councils have practically 100 per cent affiliation.

The Longshoremen's Association, Teamsters, Borax Workers, Soap and Edible Oil Workers, Oil Workers, all Building Trades Unions and many others have contributed a great deal to the progress of the movement in this district.

The Building Trades Council in Long Beach has 100 per cent affiliation and have been successful in straightening up many building jobs.

There have been a few strikes in the vicinity during the last year and every one has been settled to the benefit of the members involved, with the exception of one of the Teamsters still in progress against the Richmaid Creameries Company. All indications are that the strike will be won or the company will go out of business.

The Long Beach *Labor News* continues to be a very contributing factor in moulding the minds of the working people of the community. The paper is edited by Carl Fletcher, one of the oldest Union members of the community. He is very active in the Painters' Union, a member of the City Council, and former Mayor, he having been recently re-elected to the City Council.

Five International Unions, Oil Workers, Machinists, Electricians, Blacksmiths and Boilermakers, have recently placed the Shell Oil Company of California on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. The company refused to negotiate a renewal of an agreement, which had been in effect with the company and the International Unions for the past year, and have attempted to set up a Company Employee Representation Plan.

The Unions are making a strenuous fight against the company and have asked all members and friends to refuse to patronize the Shell Oil Company until such time as they deal fairly with Organized Labor. The Shell Company is a foreign owned company, controlled most entirely by non-citizens. It also refused to comply with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. A complaint is now pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Long Beach, San Pedro and Los Angeles had the best Labor Day celebration in the history of the Labor Movement in this vicinity. Los Angeles had a parade (in which San Pedro participated) with approximately 40,000 members in line of march. It took approximately two hours for the parade to pass a given point.

Congressman Scott, who has a 100 per cent Labor record, was the principal speaker at the Long Beach celebration. Mr. Scott delivered a very fine and encouraging address.

Practically all Local Unions in this district are affiliated with the Federation.

Fraternally,

J. C. COULTER.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3**  
**(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)**

Santa Barbara, August 16, 1936.

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

The report of this District shows a fair increase in membership of certain Unions, but regret to state that very few new organizations have been formed during the last year.

In a general review the greatest showing has been those of the Building Trades crafts. This was to be expected by reason of the absence of any building activity.

Ventura has shown great interest in furthering its Labor Movement and their efforts have been successful as reflected in the general increase of membership. Building and Common Laborers have a charter and an enthusiastic Union has been started with great possibilities ahead.

Santa Maria has not shown any great increase over last year in its membership. It has to its credit a Teamsters and Truck Drivers' Local with an active membership. I would be lacking in my duty, however, if I failed to compliment the Vegetable and Fruit Workers for their militant and progressive support in that district. Culinary Alliance have pickets at two cafes with at present no prospects of settlement.

In Santa Barbara a decisive fight against the Langendorf Bread Company has been started by the Bakers' Local No. 37 and it will maintain as long as it is necessary. Splendid coöperation is being given by the public and the entire Labor Movement.

The Oil Workers, Butchers and Machinists are sadly in need of assistance from their respective Internationals and while the Central Labor Council and myself will render all assistance possible at any time, yet firmly believe the responsibility is with their district organizers.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope the California State Federation of Labor will use all its available resources to the end that the organization of Field Agricultural and Common Workers in this State will be their chief aim during the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES MATTHAMS.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4**  
**(Bakersfield to Fresno)**

Fresno, August 15, 1936.

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

We are very happy to report that business is good in the Fresno District. No skilled craftsmen are unemployed.

**After two or three years of effort we have finally organized a Labor Council in Visalia. About twelve locals are affiliated.**

Since the organization of this Council one or two new locals have been organized and all affiliated unions have benefited. Several have had an increase in wages and others have benefited by having their working conditions improved.

In Tulare we have not been successful in doing much organizing. Several attempts to hold meetings have been made without much success. Because of the trouble in this part of the Valley two and three years ago, they seem to be afraid of each other. But we are still in hopes that in the very near future we will be able to get some organizations started in this vicinity.

Hanford—where several years ago we had five or six very good unions, today it is hard to find many union men in the vicinity. Working conditions are very bad and wages very low.

Coalinga—Conditions for those who are organized have been greatly improved except in the case of the pipe line employees where many of the station operators and their assistants have been laid off. The Oil Workers' Unions at Avenal and at Coalinga are still holding their own. The Culinary Workers have five union houses.

We did have Agricultural Workers' Unions at Delano and Porterville. Both being new organizations, were taken control of by the Communists and it became necessary to revoke the charters.

Fresno—New locals organized are: Grocery Clerks, Building Service Employees, Upholsters and Paste Makers. Nearly all of the forty-five organizations in Fresno have increased in membership. Wages and working conditions have been improved.

Outstanding among the organizations is the Teamsters' Union, which has increased its membership to approximately 700 members. This was accomplished with the help of Oakland, San Francisco and Stockton.

Second is the Culinary Workers' Union, which has made remarkable gains in the past year. Not only as to membership, but as to working conditions. The Laundry Workers and Dry Cleaners' Union is another organization which has made an increase in its membership.

The Carpenters' Union has also more than doubled its membership and received 50 cents per day increase in wages. Structural Iron Workers' Union and other metal trades unions have more than doubled their membership. This applies to practically every miscellaneous craft in Fresno.

During the past year I have visited Chowchilla, Coalinga, Visalia, Porterville, Delano, Shafter, Riverdale, Avenal and Arvon.

Bakersfield—I have not visited Bakersfield, but have been in communication with their secretary, Brother Starr, and have tried to coöperate with them in any way it was possible to do so. Bakersfield labor movement is exceptionally well officered and, being quite a distance from Fresno, felt they were quite able to take care of their business in a very fine manner.

**Generally speaking, the Labor Movement of the Valley has at least doubled its membership during the past year. Working conditions have been improved and in most cases wage increases have been received.**

Our building trades locals have had a very successful year. Most of the time all of their members were working. The prospects for the coming year in the building trades looks very fine.

Fresno wishes to extend to the Convention its greetings; its wishes for a most successful convention, and may the business transacted be for the benefit of the entire labor movement of the State—which we are positive it will be.

With kindest personal regards to the officers and members, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. DOWD.

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#### **REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5 (San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)**

Modesto, August 21, 1936

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

During the past year real progress has been made in this District, with Stockton taking the lead.

The Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Stockton and their affiliated local Unions have actively carried on an effective membership drive that is a credit to any town or community.

Membership in local Unions has increased beyond the stretch of imagination of all those who know anything about Stockton. The organizing committee of the Central Labor Council has kept itself busy with formation of new organizations. This committee, with the close coöperation of all officers and members, has averaged better than one new organization each month.

The Building Trades have been successful for the first time in 26 years in securing closed shop conditions, with increased pay.

Stockton is now one of the best organized towns in the West, and is so recognized, not only by Organized Labor, but by many large manufacturers.

Several strikes have been won after short duration, with Unions winning their demands in each case.

Union delegations from Modesto, Sacramento, Martinez, and Jackson are scheduled for the Labor Day celebration, which, from all indications, will be a huge success.

Sugar workers are still on strike at the plant of the Holly Sugar Company at Tracy.

In Modesto, no new organizations have been formed, but some of the Local Unions have doubled their membership during the past year and have won better working conditions in several cases. The three Mann controlled theatres are still being picketed and members of the I. A. T. S. E. still locked out.

Very little activity has been shown in Merced for the past several years, but one or two organizations are showing much enthusiasm.

In concluding, I must take this opportunity to thank the many international representatives who have given their time and support to this district.

As Vice-President for this district, I have tried to represent Labor and the Federation to the best of my ability. There have been things I would like to have done, but lack of time prohibited. It is with pleasure that I state that I deeply appreciate the honor of serving another year as Vice-President, and for that honor, I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. NUNNALLY.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6**  
**(Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties)**

San Jose, August 24, 1936.

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

During the past year the Building Trades and Central Labor Council bodies and their affiliated Local Unions in this district have continually and actively carried out an extensive membership drive, the results of which have numerically surpassed those of the previous year.

This drive is being continued with such enthusiasm and seriousness as to encourage a prediction that within another year the percentage of those electing to remain unorganized will be an insignificant figure.

New local Unions have been instituted and chartered. A considerable number of locals have affiliated, and many previously suspended have reenlisted in the Federation. Some large locals have established new branch locals, which have successfully harvested hundreds of new members, thus broadly increasing their strength, prestige, and protection for their members.

In San Mateo a new Central Labor Council has been instituted, with the result that a fervent organization movement has been generated, and affiliated locals have made splendid gains in membership. Numerous establishments and building contractors have been organized, creating a new demand for the Union shop card, button, and Union house card.

The joint Building Trades-Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, amalgamated in July, 1933, was due to the growth of all Unions, divided July 30, 1936, and a new Building Trades Council began functioning separately August 1. Both groups are manned by efficient and capable officers, and it is hoped both groups will continue their successful work.

Building construction in Santa Clara County is active. Carpenters won a 12½-cent an hour increase, bringing their rate to \$1.12½ cents per hour. Plumbers signed with nearly all large plumbing contractors for \$10 per day. Through organization work sponsored by the State Council of Carpenters, Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters, and the local Carpenters' Union, Millmen's Union No. 262 report an increase of 300 per cent in membership through organization of several mill work plants, whose goods now bear the Union Label.

Building construction is strong everywhere, and the Building Trades Councils, and Central Labor Councils of San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Monterey counties report steady progress and increased volume of Union transactions.

Local Unions reporting the greatest progress include the Millmen, Carpenters, Brewers, Culinary Workers, Bartenders, Teamsters, Barbers and Beauticians, Butchers, Retail Clerks, Plumbers, Painters, Plasterers and Lathers and the Fruit and Vegetable Workers and Packers' No. 1811 of Salinas. This latter Union now has a membership close to 4,000, with branches in Watsonville and San Jose, plus other branches in other sections of the State.

Practically all local Unions are growing steady and fast, except the Cleaners and Dyers, and the Laundry Workers. Serious and adverse conditions are threatening the stability of these two groups. The cause is formation of a Cleaners and Dyers Employers' Association and a Laundry Owners' Association, both of which have adopted an open shop program.

Recognition of the Unions has been refused. The Cleaners and Dyers are working forty-eight hours for the same wages asked for forty hours.

The most serious controversy affects Laundry Workers' Union No. 33 of San Jose. This situation resulted in a strike July 16, 1936. Since that time several of the laundries involved have signed agreements, but others are still on the strike list. Secretary Vandeleur, myself and other officials have devoted much time to this situation, which will be more fully covered in a communication to the Convention.

Reporting on other activities in my District, considerable progress was made during the year in organizing the Culinary crafts in Watsonville, and today nearly all restaurants and bars are displaying the Union house card. In Salinas nearly all restaurants, bars and hotels have been organized.

Beauticians' Union has been organized in Salinas, and progress made in other centers, including Oakland, San Mateo, and Palo Alto.

Assisted in the controversy between Retail Clerks of Watsonville and their former San Jose local over a promised charter which they never received, and conferred with Brothers Vandeleur and Desepte on the matter on several occasions.

Instituted program of organization with the Monterey Central Labor Council; made trips to San Diego, San Francisco and other points on general organization and educational work, and in connection with the San Jose laundry situation, and other matters.

Assisted in organizing branch local of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers and Packers at San Jose, with membership of 200. Attended meetings of the Fruit and Vegetable

Workers in Watsonville, where endeavors are underway to organize the apple workers, and at Salinas.

All of these activities have produced a considerable number of affiliations, especially in Watsonville, Salinas, and Monterey, where affiliations were scarce.

As usual, have devoted considerable time to Union Label propaganda, and find the demand for union-made goods and services is increasing. Members of the Retail Clerks' Union have contributed to boosting the label, and the prestige of this Union is continually increasing. The Union Label League and its Auxiliary are coöperating in this campaign.

I deem it most necessary that an organizer be sent into this District in the near future, as investigation shows that while organization is growing, there is yet plenty of good timber.

Organizer Joseph M. Casey of the A. F. of L., has occasionally visited this District, and his good work has been appreciated, and his presence is being demanded almost daily.

Our Labor paper, "The Union Gazette," has unlimitedly coöperated and contributed in the activities, success and defense of the Labor movement. Mr. Bredsteen and Mr. Tosh and their staff deserve my appreciation and that of the Labor movement.

In conclusion, I wish to express with pleasure the fact that I have enjoyed all my terms of office, and that I have heartily appreciated the honor of serving Organized Labor as Vice-President of this Federation.

Fraternally submitted,  
ROS. MANNINA.

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#### **REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7 (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)**

Oakland, September 5, 1936.

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

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I report considerable progress in the labor movement of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties since the adjournment of the Thirty-sixth Convention of the Federation. Many new Unions have been formed, representing several thousand members, all of whom have responded nobly to the principles of the Labor Movement.

The Labor Movement of Alameda County has come to the realization of the fact that the interests of one labor organization affects the welfare of all, and with this knowledge there has been established in this district the phrase "Thou Shalt Not Cross the Picket Line of Thy Brothers."

This principle has proven very effective in many of the controversies and skirmishes with the employer, with the result that there has been an ever-increasing determination of the membership representing Organized Labor to coördinate their forces with each other in such a way that has definitely proven beyond a doubt that labor must, if it is to be successful, follow the same lines of strategy that are so successfully used by the employer, viz.: the cementing of all agencies and their resources in accomplishing their objectives.

#### **Standardizing of Union Button**

An effort is being made at the present time by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County to standardize the color of the union button with the objective of familiarizing every member of Organized Labor with the union insignia of the various organizations using the union button.

Under the proposed standardization method there is to be no change in the design and the proposal will involve no extra expenditure. This proposal is in line with the principle of the universal button system proposed at many conventions with the exception that it applies to color only.

I am of the opinion that this color standardization will be the means of acquainting the membership of labor with the value of the union button and that this method is only a start for a better realization of the value of the button.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County has inaugurated a weekly meeting of the business representatives of the various organizations. Very good results have been obtained. The meetings have been the means of familiarizing each representative with the various issues affecting each organization with the result that policies and strategy have developed to the extent that many problems have been successfully handled by the representatives.

As I have already indicated, the principle of "Thou Shalt Not Pass the Picket Line" has been followed out with definite and satisfactory conclusion of many issues affecting the welfare of the entire Labor Movement.

### Labor Day

The Labor Day parade for 1936 will be the largest of its kind in the history of the Labor Movement in Alameda County. Thousands will march to the music of twenty-five union bands. Floats, depicting the various ramifications of the trades, will be presented.

The Union Label League of Alameda County has done remarkable work during the past year with the result that the demand for union-labeled goods shows what can be accomplished by a determined campaign if labor will coöperate with their respective lable leagues. The merchants of this district have responded to the demand for the union-made goods by placing a various assortment of union goods on their shelves.

The *East Bay Labor Journal*, official paper for the Labor Movement in Alameda County, has been of invaluable aid to our local labor movement, always ready and willing to assist through its columns, editorially or otherwise, any organization needing assistance. James H. Quinn, editor and also Labor's representative in our Oakland City Council, has been a staunch supporter of Labor in this important legislative body.

In conclusion of this phase, I suggest that the Labor papers in every district be given all the support possible, because experience has definitely shown that when the Labor Movement needs favorable publicity, very few of the daily papers or those controlled by our opponents, give us any consideration.

The Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County has appointed committees for the purpose of securing the repeal of all anti-picketing ordinances as well as the Criminal Syndicalism Act. In regard to the anti-picketing ordinances, the committee has definitely outlined a program which, if successful, will secure the elimination of this type of legislation from the statute books of this district. The membership of both Councils have agreed to assess themselves two cents per month for an indefinite period for the purpose of providing the necessary finances.

I am of the opinion that every district, which is confronted with the type of legislation referred to, should follow the procedure of Labor in Alameda County, and I have received the assurance that the committee handling the subject matter will be glad to assist other localities in formulating plans regarding this important action.

### Conclusion

In bringing this report to a conclusion, may I express my appreciation to the officers and members of Organized Labor who have shown every willingness to give their coöperation and support to me as a representative of the California State Federation of Labor in carrying out my duties.

The coöperation given has been of invaluable aid in handling many serious labor problems. I sincerely appreciate the kind support and coöperation shown me and sincerely thank one and all and extend to this Convention my sincere hope that its deliberations will be helpful to the great group of Organized Labor that it is composed of.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. REAL.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8 (Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano Counties)

Vallejo, August 13, 1936.

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

I take great pleasure in submitting my report for the past year. This District has been very fortunate in that all members of the Buildings Trades have been working quite steady throughout the year.

Napa—Napa has enjoyed the best year for some time. Reports from the Central Labor Council show that there is more jobs than there are Union members to fill them. All of the crafts are adding to their membership. There is a lot of work to be done with the Retail Clerks, and I have asked their International to help out in organization work.

Santa Rosa—Reports from the Central Labor Council have been very encouraging. There is lots of work for our members and interest in the Labor Movement is very much improved.

My last year's report cited the need for an organizer in Sonoma County. The Retail Clerks have done some work in Santa Rosa, but there is still more to do. The Central Labor Council has been working hard to line up the Clerks and several other crafts.

Marin County—The Labor Council is very active and well attended. The Laborers' Local has taken in many new members. A new Local of the Bartenders and Culinary Workers has been instituted in San Rafael, and is doing fine. I expect these locals to affiliate with the Federation shortly. Members of the Building Trades have been working steady most of the year, and all locals have taken in new members.

Vallejo—The Vallejo Labor Council is very active, and is being well attended. The Reëmployment Office here has sent many Union men out on four or five road jobs

in the District. The Teamsters have progressed steadily and signed up several employers, and now have a business agent in Napa, and have about thirty members, with more in prospect for Teamsters' Local No. 490.

The Metal Trades at Mare Island Navy Yard are enjoying lots of work and men are still being called. Virtually all of the crafts in this group have taken in many new members. Machinists No. 252 took in seventy-five at one meeting.

During the past year I have assisted several locals in the District in formulating new agreements, and presenting them to employers. Have visited the Central Labor Councils several times, and answered all calls for assistance.

I appreciate the coöperation of members of Union Labor in the District, and want to thank members of the Labor Movement in California for their coöperation during the past year.

Fraternally submitted,  
C. F. DALEY.

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

San Francisco, September 1, 1936.

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

Events of the past year present a pleasant outlook for the Organized Labor movement. Our locals have improved numerically and financially. Especially does this apply to the Building Trades, who are now well organized and enjoying the five-day week with greatly improved working conditions.

The Theatrical Crafts, with the exception of the Musicians and Stage Employees, have advanced. The latter have hardly recovered from the introduction of sound pictures, however, their unemployed have been relieved through employment in the night clubs.

The Laundry Workers report favorably. The Laundry Wagon Drivers are complaining of unfair competition by hand laundries. Your support is requested by having a driver call for and deliver laundry at your home. The Milk Wagon Drivers make the same request. To purchase your milk at the corner grocery is to deprive drivers of employment.

The Culinary Crafts, with increased membership, have maintained conditions. The Foster Dairy Lunches are still unfair. The Bartenders have made good progress.

The various locals of Teamsters and the Chauffeurs are enjoying good conditions.

The Junior Union of Boys and Girls are seeking new members and will offer an example to their elders in the coming Labor Day parade.

The Maritime Federation is advancing in membership and general working conditions.

Our Street Railroad Locals have harmonious conditions.

The Allied Printing Trades as well as our miscellaneous groups will close the year with improved working conditions.

Our people are looking forward to the 1939 World's Fair at San Francisco. Already profitable employment is offered.

Fraternally submitted,  
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,  
JOSEPH McMANNUS.

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

Great strides have been made during the past year in San Francisco. Nearly every local Union has increased its membership and in many instances increased the wages of the members.

Special mention should be made of the Millinery Workers' Union, one year ago there was practically no organization in this industry. Today they have nearly 100 per cent organization, a closed shop agreement, with substantial increase in wages.

The Warehousemen's Unions, organized only two years ago, today has a membership of 3,000, and improved wages and working conditions.

The bond of solidarity between the local Unions in San Francisco is being drawn much closer, as exemplified by the united efforts of the Warehousemen, Retail Clerks, and Culinary Unions in a combined organization drive to bring into the ranks of organized labor the employees of the Woolworth stores.

#### Culinary Crafts

The Culinary Locals are in a very healthy condition. For the first time since the charter was issued thirty-four years ago the Miscellaneous Employees' Union Local No. 110, had been able to organize in the first class restaurants and clubs. The culinary

locals are planning an organization drive on the hotels, and hope to be able to report to the next convention that the hotels are 100 per cent organized.

Prior to my appointment as Vice-President, I was active in the strike of the Miners at Jackson. Secretary-Treasurer Vandeleur, then President, assigned me to make several trips to Jackson, to advise with the miners relative to bringing the strike to a conclusion.

This strike lasted about fourteen months, the strikers being subject to all the terroristic methods known to our "law abiding" Vigilante Committees. While the miners did not get all the demands they struck for, nevertheless, great improvements were made in their working conditions. The miners came out of this strike much stronger morally than they went into it, and their Union is much stronger today than it ever has been.

### Agricultural Workers

My activities were curtailed for a period of five months due to sickness. Shortly after my release from the hospital, the question of organization of the Agricultural workers was being seriously considered. A conference was called in Stockton June 6 and 7, for the purpose of formulating a program of organization for this much exploited group of workers.

Secretary Vandeleur and the writer were invited to participate. We accepted the invitation, and took part in the discussions. The decisions arrived at were presented to nearly all the local Unions in the State and to the Executive Board meeting held in Santa Barbara June 14. The Board agreed that it is essential that the agricultural worker must be organized, and with a few modifications accepted the program of the Stockton conference.

Shortly after the Board meeting, Secretary Vandeleur appointed the writer chairman of the State Agricultural Committee, and Fred West, organizer. Organizer West was dispatched to Orange County, where the citrus workers were on strike, to investigate the conditions. His investigation was short lived, as he was arrested on a vagrancy charge and held on \$1,000 bond. I went to Santa Ana and deposited bond for his release.

The Unions involved in the strike were independent Unions. While in Los Angeles I called a conference between representatives of the independents and representatives of the State Federation. After several conferences the independents agreed to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

West remained in the South, and has been very successful in organizing the agricultural workers. The organization campaign has been temporarily suspended for the lack of finances. However, I feel the results have more than justified our activities.

**We are all agreed that the agricultural workers must be organized, and it is our mission to do the job. This work must be carried on, and this convention should sanction an increase in per capita tax to be used exclusively for organization purposes.**

At the San Diego convention we were vociferous in our denunciation of the use of State Police and Vigilantes in labor trouble. We went on record that if the law enforcement bodies did not take action the Labor Movement would. The use of State Police, Vigilantes, tear gas, guns and clubs on strikers has, if anything, increased in viciousness since we adopted our resolution.

We have protested several times to the Attorney General, but with the same results, none. Unless we are able to translate our resolutions into action there is little use of cluttering up the records with a lot of words.

Fraternally yours,  
WALTER COWAN.

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### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, August 20, 1936.

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

I hereby submit my annual report.

The Organized Labor movement, as a whole, has progressed exceptionally well. Practically all local Unions in the vicinity of Sacramento have made strides for better working conditions and increased their memberships.

Warehousemen have succeeded in organizing many warehouses in Sacramento, particularly the wholesale grocery houses, which are practically 100 per cent organized.

Machinists have an extensive organizing campaign on at the present time and are succeeding exceptionally well in organizing auto mechanics.

Bartenders' Local No. 600, has a well organized local Union, progressing steadily. Culinary Workers' Local No. 561, have made no changes in their working conditions,



although they have signed approximately fifteen new houses for an increase of 100 new members. They also have an active campaign against all unfair restaurants.

Butchers' Local Union No. 498 can always be relied upon to maintain their conditions owing to the mutual understanding and coöperation of membership and officers.

Laundry Workers' Local No. 75 have maintained their membership and, with exception of one laundry, are 100 per cent organized. Experienced laundry workers are at a premium.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local Union No. 85, has the baking industry as near to 100 per cent organized as it has ever been, and must be given credit for having one of the most aggressive campaigns against unfair concerns.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Local No. 150 has practically doubled its membership since last year. Bakery Wagon Drivers have been able to increase their wage scale 50 cents per day. Heavy Truck Drivers have been organized with an increase in wages and a decrease in hours. Dump Truck Drivers have been organized with an increase in wages. Much of this organizing has been accomplished due to the California Highway Council being organized and to the coöperation of the Joint Councils and Building Trades Councils. All of the crafts of the Teamsters have maintained their hours, wages, and working conditions.

Teamsters' Local Union No. 137, of Marysville, has at the present time the largest membership in history. They also have decreased working hours and increased wage scale and bettered working conditions. Much credit must be given their business agent, W. R. Mack, for his untiring efforts and long hours put in for Local No. 137, of Marysville.

The Sacramento Building Trades Council renewed their agreement with the Sacramento Builders' Exchange and the Sacramento Master Builders' Association with an increase in wage scales of approximately 10 per cent, effective April 1, 1936; this last to be paid on all work of this date without rebate of any form. This agreement also contains regulations relative to working rules, apprentice rules, and the general welfare of the building industry.

Sacramento has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the strongest Union towns on the Pacific Coast, and it is our opinion that this has been brought about, as far as the building industry is concerned, due to the fact that we have been in agreement with our employers, and it was this thought that encouraged the movement to reënter this form of negotiation.

This community has enjoyed building prosperity unequalled since the palmy days of 1929 and the membership of our Building Trades Unions has increased to a great extent, with the indication that this increase will continue until our membership has regained the ground lost during the past few years.

The matter of the per capita tax of the California State Federation of Labor, I believe, should be considered. Our per capita tax is one of the lowest of all State Federations of Labor throughout the nation. The reason I am calling this matter to the attention of the Convention is, that there is much room for organization work and I sincerely believe that full-time organizers could be put into the field for organization purposes—building up local Unions, and assisting them in negotiating agreements. This matter should be given careful consideration without delay.

The Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, owned and operated by the local Labor movement, has gradually reduced a considerable debt, developed in the first five years of its publication, until now it is expected that the proceeds from the recent Labor Day number will clear it completely.

I am truly appreciative of the honor bestowed on me by the members of the California State Federation of Labor and feel that it has been a privilege to serve as Vice-President of the 10th District for the past nine years.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE W. STOKEL.

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

Berkeley, September 1, 1936.

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

Workers' education in the State of California during the past year has continued and in many respects increased the pace that has been set for it under the "New Deal." If the Roosevelt Administration has meant a "New Deal" for Labor it has meant even more, a new outlook for workers' education. When the Emergency Education Program was initiated under the National Recovery Act, workers' education was given a recognition, standing and support which it had never before experienced. For the very first time in its uncertain growth it has become recognized and established as an integral part of all adult education programs.

In the State of California workers' education under the Emergency Education Program has increased its classes and attendance in workers' classes more than five-fold. Some seventy classes have been organized during the past year on many subjects. Classes have been conducted in San Diego, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, Oakland, San Rafael, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

**Labor Institutes:** During February and March of the present year, under the direction of Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, there was conducted a series of Labor institutes covering the Pacific Coast, including one at Los Angeles and one at San Francisco. The topic discussed was the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act.

One of the chief obstacles to a much greater increase in workers' education is the lack of understanding on the part of school administrators as to what workers' education really implies. Many school persons confuse it with vocational education, of which it most emphatically is not. Since it is somewhat of a newcomer in the field of education it is looked upon with real suspicion, if not with genuine fear.

It has been the observation of your director that the most affective programs of workers' education are to be found in school districts where Labor has representation on school boards or is alert to workers' education support.

If Labor is to receive a large measure of workers' education in the adult education classes of the State, it will be necessary for Labor to go after it.

This means that the Central Labor Councils of the State of California must establish educational committees. These committees shall place demands before the adult education administrators of their respective districts as to what is to be offered in workers' education.

It has been said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This is also the price of workers' education for Labor.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. L. KERCHEN.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON WESTERN SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WORKERS**

Berkeley, September 1, 1936.

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

The Western Summer School for Workers, conducted at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, July 11 to August 8, marked its fourth consecutive session.

Fifty-four students were in attendance, of whom eighteen were in preparation for teachers of workers' education. It is the intention of these to teach workers' education classes during the coming year. The main section of the student group other than teacher trainees were representatives from various Trade Unions of the State of California.

For the worker students, courses were offered in Labor Economics, Present Day Labor Problems, European Social Movements, the Literature of Social Protest, the Fundamentals of Thinking, English and the Modern Drama.

During the last week of the session it was the good fortune of the school to have the services of Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, to lecture upon International Labor Organization. These lectures were a splendid contribution to the program of the school and supplemented well the courses given upon American Labor.

**The Labor Institute:** On Sunday, August 2, there was conducted a one-day Labor institute. The subject for discussion chosen for this institute was: "Craft vs. Industrial Unionism." The opening session was addressed by Spencer Miller, Jr., and others who spoke upon the backgrounds of both craft and industrial forms of Labor organization. At the evening session Labor representatives of both craft and industrial unions addressed the institute. It was not the purpose of the institute to sharpen the controversy over the merits of either of these forms of organization but to fairly and impartially present the claims of each proponent. The session was well attended and the interest intense.

An outstanding feature of the summer school were the supplemental programs provided. The following, selected at random, will indicate their nature and scope: Two musical concerts, Russian folk songs, trip to see Mooney and Billings, a four-party political forum, lecture on Plato, St. John, and Whitehead, student forum on "Current Strikes," lecture on "The Spanish Situation," etc.

It is the prevalent belief of those connected with the school that this year's session was, at least, one of the best of our sessions.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. L. KERCHEN.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

San Francisco, July 8, 1936.

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

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Atlantic City, N. J., October 7 to 19, inclusive, and as your delegate to that convention I submit the following report:

Prefacing the details, permit me to say that when the convention adjourned at 10:50 p. m., October 19, there remained on the unfinished calendar a number of recommendations from the Resolutions Committee, based on matters referred to that committee, but which could not be taken up by the convention, and were, upon motion, referred to the Executive Council for action.

So increasingly difficult is the work of the Resolutions Committee becoming that it recommended to the convention that some method be devised to expedite the work assigned to it, and it is to be hoped something will be done along these lines.

**It is not desirable that the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee be referred to the Executive Council for action, as it deprives the introducers of such resolutions of the opportunity to present the case to a larger audience, or the entire house of delegates, particularly on controversial issues.**

Many delegates had to leave the convention without even a chance to speak the sentiments of their constituents that sent them to the convention, and it is hardly fair to limit one's audience to just the Executive Council of the Federation, no matter how honest and fair said Council may be.

There were present at the convention 507 delegates, with 29,746 votes, divided as follows: 275 delegates representing 94 national and international unions with 29,205 votes; 3 delegates representing departments of the A. F. of L., with 3 votes; 35 representing State bodies, including California, with 35 votes; 89 representing Central Labor Unions, with 89 votes; 101 representing 113 Federal unions, with 411 votes; and 4 fraternal delegates, representing 3 fraternal organizations, with 3 votes.

The secretary received 251 resolutions covering a wide field, which were referred to the various committees.

Two important matters expected to come on the convention floor, *i. e.*, the Building Trades Department controversy, and the Teamsters-Brewers controversy, never hit the floor at all. The Building Trades matter, thanks to efforts of Brother George M. Harrison, Eighth Vice-President, named by President Green as conciliator, was brought to a harmonious conclusion, and the Building Trades Department of the Federation is now functioning properly. The Teamsters-Brewers matter was re-referred to the Executive Council, and at the time of this report is still unsettled, but it is hoped this controversy will also be amicably adjusted.

### Industrial vs. Craft Unionism

Much time was devoted to the issue of Craft versus Industrial Unionism.

The question of industrial unionism, although not carried at this convention, will remain the burning issue, no doubt, at the next convention.

The large number of unorganized workers in the mass production industries, such as the rubber, automobile, steel, radio, etc., demand organization, but such organization as will give them assurance that it will benefit all of them and not only a selected few. Personally, I voted with the Industrial Union group, because I could not deny the logic of the arguments of those that formed the Industrial Union bloc and because the California State Federation of Labor did so instruct me in Resolution No. 105. (See Resolution No. 99 of 1935 proceedings, California State Federation.)

### Labor Party

This issue was not treated fairly by the committee. Thirteen resolutions dealing with the matter were introduced and the report of the committee did not come out until late Saturday, October 19, just before adjournment of the convention.

### California Resolutions

Following is a summary of action taken on resolutions introduced by your delegate in behalf of the California State Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 104.—Dealing with an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of granting Congress the power to enact social welfare legislation. This resolution was merged with nine similar resolutions, and the committee recommended they be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to draft an amendment and have it submitted to Congress. Motion

was tabled, but just before adjournment it was again taken up and recommendation of committee concurred in.

Resolution No. 105.—Industrial Unionism (organization by product rather than organization by tool). This resolution was one of those embodied in the general fight on industrial unionism, and was defeated.

Resolution No. 106.—To control interest rates and profit in money. Referred to incoming Executive Council. (See Resolution No. 55 of the 1935 California Federation proceedings.)

Resolution No. 107.—Requesting a State-wide charter for the canning and packing industry in California. Referred to Executive Council after your delegate expressed hope that such action will be followed by some move under which agricultural workers in California may be organized on a State-wide basis.

Resolution No. 108.—Seeking approval of the American Federation of Labor, to a program whereby central labor councils may refuse to seat new delegates and expel those already seated with proven membership in the Communist Party, or who are active supporters of that party, and asking that American Federation of Labor advise national and International unions to adopt same policy. Referred to executive council with mass of other resolutions. Resolutions committee reported approval of "the general purpose of the resolution" and executive council approved report of committee. (See Page 830, proceedings, American Federation of Labor convention.)

### General

Representatives and officials of the various State federations held several caucuses, called by Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, which were very interesting. Copies of proceedings were sent to each State federation after the convention.

Another observation I desire to make is the fact that an astonishing number of young delegates, both male and female, were present at the conclave and participated actively and intelligently in the deliberations. It is refreshing to see all these young members interspersed among the older members of the movement. Young blood, young energy and young ideas are very necessary in any movement to keep it from going to seed, and tempered with wisdom, experience and restraining force of the older heads, it is a sure sign the Labor Movement is growing stronger and healthier.

### Resolutions

Just one more observation before I close this report. It seems to me that the fate of practically all the major issues rests with the powerful resolutions committee, whose work is getting increasingly harder.

This committee can (and has) manipulated its report so that some of the most important questions do not come before the convention at all, or so late, that a protracted and intelligent debate is impossible. Many delegates never even get a chance to speak on some of these matters that come out of committee late in the sessions when they are exhausted and ready to go home, if not already gone. Some provisions should be made to give all delegates an opportunity to present the cases of their organization at a time when there is a chance for intelligent discussion.

Tampa, Florida, was selected as the 1936 convention city. All members of the executive Council, were reelected, with the exception of Major George L. Berry, 11th vice-president, who declined reelection because of his appointment as Co-Ordinator for Industrial Cooperation by President Roosevelt. He was succeeded by William D. Mahon of Street Railway Employees, who became 15th vice-president, as others were moved up.

Brother William J. McSorley, president of the Lathers International Union, and Brother Charles W. Fry of the International Association of Machinists were elected delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, and Brother M. J. Gillooly of the American Flint Glass Workers Union was named delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The official report of the convention comprises 880 pages, and it is obviously impossible to even scratch the surface of all the important and interesting events that occurred. Two weeks in Atlantic City were crammed full of action. I enjoyed the convention very much, and learned much.

I came home with new hopes and aspirations for the movement, and I am more grateful than I can express for the opportunity given me by the California State Federation of Labor to have had a part in this momentous conclave of the Labor Movement. All that I have learned is at disposal of the movement, and I will be glad to apply some of the new experiences to the movement in California when the opportunity presents itself.

Let our slogan be **"ONWARD AND FORWARD; PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT."** With best wishes to the officers and delegates, I am,

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

HUGO ERNST.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., September 10, 1936.

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

As Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor since assuming the office April 16, 1936, and in accordance with the law, I herewith submit my report.

It contains a detailed statement of the Federation's finances, based on auditors' reports, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, and reports on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, and other matters of general and specific interest to the members.

During and prior to my incumbency the Executive Council and the various sub-committees have held many meetings at which a wide variety of matters of general and specific interest to certain groups were discussed. Many of these are touched on in this report, and some will be amplified at the convention sessions.

In all of the report, it is my purpose to outline the work of the Federation, and to appreciate the important rôle that the Federation plays in aiding its affiliated unions.

First, I want to express my thanks to all members of the Labor Movement for their coöperation during sometimes trying periods.

### SPECIAL SESSION OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

On call of Governor Merriam, the California State Legislature held a special session in Sacramento, May 25 and 26. The session was called primarily to consider relief and social security legislation.

Governor Merriam delivered a special message to the joint session of the State Senate and the Assembly, in which he attributed the need for finances to carry relief through to July 1 chiefly to the withdrawal of Federal aid last January 1.

He declared it had been virtually agreed that administration of relief would be turned over to the counties starting July 1, with the State exercising supervision and making payments to the counties. He stressed that there was no proposal for additional taxes in his call.

Fourteen proposals, touching a wide variety of subjects, were presented to the session, and there was much wrangling in the Assembly over resolutions touching on these subjects, which ranged from serious charges against the State Board of Equalization for assertedly collecting a huge war chest in the interests of a liquor initiative measure to resolutions felicitating two benedicts among the membership.

### Action Taken

Following is summary of action taken by the Session:

**Relief**—Allocated \$2,500,000 for relief, to be taken out of the \$24,000,000 voted two years ago, out of the July, 1936-June, 1937 allotment, to be used to meet costs prior to July 1, 1936.

**Old Age Pensions**—Amended Old Age Pension Law to provide for a minimum and maximum of \$35 per month, instead of \$20 minimum and \$35 maximum. Estimated cost of the change was placed at \$8,570,600, of which the State must raise \$2,680,400, counties a similar amount, and the Federal government's contribution will be \$3,209,800.

**Townsend Plan**—Assembly adopted a "one-house" resolution reiterating approval of the plan.

**State Warrants**—Both Houses approved an act legalizing State registered warrants for trust funds, insurance companies, etc.

**Fish and Game Law**—Extending steelhead trout fishing season in Klamath and Eel rivers to correct error in legislation passed in 1935.

**School Bonds**—Approved validation of school bonds of all school districts, high school districts and junior college districts of every kind and character.

**Apples**—Approved technical amendment eliminating and reducing certain standards for Gravenstein apples in order that such apples might be marketed abroad.

**Delinquent Taxes**—Approved extension for 10 years of periods of redemption, reduction and remission of penalties, etc., in case of delinquent taxes upon real property sold to the State on or before July 6, 1936.

**Irrigation Districts**—Approved proposal providing for 10-year installment payments of land sold prior to September 30, 1935, to any irrigation district for delinquent taxes or assessments.

**Corporate Powers**—Approved act to provide for the revival and restoration of corporate powers, to corporations whose rights and powers have elapsed because of non-payment of taxes, etc.

**Water Conservation**—Approved validation of water conservation district bonds.

Blind—Approved technical amendment to State aid to needy blind legislation to make it conform to Federal law.

Sanitary Districts—Approved validation of bonds of sanitary districts.

Several Epic Democratic moves relative to production for use, unemployment, etc., were turned down by the Assembly. Only two items on the call of Governor Merriam were turned down.

One of these had to do with marketing of tomatoes and the other with unemployment insurance payments. An attempt to bring the oil drilling on State tidelands controversy into the session was turned down.

The Assembly approved a resolution calling upon the State Personnel Board to fix the rate of pay for San Francisco harbor employees at the prevailing wage basis.

#### **Measures on Ballot**

At the coming November election, there will be twenty-three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, propositions, and proposed laws on the ballot for electors to vote on. The general election day is November 3.

While some of these propositions are of a purely local nature, others are of State-wide importance, and it is recommended that the Federation take a stand on any of the proposals that affect Labor or its members.

For the information of delegates, there will be no Proposition No. 1 on the ballot. This was known as the Sales Tax Repeal, and was removed, after being given a number, because of a decision of the State Supreme Court.

Following is a summary of other propositions:

- No. 2.—Personal Income Tax.
- No. 3.—Liquor Control.
- No. 4.—Prohibiting Tideland Surface Oil Drilling, and Authorizing Slant Drilling from Uplands.
- No. 5.—Los Angeles County Exposition Bonds.
- No. 6.—Amending Los Angeles City Charter.
- No. 7.—County and Municipal Civil Service.
- No. 8.—Registration of Voters.
- No. 9.—Local Option, Intoxicating Liquors.
- No. 10.—Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes and License Fees.
- No. 11.—Educator's Tenure.
- No. 12.—Court of Criminal Appeals.
- No. 13.—Eminent Domain.
- No. 14.—Consolidated City and County Government.
- No. 15.—Relief to Assessment Districts.
- No. 16.—Water Districts and Water Conservation Districts, Temporary Transfer of Funds to Pay Bonds of Political Subdivisions.
- No. 17.—Computing Taxes on Unsecured Property.
- No. 18.—Oleomargarine Tax.
- No. 19.—Legislative Printing.
- No. 20.—Publicly Owned Museums or Art Galleries.
- No. 21.—Penal Institutions for and Punishment of Female Felons.
- No. 22.—Retail Store License.
- No. 23.—Public Service Commission.
- No. 24.—Charters of Cities and Cities and Counties.

All delegates are requested to report to their unions the action of the California State Federation of Labor on all of the above proposals, to the end of having the wishes of Labor observed at the coming November election.

#### **Union Label**

The buying public has responded in a most loyal manner to our campaign urging Americans to demand the union label, shop card, and button.

Never in the history of labor has there been such a growing sentiment for union-made goods and union services.

Allow me to express a deep gratitude from the California State Federation of Labor for this loyal support of all the patriotic citizens, who proved from their unparalleled action of even asking for union-made goods that they believe in the American standard of living.

The California State Federation of Labor also thanks the thousands of volunteer workers for their militant campaign for union labels, shop cards, and buttons. The splendid results are evidence of their coöperation, and we are confident that these results will register in the pay envelopes of every citizen who works for a living.

Working buttons are similar to the insignia of lodges or fraternal orders and are worn in the same manner. The working button gives assurance that the services are rendered by a member of a Trade Union.

Others may ask, "In what lines of business are union labels, shop cards, and buttons displayed?"

The answer is: In most every line.

Take, for example, a meal or drink. The consumer should look for the union house card or the union bar card. The waiters and waitresses in every union establishment wear the working button. The bottle or barrel from which your refreshing drink is served is often union-labelled and it was probably delivered by a member of a labor union.

If you want a cigar or a package of cigarettes, union brands bear the union label. The same is true of pipe and chewing tobacco, as well as stogies.

If you wish to purchase food, inquire if the bread, crackers, or other confectioneries are made by union bakeries. You should always look for the union market shop card when you buy meat.

There are union labels for every article of wearing apparel for men and women.

When having any building construction or repair work done, one should always look for the working button of all mechanics.

These are the facts every loyal Trade Unionists should not only know, but should use every effort to present them to their friends, and for that matter to every American.

### Per Capita Tax

To give full support to the Federation, all affiliated Unions are urged to pay per capita tax on their entire membership. The rules provide that per capita taxes must be in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer by the 15th of each month, and if at the end of three months a settlement has not been made, the organization shall be suspended from membership.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

**The Shell Oil Company**—The Shell Oil Company was placed on the "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST" of the California State Federation of Labor at the request of the following five international unions:

International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, (by J. C. Coulter, International Executive Board Member.)

International Association of Machinists, (by C. F. Grow, General Vice-President.)

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America, (by Joseph Reed, Vice-President.)

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (by Amos H. Feely, Representative.)

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, (by F. H. Weibel, General Representative.)

The Shell Oil Company has refused to meet with representatives of the Union and at the present time are attempting to organize company unions. The five Internationals are waging a fight for the very existence of their entire membership.

### Revised "We Don't Patronize" List

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the San Diego convention in 1935, and with the changes developed during the year:

**Wearing Apparel:** Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros., San Francisco.

**Food:** All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company; Foster's Bakeries; Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in Southern California; Products of the John Morrell Company, Pork and Beef Packers; Holly Sugar Company, Tracy.

**Furniture:** Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore.

**Hotels and Restaurants:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Foster's Lunches; Southern Hotel, Southern Bar and French Cafe, Bakersfield; Elmer's Cafe, 1026 State Street, Santa Barbara.

**Resorts:** All situated in Lake County—Hoberg's, Sieglers, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's and Saratoga Springs.

**Newspapers and Periodicals:** Riverside Evening Press, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion; 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.

**Petroleum Products:** All products and service stations of the Standard Oil Company of California, and also of the Shell Oil Company, and the Wilshire Oil Company.

### Industrial Situation in California

The industrial situation in California has shown continued improvement in the last year. In addition to a gradual economic improvement which has been common to the

whole country—and which is largely due to government spending—business in this State is reaping the benefits which have been made possible by the organized power of Labor. The unionization of all waterfront workers has had the effect of giving employment to a large number of citizens, and the increased pay-roll has had a very beneficial effect in providing a larger buying power.

Organization of a large number of workers in the warehouses has had a like effect. Organization of the Needle Trades, the Laundry Industry, Teaming Crafts, Agricultural Workers, have made much progress. In fact, organization has advanced in all industrial lines. We have not yet reached the goal in this direction. Industries partly organized should be fully organized.

The building trades crafts are almost 100 per cent organized. It is impossible to determine the exact number of jobs which this organization progress has made, but there is no question that labor organization has exerted a tremendous influence in reducing unemployment. Pay-roll increases which have resulted from unionization of industry has found its way into and through the business structure to the benefit of the whole State. Very little progress has been made in the lumber industry, where thousands of workers are employed, due mostly to the reluctance of the employees to accept organizations in good faith.

The local union should affiliate with the central bodies and with State Federations of Labor. There are many problems which can be solved only by the united strength of Labor. The California State Federation of Labor is now in the economic field, and is the only agency through which Labor can effectively use its political power.

#### **Agricultural Labor**

The California State Federation of Labor was represented at the Agricultural Workers' Conference held at Stockton June 6 and 7 by Secretary Vandeleur, who assured the workers of the Federation's support under the banner of the American Federation of Labor as bona fide trades unionists.

Knowing there has never been a responsible organization of farm workers in California and, as a result, we have had years of turmoil and bloodshed.

Participation in the Stockton Conference by the California State Federation of Labor means that the responsible Labor movement is at last moving into this vast field of workers.

The fact is that the agricultural labor market has become a factor in fixing the prevailing wage scale for all workers, and I am happy to report the action of the Executive Council in endorsing this move.

#### **Agricultural Workers**

The agricultural workers have made much progress during the past year, and under the most trying circumstances in virtually all cases.

Due to the fact that there is at the present time an organized movement on in California to stop Unionization of farm labor, the State Federation of Labor has taken a very active part in this particular field and will continue to do so just so long as the farmer refuses a square deal to this large group of workers.

Legislation of some kind should be passed prohibiting Highway Patrol police from performing duties such as guards and escorts off the highways in case of rural labor disputes.

It is my belief that the functions of the Highway Patrol are confined solely to the highways, and that they should at all times remain neutral if called upon to serve in any controversy.

#### **Social Security Legislation**

The Federation should continue its activities for Social Security Legislation, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other measures beneficial to the workers of the State and the nation. Various aspects of this legislation are touched on in other sections of this report.

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

There are approximately 12,000 corporations subject to the Unemployment Insurance Act within the State of California. Of this 12,000, 8,000 are sending in their money with a report as the Act requires, while 4,000 are withholding the moneys collected from their employees and apparently depositing the moneys to the credit of the corporation.

These 4,000 corporations, were they contributing, would contribute two-thirds of the entire amount. In other words, the 8,000 only contribute one-third, while the 4,000 who are holding out contribute two-thirds of the money.

There is at present no provision in the Act for the return of the moneys should the courts declare the Act unconstitutional and for that reason the corporations claim they are within their rights in holding back the money.

Conceding that they are right does not give them the right to place the money in their own personal or firm account. It should be placed in escrow for the benefit of the employees.

An amendment should be presented to the legislative bodies of the State providing that, should the Act be declared unconstitutional, all moneys would be returned.



### **State Department Supervision Over General Relief**

The plan as now outlined to turn back to counties full control over general relief is a mistake and one that may be used against the very people intended to help.

County governments are in many cases very unfriendly to trade unions and could, should they decide to do so, compel those on relief to take employment on ranches or industries where workers were on strike. Should those on relief refuse, they would then be removed from the relief rolls.

The State Government should be required to set up a commission and on such commission Labor should have a place, the State to contribute funds for relief and make rules and regulations governing relief. Counties should then administer relief subject to rules and regulations laid down by the State Commission.

### **Wage for Women**

Your Legislative Committee, as a result of action taken by the Executive Council, is making a study of proposed legislation regulating wages for women, and has been instructed to prepare such legislation for presentation to the next session of the State Legislature.

### **Convention City**

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor selected Sacramento as the Convention City for 1936 in place of Eureka for the following reasons: The hotel and other necessary convention facilities were inadequate and unsatisfactory.

To have held a convention at Eureka would have been too costly to the State Federation of Labor.

### **The Constitution**

The Constitution was made for the people of the United States, not the people for the Constitution. This is the fundamental fact which economic and political Tories overlook in the howling that accompanies the conflict between the Progressive, social legislation recently enacted by Congress, and the reactionary majority of the Supreme Court.

It is apparent to all sincere citizens that the aims of the framers of the Constitution and those responsible for the Federal Social Legislation enacted by the last two sessions of Congress are the same—both desire a just balance between individual liberty and the authority of government.

Those who framed the Constitution were not confronted with child labor, starvation wages paid to large groups of workers, denial by many employers of the essential right of their employees to organize for the protection of their economic liberties, and an industrial system so managed that millions of toilers are thrown into the unemployed army.

The Constitution was meant for the living people, not for the dead.

### **Diversion of Gas Tax and Auto License Funds**

Every effort is being made to use automobile gas tax and motor vehicle license fee revenues for other purposes than new highways, bridges, and reconstruction and maintenance thereof.

Large corporations are undoubtedly in favor of this change, as diversion of such funds would aid in reducing taxes of the large corporations.

At each session of the State Legislature corporations work to, and are able to have their taxes reduced and additional burdens placed on the shoulders of those less able, or unable, to pay. Now, realizing that they cannot take more in taxes from the masses, they are endeavoring to divert gas tax and motor vehicle license revenues.

Labor should, and must if it wishes to defend itself, insist on adherence to the principle of preserving the gas tax and motor vehicle fee revenues for the purpose for which they were originated.

To that end a resolution is being introduced at this convention endorsing the initiative constitutional amendment which will, if passed by the voters at the November election, prohibit the diversion of these funds from the use intended for them.

### **Mooney-Billings Defense**

The Federation has steadily continued its drive for moral and financial support for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and during the year has received contributions of several hundred dollars, most of which has been expended in connection with the recent hearing before Referee A. E. Shaw in a habeas corpus proceeding.

The hearing ended recently, and a complete transcript is now being prepared for submission to members of the State Supreme Court. Efforts will be continued, if necessary, to raise funds to provide a transcript of testimony at the hearings recently adjourned if it is necessary to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

George T. Davis, San Francisco attorney, has presented the case for Mooney in the habeas corpus proceeding. He announces that the record is due to be completed for

presentation to the higher court by November 2, by stipulation with the State Attorney General's office.

"Every vestige of the case against Tom Mooney has been destroyed," Davis declared. "The veil of official chicanery, fraud and deceit has been torn asunder, and the vicious forces behind the conviction of Tom Mooney have been revealed in all their ugliness."

#### **Alaska Cannery Workers**

For the first time in history, the Alaska cannery workers operating out of San Francisco and other ports, have been organized. The Federation approved the granting of a charter by the American Federation of Labor, and the Union was designated as Alaska Cannery Workers' Union No. 20195. Brothers Fred West of the Window Cleaners, and George Woolfe of the Ship Scalers' Union of the International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco, deserve much credit for organizing this group. The organization, before the workers sailed for the fishing grounds, had 1,687 members, all with one year's dues paid in advance. Of the dues paid, \$7,085.40 went to the American Federation of Labor, and \$404.88 to the State Federation of Labor.

#### **Six-Hour Day—Five-Day Week**

This important issue, which the American Federation of Labor and our own body has endorsed as an important one of our goals, is discussed in detail in a special report of your Secretary elsewhere in this volume.

#### **San Jose Laundries**

The California State Federation of Labor was called by the Laundry Workers' Union No. 33 of San Jose to advise them in what they termed an attempt by the employers to destroy their Union.

As Secretary of the State Federation I visited San Jose Laundry Workers' Executive Committee and, after discussing the question with them, decided that all of Labor in San Jose was involved, and thereupon appointed a committee of seven members to represent the Laundry Workers.

The committee appointed was composed of John Corey, president of the Labor Council; F. G. Volkers, secretary of the Labor Council; Ros Mannina, vice-president of the Federation for that district; Earl Moorhead, secretary of the Butchers' Union; Fred Evans, secretary of the Retail Clerks' Union; Harry Hayes, secretary of the Culinary Workers; George Genott, secretary of the Teamsters' Union.

This committee immediately became active and thus far, with the Laundry Workers, has conducted a successful strike. An appeal was forwarded by the California State Federation of Labor for financial assistance, and many organizations responded most generously.

A few of the laundries at the present time are not signed up with the Laundry Workers' Union, but it is expected that in a very short time peace will again prevail in the laundry industry of San Jose.

#### **Boy Musicians**

During the year the Federation, on complaint of the Musicians' Union, placed several resorts in Lake County on the "We Don't Patronize" List because of employment of boys from high schools and colleges as musicians, paying them practically nothing for their services and throwing regular musicians out of employment. The unfair listing was made by the Executive Council after all efforts to adjust the situation had failed.

#### **Teachers' Tenure**

Your Executive Council has approved a resolution submitted by the State Federation of Teachers officially approving the constitutional amendment which will appear on the November, 1936, general election ballot relating to teachers' tenure. Labor is strongly urged to support the amendment, which will appear on the ballot as Proposition No. 11, and titled Educator's Tenure.

#### **Election or Appointment of Judges**

Members of Organized Labor are urged to take cognizance of new attempts that are under way to amend the State Constitution so as to place the power of appointing members of the judiciary in the hands of the Governor, instead of electing them. The people twenty years ago decided on the election system, but we are again threatened with the appointive proposal. Labor must fight it, as it has for more than fifty years. In this policy Labor has had the support and coöperation of many of the nation's most brilliant and liberal statesmen from the time of Lincoln.

#### **Auditing of Books**

Your Executive Council, at its June, 1936, meeting, voted to change the system of auditing the books and accounts of the Federation. Heretofore, the auditing has been done by a committee of the Executive Council, appointed by the President. The Council authorized engagement of a certified public accountant to audit the books for the fiscal year just closed, and the first report under the new system is contained elsewhere in this report.

**Organization**

San Francisco has shown particular strength in organization work, and various groups have been successful in winning improved wages, hours and working conditions without very little struggle.

In Southern California, it is my opinion that should the International Unions send organizers to Los Angeles, that great city could be strongly organized within three months.

Never in the history of California have we found the public so Union minded as they are at the present time.

It is the duty of all Trade Unionists to band themselves together and work for organization of all crafts.

The unorganized must be organized.

**STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS**

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

**Report of Membership 1935-936**

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1935.....	32
Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1935.....	622
	654
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	83
Local Unions reinstated during the year.....	14
Labor Councils reinstated during the year.....	2
	99
	753
Charters surrendered .....	18
Suspended by order of A. F. of L.....	1
Delinquent for non-payment of per capita tax.....	9
	28
	725
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1936.....	725
Membership of newly affiliated unions, plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated .....	33,179
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions plus loss of membership in unions listed as "delinquent".....	1,500
Net increase in membership.....	31,679

Organizations who have not paid per capita tax during the last year were dropped from the rolls of the California State Federation of Labor and no reference to them will be given in this report.

It is also pointed out that the recorded membership is based on the per capita tax paid to the Federation. Local Unions pay per capita tax only on members in good standing. Another factor is 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.

These facts should be considered in estimating the total trade-union membership in California, and also the fact that the four Railroad Brotherhoods are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, or this Federation.

#### NEW AFFILIATIONS

Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037, Crocket.	Carpenters No. 925, Salinas.
Bakery and Confectionary Workers No. 195, Eureka.	Hod Carriers No. 272, Salinas.
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2677, Eureka.	Laundry Workers No. 28, Salinas.
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288, Fresno.	Musicians No. 616, Salinas.
Paste Makers No. 20264, Fresno.	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 763, Salinas.
Painters No. 5, Hollywood.	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535, San Bernardino.
Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.	Building Service Employees No. 102, San Diego.
Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.	Office Employees No. 20282, San Diego.
Borax Workers No. 19820, Kramer.	Railway Carmen No. 1017, San Diego.
Butchers No. 284, Long Beach.	Warehousemen No. 38-120, San Diego.
Teachers, Long Beach.	Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195, San Francisco.
Make-up Artists No. 731, Los Angeles.	Automotive Parts and Accessory Clerks No. 1026, San Francisco.
United Scenic Artists No. 621, Los Angeles.	Civil Service Bldg. Maintenance Employees No. 66, San Francisco.
Bakery Drivers No. 276, Los Angeles.	Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, San Francisco.
Van, Storage, Furniture & Transfer Drivers No. 389, Los Angeles.	Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, San Francisco.
Railroad Electricians No. 889, Los Angeles.	Fur Workers No. 79, San Francisco.
Fur Workers No. 87, Los Angeles.	Government Employees No. 51, San Francisco.
Pharmacists No. 840, Los Angeles.	Jewelry Workers No. 36, San Francisco.
Railway Carmen No. 1368, Los Angeles.	Millinery Workers No. 40, San Francisco.
Retail Clerks No. 376, Martinez.	Musicians No. 6, (Subsidiary Acct.), San Francisco.
Teamsters No. 137, Marysville.	Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 690, Monterey.	Nurses No. 19923, San Francisco.
Teachers No. 457, Monterey.	Switchmen No. 197, San Francisco.
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337, Monterey.	Tunnel, Open Pit and Mine Workers No. 54, San Francisco.
Beauticians No. 134a, Oakland.	Warehousemen No. 38-44, San Francisco.
Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 2020, Oakland.	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 267, San Mateo.
Federal Labor Union No. 20218, Oakland.	Central Labor Council, San Mateo.
Janitor and Window Cleaners No. 18, Oakland.	Cleaners and Dyers No. 2216, San Pedro.
Laundry Workers No. 2, Oakland.	Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen, San Pedro.
Railroad Sheet Metal Workers No. 217, Oakland.	Machinists No. 1484, San Pedro.
Railway Carmen No. 735, Oakland.	Office Employees No. 20100, San Pedro.
Textile Workers No. 2487, Oakland.	Port Watchmen No. 137, San Pedro.
Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers No. 53, Oakland.	Shipyards Laborers No. 802, San Pedro.
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Ocean Park.	Woman's International Union Labor League No. 467, San Pedro.
Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.	Electrical Workers No. 441, Santa Ana.
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595, Richmond.	Fire Fighters No. 456, Stockton.
Bartenders No. 600, Sacramento.	Longshoremen No. 38-109, Stockton.
Operating Engineers No. 210, Sacramento.	Fish Cannery Workers No. 20147, Terminal Island.
Machinists No. 536, Sacramento.	Sugar Workers No. 20058, Tracy.
Railway Carmen No. 1344, Sacramento.	Longshoremen No. 38-125, Ventura.
Bartenders No. 545, Salinas.	Railway Carmen No. 765, Watsonville.
Beauticians No. 827a, Salinas.	

**REINSTATEMENTS**

Barbers No. 549, Santa Ana.  
 Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco.  
 Butchers No. 551, San Pedro.  
 Butchers No. 364, Santa Rosa.  
 Central Labor Union, Santa Monica.  
 Dairy and Creamery Workers No. 304, San Jose.  
 Electrical Workers No. 617, San Mateo.  
 Electrical Workers No. 413, Santa Barbara.

Lathers No. 122, Watsonville.  
 Machinists No. 284, Oakland.  
 Orange County Central Labor Union, Santa Ana.  
 Painters No. 1158, San Francisco.  
 Painters No. 955, Ventura.  
 Plasterers No. 224, San Jose.  
 Typographical No. 811, Taft.  
 Women's Union Labor League No. 36, Los Angeles.

**CHARTERS SURRENDERED**

Barbers No. 856, Visalia.  
 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland.  
 Carpenters No. 848, San Bruno.  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 204, Santa Barbara.  
 Electrical Workers No. 1154, Santa Monica.  
 Electrical Workers No. 207, Stockton.  
 Lathers No. 243, Santa Rosa.  
 Letter Carriers No. 231, Fresno.  
 National Soda Products Ass'n No. 19080, Keeler.  
 Plasterers No. 429, Modesto.

Railway Carmen No. 918, Stockton.  
 Sail Makers No. 11775, San Francisco.  
 Sawmill and Timber Workers No. 18821, Weed.  
 Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 484, San Jose.  
 Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 39, Oakland.  
 Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 47, Sacramento.  
 Tile Layers and Marble Setters No. 17, San Diego.  
 Tunnel Workers No. 45, Livermore.

**SUSPENDED**

Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

**DELINQUENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF PER CAPITA TAX**

Printing Pressmen No. 264, Bakersfield.  
 Typographical No. 667, Chico.  
 Glass Workers No. 132, Fresno.  
 Lathers No. 172, Long Beach.  
 Chauffeurs No. 650, Los Angeles.

Federal Labor Union No. 19060, Redlands.  
 Fire Fighters No. 188, Richmond.  
 Filling Station Employees No. 19570, San Francisco.  
 Central Labor Union, Ventura.

## **WHAT DO THE NEXT FOUR YEARS HOLD FOR LABOR?**

During the past year, Organized Labor has moved forward more rapidly than at any time in the past twenty-five years. Look at our membership statistics, alone.

This progress is due to the fact that for the first time in many, many years our country has had an Administration that believes that the workers are entitled to a square deal.

And so, much legislation beneficial to Labor has been recommended by our Chief Executive, President Roosevelt, and approved by Congress.

And what do we find today?

The very people who four years ago were begging the Government and the peoples of this country to come to their rescue are now found fighting the very ones who saved them from ruin.

Let me say that four years ago the working men and women of America, and of California, turned their backs to a stupid and unintelligent and selfish policy which had plunged America (the human beings whom you meet on the streets, in the street-cars, on the farms, and in the country stores) into a chaotic morass and bog of human misery and voted overwhelmingly for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

They voted for a more progressive, a more enlightened view of the economic realities of that day.

Let us recall the situation which existed prior to that day.

Men and women who never had been paid adequate wages were now without any wages. Banks which had never played quite square with either their depositors or their borrowers were now crashing at the expense of both groups.

Thousands of people who had invested their savings in the corporations of America had seen those savings wiped out and suspected with considerable degree of truth that they had been "taken" by sharpers.

Farmers had toiled and toiled without being able at the end of their endless toil to pay for their food and clothing and to pay the interest on their loans, whether those loans were individually made with banks or whether those loans were more generally made with the investing public.

The situation was desperate. If we will permit ourselves one minute of recollection, we will all personally recall how terrifying conditions were.

Only the racketeers, including those who are now at Alcatraz and those who were able to evade Alcatraz, profited during these years when we were being assured by their puppets that "just around the corner" two chickens were going to hatch in the garage built for two machines.

We all remember how desperate was the national economy when the bankers of America appealed, yes, begged, the people of America to give them respite—respite from the evil doings of a group of racketeers who had been pampered and petted during the heyday of an old-fashioned hay ride.

**In this situation Labor joined the people of America in voting for Franklin Roosevelt.**

He did not promise that the day after his inauguration everybody in America would be on easy street, but he did promise a sincere, a progressive, and an enlightened approach to the many problems which were confronting us.

On that basis, what is the record?

The record shows Mr. Roosevelt earnestly striving to eliminate child labor.

The record shows Mr. Roosevelt making greater strides than have ever heretofore been made to relieve the unemployment that must come from the technological advances of our American industry.

Not merely in speeches, but through action, we find that Mr. Roosevelt has implemented the numerous court decisions upholding the worker's right to organize and the worker's right to be represented by representatives of his own choosing.

Not merely in phrases, but in action, we find Mr. Roosevelt striving to reduce the number of hours that each of the workers has to work, and by such redistribution of the necessary work in America, opening up new jobs and making thousands of our fellow citizens again co-producers of the wealth of America.

Abraham Lincoln once said that just so long as one man or one woman who wished to work was out of work, the hours of labor are too long.

**I cannot stress too strongly the fact that President Roosevelt has given not mere words, but action, to this sound philosophy.**

Organized Labor has fought for and will continue to fight for provision for those who have reached an age when they are not as efficient as younger people.

Organized Labor believes that these people must be rewarded by society for the efforts and work they have given during their more active years.

Likewise, Labor is emphatic in saying that those younger people who are out of work and who must be taken care of should be given an opportunity to produce for themselves.

Addressing myself now particularly to working men and working women, may I urge that Mr. Roosevelt has carried out to the best of human ability his promises of the past, that he has shown and demonstrated a sincere appreciation of these two very vital questions, that on the basis of his record he can be trusted to do everything that is humanly possible to carry out the policies I have mentioned.

Hiram Johnson used to say that we are fighting the same old fight against the same old gang.

How true that is today. The racketeers who four years ago were begging the American people to come to their assistance, to save them from annihilation, are now, with their "Insull-ated" methods, creating for us trick political organizations with high-sounding names, which organizations are engaged in a subtle and pernicious campaign to prove to the American people that the rascals of the 1920's were not rascals at all, and that their hope of America lies in handing back to these thus far unconvicted racketeers the reins of government in America.

Well, these are very smart gentlemen, and I assume that when they spend their money that they believe they are getting their money's worth. I believe they are being "taken" again.

I believe that the people of America, and particularly the working people of America, will not soon forget the ride that the political gangsters gave them and the ride that they again intend to give them.

## SIX-HOUR DAY, THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

You and I know that the problem of unemployment does not stem directly from industrial depression. Depression aggravates unemployment and in the present instance has brought it to a nearly unbearable intensity.

I do not think you will accuse me of pessimism when I say unemployment—or better, disemployment is, like the radio, the airplane, the weather and taxes, here to stay.

Millions of those now out of jobs will never find jobs again. Thousands of young men and women leaving our schools each year are destined never to become self-supporting and independent in the sense that your and my generation were led to believe was our due.

The supply of workers exceeds the demand. Man power is a drug on the market. The productive forces of this country are glutted with brawn and brain which they cannot use. And what can't be utilized is simply laid aside to moulder and decay. Look about you and you'll see what I mean.

### Cases Cited

Look at the case histories in the files of the United States Department of Labor or the American Federation of Labor and see the splendid, capable, intelligent workers for whom there are no jobs. Look into the haggard faces of those who haunt the factory gates and the employment offices.

Civilization has done a great job of marching ahead in the last fifty years, but it has been to the harsh, metallic beat of engines. Man has been thrust aside to make way for the machines, and the human carnage has not been reckoned.

**The stretch-out, the speed-up, and the soul-destroying regimentation of the production line are the grim symbols of our progress, and as they have been applied, a toll in human values has been taken. Production methods have been steadily in favor of the machines as against human labor in practically any field you can name.**

Incomes and the national wealth, meanwhile, have funneled into the coffers of the few. While seventy per cent of our people are obliged to live in poverty on incomes insufficient to maintain health and decency. Now, these distressing conditions were not built up over night. They have been accumulating for the last fifty years.

We have a long job of reconstruction ahead and as we build anew we must build for permanence. We must recognize that our cherished American liberties are but a pretense so long as three-fourths of our people do not know the meaning of security; when millions of our workers are denied the right to earn a living; while thousands of parents sit with helpless, folded hands while their children waste away from hunger.

Shall we accept permanent unemployment? Although this year has shown an employment situation more encouraging on the whole, there is still no prospect of work for more than a mere handful of the millions of unemployed. The vast majority have no assurance of anything but continued joblessness and dependence on relief and Government work projects.

### Shorter Hours, Answer

America faces the stubborn fact that unemployment will always be with us unless we insist on finding jobs for these millions in industry, where they can create the wealth for their support.

Less hours of labor for the employed means more hours of labor for the unemployed. The intelligent wage-worker recognizes this fact, and, feeling that as the demand for hand-skill is being diminished and opportunity of advancement continually lessened, he turns to his only remedy—a refusal to over-sell the market.

**The American Federation of Labor is just and right in supporting the six-hour day and five-day week. It is my opinion that unemployment will not be overcome until we face the issue boldly and uncompromisingly, and establish the six-hour day and the five-day week.**

The objections to the reductions of the hours of labor now made are of the same character as the objections that were raised to the shortening of the day's work to eight hours.

Among these objections may be cited the objection that a reduction of hours would necessarily reduce the wages of the employees, and thus tend to injure the very persons who are making the demand.

Second, that the reduction of the hours of labor would tend to increase intemperance, vice and crime; that it would discourage enterprise and increase the cost of production; that it would lessen the profit upon capital invested; that capital would seek investment in those localities where the longer work day existed; that it would encourage foreign competition.

On examination of these objections, it will be found that some of them are self-contradictory. If wages are reduced, as a consequence of a reduction of the length of

the work-day, then certainly the cost of the product could not be enhanced, because the price per hour would remain the same.

#### **Provide New Market**

It will be still further agreed that, to produce the same amount of product as is now demanded, more employees would be required, thus creating or awakening a new market of consumers.

This statement of the inevitable consequence of the reduction of hours, without an increase of wages, shows conclusively that the wages would be increased, for the employment of more men to produce the same amount of product would necessarily quicken the demand in the labor market. Lessening the number of unemployed would give the employed the opportunity to demand more wages.

The argument which has the most powerful influence against the demand for less hours of toil is, that to grant this demand would necessarily increase the cost of production.

The elements of cost in any enterprise are: first, the ruling rate of interest upon the money invested, the price of raw materials, the cost of labor, and the cost of placing the goods upon the market.

We have seen that the cost of the article is regulated more by the number of the article demanded—that is, by the condition of the market—than from any other cause; that to make one chair would cost, first of all, more than to make one of a thousand chairs, and so of all other products of hand or machine labor.

Not many years ago the manufacturer who turned out a few score of cases of shoes a week was considered fortunate; but today, more shoes are turned out in a day by our manufacturers than were turned out in a month twenty years ago.

An investigation of the causes for this rapid production brings us back again to the wage question.

#### **Determinations**

**The larger the demand, the larger the means of supply. The demand determines the amount, the condition of the people determines the market, and the rate of wages determines the condition of the people.**

High wages under short hours means that a large share of the products of wealth are being distributed among the earners of wealth, and capital will be forced, finally, to consider the question of offering to the laborer a genuine partnership, in which the elements of common risk and common profit will enter.

The individual employer, when forced to meet this question of reduced hours, looks naturally and properly to his own immediate profit; but, to be successful in the future, he must consider the man, not only as a producer, but a consumer.

**To reduce wages is to turn civilization backwards; to advance wages is to lift civilization to a higher level.**

The United States Government has finally awakened to the fact that the future security of the working man and woman is society's responsibility.

Thanks to the Social Security Act, the shadow of unemployment and old age will no longer hang over the worker.

This, we hope, is the beginning of a series of social reforms that will give the worker and his family the protection that society owes him.

This is the dawning of the realization that that part of the world in which the worker lives must not always be dark while the other part is warm and bright.

If any member of society has lived an upright, useful life, to the best of his or her ability, he or she has rendered a real service to society and that merits his or her care by society, for the balance of his or her life.

Society gets its security and very existence from this vast majority of useful, law-abiding members who are justly entitled to society's care when old age overtakes them.

A man may commit a crime by holding up a bank, or stabbing you or me in the back with a knife, and is arrested and sent to prison, where society provides full clothing and shelter.

But a man or woman, who has lived a useful life, and through no fault of their own, find themselves walking the streets penniless and hungry are left with no one to care for them. This we all know is unjust, and through the Old Age Pension, this condition will no longer prevail.

**Until such time as the six-hour day and Old Age Pensions become universal throughout this land, millions of our people will remain unemployed.**

Society as a whole must recognize and fully discharge all its just obligations. No one particular group or class of people should be made to suffer while the other class live in happiness.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Executive Council of the Federation for their splendid cooperation in assisting in raising the standards of labor in California, and all officers and members for their support during my incumbency.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT****For the fiscal year September 1, 1935, through August 31, 1936**

Total Assets on Hand September 1, 1935 (as per Auditing Committee's Report) ..\$10,069.92

**Receipts**

Affiliation Fee .....	\$ 84.00	
Per Capita Tax .....	14,189.55	
Per Capita Tax for Defense Fund .....	12,220.66	(1)
Jackson Miners' Relief Donations .....	155.00	
Mooney-Billings Defense Donations .....	1,347.73	
Modesto Defense Donations .....	1,017.98	
San Jose Laundry Strike Donations .....	1,040.00	
Year Book—On Account .....	1,160.00	
Alaska Packers' Association—Dues on members aboard <i>Arctic</i> .....	3,540.00	(2)
Contributions from Alaska Cannery Workers, San Francisco, for Organization of Agricultural Workers .....	400.00	
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	327.97	
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$35,482.89</b>	
		<b>\$45,552.81</b>

**Disbursements**

San Diego Convention .....	\$ 2,643.84	
Executive Council .....	1,693.42	
Office Expense .....	724.49	
Postage and Mailing .....	604.50	
Printing .....	1,379.98	
Rent .....	774.00	
Salaries .....	6,715.00	
Legislative Expense .....	428.80	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	256.97	
American Federation of Labor Delegate .....	600.00	
Defense Fund Expense .....	550.00	
Organizing Expense .....	198.75	
Automobile .....	641.66	
Jackson Miners' Relief .....	185.00	(3)
Mooney-Billings Defense .....	1,347.73	
Modesto Defense .....	1,017.98	
San Jose Laundry Strike Fund .....	1,040.00	
Alaska Cannery Workers—Dues and Fees Transmitted .....	3,000.00	
Miscellaneous Expense .....	794.52	
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$24,596.64</b>	
<b>Balance as of August 31, 1936 .....</b>	<b>\$20,956.17</b>	

**Assets**

Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co. ....	\$ 2,484.73	
Crocker First National Bank .....	1,393.04	
Bank of America—Humboldt Branch .....	\$14,902.42	
Less checks outstanding .....	982.90	
Returned check to be deposited .....	13,919.52	
Cash on Hand .....	8.88	
Bonds:	150.00	
City of Los Angeles School 5 per cent .....	1,000.00	
City of San Francisco School 5 per cent.....	1,000.00	
United States Treasury Certificate 3½ per cent .....	1,000.00	
	<b>3,000.00</b>	
<b>Total Assets .....</b>	<b>\$20,956.17</b>	
Total Assets September 1, 1935 .....	\$10,069.92	
Total Assets August 31, 1936 .....	20,956.17	
<b>Gain for the Fiscal Year .....</b>	<b>\$10,886.25</b>	

(1) Effective October 1, 1935.

(2) \$540.00 of this amount is held to cover claims for refunds.

(3) \$30.00 of this amount was received during the previous fiscal year.

**RECEIPTS IN DETAIL**  
**Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee**

ALAMEDA		FRESNO	
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$ 11.50	Bakers No. 43.....	17.34
ANAHEIM		Barbers No. 333.....	10.80
Carpenters No. 2203.....	7.20	Building Service Employees No. 110 .....	12.00
AVAL		Butchers No. 126.....	34.19
Oil Workers No. 218*.....	27.95	Carpenters No. 701.....	40.48
BAKERSFIELD		Grocery Clerks No. 1288.....	12.00
Bakers No. 146.....	13.00	Creamery Workers No. 18647.....	17.20
Barbers No. 317.....	12.27	Culinary Workers No. 62.....	73.54
Bartenders No. 378.....	11.96	Electrical Workers No. 169.....	12.00
Butchers No. 193.....	12.00	Glass Workers No. 132.....	1.00
Carpenters No. 743.....	26.97	Iron Workers No. 155.....	10.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	31.04	Labor Council .....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	11.00	Lathers No. 83.....	8.50
Labor Council .....	12.00	Laundry Drivers No. 419.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	13.00	Letter Carriers No. 231.....	3.33
Oil Workers No. 19.....	38.83	Machinists No. 653.....	11.40
Painters No. 314.....	11.00	Millmen No. 1496.....	13.00
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	7.50	Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 500 .....	13.50
Stage Employees No. 215.....	13.00	Oil Workers No. 356.....	20.66
Typographical No. 439.....	13.00	Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	12.00
BERKELEY		Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	10.00
Carpenters No. 1158.....	14.50	Sign Painters No. 966.....	13.50
BLOOMINGTON		Stage Employees No. 158.....	1.50
Federal Labor Union No. 19289.....	10.00	Operating Engineers No. 336.....	12.40
CHICO		Teamsters No. 431.....	93.05
Barbers No. 354.....	12.00	Typographical No. 144.....	23.59
Typographical No. 667.....	3.00	GLENDALE	
COALINGA		Carpenters No. 563.....	11.70
Oil Workers No. 2*.....	7.28	Typographical No. 871.....	6.60
Oil Workers No. 356.....	10.00	GRASS VALLEY	
Oil Workers No. 218*.....	4.62	Miners No. 90.....	8.50
CONCORD		HOLLYWOOD	
Operating Engineers No. 512.....	4.73	Painters No. 5.....	6.00
CORONADO		INGLEWOOD	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12....	10.50	Carpenters No. 909.....	9.00
CROCKETT		JACKSON	
Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037 .....	125.32	Mother Lode Miners.....	13.99
EL CENTRO		KRAMER	
Barbers No. 733.....	11.50	Borax Workers No. 19820.....	21.16
Imperial Valley Central Labor Council .....	6.00	LONG BEACH	
Stage Employees No. 656.....	7.00	Bakers No. 31.....	12.00
Typographical No. 707.....	9.50	Bricklayers No. 13.....	12.00
EUREKA		Butchers No. 284.....	7.50
Bakers No. 195.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 710.....	55.00
Bartenders No. 318.....	20.44	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 1040.....	18.11	City and County Employees No. 19869 .....	89.52
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	23.08	Cleaners and Dyers No. 2216.....	5.20
Federated Trades Council.....	20.00	Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	27.83
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	14.50	Electrical Workers No. 711.....	12.80
Longshoremen No. 38-103.....	13.84	Fire Fighters No. 372.....	45.46
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2677 .....	7.00	Garment Workers No. 56.....	20.80
Machinists No. 540.....	12.90	Lathers No. 172.....	2.50
Musicians No. 333.....	13.49	Machinists No. 1235.....	24.00
Painters No. 1034.....	14.50	Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 521 .....	12.50
Stage Employees No. 430.....	10.50	Oil Industry Metal Trades Council .....	12.00
Textile Workers No. 1923.....	20.34	Oil Workers No. 128.....	270.00
Typographical No. 207.....	11.50	Painters No. 256.....	17.00
*Oil Workers No. 218, Avenal, and Oil Workers No. 2, Coalinga, merged, April 1, 1936, and are now known as Coalinga-Avenal Local No. 2.		Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	11.00
		Sheet Metal Workers No. 203.....	14.50
		Soap and Edible Oil Workers No. 18409 .....	12.00

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

37

Teachers .....	4.00
Typographical No. 650.....	16.20

## LOS ANGELES

Make-up Artists No. 731.....	21.58
Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	11.50
Bakers No. 37.....	26.70
Bakers No. 453.....	18.00
Barbers No. 295.....	75.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276.....	7.00
Bartenders No. 284.....	65.15
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32.....	17.60
Boilermakers No. 92.....	10.25
Bookbinders No. 63.....	24.00
Bricklayers No. 2.....	10.50
Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 25.....	166.82
Studio Carpenters No. 946.....	504.31
Cement Finishers No. 627.....	3.46
Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Chauffeurs No. 640.....	4.33
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 278.....	74.25
Cooks No. 468.....	73.66
Coopers No. 152.....	11.98
Motion Picture Costumers No. 18067.....	10.80
Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	17.76
Draftsmen, Technical Engineers, Architects No. 48.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	144.00
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	217.00
Electrical Workers No. 83.....	50.00
Electrotypers No. 137.....	11.50
Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	24.92
Operating Engineers No. 72.....	25.18
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	11.50
International Fur Workers No. 87..	7.00
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	11.00
Garment Workers No. 125.....	129.71
Garment Workers No. 94.....	11.50
Flint Glass Workers No. 141.....	20.40
Iron Workers No. 433.....	29.73
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416...	43.00
Lathers No. 42.....	27.42
Machinists No. 311.....	92.00
Machinists No. 1422.....	85.68
Mailers No. 9.....	34.26
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	10.60
Molders No. 374.....	11.50
Musicians No. 47.....	440.00
Nurses, Hospital and Institutional Employees No. 19986.....	14.00
Office Employees No. 15251.....	11.50
Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18521.....	11.61
Painters No. 202.....	48.69
Moving Picture Painters No. 644...	112.25
Sign Painters No. 831.....	27.35
Paper Makers No. 208.....	13.89
Pattern Makers' Association.....	15.30
Pharmacists No. 840.....	8.70
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	26.00
Associated Motion Picture Pilots...	8.00
Plumbers No. 78.....	54.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	112.00
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	44.78
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	41.05
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150.....	84.71
Railroad Electricians No. 889.....	2.34

Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	8.00
Railway Mail Association.....	59.80
Scenic Artists No. 621.....	11.32
Screen Actors' Guild.....	31.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	23.78
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	15.66
Stage Employees No. 33.....	62.50
Stereotypers No. 58.....	22.86
Switchmen No. 43.....	25.03
Studio Technicians No. 37.....	339.35
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399.....	151.73
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 17982.....	9.00
Truck Drivers No. 208.....	91.48
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420.....	27.17
Typographical No. 174.....	131.00
Studio Utility Employees No. 724...	131.47
Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers No. 389.....	10.00
Waiters No. 17.....	121.71
Dining Car Waiters No. 465.....	17.46
Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639.....	40.52
Women's Union Label League No. 36.....	9.00

## MARTINEZ

Retail Clerks No. 376.....	2.60
Oil Workers No. 5.....	92.97
Painters No. 741.....	11.00
Typographical No. 597.....	10.50

## MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720.....	13.00
Butchers No. 505.....	11.00
Carpenters No. 1570.....	10.50
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Culinary Alliance No. 715.....	2.50
Painters No. 146.....	13.00
Stage Employees No. 216.....	11.00
Teamsters No. 137.....	11.00

## MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202.....	10.00
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## MODESTO

Butchers No. 108.....	16.32
Carpenters No. 1235.....	17.00
Central Labor Union.....	9.00
Culinary Workers No. 542.....	19.54
Electrical Workers No. 684.....	12.00
Letter Carriers No. 1291.....	12.00
Operating Engineers No. 511.....	5.00
Plasterers No. 429.....	1.50
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....	13.50
Rural Letter Carriers No. 14.....	10.00
Stage Employees No. 564.....	11.00
Teamsters No. 386.....	22.08
Typographical No. 689.....	10.50
Water Workers and Ditch Tenders No. 18721.....	4.50

## MONTEREY

Barbers No. 896.....	5.50
Carpenters No. 1323.....	15.08
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 690.....	3.00
Operative Plasterers No. 337.....	2.00
Typographical No. 759.....	12.00
Teachers No. 457.....	4.00

## MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters No. 1280.....	10.50
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NAPA	
Carpenters No. 2114.....	13.00
Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Garment Workers No. 137.....	22.09
Musicians No. 541.....	14.02
Painters No. 262.....	11.50

NEWARK	
Stove Mounters No. 61.....	40.70

OAKLAND	
Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	43.00
Bakers No. 119.....	21.60
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	108.00
Barbers No. 134.....	52.00
Bartenders No. 52.....	63.20
Beauticians No. 134-A.....	7.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324.....	5.00
Bridgemen No. 378.....	8.50
Butchers No. 120.....	23.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 18248.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	21.53
Culinary Workers No. 31.....	206.34
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456.....	7.50
Draftsmen, Technical Engineers, Architects No. 39.....	1.50
Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 20020.....	5.50
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	11.50
Electrical Workers No. 595.....	46.00
Stationary Engineers No. 507.....	42.00
Federal Labor Union No. 20218.....	5.00
Fire Fighters No. 55.....	34.90
Gardeners No. 17847.....	9.50
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	30.16
Janitors and Window Cleaners No. 18.....	13.20
Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	13.50
Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	43.47
Laundry Workers No. 2.....	19.00
Machinists No. 284.....	36.00
Machinists No. 1117.....	35.00
Mailers No. 63.....	11.50
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	144.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169.....	18.76
Plumbers No. 444.....	24.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	32.18
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	34.50
Railroad Sheet Metal No. 217.....	2.00
Railway Carmen No. 705.....	2.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	18.00
Stage Employees No. 107.....	11.60
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342.....	14.40
Street Carmen No. 192.....	186.33
Teachers No. 349.....	34.96
Teamsters No. 70.....	287.50
Textile Workers No. 2487.....	19.74
Tunnel Workers No. 53.....	48.40
Typographical No. 36.....	60.80
OCEAN PARK	
Culinary and Bartenders No. 814.....	13.18
OROVILLE	
Boilermakers No. 690.....	10.50
Carpenters No. 1240.....	11.50
Railway Carmen No. 679.....	8.00

PALO ALTO	
Barbers No. 914.....	15.50
Carpenters No. 668.....	12.68
Teachers No. 442.....	4.00
Typographical No. 521.....	11.50

PASADENA	
Carpenters No. 769.....	24.40
Central Labor Union.....	15.00
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	34.96
Painters No. 92.....	13.50
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 280.....	18.40
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	11.00
Typographical No. 583.....	24.80

PETALUMA	
Barbers No. 419.....	12.50
Typographical No. 600.....	13.00

PITTSBURG	
Barbers No. 917.....	11.50

PORTOLA	
Railway Carmen No. 562.....	10.00

REDLANDS	
Federal Labor Union No. 19060.....	1.50

REDONDO BEACH	
Carpenters No. 1478.....	6.00

RICHMOND	
Bartenders No. 595.....	13.70
Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	11.50
Fire Fighters No. 188.....	4.50
Laundry Workers No. 23.....	11.50
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 560.....	12.50
Typographical No. 738.....	11.50

RIVERSIDE	
Barbers No. 171.....	12.00

RODEO	
Oil Workers No. 326.....	75.50

ROSEVILLE	
Carpenters No. 1147.....	11.00
Placer County Central Labor Union.....	11.00

SACRAMENTO	
Bakers No. 85.....	56.00
Barbers No. 112.....	21.11
Bartenders No. 600.....	10.00
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	12.00
Bookbinders No. 35.....	19.20
Bricklayers No. 9.....	11.50
Butchers No. 498.....	45.84
Carpenters No. 586.....	48.13
Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150.....	108.00
Culinary Workers No. 561.....	101.11
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	9.50
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	16.62
Operating Engineers No. 210.....	7.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	46.00
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	22.22
Machinists No. 33.....	30.15
Machinists No. 536.....	2.14
Molders No. 199.....	10.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252.....	13.00

Musicians No. 12.....	12.00
Painters No. 487.....	43.49
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447	11.50
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	25.36
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	19.14
Railway Carmen No. 1344.....	9.30
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	12.60
Stage Employees No. 50.....	11.00
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86.....	9.12
Street Carmen No. 256.....	12.00
Tailors No. 107.....	12.50
Teachers No. 31.....	15.04
Material Teamsters No. 803.....	17.78
Typographical No. 46.....	34.01
Warehousemen No. 38-118.....	28.00

## SALINAS

Barbers No. 827.....	12.00
Bartenders No. 545.....	4.00
Beauticians No. 827-A.....	8.00
Carpenters No. 925.....	23.46
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 467.....	22.24
Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 18211.....	398.32
Laborers No. 272.....	13.32
Laundry Workers No. 28.....	3.00
Musicians No. 616.....	2.80
Painters No. 1104.....	6.08
Operative Plasterers No. 763.....	1.24

## SAN BERNARDINO

Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 535.....	9.73
Moving Picture Operators No. 577.....	*
Stage Employees No. 614.....	18.50
Typographical No. 84.....	12.00

## SAN DIEGO

Auto Mechanics No. 351.....	5.00
Barbers No. 256.....	18.88
Bridgemen No. 229.....	11.50
Building Service Employees No. 102.....	14.00
Butchers No. 229.....	25.00
Carpenters No. 1296.....	50.66
Carpenters No. 1571.....	12.00
Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No. 402.....	43.47
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	20.25
Electrical Workers No. 569.....	20.00
Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	7.00
Fire Fighters No. 145.....	37.73
Hod Carriers No. 89.....	13.75
Lathers No. 260.....	5.50
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	25.34
Longshoremen No. 38-9.....	15.00
Lumber Yard Clerks and General Yard Employees No. 105.....	6.18
Machinists No. 389.....	16.91
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297.....	12.08
Musicians No. 325.....	103.31
Office Employees No. 18126.....	5.50
Painters No. 333.....	10.20
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346.....	12.00
Plumbers No. 230.....	2.50
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	28.76
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	8.24

Railway Carmen No. 1017.....	2.00
Stage Employees No. 122.....	12.50
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82.....	10.00
Tile Layers and Marble Setters No. 17.....	3.00
Typographical No. 221.....	28.00
Waiters and Beverage Dispensers No. 500.....	25.71
Warehousemen No. 38-120.....	10.00

## SAN DIMAS

Teachers No. 210.....	12.50
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## SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195	405.88
Alaska Fishermen.....	255.00
Asbestos Workers No. 16.....	5.59
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073.....	25.62
Auto Parts and Accessory Clerks No. 1076.....	2.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	93.00
Bakers No. 24.....	115.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	13.50
Bay District Joint Auxiliary No. 24-119-125.....	24.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	166.60
Barbers No. 148.....	115.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	282.27
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....	15.00
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125.....	103.50
Bottlers No. 293.....	115.00
Brewery Drivers No. 227.....	138.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	184.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	7.00
Bridge Structural Iron Workers No. 377.....	17.00
Building Maintenance Employees No. 66.....	46.24
Butchers No. 115.....	172.50
Butchers No. 508.....	44.28
Carmen No. 1004.....	250.00
Carpenters No. 22.....	95.67
Carpenters No. 483.....	86.02
Carpenters No. 2164.....	23.00
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	21.65
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	273.84
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	8.50
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960.....	18.20
Retail Cleaners No. 18182.....	5.50
Cloakmakers No. 8.....	23.50
Cooks No. 44.....	335.28
Coopers No. 65.....	39.64
United Distillery Workers No. 19930.....	9.00
Draftsmen No. 11.....	21.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	63.00
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	52.50
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	23.00
Engineers No. 45.....	50.68
Engineers No. 59.....	29.50
Operating Engineers No. 64.....	94.74
Ferryboatmen.....	202.50
Filling Station Employees No. 19570.....	9.00
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017.....	10.26
Fur Workers No. 79.....	8.62
Garage Employees No. 665.....	46.00

\* Affiliated, but no per capita tax paid.

Garment Cutters No. 45.....	11.50	Upholsterers No. 28.....	21.50
Garment Workers No. 131.....	115.00	Waiters No. 30.....	463.04
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	19.00	Waitresses No. 48.....	189.62
Amal. Fed. of Government Em- ployees No. 51.....	7.00	Warehousemen No. 38-44.....	161.00
United Hatters No. 23.....	11.50	Water Workers No. 401.....	18.00
Hospital and Institutional Work- ers No. 19816.....	88.00	Window Cleaners No. 44.....	23.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	25.56	SAN JOSE	
Jaintors No. 9.....	33.21	Barbers No. 252.....	30.66
Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	34.00	Bartenders, Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	22.04
Labor Council.....	12.00	Beauticians No. 252-A.....	12.50
United Laborers No. 261.....	57.50	Butchers No. 506.....	81.13
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256..	75.00	Carpenters No. 316.....	29.52
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	483.00	Cement Laborers No. 270.....	26.17
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	168.30	Central Labor Council.....	8.00
Lithographers No. 17.....	59.80	Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 18301.....	14.66
Longshoremen No. 38-79.....	714.00	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	9.00
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00	Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304.....	18.00
Mailers No. 18.....	21.46	Electrical Workers No. 332.....	11.50
Marine Cooks and Stewards' Assn.	210.00	Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842.....	11.78
Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water- tenders and Wipers.....	515.00	Lathers No. 144.....	11.50
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40..	58.77	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	45.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89..	12.00	Letter Carriers No. 193.....	14.55
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90..	134.13	Machinists No. 504.....	10.49
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	212.02	Millmen No. 262.....	15.56
Millinery Workers No. 40.....	7.00	Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 431.....	11.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110..	262.50	Musicians No. 153.....	24.00
Molders No. 164.....	74.75	Painters No. 507.....	8.86
Musicians No. 6.....	352.00	Plumbers No. 393.....	12.30
Nurses No. 19923.....	3.00	Post Office Clerks No. 373.....	6.76
Office Employees No. 13188.....	24.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	12.54
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162.....	35.16	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	8.00
Painters No. 1158.....	110.78	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 484	3.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510	22.07	Street Carmen No. 265.....	11.50
Paste Makers No. 10567.....	19.00	Teamsters No. 287.....	83.80
Pattern Makers' Association.....	34.50	Typographical No. 231.....	23.59
Pharmacists No. 838.....	17.68	SAN LEANDRO	
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	27.00	Musicians No. 510.....	12.00
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	104.06	SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460.....	11.50	Barbers No. 767.....	11.00
Plumbers No. 442.....	17.25	Typographical No. 576.....	11.50
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	172.50	SAN MATEO	
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	34.50	Bartenders and Culinary No. 267....	14.68
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	137.70	Butchers No. 516.....	31.75
Railway Mail Association.....	58.08	Carpenters No. 162.....	40.04
Retailer Delivery No. 278.....	42.92	Electric Workers No. 617.....	3.00
Sail Makers No. 11775.....	2.50	Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	11.50
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	60.00	Stage Employees No. 409.....	15.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	41.13	Typographical No. 624.....	14.80
California Sheep Shearers No. 1....	58.05	SAN PEDRO	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	25.87	Barbers No. 881.....	17.88
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9.....	15.00	Butchers No. 551.....	19.40
Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Build- ers No. 1149.....	30.14	Carpenters No. 1140.....	22.09
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.....	15.36	Central Labor Council.....	16.00
Stage Employees No. 16.....	26.68	Chauffeurs No. 692.....	100.80
Steamfitters No. 509.....	16.00	Retail Clerks No. 905.....	17.00
Stereo and Electrotypes No. 29.....	40.24	Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	178.78
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	13.50	Deep Sea and Purse Seine and Fish	61.00
Street Railway Employees No. 518	207.00	Operating Engineers No. 235.....	43.25
Switchmen No. 197.....	13.00	Longshoremen No. 38-82.....	432.00
Teachers No. 61.....	14.08	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2607.....	217.00
Teamsters No. 85.....	575.00	Machinists No. 1484.....	7.56
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	34.50	Office Employees No. 20100.....	6.00
Trackmen No. 687.....	15.10	Painters No. 949.....	12.50
Tunnel Open Pit and Mine No. 54	3.44		
Typographical No. 21.....	249.30		
Union Label Section.....	12.00		

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

41

Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	20.36
Port Watchmen No. 137.....	6.28
Shipyard No. 802.....	9.00
Typographical No. 862.....	5.50
Women's Int. Un. Label League No. 467.....	6.00

## SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582.....	10.00
Carpenters No. 35.....	11.00
Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	16.50
Stage Employees No. 504.....	1.00

## SANTA ANA

Barbers No. 549.....	3.00
Central Labor Council.....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. 44.....	8.00
Stage Employees No. 504.....	7.50
Typographical No. 579.....	13.08

## SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832.....	15.00
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 1062.....	34.96
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	30.16
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	12.00
Letter Carriers No. 290.....	7.00
Meat Cutters No. 556.....	9.00
Painters No. 715.....	20.27
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 144.....	11.50
Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	10.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273.....	10.50
Stage Employees No. 442.....	13.50
Typographical No. 394.....	12.00

## SANTA CRUZ

Butchers No. 266.....	10.50
Musicians No. 346.....	11.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	11.53
Typographical No. 589.....	11.50

## SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477.....	6.50
Central Labor Council.....	32.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703.....	11.50

## SANTA MONICA

Central Labor Council.....	6.00
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## SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159.....	13.00
Butchers No. 364.....	3.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 420.....	12.00
Musicians No. 292.....	29.68
Painters No. 364.....	8.50
Typographical No. 577.....	15.00

## SAUSALITO

Teachers No. 358.....	8.50
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## SELBY

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51.....	47.29
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## STOCKTON

Bakers No. 120.....	15.50
Barbers No. 312.....	10.08
Butchers No. 127.....	11.30
Carpenters No. 266.....	41.33

Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 439.....	77.48
Culinary Workers' Alliance No. 572.....	87.80
Electrical Workers No. 207.....	2.50
Fire Fighters No. 456.....	10.52
Longshoremen No. 38-93.....	41.50
Warehousemen No. 38-109.....	25.00
Musicians No. 189.....	29.90
Operating Engineers No. 508.....	21.91
Painters No. 1115.....	27.55
Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	11.50
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	11.50
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428.....	12.00
Railway Carmen No. 918.....	4.00
Street Carmen No. 276.....	11.50
Typographical No. 56.....	12.93

## TAFT

Barbers No. 869.....	13.50
Carpenters No. 1774.....	11.00
Central Labor Union.....	8.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771.....	14.17
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	10.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 518.....	*
Typographical No. 811.....	3.00

## TERMINAL ISLAND

Fish Cannery Workers No. 20147..	23.60
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## TRACY

Sugar Workers No. 20058.....	11.50
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## TULARE

Carpenters No. 1578.....	15.50
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## VALLEJO

Barbers No. 335.....	11.50
Boilermakers No. 148.....	11.50
Carpenters No. 180.....	12.56
Consolidated Labor Councils.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	32.62
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	24.49
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	26.11
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	14.70
Machinists No. 252.....	46.00
Musicians No. 367.....	25.77
Painters No. 376.....	11.50
Plumbers No. 343.....	10.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221.....	12.50
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	10.50
Stage Employees No. 241.....	11.56
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731.....	13.00
Teamsters No. 490.....	20.10
Typographical No. 389.....	13.00

## VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....	11.50
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## VENTURA

Carpenters No. 2463.....	13.60
Central Labor Union.....	5.00
Longshoremen No. 38-125.....	2.00
Oil Workers No. 120.....	11.50
Painters No. 955.....	4.00

## VISALIA

Laundry Workers No. 234.....	11.50
Stage Employees No. 605.....	15.50

\* Affiliated, but no per capita tax paid.

## OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

WATSONVILLE		WHITE HORSE	
Barbers No. 749.....	12.00	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2591 .....	11.80
Carpenters No. 771.....	12.27		
Central Labor Union.....	12.00	WHITTIER	
Culinary Alliance No. 345.....	17.00	Typographical No. 899.....	11.50
Lathers No. 122.....	4.00		
Painters No. 750.....	10.00	WILMINGTON	
Railway Carmen No. 765.....	4.00	Borax Workers No. 18640.....	36.44
Stage Employees No. 611.....	10.00	YERMO	
Typographical No. 543.....	11.00	Railway Carmen No. 610.....	14.96

## Miscellaneous Receipts

Interest on San Francisco School Bond .....	\$ 50.00
Interest on Los Angeles School Bond .....	50.00
Interest on United States Treasury Certificate .....	31.25
Interest on Bank Deposits .....	86.39
State Compensation Insurance Fund—Dividend .....	1.50
Rent from J. M. Casey—American Federation of Labor for May .....	*25.00
San Francisco Machinists—Resolution and Letters on Shell Oil Company .....	33.40
International Seamen's Union—Reimbursement for telephone service .....	11.61
Hugo Ernst—Partial Refund of Expense to Watsonville .....	20.00
Marine Firemen—Overpayment .....	11.82
C. W. Buckner—Refund on Venetian Blinds .....	7.00
Total .....	\$327.97

## DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

## San Diego Convention

C. C. Hopkins—Clerical Help .....	\$ 50.00
Southern Pacific Company, Two Round Trips to San Diego .....	55.70
A. R. Schenk—Sergeant-at-Arms .....	25.00
A. Concilla—Sergeant-at-Arms .....	25.00
Edw. D. Grant—Sergeant-at-Arms .....	25.00
Walter Barnes—Sergeant-at-Arms .....	25.00
Bert P. Ward—Assistant Secretary .....	51.34
I. Morrison—Convention Expense .....	85.00
Dave and Robinson—Convention Proceedings .....	577.60
Paul Scharrenberg—Convention Expense .....	87.90
I. Morrison—Pullman—Los Angeles to San Francisco .....	3.00
James H. Barry Company—Printing Convention Proceedings .....	1,633.30
	\$2,643.84

## Executive Council

E. F. Nelson .....	\$ 69.35
Harry M. Williams .....	115.70
J. C. Coulter .....	115.70
J. Matthams .....	104.91
C. E. Dowd .....	95.20
C. C. Nunnally .....	175.77
Ros. Mannina .....	138.18
Charles W. Real .....	32.45
Charles F. Daley .....	71.30
James E. Hopkins .....	101.95
Anthony L. Noriega .....	26.90
Joseph D. McManus .....	53.95
Walter Cowan .....	38.10
George W. Stokel .....	83.50
Paul Scharrenberg .....	34.11
Edward D. Vandeleur .....	436.35
	\$1,693.42

\*Rent for June, July and August amounting to \$75.00 is due and unpaid.



**Legislative Expense**

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company—Rent of Typewriter .....	\$ 3.00
Alice Brody—Stenographer—Legislative Report .....	125.00
Paul Scharrenberg—Trip to Sacramento.....	6.80
Helen Barrett—Legislative Work .....	24.00
M. Willard—Stenographer .....	20.00
V. S. McClatchy, Secretary Joint Immigration Commission .....	250.00

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\$ 428.80

**Furniture and Fixtures**

Victor Adding Machine Company .....	\$ 109.57
Rucker-Fuller Company .....	19.16
W. & J. Sloane Company .....	128.24

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\$ 256.97

**Office Expense**

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	\$ 338.24
Postal Telegraph Cable Company .....	125.41
Mimeographing .....	68.00
H. S. Crocker Company—Supplies .....	73.40
Kee Lox Manufacturing Company .....	5.98
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	13.00
Office Towel Supply Company .....	9.75
Alhambra Water Company .....	16.24
Royal Typewriter Company Service .....	9.00
Addressograph Company .....	12.02
Gunn Earl & Company—Venetian Blinds .....	17.30
Max A. Muldner—Public Accountant .....	25.00
Victor Office Machine Company .....	1.28
Patrick Moise & Klinkner—Rubber Stamps .....	5.61
Miscellaneous .....	4.26

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\$ 724.49

**Postage and Mailing**

Postage Stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$ 604.50
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**Printing**

Recorder Printing and Publishing Company .....	\$ 300.32
Russell I. Wisler Company .....	417.07
Walter N. Brunt Press .....	27.30
James H. Barry Company .....	514.24
Dever Garrity & Keys .....	17.00
Golden Gate Press .....	3.61
Donaldson Printing Company .....	100.44

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\$1,379.98

**Rent**

Crocker Estate Company, rent of offices September 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936 .....	\$ 456.00
R. D. McElroy and Sons, rent of offices from May 9, 1936, to September 9, 1936....	318.00

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\$ 774.00

**Salaries**

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer, September 1, 1935, to April 15, 1936.....	\$2,800.00
Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary-Treasurer, April 16, 1936, to August 31, 1936.....	1,575.00
Isabelle Morrison, Assistant Secretary, September 1, 1935, to February 29, 1936....	1,170.00
Helen Barrett, Assistant Secretary, March 1, 1936, to April 15, 1936.....	360.00
F. Woodworth, Assistant Secretary, April 16, 1936, to August 31, 1936.....	810.00

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\$6,715.00

**American Federation of Labor Delegate**

Expense of Delegate Hugo Ernst to Atlantic City, N. J., Convention .....	\$ 600.00
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## OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

**Defense Fund Expense**

J. C. Coulter—Appropriation from Defense Fund for Soap and Edible Oil Workers .....	\$200.00
Walter Cowan—Legal Defense and Expenses Fred West .....	300.00
Clarence Todd—Filing Papers San Jose Laundry Strike .....	50.00
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	\$ 550.00

**Organizing Expense**

Fred West .....	\$ 170.00
Walter Cowan .....	28.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 198.75

**Automobile**

Federal Garage—Gas, Oil and Parking .....	\$ 86.84
George E. Billings Company—insurance .....	70.69
Installment Payments .....	484.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 641.66

**Jackson Miners' Relief**

Amounts Received and Transmitted to Jackson Miners' Relief .....	\$ 86.60
Larkin Printing Company—Legal Printing for Mother Lode .....	98.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 185.00

**Mooney-Billings Defense**

Foster and Mingins—Testimony Transcript .....	\$1,038.81
Byron S. Adams—Printing .....	77.95
Remittance to San Francisco Labor Council .....	230.97
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	\$1,347.73

**Modesto Defense**

Amounts Received and Transmitted .....	\$1,017.98
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**San Jose Laundry Strike Fund**

Amounts Received and Transmitted .....	\$1,040.00
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**Alaska Cannery Workers**

Dues and Fees Transmitted .....	\$3,000.00
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**Miscellaneous Expense**

American Federation of Labor Per Capita Tax and Proceedings .....	\$ 14.50
State Compensation Insurance Fund, Premium .....	30.00
Commonwealth Club Dues .....	24.00
National Women's Trade Union League, Dues .....	5.00
Mechanics' Library, Dues .....	6.00
California Conference for Social Work, Dues .....	2.00
American Association for Labor Legislation, Dues .....	5.00
Refund of Per Capita Tax Overpaid Marine Firemen and Oilers .....	11.82
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association—Seals .....	2.00
Mark M. Meherin & Son—Premium on Surety Bond .....	37.50
Thomas A. Maloney—Premium on Surety Bond .....	37.50
Refund to San Francisco Labor Council .....	10.00
Russell L. Wolden, Tax Collector, Office Property Tax .....	5.89
Paul Scharrenberg—Traveling Expense .....	54.30
I. Morrison—Expense WPA Meeting .....	10.65
San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association—WPA Meeting .....	10.00
Dever, Garrity and Keys—Bookbinding .....	3.00
Bekins Van and Storage Company—Moving .....	61.91
Books for Reference Library and Subscription to Daily Papers and Periodicals...	76.65
Bank of America—Safe Deposit Box Rent .....	9.90
Bancroft Whitney Company—1935 Statutes and Codes .....	22.15
Pacific Sign Company—Lettering .....	2.50
R. D. Hyans—Resolution for Paul Scharrenberg .....	30.00
Hirschfelder and Meaney—Trunk .....	20.58
Mimeographing .....	3.15
Temporary Stenographic Expense .....	248.50
Robert H. Purcell—Quarterly Bulletin .....	25.00
Santa Barbara Council Meeting—Expense .....	25.02
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	\$ 794.52

**RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS**

Revenue from Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee for the Fiscal Year ended August 31, 1936.

**District No. 1**

Coronado .....	\$ 10.50
El Centro .....	34.00
San Diego .....	621.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 666.47

**District No. 2—Northern Section**

Bloomington .....	\$ 10.00
Glendale .....	18.30
Hollywood .....	6.00
Inglewood .....	9.00
Kramer .....	21.16
Los Angeles .....	4,600.56
Ocean Park .....	13.18
Pasadena .....	142.06
Redlands .....	1.50
Riverside .....	12.00
San Bernardino .....	52.23
San Dimas .....	12.50
Santa Ana .....	55.58
Santa Monica .....	6.00
Terminal Island .....	23.60
Van Nuys .....	11.50
Whittier .....	11.50
Yermo .....	14.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,021.63

**District No. 2—Southern Section**

Anaheim .....	\$ 7.20
Long Beach .....	695.81
Redondo Beach .....	6.00
San Pedro .....	1,198.40
Wilmington .....	36.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,943.85

**District No. 3**

San Luis Obispo .....	\$ 22.50
Santa Barbara .....	222.39
Santa Maria .....	50.00
Ventura .....	36.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 330.99

**District No. 4**

Avenal .....	\$ 27.95
Bakersfield .....	226.57
Coalinga .....	21.90
Fresno .....	500.98
Taft .....	59.67
Tulare .....	15.50
Visalia .....	27.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 879.57

**District No. 5**

Jackson .....	\$ 13.99
Merced .....	10.00
Modesto .....	163.94
Stockton .....	477.80
Tracy .....	11.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 677.23

**District No. 6**

Monterey .....	\$ 53.58
Mountain View .....	10.50
Palo Alto .....	43.68
Salinas .....	506.46
San Jose .....	577.41
San Mateo .....	130.77
Santa Cruz .....	45.03
Watsonville .....	92.27
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,459.70

**District No. 7**

Alameda .....	\$ 11.50
Berkeley .....	14.50
Concord .....	4.73
Crockett .....	125.32
Martinez .....	117.07
Newark .....	40.70
Oakland .....	1,887.57
Pittsburg .....	11.50
Richmond .....	77.20
Rodeo .....	75.50
San Leandro .....	12.00
Selby .....	47.29
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	\$ 2,424.88

**District No. 8**

Napa .....	\$ 74.61
Petaluma .....	25.50
San Rafael .....	52.50
Santa Rosa .....	93.18
Sausalito .....	8.50
Vallejo .....	319.41
	<hr/>
	\$ 573.70

**District No. 9**

San Francisco .....	\$11,256.33
	<hr/>
	\$11,256.33

**District No. 10**

Chico .....	\$ 15.00
Eureka .....	206.20
Grass Valley .....	8.50
Marysville .....	82.00
Oroville .....	30.00
Portola .....	10.00
Roseville .....	22.00
Sacramento .....	874.36
White Horse .....	11.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,259.86

Grand Total .....\$26,494.21

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR**

September 4, 1936.

To the Officers, Delegates and Members of the California State Federation of Labor:

We have examined the books and records of your organization for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936, and have verified in detail the Financial Statement of your Secretary-Treasurer. This statement, in our opinion, correctly shows the financial transactions and their results for the period covered. In reviewing the accounts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, we have made use of the Reports of the Auditing Committee rather than duplicate work already done. The accounts for the last quarter we have audited in detail, checking the deposit of each item received into the bank. Voucher checks and paid bills were examined. Bank balances were verified with the banks direct, bonds were examined and cash counted.

The bond of the Secretary-Treasurer is with the Massachusetts Bonding Company in the amount of \$5,000 and expires August 13, 1937.

We wish to submit the following recommendations for your consideration and approval in regard to your accounts:

1. That the carbon type of serially numbered receipt book be substituted for the present stub type. The present book causes unnecessary work and is of no value for auditing purposes.
2. That a ledger be kept covering members' accounts to replace the memorandum cards now in use.

Respectfully submitted,

PACIFIC COAST LABOR BUREAU,

By H. E. STRONG,

Public Accountant, Office Employees' Association No. 13188.

# PROCEEDINGS

## Of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention

### FIRST DAY

Monday, September 14, 1936



### OPENING CEREMONIES

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by Robert L. Ennis, General Chairman of the local committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council. Chairman Ennis welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of Union Labor in Sacramento.

The audience stood and sang "America."

The invocation was given by Rev. Lawrence Wilson, pastor of the Pioneer Congregational Church of Sacramento.

Two vocal selections, "One Alone" (Romberg) and "Tell Me Tonight" (Spoliansky) were rendered by Mr. Samuel Neadman, with Mr. Maurice Silverman as piano accompanist.

Vice-Mayor W. E. Truesdale of Sacramento was then introduced and, in happy vein, gave welcome to the assembled gathering. "Of the nine members of the City Council," he said, "five are from the ranks of Organized Labor. I was an active member for years of the Carpenters' Union. Mayor Arthur D. Ferguson is Business Agent of the Plumbers' Union. So you see the governing body of Sacramento intimately understands your problems."

County Executive Charles W. Deterding, in an address, recited the friendly attitude of the people of Sacramento toward Union Labor, and of his faith in the outcome when Labor is consulted on matters of civic welfare.

Sheriff Donald Cox of Sacramento County extended greetings to the Federation, and tendered his services in making pleasant the stay of all visitors at the Convention.

The next speaker was Chief of Police William M. Hallahan, who is a member of Iron Molders' Union No. 199. He expressed pride in his Union membership, and placed himself and his department at the disposal of those who will be in the city during the sessions of the Federation, to the end of making their stay pleasant.

Rabbi Norman Goldberg, pastor of Temple B'Nai Israel of Sacramento, scheduled to welcome the delegates on behalf of Sacramento citizens, wired the Convention he was unavoidably detained in San Francisco and could not attend the opening session.

Frank C. MacDonald, California Industrial Accident Commissioner and President of the State Building Trades Council, was next introduced. He stated that while California is one of the youngest among the States of the Union, it now stands as the richest in material resources, and that its construction program—of highways, water projects and like measures—is the greatest in the world for a comparable political subdivision. The speaker drew attention to the wage standard that has been maintained in California, and named the State as a "white spot" during the depression. Union Labor was given a large share of credit for procuring and maintaining these conditions—not only for its own members but for the unorganized workers of the State as well. Commissioner MacDonald concluded: "It is my exceptional privilege to express to you the official greetings of the State of California. It is my duty to express to you my thanks and congratulations for the things you have been doing to better the condition of all the people of California."

Temporary Chairman Ennis then turned the gavel over to President James E. Hopkins of the California State Federation of Labor, who declared he accepted with a sense of great responsibility. He stated that "primarily and fundamentally, the Federation is pledged to organizing the unorganized workers of the State. Unfortunately," he said, "certain misunderstandings and misapprehensions are causing trouble in the ranks of Labor. Breaking away from the parent body is not the answer," he continued. "Destruction of our ranks will mean the destruction of Organized Labor. Let us set our forces against all destructive elements."

**COMMUNICATIONS AND TELEGRAMS**

Secretary-Treasurer Vandeleur then read the following communication from the Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and three telegrams from officers of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union No. 18211:

"San Francisco, California.

"Officers and Delegates, California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Sacramento, California—Greetings:

"The San Francisco Labor Council sends you hearty greetings and warmest fraternal well wishes for a progressive and successful convention. May your deliberations result in the enactment of much needed protective legislation for the toiling workers in every trade and calling. May you instill love and affection for American ideals of democracy, and attachment to principles of fair dealing, justice and brotherly forbearance, and good-will.

"Let the shortcomings that we discern in the practice of trade unionism be aided and removed under the practice of mutual adherence to neighborly good-will, friendly discussions, and a determination to be guided always by reason and the experience of trusted officers pledged to lead you to better and greater things in the accomplishments and practice of trade union principles, based upon democratic ideals.

"Fraternally,

"JNO. A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

"Salinas, Calif.

"We adopted resolutions asking your organization to back our demand for preferential hiring due to emergency conditions existing in this area. We ask immediate action at the Convention on the demand.

"DAN DEEVER, Chairman Strategy Board."

"Salinas, Calif.

"Strikers being thrown in jail. Field workers forced by Vigilantes and officers to work or leave town under pain of death and bodily injury. Legal assistance needed immediately. Also notify State, National and local authorities that action being taken urgent. Suggest verify by Casey.

"A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

"Salinas, Calif.

"State Highway Patrol abusing peaceful pickets, ordering workers' cars off highway. Ask State Federation protest immediately.

"A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

Secretary Vandeleur also read a telegram of greeting to the Convention from President Edward Flore and Secretary Robert B. Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON SALINAS STRIKE**

Delegate Ros Mannina of Barbers' Union No. 252, San Jose, moved appointment of a committee to investigate the situation referred to in the above telegrams and to formulate a policy of action.

Delegate Kaspar Bauer of Butchers' Union No. 256, Santa Cruz, offered an amendment that the chairman appoint a committee of three delegates to immediately wait on the Governor of the State and protest the strike situation, also that the committee be instructed to do what it could to have arrested pickets released from jail.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

President Hopkins appointed the following committee to carry out the instructions in the above motion: Ros. Mannina, Barbers' Union No. 256, San Jose; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern-Makers' Association, Los Angeles; and R. L. Ennis, Bookbinders' Union No. 35, Sacramento.

Delegate John Wolters of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, offered a motion that only reporters belonging to the American Newspaper Guild be allowed at press tables of the Convention. He later withdrew the motion "with the understanding we expect a square deal from the press."

As the next order of business there was submitted to the Convention the following:

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Sacramento, Calif., September 14, 1936.

To the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, submit a preliminary list of delegates prepared by the Secretary, with the additional credentials received by the Committee:

**ALHAMBRA—**

Bldg. Material and Dump Truck Drivers  
No. 420: (118)  
Burt B. Currigan, 118

**BAKERSFIELD—**

Barbers No. 317: (53)  
C. E. Sheets, 27  
C. E. Kitchens, 26  
Kern County Labor Council: (2)  
C. E. Sheets, 1  
George W. Davis, 1  
Oil Workers No. 19: (250)  
Fred L. Phillips, 250  
Stage Employees No. 215: (63)  
George W. Davis, 63

**CROCKETT—**

Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council:  
(1)  
B. L. Anderline, 1  
Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037: (518)  
W. K. Schneiders, 173  
H. D. Byrd, 173  
Allan Engels, 172

**EUREKA—**

Bakers No. 195: (21)  
Corrado Penochi, 11  
Carl E. Fork, 10  
Bartenders No. 318: (98)  
Charles E. Breunner, 49  
Einer Carlson, 49  
Carpenters No. 1040: (82)  
L. J. O'Neill, 41  
L. E. Elliott, 44  
Cooks and Waiters No. 220: (79)  
Charles Graff, 40  
A. E. Graham, 39  
Federated Trades Council: (1)  
Dave Craig, 1  
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2677:  
(25)  
Arthur Jacobsen, 13  
A. E. Lofgren, 12  
Machinists No. 540: (60)  
Michael J. Burns, 30  
Frank M. Palin, 30  
Musicians No. 333: (63)  
Winston Schussman, 32  
James Fasullo, 31  
Painters No. 1034: (50)  
R. F. Shipmen, 50  
Textile Workers No. 1923: (110)  
Dave Craig, 110  
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 430: (50)  
Al Garcia, 50

**FRESNO—**

Barbers No. 333: (61)  
M. E. Bruce, 61  
Culinary Workers No. 62: (420)  
Jack Racovich, 420  
Labor Council: (2)  
Jack Racovich, 1  
Clarence E. Dowd, 1  
Laundry Drivers No. 419: (50)  
A. V. Rowe, Sr., 50  
Machinists No. 653: (54)  
Clarence E. Dowd, 54  
Moving Picture Operators No. 599: (50)  
Willis B. Clarke, 50

**HOLLYWOOD—**

Screen Actors' Guild: (125)  
Kenneth Thompson, 63  
Aubrey Blair, 62

**JACKSON—**

Mother Lode Miners No. 48: (57)  
L. R. Colton, 57

**KRAMER—**

Borax Workers No. 19820: (84)  
H. M. Wittmeyer, 42  
Dave S. Gunn, 42

**LONG BEACH—**

Bakers No. 31: (50)  
Charles D. Shields, 50  
Carpenters No. 710: (259)  
George D. Hammond, 259  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Gilbert A. Lahum, 1  
Harold E. McCaskie, 1  
City and County Employees No. 19869:  
(415)  
Harold L. Wertz, 139  
D. J. Kane, 138  
Katherine Coulter, 138  
Culinary Alliance No. 618: (158)  
William L. Ennis, 53  
Granvill Wells, 53  
Bertha Graham, 52  
Garment Workers No. 56: (90)  
Florence Anderson, 90  
I. B. E. W. No. 711: (57)  
J. W. Dunn, 57  
Machinists No. 1235: (108)  
C. E. Edmonds, 108  
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 521:  
(50)  
Marvel Fairchild, 50  
Oil Workers No. 128: (1570)  
John E. Crail, 785  
James E. Coulter, 785  
Painters No. 256: (73)  
Carl Fletcher, 37  
Ray E. Gelston, 37  
Soap and Edible Oil Workers No. 18409:  
(77)  
E. F. Prior, 39  
James W. Stotts, 38  
Typographical Union No. 650: (72)  
Harold R. West, 36  
Harold E. McCaskie, 36

**LOS ANGELES—**

Asbestos Workers No. 5: (50)  
W. M. Michener, 50  
B. of P. D. & P. of A. No. 202 (175)  
Robert A. Harrington, 87  
James C. Meeks, 88  
Bakers No. 453: (75)  
Joseph Olef, 75  
Bakery Drivers No. 276: (33)  
James J. Doherty, 33  
Barbers No. 295: (300)  
Alvin L. Holt, 150  
Rea Last, 150  
Bartenders No. 284: (283)  
Ray F. Fennell, 142  
J. L. Redford, 141  
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32: (80)  
C. J. Hyans, 80  
Bookbinders No. 63: (100)  
Jerome J. Leahy, 50  
William E. Heineck, 50  
Bricklayers and Stonemasons No. 2: (67)  
William R. Roberts, 34  
John V. McGinnis, 33  
Carpenters No. 25: (1140)  
J. H. Presley, 1140  
Carpenters (Studio) No. 946: (2178)  
Robert Buchanan, 363  
C. R. Van Winkle, 363  
Perry J. Green, 363  
Ben Simmons, 363  
E. J. Roberts, 363  
L. M. Merritt, 363  
Central Labor Council. (2)  
Rea Last, 1  
Harry Sherman, 1

- Cooks No. 468: (305)  
   W. A. Jackson, 153  
   John M. Sargent, 152  
 Dining Car Waiters No. 465: (77)  
   John E. Hargrove, 39  
   Lovic E. Howell, 38  
 Electrical Workers No. 18: (600)  
   Harry M. Williams, 300  
   George A. Evans, 300  
   C. W. Atwater (Alternate)  
   J. G. Shanbarker (Alternate)  
 Fur Workers No. 87: (25)  
   Nathan Tendrock, 13  
   Louis Baron, 12  
 Garment Workers No. 125: (558)  
   Anne Peterson, 279  
   Mrs. Daisy A. Houck, 279  
 Glass Blowers No. 141: (100)  
   J. M. Price, 100  
 I. A. T. S. E. (Studio Technicians) No. 37:  
   (1417)  
   Lew. C. G. Blix, 708  
   Steve B. Newman, 709  
 Iron Workers No. 433: (130)  
   H. W. Rehfeldt, 65  
   F. B. Johnson, 65  
 Lathers No. 42: (118)  
   C. J. Haggerty, 118  
 Los Angeles Branch Railway Mail Association: (316)  
   Fred E. Huff, 316  
 Make-Up Artists No. 731: (94)  
   Frank McLean, 32  
   William Ball, 31  
   Charles Koeneker, 31  
 Machinists No. 311: (400)  
   A. W. Hoch, 400  
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150: (369)  
   M. J. Sands, 369  
 Musicians No. 47: (2000)  
   J. W. Gillette, 1000  
   Frank Carothers, 1000  
 Office Employees No. 15251: (50)  
   Keitha Hoch, 25  
   Lester Boyd, 25  
 Painters No. 5: (28)  
   Hugh J. Campbell, 14  
   Michael Sahntzek, 14  
 Painters (Moving Picture) No. 644: (536)  
   Chas. Koeneker, 179  
   F. E. McLean, 179  
   William Ball, 178  
 Pattern Makers' Association: (89)  
   J. W. Buzzell, 89  
 Post Office Clerks No. 64: (508)  
   Robert Daney, 254  
   Joseph Hoenig, 254  
 Pharmacists No. 840 (60)  
   Lydia Fink, 30  
   James Rosenhouse, 30  
 Printing Pressmen No. 78: (195)  
   Charles S. Hall, 195  
 Plumbers No. 78: (200)  
   Harry Sherman, 200  
 Railway Carmen No. 1368: (38)  
   R. S. Roberts, 38  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108: (116)  
   Leonard Graham, 116  
 Stage Employees No. 33: (250)  
   Edward J. Nagle, 250  
 Stationary Engineers No. 42: (175)  
   Charles M. Knowlton, 175  
 Stereotypers No. 58: (100)  
   Hugh R. Maguire, 100  
 Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:  
   (652)  
   Joseph P. Tuohy, 326  
   Nathan Saper, 326  
 Studio Utility Employees No. 725: (558)  
   Gabriel Ruiz, 279  
   H. C. Rohrbach, Jr., 279  
 Truck Drivers No. 208: (417)  
   Wm. H. Lithgow, 417  
 Typographical Union No. 174: (567)  
   H. C. Clemens, 95  
   M. M. Wilson, 95  
   Harvey E. Garman, 95  
   John F. Dalton, 94  
   W. G. Ryan, 94  
   Fred S. Gable, 94  
 United Garment Workers No. 94: (50)  
   John Misterly, 50  
 United Scenic Artists of America No. 621:  
   (69)  
   Charles Koeneker, 69  
   Waiters No. 17: (578)  
   Roy Baker, 289  
   Charles Randall, 289  
 Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639:  
   (175)  
   Mary Boyd, 59  
   Mae Stoneman, 58  
   Marie O'Keefe, 58  
 Web Pressmen No. 18: (179)  
   Fred Pfister, 179  
 Women's Int. Label League No. 36: (38)  
   Lillian Last, 19  
   Julia C. Dunn, 19  
**MARTINEZ—**  
 Oil Workers No. 5: (403)  
   J. J. Kenney, 403  
 Painters No. 741: (50)  
   Russell C. Roberts, 50  
**MARYSVILLE—**  
 Barbers No. 720: (50)  
   C. E. Rynearson, 50  
 Stage Employees No. 216: (50)  
   Joseph Apathy, 50  
 Teamsters No. 137: (42)  
   William R. Mack, 42  
**MODESTO—**  
 Butchers No. 108: (71)  
   H. T. Pitner, 71  
 California Federation of Rural Letter Carriers, No. 14: (33)  
   L. S. McDaniels, 17  
   Robert E. McConnell, 16  
 Central Labor Council. (2)  
   C. C. Nunnally, 1  
   H. T. Pitner, 1  
 Letter Carriers No. 1291: (50)  
   H. E. Love, 25  
   A. F. Case, 25  
 Stage Employees No. 564: (50)  
   James F. Ring, 50  
 Teamsters No. 386: (89)  
   H. F. Blanchard, 45  
   Wendel J. Kiser, 44  
 Typographical Union No. 689: (67)  
   J. J. Saunders, 33  
   C. C. Nunnally, 34  
   Ernest Stuart Albee, 13  
**MONTEREY—**  
 Teachers No. 457: (13)  
   E. Albee, 13  
**NAPA—**  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
   Clara Hester, 1  
   Harold P. Lawson, 1  
 Garment Workers No. 137: (96)  
   Harold P. Lawson, 48  
   Clara Hester, 48  
**OAKLAND—**  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (400)  
   William Cullinane, 100  
   Lawrence Cooper, 100  
   Ardel Hamilton, 100  
   Paul Fuhrer, 100  
 Barbers No. 134: (217)  
   C. W. Swanson, 73  
   C. M. Eryir, 72  
   A. Ruyle, 72  
 Bartenders No. 52: (332)  
   Jack Cannon, 332  
 Beauticians No. 134-A: (25)  
   Dora E. Lewis, 25  
 Central Labor Council. (1)  
   James H. Doyle, 1  
 Culinary Workers No. 31: (895)  
   Alicia Miller, 448  
   Albert Sullivan, 447  
 Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 20020: (24)  
   George Jacobsen, 12  
   William Gordon, 12  
 East Bay Auto Mechanics No. 1546, I. A.  
   of M.: (200)  
   E. H. Vernon, 200  
 Electrical Workers No. 595: (200)  
   J. R. Johnston, 100  
   Gone Gallac, 100  
   Frank Slaby (Alternate)



- Laundry Workers No. 2: (75)  
 Jessie Wittorff, (38)  
 Walter East, 37  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302. (650)  
 Ray Brennan, 163  
 William E. Franklin, 163  
 William P. Fee, 162  
 C. B. Maistrom, 162  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 169: (72)  
 Irving S. Cohn, 36  
 Al Dual, 36  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: (83)  
 J. Earl Cook, 83  
 Stage Employees No. 107: (47)  
 Frank C. Casey, 24  
 Warren R. H. Sawyer, 23  
 Sign Painters No. 878: (38)  
 H. A. Kaufman, 38  
 Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342: (53)  
 L. French, 53  
 Street Car Men No. 192: (846)  
 C. R. Banfield, 423  
 J. B. Ruthland, 423  
 Teachers No. 349: (154)  
 Anga M. Bjornson, 77  
 Victor Jewett, 77  
 Teamsters No. 70: (1250)  
 Charles W. Real, 1250  
 Textile Workers No. 2487: (78)  
 John Cabral, 20  
 Manuel Medeiros, 20  
 Manuel Fernandez, 19  
 Sonia Baltrum, 19  
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (57)  
 Richard Johns, 29  
 Charles D. Clark, 28  
 Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers  
 No. 52: (198)  
 A. L. Gullikson, 33  
 Robert J. Gray, 33  
 Matt Powell, 33  
 Earl A. Leutz, 33  
 Erie I. Jackson, 33  
 R. A. West, 33  
 Typographical Union No. 36: (264)  
 John Wolters, 264
- OROVILLE—**  
 Railway Carmen: (50)  
 D. B. Huggins, 50
- PALO ALTO—**  
 Barbers No. 914: (68)  
 Frank E. Erney, 68  
 Typographical Union No. 521: (50)  
 C. W. Brooks, 25  
 Herbert Thomson, 25
- PASADENA—**  
 Central Labor Union: (1)  
 Archie W. Soper, 1  
 Typographical Union No. 383: (108)  
 Archie W. Soper, 108
- PITTSBURG—**  
 Barbers No. 917: (50)  
 J. L. Von Tellrop, 25  
 Andrew M. Trentanelli, 25
- RICHMOND—**  
 Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595:  
 (108)  
 Maurice E. Church, 108  
 Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council:  
 (1)  
 B. L. Anderline, 1  
 Moving Picture Operators No. 560, I. A.  
 T. S. E.: (50)  
 Chas. Zielinski, 50
- RODEO—**  
 Oil Workers No. 326: (324)  
 Sam W. Herrod, 324
- ROSEVILLE—**  
 Central Labor Union: (1)  
 J. E. Wellington, 1
- SACRAMENTO—**  
 A. F. of Teachers No. 31: (58)  
 O. G. Cummings, 29  
 E. J. Cook, 29  
 Bakers No. 85: (242)  
 William B. Fleck, 61  
 O. J. Durand, 61  
 Lawrence Puente, 60
- Barbers No. 112 (92)  
 Maurice F. Smith, 92  
 Bartenders No. 600: (50)  
 Joseph Jones, 17  
 William J. Burnside, 17  
 H. B. Hudson, 16  
 Bookbinders No. 36: (80)  
 Robert L. Ennis, 80  
 Boilermakers No. 94  
 N. L. Blackwood  
 Butchers No. 498: (200)  
 A. G. Pike, 200  
 Carpenters No. 586: (207)  
 John A. McCorkle, 69  
 John L. Mefford, 69  
 Frank Beal, 69  
 Carpenters Local, U. B. of C. & J. of A.:  
 (208)  
 W. W. Lawler, 208  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No.  
 150: (483)  
 Walter Palm, 121  
 E. W. Ryan, 121  
 George W. Stokel, 121  
 Albert A. Marty, 120  
 Culinary Workers No. 561 (438)  
 J. E. Wellington, 88  
 Edna Hall, 88  
 Robert L. Dixon, 88  
 M. A. Griffin, 87  
 Shelby Anderson, 87  
 Electrical Workers No. 340: (64)  
 C. R. Marsh, 32  
 W. C. Stringer, 32  
 Engineers No. 210, I. U. of O. E.: (12)  
 H. W. Bowman, 6  
 A. E. Stevens, 6  
 Federated Trades Council: (2)  
 Harry W. McElrath, 1  
 Robert L. Ennis, 1  
 I. B. E. W. No. 36 (34)  
 Ray Schlademan, 34  
 I. M. U. of N. A. No. 199: (50)  
 John R. McFayden, 50  
 Laundry Workers No. 75: (200)  
 Edith O'Neill, 40  
 Walter Lark, 40  
 Marshall Burrus, 40  
 S. Barnett, 40  
 H. Moss, 40  
 Letter Carriers, Capital Branch No. 133:  
 (100)  
 William L. McQuillan, 50  
 Lloyd O. Ulstad, 50  
 Machinists No. 33: (132)  
 George G. Pomeroy, 66  
 A. C. Westergard, 66  
 Moving Picture Machine Operators No.  
 252: (50)  
 H. M. Addie, 50  
 Musicians No. 12: (54)  
 E. R. Drake, 54  
 Painters No. 487: (171)  
 J. L. R. Marsh, 57  
 W. R. Morris, 57  
 J. F. Ganouge, 57  
 Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447: (50)  
 M. B. Kunz, 25  
 James Harvey, 25  
 Postoffice Clerks No. 66: (117)  
 Earl Henry, 58  
 Robert Chambers, 59  
 Printing Pressmen No. 60: (80)  
 Frank M. Sullivan, 40  
 Cal J. Doggett, 40  
 Railway Carmen No. 1344: (43)  
 George Wright, 43  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 162: (57)  
 H. C. Gunn, 29  
 Joseph Halfiger, 28  
 Tailors No. 107: (62)  
 Sam Neadman, 31  
 Edward Adams, 31  
 Typographical Union No. 46: (195)  
 C. R. Switzer, 65  
 Walter J. Moran, 65  
 William B. Swenson, 65  
 Warehousemen No. 38-118: (123)  
 Frank E. Thompson, 62  
 Charles H. Bingman, 61

**SALINAS—**

Barbers No. 827: (54)  
 Ben Fowler, 54  
 Bartenders No. 545: (21)  
 William Arneel, 11  
 Eddie Rose, 10  
 Carpenters No. 925: (102)  
 Maurice G. Greta, 51  
 Herbert Jorgensen, 51  
 Central Labor Union: (1)  
 Al. Alexander, 1  
 Culinary Workers No. 467: (89)  
 Clarence Thomas, 45  
 Barbara N. Silva, 44  
 Fruit Workers No. 18211: (1701)  
 Frank Menezes, 341  
 A. Elston, 340  
 George Kircher, 340  
 Louise Farris, 340  
 C. M. Curtis, 340  
 Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers No. 272: (60)  
 Frank D. Ball, 30  
 J. B. McGinley, 30

**SAN BERNARDINO—**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 J. W. Cox, 1  
 John C. Calvin, 1  
 Typographical Union No. 84: (50)  
 Adolph J. Young, 50

**SAN DIEGO—**

Butchers No. 229: (100)  
 James N. Willits, 100  
 Carpenters No. 1295: (220)  
 George Wilson, 220  
 Carpenters No. 1571: (50)  
 Louis Vanderpool, 25  
 Claud Jones, 25  
 Cooks and Waiters No. 402: (192)  
 Mary Tipton, 96  
 J. B. Skinner, 96  
 Federated Trades and Labor Council: (2)  
 Carl M. Barnes, 1  
 Edward H. Dowell, 1  
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297: (48)  
 Earl F. Nelson, 24  
 S. H. Metcalf, 24  
 Musicians No. 325: (451)  
 John L. Donnelly, 451  
 Operators, Plant and Cement Mixers No. 346: (53)  
 Vernon Cornelius, 27  
 John D. Lydick, 26  
 Printing Pressmen No. 140: (59)  
 Fred W. Graham, 59  
 Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants No. 20282: (8)  
 Stanley M. Gue, 4  
 Carl M. Barnes, 4  
 Waiters and Bartenders No. 500: (114)  
 George T. Schmitz, 114

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195: (562)  
 Paul Feliciano, 281  
 Jack Barella, 281  
 Alaska Fishermen: (1125)  
 Andrew Vigen, 1125  
 Auto Mechanics No. 1305: (400)  
 Wm. J. Madigan, 400  
 Bakers No. 24: (500)  
 Louis H. Burmester, 500  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (790)  
 George Kidwell, 395  
 David Walker, 395  
 Barbers No. 148: (500)  
 Clarence K. Weatherald, 167  
 Joseph H. Honey, 167  
 Walter W. Pierce, 166  
 Bartenders No. 141: (1218)  
 Tom Nikola, 244  
 Jack Mathy, 243  
 George M. Kidd, 243  
 Ellwood H. Jarbis, 244  
 Hugh Delaney, 244  
 Bay District Joint Auxilliary (Bakery and Confectionery Workers) No. 24-119-125: (100)  
 Mary McKay, 50  
 Esther Kreutzberg, 50

Bill Posters and Billers No. 44: (56)  
 R. Harris, 28  
 Lea Phillips, 28  
 Bookbinders No. 31-125: (450)  
 Loyal W. Blinco, 225  
 Adeline Quinn, 225  
 Bottlers No. 293: (500)  
 John Feliciano, 250  
 William H. Ahern, 250  
 Beer Drivers No. 227: (600)  
 Robert McAfee, 150  
 Martin Christen, 150  
 George D. Peverly, 150  
 John S. Horn, 150  
 Brewery Workers No. 7: (800)  
 August Thies, 200  
 Anton Reichmuth, 200  
 Emil Muri, 200  
 Gus Wahl, 200  
 Building Service Employees No. 9 (Janitors): (149)  
 Charles Hardy, 149  
 Butchers No. 115: (750)  
 Joseph Y. Henderson, 375  
 M. S. Maxwell, 375  
 Carmen's Union No. 1004: (1083)  
 Pressley Z. Hays, 181  
 Robert Scott, 181  
 Michael Troy, 181  
 Charles Blakeley, 180  
 Tom Rice, 180  
 Bert L. Johnson, 180  
 Carpenters No. 22: (526)  
 Albert Wells, 526  
 Carpenters No. 483: (359)  
 Lewis Stone, 359  
 Carpenters No. 2164: (108)  
 Fred H. Fewstes, 108  
 Chauffeurs No. 265: (1187)  
 N. Cohn, 198  
 E. R. Kocher, 198  
 L. Girelli, 198  
 E. Lotti, 198  
 A. Portolas, 198  
 L. P. Acton, 197  
 Cloakmakers No. 8: (108)  
 Paul Stein, 54  
 May Fields, 54  
 Cooks No. 44: (1449)  
 John Bernard, 483  
 Steve Harris, 483  
 Rene Battaglini, 483  
 Electrical Workers No. 6: (134)  
 Fred S. Desmond, 134  
 Engineers No. 59: (129)  
 H. T. Peterson, 65  
 F. A. Lawrence, 64  
 Ferry Boatmen: (750)  
 James Anderson, 250  
 J. A. Davis, 250  
 W. F. Craig, 250  
 Fur Workers No. 79: (32)  
 Gordon Stein, 32  
 Garage Employees No. 665: (200)  
 Kenneth B. Flagg, 200  
 Garment Workers No. 131: (500)  
 Nellie Casey, 250  
 Mayme Graham, 250  
 Government Employees: (25)  
 Roe H. Baker, 25  
 Grocery Clerks No. 648: (88)  
 W. G. Desepte, 44  
 Tina Diersen, 44  
 Hospitals and Institutional Workers No. 19816: (466)  
 M. J. Rowan, 233  
 J. J. Vaughan, 233  
 I. T. A. No. 38-79: (3100)  
 Lawrence Mallen, 775  
 John D. Shoemaker, 775  
 Ernest Harris, 775  
 Harry R. Bridges, 775  
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (111)  
 T. B. Lowther, 56  
 G. Cronnelly, 55  
 Jewelry Workers No. 36: (146)  
 George F. Allen, 146  
 Labor Council: (2)  
 Joseph McManus, 1  
 John Shelley, 1  
 Laundry Drivers No. 256: (417)  
 James Whittle, 139  
 Charles J. Dowling, 139  
 S. H. Cochran, 139

- Laundry Workers No. 26: (2100)  
   Charles O'Connor, 350  
   Lawrence Palacios, 350  
   Charles Keegan, 350  
   John O'Keefe, 350  
   Margie Lydon Hackett, 350  
   Tillie Clifford, 350  
 Letter Carriers No. 214: (733)  
   John C. Daly, 733  
 Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association:  
   (100)  
   J. Leopold, 1000  
 Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and  
   Wipers: (2083)  
   Jack Tennant, 1042  
   P. F. Joyce, 1041  
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40: (340)  
   George M. Fouratt, 340  
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89: (58)  
   John G. Moreno, 58  
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90: (828)  
   George Charlot, 414  
   Charles F. May, 414  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (915)  
   Charles Brown, 153  
   J. Holdiner, 153  
   L. Tietjen, 153  
   Carl Sutter, 152  
   Carl Barnes, 152  
   J. Higgins, 152  
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (1210)  
   Arthur Watson, 303  
   Walter Cowan, 303  
   Sam Jaye, 302  
   William Beck, 302  
 Molders No. 164: (325)  
   A. T. Wynn, 163  
   Thomas Rotell, 162  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162:  
   (155)  
   Paul O. Gaffney, 52  
   Floyd Billingsley, 51  
   Anthony L. Noriega, 52  
 Musicians No. 6: (1525)  
   Arthur S. Morey, 509  
   Stephen J. Tulley, 508  
   Albert A. Greenbaum, 508  
 Musicians' Union No. 6 Subsidiary: (33)  
   C. H. King, 33  
 Northern California Newspaper Guild: (70)  
   Estolv Ward, 35  
   Charles L. Irvine, 35  
 Office Employees No. 13188: (100)  
   Theodore Johnson, 50  
   Anne Hawkins, 50  
 Operating Engineers No. 64: (418)  
   R. R. Carrie, 418  
 Ornamental Plasterers No. 460: (50)  
   John Magnani, 25  
   Frank Nieberding, 25  
 Painters No. 1158: (432)  
   Otto Sargent, 432  
 Photo Engravers No. 8: (100)  
   Andrew J. Gallagher, 100  
 Pile Drivers No. 34: (433)  
   James D. Osborn, 217  
   Harry Roy, 216  
 Pile Drivers and Dock Builders No. 34:  
   (475)  
   Don Cameron, 237  
   Dan Campbell, 238  
 Post Office Clerks No. 2: (750)  
   H. A. Weirich, 375  
   Stephen W. Black, 375  
 Printing Pressmen No. 24: (599)  
   George G. Spooner, 599  
 Railway Mail Association: (253)  
   Albert C. Meyer, 253  
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278: (175)  
   Walter R. Otto, 175  
 Sheep Shearers No. 1: (205)  
   A. A. Evans, 205  
 Stage Employees and Moving Picture Op-  
   erators No. 506: (1)  
   Charles Zielinski, (1)  
 Stage Employees No. 16: (116)  
   F. B. Williams, 116  
 Steam Shovel and Dredgmen No. 45: (211)  
   Charles Carney, 71  
   E. E. Ellison, 70  
   J. H. La Force, 70  
 Street Carmen No. 518: (900)  
   William A. McRobbie, 150  
   Edward D. Vandeleur, 150  
   Walter Stone, 150  
   Martin F. Wormuth, 150  
   Frederick W. Simons, 150  
   Edward J. Grant, 150  
 Switchmen No. 197: (42)  
   S. C. Ryan, 21  
   John J. Hogan, 21  
 Teamsters No. 85: (2500)  
   Andy Schofield, 417  
   Dan Braimes, 417  
   James Connolly, 417  
   John Foley, 417  
   Harold Lopez, 416  
   James E. Hopkins, 416  
 Teamsters No. 216 (Building Material  
   Drivers): (150)  
   J. R. Gerhart, 75  
   J. H. Trumpower, 75  
 Technical Engineers Draftsmen No. 11:  
   (120)  
   John J. Casey, 120  
 Typographical Union No. 21: (1130)  
   Earle C. Browne, 565  
   R. W. Waterson, 565  
 Union Label Section: (1)  
   Thomas A. Rotell, 1  
 United Laborers No. 261: (250)  
   James A. Devlin, 84  
   J. L. Roche, 83  
   E. L. Jackson, 83  
 Upholsterers No. 28: (94)  
   Barney Frankel, 94  
 Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30:  
   (2070)  
   C. F. Welch, 1035  
   H. B. Dennis, 1035  
 Waitresses No. 48: (992)  
   Emma Lacy, 248  
   Nonie Fischer, 248  
   Nonie Cordes, 248  
   Lizzie Bryant, 248  
 Warehousemen No. 38-44: (667)  
   Bob Moore, 223  
   Dominic Lucel, 222  
   Louis Goldblatt, 222  
 Window Cleaners No. 44: (100)  
   Fred West, 100  
 Web Pressmen No. 4: (150)  
   J. Vernon Burke, 75  
   Daniel C. Murphy, 75
- SAN JOSE—**
- Barbers No. 252: (134)  
   Ros. Mannina, 134  
 Butchers No. 506: (354)  
   Earl A. Moorhead, 354  
 Central Labor Council and Building Trades  
   Council: (2)  
   Ros. Mannina, 1  
   John Corey, 1  
 Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304:  
   (75)  
   Joe Duarte, 19  
   John I. Silva, 19  
   Carl Clausen, 19  
   Frank Durrer, 18  
 Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842:  
   (50)  
   C. H. Clark, 25  
   Earl H. Dingwall, 25  
 Laundry Workers No. 33: (174)  
   J. J. Anderson, 174  
 Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 432:  
   (50)  
   E. H. Walker, 25  
   C. H. Tillson, 25  
 Plumbers No. 393: (54)  
   F. G. Vollers, 54  
 Retail Clerks No. 428: (50)  
   Victor J. Lazzaro, 50  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309: (38)  
   Walter G. Mathewson, 38  
 Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers No. 287:  
   (299)  
   T. M. Frett, 150  
   E. F. Denton, 149
- SAN MATEO—**
- Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 267:  
   (45)  
   Adrian Schuymer, 138

Butchers No. 516 (138)  
 J. T. Donnelley, 138  
 Carpenters No. 162: (169)  
 S. H. Kreiss, 85  
 J. Cambiano, 84  
 Printing Pressmen No. 315: (50)  
 Richard McAllister, 50  
 Stage Employees No. 409  
 H. A. Krebs, 54

**SAN PEDRO—**  
 Auto Mechanics No. 1484: (50)  
 Roy M. Brown, 50  
 Barbers No. 881: (85)  
 W. Ray Hoskins, 43  
 E. P. Butler, 42  
 Butchers No. 551: (73)  
 Frank Krasnesky, 73  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 A. M. Gruber, 1  
 Fred A. Draper, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers, Helpers No.  
 692: (370)  
 Harry W. Dail, 124  
 George A. Schultz, 123  
 James J. Bardwell, 123  
 Culinary Alliance No. 754: (662)  
 Marshall Petrie, 221  
 Leslie Mathena, 221  
 Alma Mathena, 220  
 Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen: (250)  
 Matt Batinovich, 125  
 John Smircich, 125  
 Longshoremen No. 38-82: (2050)  
 Elmer Bruce, 342  
 Roy M. Donnelly, 342  
 A. L. Bebo, 342  
 A. H. Petersen, 342  
 W. R. Patterson, 341  
 C. H. Lindegren, 341  
 Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2607:  
 (879)  
 E. F. Heidemann, 440  
 A. F. Petersen, 439  
 Painters No. 949: (50)  
 A. M. Gruber, 25  
 William E. Wilson, 25  
 Pile Drivers No. 2375: (91)  
 Thos. F. Murphy, 91  
 Port Watchmen No. 137: (22)  
 Thomas H. Jacks, 11  
 Don E. Craig, 11  
 Retail Clerks No. 905: (75)  
 Fred Reaves, 75  
 Shipyard Laborers No. 802: (50)  
 Dan Kelly, 50  
 Women's Union Label League No. 467: (1)  
 Rose Patterson, 1

**SANTA ANA—**  
 Barbers No. 549: (13)  
 Alvin H. Bauer, 7  
 Henry Johnson, 6

**SANTA BARBARA—**  
 Building Laborers No. 591: (50)  
 Lawrence B. Smith, 50  
 Carpenters No. 1062: (160)  
 James Matthams, 160  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 A. H. Bredsteen, 1  
 Fred Draper, 1  
 Culinary Alliance No. 498: (126)  
 Loleta Grande, 63  
 Bee Tumber, 63  
 Typographical No. 394: (50)  
 Andrew Bredsteen, 25  
 C. C. Hopkins, 25

**SANTA CRUZ—**  
 Butchers No. 266: (50)  
 Kaspar Bauer, 50  
 Musicians No. 346: (50)  
 Charles Taintor, 50

**SANTA MONICA—**  
 Central Labor Council: (1)  
 Fred Smith, 1  
 Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814:  
 (68)  
 Charles H. Pettis, 68

**SANTA ROSA—**  
 Barbers No. 159: (50)  
 W. L. Gray, 50  
 Central Labor Council: (1)  
 John Felciano, 1

**SELBY—**  
 Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: (280)  
 Roy Scott, 280

**STOCKTON—**  
 Agricultural Workers No. 20221: (33)  
 Warren Brown, 16  
 Gus Swaby, 17  
 Central Labor Council of San Joaquin  
 County: (2)  
 R. A. Woodruff, 1  
 T. A. Pope, 1  
 Carpenters No. 266: (158)  
 W. E. La Rievère, 79  
 E. L. Diffendenfer, 79  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 439: (327)  
 S. A. Pomraning, 327  
 Culinary Alliance No. 572: (378)  
 William P. Burtz, 378  
 Engineers (Operating) No. 508: (94)  
 R. A. Woodruff, 47  
 J. C. Fitzgerald, 47  
 Fire Fighters No. 456: (40)  
 Lester A. Fitzgerald, 20  
 Jack O'Connor, 20  
 I. L. A. 38-93: (208)  
 Walter Mahaffey, 208  
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428: (50)  
 Charles E. Bailey, 25  
 J. W. Southwick, 25  
 Musicians No. 189: (130)  
 Lee A. Shepherd, 65  
 Grattan Guerin, 65

**TRACY—**  
 Sugar Workers No. 20058: (54)  
 Emmanuel B. Haas, 27  
 James E. Bennett, 27

**VALLEJO—**  
 Boilermakers No. 148: (50)  
 Charles F. Daley, 50  
 Carpenters No. 180: (57)  
 George P. Glineburgh, 57  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Charles F. Daley, 1  
 Frank C. Chesebro, 1  
 Culinary Workers No. 560: (106)  
 Hannah Nunley, 53  
 Alwilda Damon, 53  
 Stage Employees No. 241: (48)  
 Edward Boyle, 48  
 Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 490: (100)  
 F. C. Chesebro, 100

**WATSONVILLE—**  
 Carpenters No. 771: (47)  
 Jas. T. Mann, 47  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 James A. Mann, 1  
 Hazel Robinson, 1  
 Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 345:  
 (71)  
 Hazel Robinson, 36  
 Mildred Rowe, 35  
 I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. O. (Stage Em-  
 ployees) No. 611: (4)  
 Fred Mozart, 46

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. SWENSON, Chairman,  
 W. B. PATTERSON,  
 E. F. NELSON,  
 Credentials Committee.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

**ADDRESS BY JUDGE RALSTON**

President Hopkins introduced Judge Jackson H. Ralston, who spoke in favor of repeal of the State sales tax. Judge Ralston said he joined a union in 1873, and declared he believed himself the oldest union man at the Convention. For twenty-five years Judge Ralston was attorney for the American Federation of Labor. The speaker called attention to the fact that the State Federation of Labor three times voted unanimously to support constitutional amendments to do away with the sales tax. In conclusion he said:

"The question is not settled, although temporarily checked by the decision of the Supreme Court. The people themselves are a power greater than that of the courts, and with the help of you Labor leaders the measure will be back on the ballot in two years and the people will have a chance to correct the mistakes and blunders of the Supreme Court."

Delegate Kaspar Bauer of Butchers' Union No. 256, Santa Cruz, offered a motion that the Convention stay in session during the afternoon to transact business. The motion was not seconded.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Secretary-Treasurer Vandeleur announced, on request, that group meetings would be held following adjournment of today's session by members of the Typographical Union, the delegates from Contra Costa County, the Barbers' Union, and the Teamsters' Union.

**ADDRESS BY SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD REPRESENTATIVE**

President Hopkins introduced Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the Social Security Board. The speaker stated he came as a representative of the Board to thank Union Labor for its help in supporting social security legislation and to warn that the fight must continue if the nation is to secure the benefits this legislation intended. There are 48,000 needy, 23,000 orphaned children and 43,000 blind in California receiving benefits under the legislation. The speaker expressed the belief the court will uphold the law and that the help of Union Labor would be needed in upholding and extending the benefits conferred by such legislation. "We count on your assistance," he concluded.

**COMMITTEES APPOINTED**

Appointment, by the President, of the Convention committees was then announced, as follows:

**Committee on Credentials**—William B. Swenson, Typographical Union No. 45, Sacramento, chairman; W. B. Patterson, Longshoremen No. 38-82, San Pedro; E. F. Nelson, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego.

**Committee on Resolutions**—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco, chairman; J. W. Gillette, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 216, Oakland; A. H. Petersen, Longshoremen 38-82, San Pedro; A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Grievances**—Lou J. Blix, Studio Technicians No. 37, Hollywood, chairman; John Horn, Brewery Workers No. 227, Los Angeles; Michael Burns, Labor Council, Eureka; James Higgins, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco; Clara Hester, Central Labor Council, Napa.

**Committee on Legislation**—Edward H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego, chairman; Captain Charles May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; Joseph Y. Henderson, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco; Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Adolph J. Young, Typographical Union No. 84, San Bernardino.

**Committee on Constitution**—J. L. R. Marsh, Painters No. 487, Sacramento, chairman; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco; George Peverly, Beer Wagon Drivers No. 227, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Officers' Reports**—J. W. Buzzell, Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles, chairman; Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco; Earle C. Browne, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco; Harold E. McCaskie, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; J. B. Skinner, Culinary Workers No. 402.

**Committee on Label Investigation**—Thomas Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco, chairman; Sam W. Herrod, Oil Workers No. 326, Rodeo; Marie O'Keefe, Waitresses Union No. 639, Los Angeles; Frank E. Thompson, Warehousemen No. 38-118, Sacramento; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo.

**Committee on Rules and Order of Business**—Robert Daney, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles, chairman; Steven J. Tully, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; John E. Crail, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; F. T. Shipman, Painters No. 1034, Eureka; Lillian Last, Women's Label League, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Labels and Boycotts**—Henry E. Clemens, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles, chairman; Charles Hall, Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Gordon Stein, Fur Workers No. 79, San Francisco; Charles J. Dowling, Laundry Drivers No. 256, San Francisco.

Chairman Ennis of the local Committee on Arrangements announced the State Fair will be the entertainment attraction for the afternoon. He also said entertainment headquarters have been established at Room 225, Hotel Senator.

The Secretary-Treasurer announced resolutions must be in his hands by 10 p. m. Tuesday.

The Convention adjourned at 12:25 p. m. until 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

## SECOND DAY

**Tuesday, September 15, 1936**

President James E. Hopkins called the Convention to order at 10:10 a. m.

Chairman Swenson presented the following

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

#### STOCKTON—

International Longshoremen's Association  
Local 38-93: (208)  
Walter Mahaffey, 208

#### SACRAMENTO—

Boilermakers' No. 94:  
H. L. Blackwood

#### LOS ANGELES—

Stationary Engineers No. 72:  
Charles M. Knowlton

#### LOS ANGELES— (Continued)

Musicians' Mutual Prot. Association  
No. 47: (2000)  
J. W. Gillette, 1000  
Frank Crothers, 1000

#### SAN FRANCISCO—

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90: (828)  
George Charlot, 414  
Chas. F. May, 414

W. B. SWENSON, Chairman;  
W. B. PATTERSON,  
E. F. NELSON,  
Credentials Committee.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

The following report was made by Chairman Robert Daney of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business:

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

Sacramento, Calif., September 14, 1936.

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

Your Committee on Rules submits the following:

1. The sessions of the Convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night 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 motions in order shall be as follows: (a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.
9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 10 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 Robert's Rules of Order.

Your committee earnestly requests the complying with these rules to facilitate the business of this Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT DANEY, Chairman;  
R. T. SHIPMAN,  
STEVE J. TULLY,  
LILLIAN C. LAST,  
JOHN E. CRAIL.

The report of the Committee on Rules of Order was adopted.

### APPOINTMENTS

The following were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms for the Convention: Harry L. Blackwood, Boilermakers No. 94, Sacramento; Joseph Vaughn, Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 19816, San Francisco; Edward Grant, Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco; Jack Tennant, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers, San Francisco.

### SPEAKERS ADDRESS THE CONVENTION

Walter Mathewson, former Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor, and now Conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, addressed the Convention, bringing the greetings of the department and the Secretary of Labor. He told of some of the problems facing conciliators and urged the delegates to call on his department any time they break with employers during negotiations. He said the Pacific Coast has the best conditions in the United States in so far as maritime workers are concerned, and that the Pacific Coast has given great assistance to other sections.

Glen B. Slater, Assistant State Registrar of Contractors, then spoke to the Convention and asked delegates to assist his department in increasing effectiveness of its work by supporting certain law changes to apply its jurisdiction to farm communities and small contractors. He said that this year there has been an increase of 2,700 licensed contractors in California—a definite indication times are better.

Roy S. Stockton, Director of the California State Employment Service, was the next speaker. He stated that in the last eight months the service had placed 220,462 unemployed persons on jobs, and further that the California service leads all States in the nation in returning workers to jobs. Twenty-four branch and affiliated offices now are sending workers into industry and business in the State.

J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, expressed pleasure of the local committee at having the delegates in Sacramento.

Daniel C. Murphy, former President of the California State Federation of Labor, now Sheriff of San Francisco, recalled labor conditions during his presidency twenty years ago and the many changes that have come by reason of the perseverance of the State Federation.

"Twenty years ago Labor leaders were regarded as radicals, and the fear was expressed that if they were to have their way they would wreck the machinery of government. Now, people recognize the value of Union Labor and are sympathetic with it." Continuing, the speaker said:

"The salvation of the nation depends on home environment and influence. All the citizenship education of our schools is futile unless the economic system be so arranged that there is a place for all our young people—those who want to work—in industry. It is up to the workers to organize, for in unity is their strength.

"There is a real sympathy with the efforts of labor today. People of the State are looking to this Federation for action. We used to strive for little things. Now we must deal with greater things. This Convention has a great responsibility."

Fred L. Phillips of the International Oil Workers of America, as a representative of five International unions which have declared the Shell Oil Company unfair, appealed to the Convention for support in the fight against the concern. He traced the history of the negotiations with the Shell Company since 1916, climaxed when the employers forced over a new "company union" this year. "If we allow Shell to get away with this, every oil company on the Pacific Coast will do the same thing," he declared.

Stephen J. Tully, Musicians' Union No. 6 of San Francisco, made a brief talk, stating that at 81 years of age he believed himself to be one of the oldest delegates and one of the oldest musicians in the State. He served in the Indian campaigns in Colorado and Utah, and later joined the navy. He has carried a union card for fifty years. "The Musicians' Union always has been 100 per cent for Labor and always will be," the speaker said in concluding his remarks.

John L. Kerchen, Director, Workers' Bureau of Education at the University of California, told of what the educators are attempting to do. He charged that some local Boards of Education are afraid of educating the workers, and are doing all possible to hinder such progress. The speaker argued that of three fundamental things in connection with a job, Labor has accomplished only one: Assured control of wages, hours and working conditions so that a decent standard of living will be maintained. Of the others he said: "Establishing a job is not in the hands of Labor. The right to hire and to fire is still in the hands of the employers, but Labor is making progress and can do a great deal by educating the workers." He urged local groups to exert their influence to establish classes for workers and to organize their own educational groups.

Joseph M. Casey, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, told of conditions in the lettuce fields of Salinas, and asked the Convention to take action. He said, in part:

"An actual revolution is taking place in our social system which is being missed by everybody. We pride ourselves that the head of our Federal administration is favorable to the common people, but we presume too much on that.

"I have just come from a part of California where conditions exist that should make every person, every good American citizen, hang his head in shame. We have a system of justice, they call it—but a justice that seems to work in just one direction, to protect property interests and privileged classes. There is no law, no justice for the common man, although we read volumes devoted to his supposed rights.

"At three o'clock this morning the Vigilantes rode in Salinas, driving an absolutely disinterested group of men—Filipinos—from their labor camps into the lettuce fields to involve them in a dispute in which they wanted no part. They did not want to work in the fields where fruit and vegetable workers are on strike. They drove them into these fields under the noses of a complacent district attorney, the police and Mr. Cato's prize squad of cops.

"Brothers and sisters, they claim we resort to extremes. No—we are driven to extremes. We cannot proceed in a logical, reasoning, negotiating manner, when we are met with conditions like those in Salinas. The Growers' and Shippers' Association of Salinas is ruled by the unseen power of a minority. A large number of the members want to play ball with us. One shipper who signed an agreement with us has lettuce piled, rotting in his sheds. An unseen power prevents him from getting any ice for his shipments.

"I ask you when are we going to adjust matters? Are we going to sit by and watch these lunatics, these morons, ride out with their tin hats and pistols to force our men back into the field? They talk of sympathetic strikes, 'hot cargoes.' We have 'hot cargo' in Salinas. We've got to resort to calling it 'hot cargo,' to the sympathetic strike, when they go to erecting barricades around the lettuce sheds. Am I wrong if I go to Chicago, to the other Eastern markets, and ask the faithful to leave Salinas lettuce in the cars to rot?

"I am here to tell you that it was not a preferential hiring clause that blocked an agreement. I sat in a five hour session with them and offered them everything to settle this situation, but the unseen power held them back, wouldn't let them agree. It wasn't only the Fruit and Vegetable Pickers' Union. The Box Makers offered an agreement. The Truck Drivers submitted like demands. They refused them all.

"I am not settling for any particular union. This is a clean-cut issue. We are not settling until the Fruit and Vegetable Workers, the Boxmakers, the Carpenters, the Truck Drivers, and the Filipinos, all get their rights.

"You should mix among those glorified American farmers. The only thing they are interested in is getting the most for their product and paying out the least. Profits are their right and slave conditions are all right for the workers."

Organizer Casey's address was received with great applause.



**ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NAMED ON COMMITTEE**

Delegate Kaspar Bauer, Butchers' No. 266, Santa Cruz, requested a report of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on Governor Merriam and protest the Salinas strike action by police and the highway patrol. Secretary Vandeleur informed the Convention that the committee was meeting with the Governor and would bring in a report in the morning.

Delegate Bauer moved that three more persons be added to the committee, and suggested Mr. Casey be one of them. The motion was adopted unanimously.

President Hopkins appointed, as additional members of the committee: Vice-President Walter Cowan of San Francisco; Joseph Casey, American Federation of Labor representative, and Frank Menezes, Salinas Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211.

Delegate C. W. Brooks, Palo Alto Typographical Union No. 521, moved that the Salinas strike be made a special order of business at 4 p. m. and that the Convention reconvene at that time. The motion was lost.

Delegate Elmer Bruce, San Pedro Longshoremen No. 38-82, called attention to the insufficient seating accommodations for delegates.

**TELEGRAMS**

Secretary Vandeleur read the following telegrams:

"As representing the Organized Labor Movement of the States, the State Federations of Labor have a responsibility which in its fulfillment has greatly aided the American Federation of Labor in attaining the position it holds today in the body politic. The annual conventions of the State Federations of Labor have, from year to year, declared their policies for organizing the unorganized workers in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, and have given their co-operation and support to the enactment of remedial legislation in the Federal Congress and State Legislatures which is in conformity with the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor, I am confident that the officers of and delegates to the 1936 Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will give most careful consideration to all these problems of the Labor Movement and that wise and constructive decisions will be reached. The past few years have been a crucial test of the efficacy of the Organized Labor Movement. The absolute necessity for organization has been demonstrated as never before. I hope that your Convention will plan for constructive organization of the unorganized workers of the State. Among the other issues which I trust your Convention will consider is to urge Congress to pass a bill providing for a new National Recovery Act which will conform to the Supreme Court decision and will, as far as possible, preserve benefits in the original Act. Other legislation that you can be very helpful in securing is the Black Thirty-Hour-Week measure. I hope your Convention will pass strong resolutions urging the State Legislature to enact anti-injunction legislation. I extend to you and through you to the officers of and delegates to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor the greetings of the American Federation of Labor and my personal best wishes for a successful Convention.

"WILLIAM GREEN."

"Greetings to delegates. Chase Construction, Bent Brothers, contractors on Kennet Dam, forcing workers to use dry drilling machines, also chiseling on wages. We ask you to protest this inhuman disregard of human life and health.

"A. C. MAXHAM, Secretary,  
"Shasta Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' 260."

"Critical situation in Salinas. Special police and Highway Patrol inciting acts of violence. Several arrests. Vigilantes gathering. Bert Storm, shipper, purchased thirty shotguns today. Please ask President and Governor to make immediate investigation. Hurry.

"MRS. ROBERT McWILLIAMS,  
"Hillsborough, Calif."

"Your immediate attention to wholesale arrests. Attorney needed immediately. Implore you for assistance.

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS' UNION OF CALIF. NO. 18211.  
"By A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

"Chapter Inter-Professional Association, Sacramento, knowing of your interest in the organization of Agricultural Workers, desire that you act immediately in the Salinas Valley strike. Your support, we know, will be able to stop violence in that area.

"JOHN D. BARRY, Chairman.  
"DR. R. SHEPHERDSON, Secretary."

"State Highway Patrolmen marching heavy order, gas masks down, Gabilan Street. Police converging on strikers. Gabilan is not State highway. Riot guns, bombs galore. County Sheriff not feeding prisoners.

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS' UNION OF CALIF. NO. 18211  
"By A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

"Notify Convention Highway Patrolmen going up and down street gassing strikers. Several babies have been taken from homes to hospital unconscious from gas fumes. Illegal arrests taking place. We urge immediate action.

"EARL MONTGOMERY."

"My firm fraternal greetings of trade union solidarity from this tomb of the living dead to the California State Federation of Labor Convention. May your deliberation prove of great benefit in promoting the best interests of the wage workers of this State. I urgently appeal to your Convention to brand the monstrous conspiracy that sent us to a living death a score of years ago as a foul anti-Union-Labor frame-up, demanding unequivocally and unconditionally our immediate liberation and vindication. The great task confronting our defense is not half finished. Strongly urge State Federation of Labor to assume complete responsibility for financing legal aspects of case in California Supreme Court. That this work be furthered, all Central Labor Councils and local Unions affiliated with State Federation of Labor should immediately form in their respective cities Mooney-Billings Defense Committees, raise the necessary funds to finance legal work and stimulate the fight for our freedom. Great benefit to our defense will result if you will grant my attorney, George Davis, opportunity to address your Convention at your convenience on the present status of case and future needs of legal defense. With warmest greetings and grateful thanks for past generous assistance, Fraternally yours,

"TOM MOONEY."

"Congratulations and best wishes to Union Labor, in convention assembled. Know that you are very busy, but would appreciate your co-operation in following respect: Can you have presented to Convention appropriate resolutions going on record against both liquor initiative amendments on November ballot? No. 3 is styled 'Local Control,' and is sponsored by special interests whose object is to eliminate as many small retailers as possible. This would put out of work many bartenders, drivers and affiliated workers. No. 9 is local option and is being universally rejected. Your support against these measures will be invaluable to us, and protect small business and labor. Many thanks.

"TAVERN OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

"By JAMES P. HERLIHY, President.

"JAMES G. FLAHERTY, Counsel."

"The Brewery Workers' International Union, in convention in San Francisco, extend felicitations and well wishes to the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor and express the hope that constructive legislation will be enacted by your Convention. With fraternal greetings,

"BREWERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

"JOSEPH OBERGFELL, Whitcomb Hotel."

"Would it be possible to have Federation go on record opposing policy of WPA dropping from their projects persons over sixty-five years? Action causes needless suffering, especially to clients not eligible to old-age security. Action by Federation would be helpful in having ruling rescinded.

"F. M. McAULIFFE."

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful Convention.

"UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA."

"T. A. RICKERT, General President."

"Best wishes for successful Convention. Undersigned, and associates in printing industry, confident State Federation will continue its support in campaign against the notoriously unfair Acme Color Print Company and its affiliates, the 'Sun' and 'Telegram,' of San Bernardino. Such will be appreciated. Please extend personal greetings to delegates.

"C. M. BAKER."

Secretary Vandeleur also read a letter from Robert B. Hesketh, General Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, in which letter was enclosed a resolution adopted at the recent International convention of the culinary crafts and bartenders. The resolution commended the action of the California State Federation of Labor for its campaign in behalf of organization of agricultural workers.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements were made of various group meetings to be held following adjournment of the morning session. Also that all Propositions intended for presentation to the Convention should be in the hands of the Secretary before 10 p. m. The Propositions appearing below were submitted within the time limit.

### INTRODUCTION OF PROPOSITIONS

#### Favoring Federations of Unions in Motion Picture Industry

**Proposition No. 1.**—Presented by Makeup Artists' and Hairdressers' Union No. 731, Moving Picture Painters' Union No. 644, and United Scenic Artists' Union No. 621, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is obvious that the policy of the Motion Picture Producers is to deal with only a select few of the unions in the industry, to the practical exclusion of the rights to recognition of all the others; and

Whereas, The existing Basic Agreement between the Producers' Committee and the International's Committee has failed to bring about recognition of all crafts not covered thereby; and

Whereas, A 100 per cent closed shop for the industry is not only highly desirable but quite possible of attainment if the demand for same is made jointly by all unions not included in the Basic Agreement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record as supporting a joint demand for a closed shop for the Motion Picture Industry and urge the co-operation of the Internationals involved; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the idea of establishing a Federation of such craft local unions in the industry as may desire to affiliate therewith for the purpose of mutual protection to an extent not possible of attainment by the craft unions acting separately. Said Federation to leave undisturbed the existing international affiliations and jurisdictions but to operate to make possible a closer co-operation and greater unity between the local unions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Favoring Formation of Farmer-Labor Party

**Proposition No. 2.**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, The sentiment for independent political action is growing in the ranks of Organized Labor, as seen by the formation nationally of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which is independent from any existing political party; and

Whereas, The growth of this sentiment is further seen in the establishment of a Labor Party in the State of New York, indorsed by the New York Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, A large number of local unions, city central bodies, state federations, national and international unions, have gone on record as favoring the formation of a nation-wide "Farmer-Labor Party"; and

Whereas, This sentiment is a recognition of the fact that Organized Labor needs independent political organization to match its economic organization, since the reliance of Organized Labor on the two major political parties has not succeeded in protecting the political interests of Organized Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Sacramento, does hereby go on record as favoring the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegate to the 1936 Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to present this resolution to that body for similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### Organization of Agricultural Workers

**Proposition No. 3.**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, The agricultural field workers of the State of California, numbering more than 250,000, are the most oppressed and exploited section of all workers in this State; and

Whereas, The sporadic attempts of these workers to combat the exploitation of the employers, by forming independent unions from time to time, have been ruthlessly suppressed by the employers, and the police; and

Whereas, The vast majority of these agricultural workers are desirous of becoming members of the American Federation of Labor, and could be recruited into the American Federation of Labor if sufficient organizers were sent into the agricultural territories; and

Whereas, Unless and until these agricultural workers are organized into the American Federation of Labor their low wages and poor working conditions constitute a constant threat to Organized Labor in the State of California; therefore, be

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately initiate a state-wide campaign to organize the Agricultural Field Workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Change of Law Regarding Election of Vice-Presidents**

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, The present By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor provide for the election of District Vice-Presidents by the entire delegation at the yearly convention; and

Whereas, This method of election allows the State Federation of Labor as a whole to elect district representatives over the possible opposition of the delegates and membership of the respective districts; and

Whereas, A concrete example of the unfairness of this method of election was demonstrated in the 1935 State Federation Convention, when the Vice-President elected in District No. 1 received less than a majority of the votes of the delegates representing District No. 1; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 1936 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sacramento, does hereby order its Constitution and By-Laws changed to provide for the nomination of District Vice-Presidents by delegates from the districts to be represented by the Vice-Presidents, and for the election of District Vice-Presidents by referendum vote of the entire affiliated membership in the districts only which will be served by the Vice-Presidents; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event the first ballot of the general referendum vote does not result in a clear majority for any candidate, a second ballot shall be taken with only the names of the two highest candidates as shown on the first ballot.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Protesting Suspension of C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, The recent action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in voting to suspend the ten National and International Unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, constitutes a disruptive and disastrous policy which severely weakens Organized Labor; and

Whereas, This event has been hailed with joy by the steel barons and other large industrial interests as a victory for reactionary organized capitalists in their struggle against Organized Labor; and

Whereas, It is our belief that the Executive Council lacks the authority under the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor to suspend National and International Unions, and according to our interpretation of the Constitution only a two-thirds vote of all delegates assembled in the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor can vote to suspend affiliated unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assembled in the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention at Sacramento does hereby protest the suspension of the ten Committee for Industrial Organization unions, and this Convention further requests the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to rescind its suspension order and refer the entire question to the assembled delegates of the 1936 Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

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

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Vice-President for Santa Monica Bay District**

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by Central Labor Union, Santa Monica.

Whereas, The Organized Labor Movement in the Santa Monica Bay district is on the upward trend, several new organizations with a considerable membership having been formed; and

Whereas, Our jurisdiction comprises a well defined and extensive territory comprising the cities of Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Manhattan, Hermosa, Redondo, Sawtelle, El Segundo, and the Malibu Beach district on the Roosevelt Highway; and

Whereas, Our nearest Vice-President is in Los Angeles, and is too busy to give any outlying district the attention necessary; be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of the Santa Monica Bay District requests your honorable body to define our jurisdiction as a district of the California State Federation of Labor, with a Vice-President assigned thereto.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by Martinez Typographical Union No. 597, Martinez. Whereas, The Labor movement is of momentous importance at this time in Contra Costa County, where advances have been made while in some sections failure has been met; and

Whereas, We believe that the present district under which Contra Costa County is placed, namely in conjunction with Alameda County, is too great for the time of one Vice-President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Martinez Typographical Union, a member of the California State Federation of Labor, and of the Contra Costa County Central Trades and Labor Council, respectfully requests that the County of Contra Costa be placed aside as a separate district, with a Vice-President of its own, to be in closer contact with conditions in said Contra Costa County for the struggle, which must, in the near future, be made to advance the work of unionism in the sections of this county now enjoying none of the benefits of organization—our first thought naturally being of Pittsburg where conditions, as you know, are anything but American.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 8**—Presented by International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America No. 5, Martinez.

Whereas, The Contra Costa County and Alameda Counties are one district in the California State Federation of Labor, and have only one Vice-President; and

Whereas, This district is so large that it is impossible for one man to do all that should be done in the two counties for the benefit of Organized Labor; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the State Federation of Labor, at its meeting, to elect two Vice-Presidents for the district; and be it further

Resolved, That one Vice-President be elected from Contra Costa County.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council, Richmond. Whereas, Contra Costa County is in need of representation in the California State Federation of Labor officials, to further the advancement of Organized Labor in that county; and

Whereas, The present Seventh District, comprising Alameda and Contra Costa counties, is represented by only one Vice-President; and

Whereas, Said Seventh District is too large a territory to be handled by one man; be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor create the office of a Second Vice-President in the Seventh District, said Second Vice-President to be elected from Contra Costa County.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Organizer for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council, Richmond.

Whereas, Contra Costa County is one of the largest industrial counties in the State of California; and

Whereas, Many large factories in that county are at present unorganized, due to lack of organizers within said county; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its organizer to make a survey in Contra Costa County, and spend at least sixty to ninety days therein, to organize those now unorganized.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Amendment of State Compensation Laws**

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by J. D. Osborn and Harry Roy of Pile Drivers', Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Section 9, Sub-Section (A), of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Laws of the State of California—while making proper and generous provisions for necessary treatment of injured workmen—limits the choice, to injured workmen, of medical and surgical practitioners to the number of three; and

Whereas, This limitation of choice of practitioners has gradually, and almost wholly, made the favored practitioners dependent and subservant upon and to the employers and the employers' industrial insurance carriers: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this California State Federation of Labor, in convention now assembled, direct its Legislative Committee to strive for the correction of this abuse by an amendment to Section 9, Sub-Section (A) of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and

Safety Laws of the State of California—the amendment to provide for freedom of choice, to the injured person, of any licensed practitioner not barred for malpractice by the Industrial Accident Commission.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by Bartenders' and Culinary Workers' Union No. 595, Richmond.

Whereas, Contra Costa County is in need of additional representation in the various offices of the California State Federation of Labor, to advance Organized Labor in said county; and

Whereas, At present the Seventh District, comprising Alameda and Contra Costa counties, is represented by only one Vice-President in the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said Seventh District is too large a territory to be handled efficiently by one man; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor Convention hereby create the office of an additional Vice-President in the Seventh District, and that this additional Vice-President shall be elected from Contra Costa County.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Hearst Publications**

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, There is a growing recognition in the ranks of Organized Labor that the publications owned by William Randolph Hearst have as their main purpose the destruction of democracy in America, and the consequent destruction of the trade movement; and

Whereas, William Randolph Hearst openly champions the programs and policies of the Fascist butchers of Germany and Italy in their destruction of all labor organizations, and their complete suppression of all civil rights; and

Whereas, William Randolph Hearst is openly on the side of the Fascist murderers of Spain, and in consequence is endeavoring to inflame public opinion against the legally constituted and democratically elected Peoples' Front government of Spain; and

Whereas, In the present strike against the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," William Randolph Hearst, the owner and publisher, is attempting to prejudice public opinion by referring to the strikers as "lawless mobs," "Moscow agents," "Anarchists," and similar designations, in the hope of having martial law declared in Seattle, and in furtherance of this policy he consistently refuses to confer with or recognize the strikers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sacramento, hereby places all Hearst publications on the "We Don't Patronize List"; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation use its good offices to have all its affiliated organizations take like steps.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by Sugar Refinery Employees' Union No. 20037, Crockett.

Whereas, The organization of the California State Federation of Labor has a Vice-President whose jurisdiction covers the County of Contra Costa and the County of Alameda; and

Whereas, The territory of the said Vice-President is large and a great number of locals come under his jurisdiction, which impose many duties upon said officer; and

Whereas, It would be for the best interests of the California State Federation of Labor and local labor organizations, that said California State Federation of Labor elect a Vice-President for the County of Contra Costa; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor elect a resident of the County of Contra Costa to act as Vice-President for the County of Contra Costa.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **State Unemployment Reserve Act**

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Carmen, Division No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Legislature in response to the demands of the State Federation of Labor and other liberal organizations enacted in the 1935 session an unemployment reserves law that brings to the workers of the State some measure of protection against the disastrous hazards of business instability and economic insecurity that otherwise wreck the ambition and initiative of workers who find themselves deprived of employment and income through no fault of their own; and

Whereas, This State law was enacted by the Legislature and is being administered by the State Unemployment Reserves Commission in order to bring California in line with the broad constructive spirit of the Social Security Act that was passed by Congress

and signed by President Roosevelt in 1935 and that has at all times had the full support of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, A small but important minority of the employers of California, in defiance to the spirit of the law for which they hypocritically claim joint authorship, withheld payment of their contributions due under the law on July 1936, and also payment of those contributions which they have deducted from the earnings of their employees pending outcome of a test case now before the State Supreme Court; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the organization and administration of the California Unemployment Reserves Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That we again indorse the objectives of the State law and of the Federal Social Security Act and direct our representatives to present to the 1937 Legislature any amendments that may be found necessary to strengthen and to further liberalize the terms of that Act; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon employers genuinely and wholeheartedly to join with us in assisting the Unemployment Reserves Commission in the administration of this vital legislation and to cease any and all attempts to sabotage the effective carrying out of this vital protection to the workers of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 16**—Presented by Laundry Workers' Union No. 23, Richmond.

Whereas, Contra Costa County is badly in need of additional representation in the offices of the California State Federation of Labor, to advance the cause of Organized Labor in said county; and

Whereas, At present the Seventh District, comprising Alameda and Contra Costa counties, is represented by only one Vice-President in the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said Seventh District is too large a territory to be handled efficiently by one man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor Convention hereby create the office of an additional Vice-President in the Seventh District, and that this additional Vice-President, shall be elected from Contra Costa County.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Indorsing Social Security Act**

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Carmen, Division No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Social Security Board in this first year of its existence has been able to have enacted and to approve conforming legislation of liberalized relief to the aged, needy, the needy blind, and dependent children in forty States; and

Whereas, The Social Security Board has, in face of the fact that few States have had regular sessions of their Legislatures this year, been able to secure the passage of approvable unemployment compensation laws in fifteen States that cover forty-five per cent of the workers in this country who are eligible for such benefits under the terms of the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, The Social Security Board, through its Bureau of Old-Age Benefits, is now initiating the organization for the administration of the Old-Age Benefit program; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor again indorse the broad purposes and constructive, forward-looking objectives of the Administration and of Congress in passing the Social Security Act and pledge a continuance of its efforts further to insure and liberalize its provisions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation of Labor go upon record as appreciating the accomplishments of the Social Security Board and pledging its active co-operation to that Board and its representatives in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Candidates Seeking Political Indorsements**

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, In the State of California, a candidate for public office may participate in a primary election under both major parties; and

Whereas, This is a camouflage for unfair practice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record as demanding this unfair practice be stopped immediately.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Safeway Stores in Martinez**

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Contra Costa County Central Trades and Labor Council, Richmond.

Whereas, The Martinez Clerks' Union, Local No. 376, have endeavored to organize the clerks in the Martinez Safeway Stores; and

Whereas, The entire labor movement of Contra Costa County is in accord with such an idea, and, inasmuch as the majority of stores in the jurisdiction of Local 376 are organized and have signed agreements with that union; and

Whereas, After picketing said stores for a period of ten weeks and having Brother Vandeleur assume negotiations with Safeway on his promise that Butchers and Teamsters would be asked to refrain from passing through a picket line in the event of failure to reach a settlement; and

Whereas, A period of two months have passed and after negotiations no settlement has been reached which would be satisfactory to the local labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Contra Costa County Central Trades and Labor Council demand of the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the Safeway Stores and all affiliated companies be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Favoring Extension of Kindergartens**

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The kindergarten has demonstrated its value as an effective agency for increasing efficiency, decreasing the expense and unhappiness due to a lack of adjustment to environment early in life; for promoting the spirit of industry, fair play, appreciation, loyalty and reverence; and

Whereas, There are in the United States over 4,000,000 children between four and six years of age, who, according to experts in child psychology, are losing the most valuable of all possible school years because kindergartens have not yet been provided for them; and

Whereas, There never before was so great a need for the happy, protecting, educating influences of the kindergarten as there is today; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor promote the extension of kindergartens and urge its local branches to petition their school authorities to provide this educational advantage for the children, and wherever conditions make the entire public financing of a class temporarily impossible, that they co-operate with School Boards in this undertaking, endeavoring to secure a portion of the needed funds through individual and group effort.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

#### **Initiative Amendment Regarding Gas Tax**

**Proposition No. 21**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor expresses its adherence to the principle of preserving gas tax and motor vehicle fee revenue for the purpose for which they were originated, the maintenance, construction, and improvement of roads and highways, and that to accomplish this purpose definite constitutional provisions should be enacted;

Therefore, The California State Federation of Labor indorses the initiative constitutional amendment prohibiting diversion of highway funds, which is to be presented to the electors of California at the coming election in November.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Favoring Re-election of President Roosevelt**

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by Leslie Mathena of Culinary Alliance Executive Board, Local No. 754, San Pedro.

Whereas, During the last four years much legislation has been enacted favorable to Labor due to the efforts of our President; and

Whereas, During that period we have been lifted from the depths of an economic depression; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse for re-election Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the presidency of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Amendment to Alcoholic Beverage Control Act**

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by Leslie Mathena of Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro.

Whereas, During the month of July, 1936, the State Board of Equalization, through denial and revocation of licenses, caused approximately two thousand wage earners to become unemployed; and

Whereas, The same conditions exist every three months during the renewal of licenses; and

Whereas, The enforcement officers are in some cases responsible for the unnecessary removal of licenses; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the California State Federation that its Legislative Committee be instructed to introduce at the next session of the Legislature an amendment to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act based on limiting the authority of the enforcement



officers of the State Board of Equalization, in order to eliminate the throwing out of employment the wage earners of this state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Organization of Safeway Stores by Grocery Clerks**

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by W. G. Desepte and Tina Dierssen of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, San Francisco.

Whereas, Locals of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association located in many communities up and down this Pacific Coast have endeavored to organize the employees of the Safeway Stores, Inc., without success; and

Whereas, It is a court record in Kelso and Port Townsend, State of Washington, where this Safeway Stores, Inc., had brought injunction proceedings against our local Unions in these two cities, to hinder organization work; and

Whereas, Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 have endeavored on three different occasions within the past six years to organize the San Francisco units of the Safeway Stores, Inc., without success, as the management with all means available have interfered in our organization work, even to the extent of discharging some of those whom they thought were active in this work; and

Whereas, Records in the NRA Conciliation Board, then under direction of Mr. Ashe and Mr. Lazarus, will prove this fact; and further, that they posted quarter card signs in their stores advising their employees not to listen to any paid agent to organize them; and

Whereas, This demonstrates that this chain grocery firm, and many other chain store groups, are emphatically opposed to have their clerks and salespeople organized, and resort to threats of discharge and other lines of intimidation; and

Whereas, Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 and other locals of our International in the state are about to make another attempt to organize the employees of the Safeway Stores, Inc.; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That when this action is taken, through our District Council Retail Clerks No. 2, and notice is received by Organized Labor of California of this action, that the individual members of all unions support our effort to organize by a request for the clerk's Union Button and the display of our Union Store Card somewhere in the store; and be it further

**Resolved**, That if the clerk cannot show a monthly Union Button, or the Union Store Card is not displayed, that you as a union man or woman or sympathizer walk out and spend your union-earned money in a store more friendly to the Organized Clerks than the Safeway Stores, Inc.; and be it further

**Resolved**, That this request for the moral support of Organized Labor in California be indorsed by this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention held in Sacramento the week of September 14, 1936.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **WPA in Santa Barbara County**

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by L. B. Smith, George Cooper, President J. E. Williams, H. T. Van Hook, Secretary C. C. Franklin of Building Laborers' Union No. 591, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The present WPA set up in Santa Barbara County is the lowest in the State of California; and

Whereas, This works a great hardship on the people that are depending on this form of income, destroying their health and morale; and

Whereas, This situation has the tendency to help destroy the conditions that the Unions have helped establish; therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That this resolution be sent to the California State Federation of Labor in convention at Sacramento, California, requesting that the Convention concur in our resolution; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the State Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate this charge and to do everything in their power with the WPA officials to change this situation.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

#### **Committee to Study Organizational Plan for American Federation of Labor**

**Proposition No. 26**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, There is a decided breach in the American Federation of Labor ranks between craft and industrial unions; and

Whereas, All union-minded men and women in the United States realize the importance of organizing the unorganized; and

Whereas, It is the important duty of all organized bodies to help keep this great labor movement on the up trend, and, therefore, we honestly offer this plan and recommend its adoption by this Convention:

#### **The Plan**

1. That all charges against organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization be immediately dismissed, and all plans for suspension or expulsion of such organizations from the American Federation of Labor be dropped.

2. That the American Federation of Labor participate wholeheartedly and completely with the Committee for Industrial Organization in the organization drive to organize the steel industry and rubber industry on an industrial organization basis so that this Plan and the resulting organization may have a fair chance to prove its efficacy.

3. That the Committee for Industrial Organization confine its industrial organization drive to the steel and rubber industries until such time as further action is taken by the American Federation of Labor.

4. That the President of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days appoint a special committee of two representatives of international unions classed as industrial unions, two representatives of international unions classed as craft unions, three representatives of State Federations of Labor, three representatives of City Central Bodies and two representatives of Federal Labor unions, to study all phases of organizational setup within the labor movement. The activities of such committee to make a written report and recommendation to the 1937 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. We recommend the placing of the specified number of representatives of State Federation of Labor, City Central Bodies and Federated Labor unions on this committee because such representatives are very close to the workers in the industries in this nation.

5. That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to give this Plan earnest consideration at its earliest opportunity and that the President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor be directed to appear personally or by delegated proxy, at any meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at which this matter is to be considered and to urge its adoption.

6. That copies of this plan be transmitted to the officers and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and to all the Presidents of the International Unions connected with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

7. That copies of this plan be sent to all International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies with the request that they indorse it and notify the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization of such action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Protection of Miners Against Occupational Diseases**

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, Thousands of miners are dying yearly from an insidious occupational disease known as "silicosis"; and

Whereas, This disease is incurable, once contracted, yet is easily preventable through the installation of proper ventilating equipment; and

Whereas, Silicosis or similar diseases are prevalent in all parts of the United States where mining operations are carried on; and

Whereas, Recently much publicity has been given to the true conditions and results under which miners work; and

Whereas, Neither State governments nor the Wall Street controlled mining corporations have given the miners any protection from the disease except promises that have not been kept; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Carquinez Local No. 51, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in convention assembled, do hereby go on record as demanding of the United States Government that they immediately take such steps as are necessary to protect the lives and health of these workers; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the American Federation of Labor shall be instructed to present this resolution to that body and seek their concurrence; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United States congressional delegation and the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Affiliation With State Federation of Labor**

**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, There are local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor which in the past have neglected or have voted against affiliations with the regular constituted Central Labor body in their respective localities: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor request the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor to issue instructions to said unions to affiliate themselves with said Central Labor Bodies, under penalty of losing their affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, with the recommendation that the American Federation of Labor take similar action against such union or unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Use of Private Armies During Industrial Strife**

**Proposition No. 29**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the employers of labor in this State (as well as throughout the nation) do have and maintain stores of arms and ammunition, gas bombs,

and other weapons of warfare for the sole purpose of using them against their employees in cases of industrial disputes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 51 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers call upon the incoming Convention of the State Federation of Labor to take whatever steps it deems necessary for the curbing of such practices; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the coming Convention of the State Federation of Labor to use every means at its command to curb the practice of employers of labor to organize and train in the art of warfare private armies of their employees under the camouflage of Peace Officers' Associations; and be it further

Resolved, That we further request the said Convention that it command the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor to issue instructions to its affiliated bodies to purge themselves of any and all elements of that character, under penalty of revocation of their charter or their affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, pledging said bodies, (or unions) the full support of the State Federation of Labor in so doing.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Repeal of Syndicalism Act**

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at its 1935 Convention has gone on record as favoring the repeal of the Syndicalism law of the State of California; and

Whereas, A petition has been circulated to secure sufficient signatures to place said repeal on the November ballot; and

Whereas, The opponents of said repeal point out in their propaganda literature that some of the Labor leaders are lukewarm on the repeal question; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Carquinez Local No. 51 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to call upon the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to reaffirm its stand on the repeal of said Syndicalism law, and that we ask said Convention to instruct the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor to take a more active part in the campaign for the repeal of said law and thereby deprive the opponents of said repeal of one of their strongest arguments; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully beg said Convention to issue an appeal to all its affiliated bodies to co-operate with the State Federation for the repeal of said Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Government Ownership of Public Utilities**

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of these United States has ruled that no agency for the purpose of enacting legislation, either the Federal Congress or the Legislatures of the various States, has the authority or the right to properly legislate for the benefit of workers; and

Whereas, We realize from past experience and present inaction along these lines that it is fundamentally necessary that the Federal Congress shall enact laws establishing the minimum compensation for wage earners, protecting employees in their right to organize into bona fide labor organizations, to properly provide for those persons who because of age, infirmities, unemployment, or for any other reason are unable to properly care for themselves; and

Whereas, We believe that in order for the workers of this nation to have the right and life of abundance which the machine age makes possible, it will be necessary for the Government to operate and own all natural resources and public utility enterprises; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as indorsing Senate Joint Resolution No. 249, and instruct the officers of this California State Federation of Labor to do everything within their power in order that this may become a part of our Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Seeking Law Against Vigilante Acts**

**Proposition No. 32**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, In cases of strikes Vigilante gangs use terrorism methods on picket lines, causing riots, injury and often times death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention here assembled go on record supporting an Act or State law outlawing Vigilante gangs, and providing punishment for Vigilante terrorism, or transporting strike-breakers from one county to another.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Change in Compensation Law**

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, At the present time our compensation laws in the State of California say you have to lose seven days of work preceding the day of injury or industrial sickness; and

Whereas, This law is not favorable to Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record as demanding a change in this compensation law to read, "Compensation shall start on the very day of injury or industrial sickness."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Condemning Fascism**

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, Under any form or color, Fascism is the modern tyranny forced upon the free will of the people; and

Whereas, There are forces at work in this country that would wipe out the labor movement of America, just as it was wiped out in Italy, Germany, Poland, etc.; and

Whereas, The danger of Fascism, growing with the American Liberty League, the Hearst syndicate of newspapers and magazines and many more cure-all panaceas would annihilate our liberties, if they could; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Carquinez Local No. 51, ask this Convention to go on record condemning all Fascism, under whatever name or color; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor calls upon the Unions to carry on a campaign against Fascism.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Curtailling Power of Chain Stores**

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, The chain stores throughout the United States are gradually monopolizing the retail grocery and clothing trade; and

Whereas, This monopolist control is concentrating the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few; and

Whereas, It is steadily becoming more difficult for the small business man to compete with these gigantic monopolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a bill be presented to the National and all State legislative bodies curtailing this monopolistic power of the chain stores.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Use of National Guard During Strikes**

**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, It is a known fact that the National Guard is used to maintain peace within the State; and

Whereas, The National Guard is called out on strikes to maintain peace; and

Whereas, Peace can be bettered and more fairly maintained by the National Guard; be it

Resolved, That the National Guard when called out on a strike disturbance be empowered and ordered to close all plants that are in disagreement with its employees on wages and conditions within the plant and that the National Guard keep the plant closed until the controversy is finished or arbitrated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Aid to Procure Education**

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, There is a condition existing in the United States today that is unnecessary; and

Whereas, This condition is caused through lack of educational trade facility; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Carquinez Local No. 51 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers go on record in asking that the State of California provide means to enable persons to avail themselves of this educational opportunity; and be it further

Resolved, That any person desiring an education and being unable to do so, due to financial inability, that he be financed by the State for that purpose.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Vice-President for Contra Costa County**

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, The Labor movement in Contra Costa County is rapidly advancing; and

Whereas, Organized Labor in Contra Costa County realizes that many industries need organizing, and there are many places in Contra Costa County that have not been organized yet; and

Whereas, As Contra Costa County and Alameda are one district; and

Whereas, The Central Trades and Labor Council of Contra Costa has had only one visit in three years from Vice-President Real; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Carquinez Local No. 51, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, go on record unanimously demanding a Vice-President for and from Contra Costa County alone.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Protesting Fingerprinting of General Public**

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, The police departments of Berkeley and other California cities have been for some time carrying on an intensive drive to fingerprint the public; and

Whereas, These fingerprints can be planted on the scene of a crime; and

Whereas, Fingerprinting should be kept for criminal identification only; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention here assembled go on record protesting this wholesale fingerprinting of citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a letter of protest be sent to Governor Merriam, the Mayor of Berkeley, the Chief of Police of the City of Berkeley, and any other California cities where this practice is being carried on.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Use of Highway Patrol in Industrial Disputes**

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, It has been noted that the State Highway Patrol has been used in many parts of the State in Labor disputes to the disadvantage of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local No. 51, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, to request the coming Convention of the State Federation of Labor to lodge a protest with the proper authorities at Sacramento, and to demand from said authorities that hereafter the State Highway Police be confined to its regular duty and that it be enjoined from farther interfering in industrial disputes between Labor and Capital.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Affiliation with International Federation of Trade Unions**

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, Reactionary forces throughout the world, led by Fascist governments, have united in a drive to divide, break up and abolish the Trade Union Movement; and

Whereas, This calls for a greater united front of the Trade Union Movement on a world scale to give assistance to the growing struggle of the working class in all countries and defeat the forces of reaction; and

Whereas, The International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam and with an affiliated membership of 14,000,000 in France, Spain, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Mexico and South America, has invited the American Federation of Labor to affiliate itself with this International; therefore, whereas it was Resolved, That the delegates assembled at this Thirty-third Annual Convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers went on record as favoring this affiliation; and be it

Resolved, That we instruct our delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Tampa, Florida, to bring and support this question on the floor of the Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Opening of Idle Factories by State and Federal Governments**

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, There are still many unemployed men and women throughout the United States; and

Whereas, With the help of the Federal and State Governments this intolerable condition can be remedied; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State and Federal Governments open up all idle factories, start irrigation and reclamation projects, thereby supplying jobs for all unemployed at trade union wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **National Referendum on War**

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, In time of war men are taken from their homes, leaving mothers, sisters wives and children with no support; and

Whereas, These men have no say in the matter of whether they go to war or not; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a national referendum be taken before war is declared, except in case of invasion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Mooney and Billings Case**

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

Whereas, Mooney and Billings are the symbols of a great cause, the cause of the millions that toil. They were convicted by perjured testimony of a crime they did not commit; and

Whereas, The real motive behind this outrageous conspiracy is class fear and class hatred of Mooney and Billings because of their aggressive, militant activity in the California Trade Union Movement and their undying loyalty and devotion to the working class the world over; and

Whereas, Two commissions appointed by Presidents Wilson and Hoover investigated this case and as the result of these investigations this case was branded as "the frame-up shocking to one's sense of justice"; and

Whereas, Mooney was brutally refused permission to testify before the commission on the application for pardon of Billings; and

Whereas, The judge who presided at Mooney's trial says the men were unfairly, even criminally, convicted and James Brennan, the prosecutor at the Billings trial, said these men should be released; and

Whereas, Associate Justice, Honorable William H. Langdon, of the California State Supreme Court, on December 1, 1930, in a minority opinion in the matter of Billings, said: "I do know that there has been a failure of proof to such an extent that there is now not even a semblance of a case against him"; and

Whereas, Hundreds of other public officials, countless thousands of men and women, organizations, and many scores of important newspapers and magazines throughout the world have branded this frame-up as a blot upon civilization, the shame of America, and a disgraceful smear upon the State of California and an international scandal; and

Whereas, Mooney was, by a directed verdict, upon motion of the district attorney, and over his protest, acquitted on May 24, 1933, on an indictment identical to the one in which he was convicted more than twenty years ago; and despite this verdict of "Not Guilty," he was taken back to San Quentin Prison for the rest of his natural life; and

Whereas, The State of California denied him his constitutional rights without due process of law by convicting him on perjured testimony, that they concealed valuable evidence material to justice in this case; and be it

Resolved, That the Carquinez Local No. 51, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, reiterate and declare once again our full and complete belief in the absolute innocence of our fellow trade unionists Mooney and Billings; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as to demand the absolute, unconditional release of Mooney and Billings through a discharge from prison; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention donate to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee the sum of \$100 to be used in their behalf.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Continuous Discharge Book for Seamen**

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by C. R. Hunt of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-82, San Pedro.

Whereas, Bills H. R. 8555, 8597 and 8599 are discriminatory against the seamen and all labor in their provision for a continuous discharge book, which means that the members will carry this as a passport from one employer to another employer, thereby leaving the members open to blacklisting; and

Whereas, These bills have provision in them establishing a certificate of efficiency and establishing a commission to pass on same; and

Whereas, Previously wherever a certificate of efficiency was required it was issued by men that worked in that particular trade and not by any appointed politicians; and

Whereas, If these bad features become operative in one trade we will soon have them in the other trades; and

Whereas, This will deprive us of our rights as free American citizens and lead to regimentation of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-82, in meeting assembled this 6th day of August, 1936, strongly oppose these bills as very detrimental to the freedom of all workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Rating System of Civil Service Employees**

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by E. E. Ellison of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union No. 45, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has recently been put into effect by the resolution of the State Personnel Board a system of rating the work performance of State Civil Service employees; and

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that said system can be and has been the means of showing favoritism and of discrimination against employees in the Civil Service

of the state, to the detriment of the state service and injury of its employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Sacramento, California, that we disapprove the system devised by the State Personnel Board for determining the efficiency of the individual state employees; further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to petition the State Personnel Board to abolish said system; and in event the said Board shall decline or fail to take such action a bill be prepared and presented to the coming session of the State Legislature providing for the repeal of the rule of the State Personnel Board herein referred to.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Relating to Personal Service Option Contracts**

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' and Salesmen's Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, Contracts for personal service are frequently drawn for the benefit of the employer, and disregard the rights of the worker; and

Whereas, The law governing such contracts formerly provided for a maximum period of two years, which has since been extended to a seven-year period; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, hereby go on record as favoring the attached bill, in order to promote the welfare of workers coming under the provisions of such contracts:

"An Act to add a new section to the Civil Code to be numbered 1980a, relating to personal service option contracts, and making the same voidable at the election of the employee where such options extend beyond three years.

"The People of the State of California Do Enact as Follows:

"Section 1. A new section, to be numbered 1980a, is hereby added to the Civil Code to read as follows:

"Section 1980a. Any contract made or to be performed in the State of California in whole or in part wherein or whereby any person is given an option to require the personal services of another person for a term exceeding three years shall be voidable at the election of the person whose personal services are required, at any time and without the necessity of a return of the benefits received under such contract. Such firm shall not include any period of time under the contract during which the rendition of the services and the payment of the compensation therefor are not at the option of the employer, but shall include any period under the contract during which the rendition of the services or the payment of the compensation therefor are at the option of the employer, whether such option or options be exercised or unexercised; provided, however, that any optional period of the contract shall be included in computing the seven year period under Section 1980 of this Code"; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and representatives of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to do all in their power to secure the passage of this legislation at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Shorter Work-Week for Pharmacists**

**Proposition No. 48**—Presented by James Rosenhouse and Lydia Fink of Pharmacists' Union No. 840, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The existing laws in the State of California provide a nine-hour working day for licentiate and assistant pharmacists; and

Whereas, a nine-hour working day is entirely too long for their strenuous duties in justice to themselves as well as to the public they serve; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that its Legislative Committee be instructed to introduce at the next session of the Legislature a proposed amendment which will provide an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week for the Licentiate Pharmacists and Assistants.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Organization of a Labor Party in California**

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by James Rosenhouse of Pharmacists' Union No. 840, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized Labor up to the present day has been supporting the two major political parties; delivering its votes for an occasional insertion of a Labor plank in their respective platforms, which was invariably forgotten after election; and

Whereas, The "Open Shoppers," anti-Labor forces and Vigilantes, who are getting bolder from day to day are openly supported by City, County, and State officials in California; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the Federation will take the initiative of organizing a Labor Party in the State of California on a non-partisan basis, seeking affiliation with similar parties in other states.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Suspension of C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 50**—Presented by James Rosenhouse of Pharmacists' Union No. 840, Los Angeles.

Whereas, ten of the largest and the most militant international unions, comprising approximately one-third of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor, were officially suspended on September 5, 1936; and

Whereas, The suspension of the said unions by decree of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor under the pretext of alleged dual unionism activities was, in our opinion, illegal and arbitrary; and

Whereas, The suspended unions have formed the Committee for Industrial Organization for the sole purpose of organizing the millions of unorganized workers in the mass production industries only after the leadership failed to take the initiative contrary to the interests of the labor movement; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, this 14th day of September, 1936, at Sacramento, California, does hereby demand the unconditional reinstatement of the suspended unions in order to preserve the unity of labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor give its unequivocal indorsement to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Regulating Sale of Tear Gas Bombs**

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Tear and vomit gas, machine and sub-machine guns are steadily being more frequently used in industrial disputes, to the injury of workers, by hired corporation guards, Vigilantes, etc.; and

Whereas, Under the present law for transportation and possession of bombs, and weapons designed for use of such bombs, machine guns, etc., permits may be granted to firms to store, transport or sell, without public hearing, and also the information required by law for buying of tear bombs, machine guns, etc., is not available to the public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sacramento, instruct the Executive Council to have drawn up and presented to the 1937 session of the State Legislature appropriate amendments to "An act to regulate the possession, transportation, sale or offering for sale of any form of shell, cartridge or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas or any weapon designed for the use of such shell, cartridge or bomb, and providing penalties for violation thereof" (Chapter 470, Statutes of 1931, as amended); to require public hearings for the granting of permits, and all previous permits granted be public record at the office of the Superintendent of the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation of the Department of Penology at Sacramento, and that all required records of sale required by the above law be filed in the above Superintendent's office and shall be public record; and further be it

Resolved, That appropriate amendment, of the same character as above resolve calls for, be applied to "An act regulating the sale, offering for sale, possession or transportation of machine rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns, and providing penalties for violation thereof." (Chapter 552, Statutes of 1927, as amended.)

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Prevalence of Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 52**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Vigilantism is becoming more prevalent each year, more widespread and more vicious in its attacks on workers, their sole aim being to destroy workers' organizations and to subjugate Labor to the will of the employers; and

Whereas, As long as Vigilantes are allowed to roam the State killing, hanging, shooting, beating, tar-and-feathering, and terrorizing workers, industrial disputes cannot be expected to be peaceful, or quickly settled; and

Whereas, Constituted law enforcement bodies fail to cope with this force, or else condone and encourage actions of Vigilantes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate its stand at the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention; and further be it

Resolved, That we go on record as being tired of the activities of these elements and organizations that persist in taking the law into their own hands and we are as equally fed up with the weak-kneed and spineless excuses of the civil authorities who continue to ignore their flagrant disregard of all civil law; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor proceed at once to ask all affiliated organizations to set up defense committees to the end that the rights of Labor will be protected and defended, also that the Executive Committee



shall devise such methods and means as conditions may demand from time to time and advise the various unions as to their conclusion.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **International Charter for Agricultural Workers**

**Proposition No. 53**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Agriculture, the largest industry in the State, is still unorganized, and its peculiar make-up necessitates special consideration on the part of the State Federation to organize; and

Whereas, Agriculture is statewide in scope, and is seasonal and localized by crops; compels the bulk of its workers to migrate, covering the entire State and sometimes into adjacent States, during a season of eight or nine months; and

Whereas, The workers engaged in agriculture and its numerous branches require little or no skill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Sacramento, September, 1936, petition the American Federation of Labor to grant an international charter for agriculture covering all workers in the production of farm products and the processes of manufacturing to a consumable product; and further be it

Resolved, That pending the establishment of an International Union a statewide Federal Charter be asked for California to cover all field workers engaged in agriculture.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Increase of Federation Per Capita Tax**

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The organizing of the unorganized workers of the State is a recognized task in the forward movement of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Federation's funds are not sufficient to carry on a continuous organizing campaign or to put full time organizers in the field; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention at Sacramento, set aside one cent of the per capita tax as an "Organizing Fund" to be used exclusively for organizing; and further be it

Resolved, That Article X, Section 1, Paragraph (b) of the Constitution of the State Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows:

"(b) From each affiliated organization (other than central bodies), a per capita tax of three cents a month, provided that the minimum tax shall be one dollar per month."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Formation of Labor Party**

**Proposition No. 55**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, On the industrial field we call on labor to organize into the American Federation of Labor, that truly represents and expresses the desires of the workers, instead of having them rallying around good or bad "company unions" controlled by employers; and

Whereas, On the political field the American Federation of Labor pursues a non-partisan policy, rallying the workers around good or bad political parties controlled by the employers—which has failed to gain any lasting advantage for labor; and

Whereas, Those elected to public office with the indorsement and support of labor often vote and act against the desires and best interests of labor; and

Whereas, It is time that we openly recognize how contradictory and futile the non-partisan policy is to the best interests of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sacramento, California, September, 1936, that we go on record as favoring the formation of an independent political Labor Party, whose officers and program shall be controlled exclusively by the bona fide union labor movement at all times; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the coming American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention, and work and vote for its passage.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Expulsion of C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 56**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Ten International Unions, comprising 1,200,000 odd members have been expelled from the American Federation of Labor by action of the Executive Council, in violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, to-wit Article IX, Section 12: "The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the

revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor by a roll-call vote"; and

Whereas, This usurpation on the part of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, if unchallenged, will replace democratic rule in the American Federation of Labor by a despotic and tyrannical rule of an Executive Council; and, will split the ranks of Organized Labor and weaken its struggle between the employers and workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention in Sacramento, go on record as opposing the actions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in expelling the International Unions comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization; and further be it

Resolved, That the State Federation's delegate be instructed to vote and work for the rescinding of the action of the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **State Highway Patrol in Industrial Disputes**

**Proposition No. 57**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Highway Patrol has no specific authority by law in the policing of industrial disputes; but such action rests on the decision of the executives and officers of this department; and

Whereas, The actions and presence of the Highway Patrol at industrial disputes increases the antagonism and tension, and prolongs a dispute; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation that it go on record as condemning all actions of the State Highway Patrol in industrial disputes; and further be it

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative work to defeat any increased appropriation for an increased personnel or extension of the State Highway Patrol; and further be it

Resolved, That the Federation's Executive Committee have drawn up, in time to present to the 1937 legislative session, appropriate amendments to the laws that will prohibit the patrol injecting itself into industrial disputes, and any violation by any executive, officer, or employee of said department shall be construed as misconduct in office, and on complaint by any citizen shall be subject to penalties after a public trial by the State Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Proposed Labor Code**

**Proposition No. 58**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Code Commission is drawing up a proposed Labor Code, "An act to establish a Labor Code, thereby consolidating and revising the law relating to labor and employment relations, and to repeal acts and parts of acts," to be presented to the 1937 legislative session for consideration; and

Whereas, That Labor's legislative gains will be protected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation, assembled in convention, instruct its Executive Committee to review the proposed Labor Code, that no "consolidating" or "revising" for Labor and especially in the enforcement of Labor legislation, and to be represented at all Code hearings and follow through the Code legislation to its ultimate conclusion.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Sailors' Union of the Pacific**

**Proposition No. 59**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 and Captain C. F. May of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific was expelled at the last convention of the International Seamen's Union held in Washington, D.C.; and

Whereas, The expulsion of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was based upon so-called charges which can be applied, at the whim of the International officials, to all other district unions on the Pacific Coast belonging to the International; and

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, its membership and its officials have proven beyond a doubt to the entire labor movement its bona fide character and sense of responsibility by retaining intact its 7,000 members and discharging its duties along sound trade union principles for the past fifty-one years; and

Whereas, In spite of financial handicap suffered during the period when the funds of the Sailors' Union were tied up in court, the organization managed to meet its obligations without burdening any other unions; and

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific was the parent organization which sponsored and later formed the International Seamen's Union and one of the original three organizations which contributed toward the formation of the San Francisco Labor Council, and has proved itself during its period of existence as a militant, progressive, co-operative and non-political labor organization; and

Whereas, The International Seamen's Union, the shipowners and the U. S. Regional Labor Board have all recognized the right of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to represent the sailors in the present negotiations with the shipowners, as well as its status as the only bona fide union of the sailors on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has taken all possible steps toward the restoration of their charter by the International without conceding any of their democratic rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record recognizing the Sailors' Union of the Pacific as the only organization representing the unlicensed deck personnel on the Pacific Coast.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Employment of Highway Patrolmen in Picture Industry**

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by Kenneth Thomson of Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Whereas, Officers of the California State Highway Patrol and other peace officers, regularly salaried by the State and municipalities, are frequently employed in the motion picture industry as actors and extras; and

Whereas, This employment deprives those workers dependent on the industry of work to which they are entitled; and

Whereas, It is the belief of this organization that these peace officers accept compensation from motion picture companies while they are being paid by the taxpayers of the State and municipalities; and

Whereas, These officers depress wages in the industry by furnishing uniforms, motorcycles and other equipment at a scale much lower than the accepted rate; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, that we hereby go on record as opposing this practice; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with the Governor and the responsible officials and that they be authorized to seek legislation to stop the employment of regularly paid peace officers in private industry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Enactment of State Labor Relations Act**

**Proposition No. 61**—Presented by Kenneth Thomson of Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Act is restricted in its application to workers in interstate and foreign commerce or affecting commerce; and

Whereas, In their attempts to evade the provisions of the law, employers have set technical defenses on this point; and

Whereas, The surest way to protect workers of every description is to have State law covering workers not covered by the National Labor Relations Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, that we hereby go on record as favoring the enactment of a California Labor Relations Act so that those workers of California who are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act may secure the benefits of protection against unfair labor practices and the benefits of collective bargaining through representatives of their own designation; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed and authorized to have such legislation prepared; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed and authorized to do everything in their power to secure the enactment of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Amendment of Industrial Compensation Act**

**Proposition No. 62**—Presented by H. J. Marsman of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers' Union No. 2607, San Pedro.

Whereas, There exists in the State of California an Act known as the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

Whereas, This Act does to a large extent regulate the rate of compensation paid in case of injury on job; and

Whereas, The law at this time has set a minimum rate of compensation payment of approximately \$4.37 per week, with a sliding scale up to \$35 per week; and

Whereas, A person injured on job at this time must furnish a statement of earnings during year previous to accident, said statement of earnings being used as a basis to reduce compensation payment to a minimum, which is unjust to the injured party, and works a hardship upon him and his family; and

Whereas, Under the present law the injured party must wait a period of eight days before compensation begins, which further aggravates the hardship of said injured party, by depriving him of funds at a time when it is most needed; and

Whereas, The present minimum rate of compensation as set by law is entirely inadequate, and should be changed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention, at Sacramento, California, September 14, 1936, go on record as favoring a change in the Workmen's Compensation Act, to the extent that the minimum rate of compensation be set at \$15 per week, and further, that compensation payment be based on hourly rate of wages paid injured party at time of injury, and that compensation commence at time of injury; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary, Executive Committee, lobbyists, etc., to sponsor the necessary legislative bills to bring the provisions of this resolution into effect.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Proposition No. 18 on November Ballot**

**Proposition No. 63**—Presented by J. B. Rutland of Carmen's Union, Division No. 192, Oakland.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled in Sacramento, September 14, 1936:

That we are unalterably opposed to any taxation on food and inasmuch as Proposition 18 on the November ballot calls for an unfair tax of 10 cents per pound on margarine we oppose this proposition.

That oleomargarine is a food product and, as such, has a right to be placed on the table in the home of the laboring man free from any tax. It runs hand and hand with bread as a staff of life.

And in view of our opposition to any and all food taxes we hereby resolve that the Convention go on record as being opposed to Proposition No. 18.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **To Combat Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 64**—Presented by Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, Crockett.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by anyone that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights: to organize, to strike, and to picket; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this adopted by the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot, alone, combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmers' unions and fraternal and liberal groups, in each district which are in sympathy with Organized Labor, for the purpose of arranging a conference, participating with these groups and Organized Labor, and having for its purpose the discussion of ways and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the unions affiliated to the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of a Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Sardine Processing Plants on the High Seas**

**Proposition No. 65**—Presented by Captain C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, For several years the high seas processing vessels for California sardines, also known as pilchards, have been operating off the coast of California, and, beginning in the year 1935, in Oregon and Washington; and

Whereas, Said vessels employ 100 per cent union labor and have always dealt fairly and openly with their employees and the various represented unions; and

Whereas, Said vessels have given large and continuous employment throughout the sardine fishing season to many maritime workers with much increased employment ashore also flowing from their operation; and

Whereas, Said plants have also produced products valuable and important to agriculture and industry, with great benefit to the country at large by creating and making available employment, wealth and resources that would otherwise have been lost to the people; and

Whereas, Nevertheless, certain interests operating similar plants on the shore (said shore plants have not been unionized) have for several sessions of the California State Legislature sought the enactment of destructive legislation (*e. g.*, Assembly Bill 950 at the 1935 session) against these high seas vessels, to the detriment of the Union workers deriving their livelihood from the existence of such high seas plants, and also these same

interests did at the last session of Congress likewise attempt, but unsuccessfully, to destroy these high seas plants (*e. g.*, House of Representatives Bill 10395 and Senate Bill 4141); and

Whereas, Similar legislation is now threatened for the coming sessions of the Legislatures in California, Oregon and Washington, and the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The shore reduction plants pay approximately one-third the amount in labor costs per unit of production which is paid by the high seas plants; and

Whereas, There is no positive evidence of depletion of the pilchard and no adequate investigation has been made; but the shore plants, on one hand, while seeking to secure a monopoly to themselves, do in their legislative attacks against the high seas plants set up a cry of depletion and, on the other hand, while seeking larger permits from the California Fish and Game Commission, urge that there is no depletion; and

Whereas, The Japanese take annually more than three times the tonnage of a closely related species of sardine without apparent danger of depletion, and thousands of tons of the meal produced therefrom are imported into the United States each year duty free; and

Whereas, Foreign vessels, particularly Japanese, would be encouraged to enter the high seas sardine industry off the Pacific Coasts of the United States were our own vessels prohibited from operating; now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, at Sacramento, California, in September, 1936, that this Convention go on record as being opposed to any such legislation as heretofore proposed and now threatening to destroy or damage the operation of the high seas sardine processing plants; that no drastic legislation be passed until an adequate scientific investigation has been made; that its delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed and authorized to introduce at said American Federation of Labor Convention a resolution of similar import to this resolution; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the State Federations of Labor in Oregon and Washington, respectively, for their appropriate action, and also that the appropriate representatives of the California State Federation of Labor during the coming session of the California State Legislature be instructed to use their efforts to defeat the passage of such legislation adverse to the high seas sardines reduction plants and the labor they support.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Concerning Private Arsenals of Employers

**Proposition No. 66**—Presented by J. J. Anderson of Laundry Workers' Union No. 33, and Earl A. Moorhead of Butchers' Union No. 566, San Jose.

Whereas, It is known that corporations and managers possess and maintain arms, such as machine guns, gas bombs, rifles and other war equipment, solely for the purpose of intimidating, threatening and even killing industrial and other workers when strikes, walkouts and other labor disputes occur; and

Whereas, Such war equipment should only be possessed by constituted authority such as the police, State militia and the United States Army; and

Whereas, Possession of such arms by a private corporation and associations other than constituted authority of the United States constitutes a menace to society and peace within our nation, as well as undermining the democratic institutions of our government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor in the State of California go on record as being emphatically opposed to such private possession of arms; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention shall stand pledged to advocate and promote legislation, both State and Federal, which will make it unlawful for any corporation or industrial management to possess any weapons of offense such as rifles, machine guns, gas bombs or any other weapons designed to do bodily harm to any citizen of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### Refusal to Pay Unemployment Reserve Tax

**Proposition No. 67**—Presented by W. R. Patterson of I. L. A. No. 38-82, San Pedro. Whereas, Employers of labor have arbitrarily refused to comply with the provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act requiring employer contributions; and

Whereas, There has appeared an editorial printed in the "Stockton Record," under date of August 3, 1936, reading as follows:

#### "BIG BUSINESS IN TAX STRIKE

"During the depths of the depression, when small groups of tax-burdened individuals, particularly farmers, whispered thoughts of a general tax strike an uproar developed which was heard from one end of the State to the other. Men of affairs termed such thoughts the product of radicalism and entirely lacking in appreciation of responsibility. Emphasis was made that there are other ways of solving the tax problem.

"Now look what is happening. A group of California's largest employers, men of affairs, are refusing to pay a legal levy imposed by the State. Unable to defeat in regular

channels the advance of social legislation, it has decided to stage a tax strike. The excuse offered is that the levy is not legal. Thus payment to the State of amounts collected for the Unemployment Reserves Fund is refused.

"The attitude of these big employers is open to censure; not because of their belief that the levy is illegal, but because of the methods pursued. The levy which they oppose was adopted by the State Legislature. It will remain in force on the statute books until declared illegal or repealed. Personal belief that the levy is illegal is hardly an excuse for refusing to await a legal decision. What if the same attitude was taken toward other laws?

"Machinery has already been started which will result in a court decision as to the legality of the Unemployment Reserves Fund levy. When the courts have ruled there will be plenty of time to attempt to unscramble what has taken place if such action is necessary. Big Business, which clings so demonstratively to the virtues of the Constitution, is setting a bad example when it refuses to await the decisions of the courts created under the Constitution.

"Probably it is natural to find in the excuses being offered in support of the 'tax strike' of big employers a vein of Republican criticism against President Roosevelt. The 'Los Angeles Times,' for example, contends the entire blame for the situation 'rests squarely upon the shoulders of President Roosevelt.' It further declares: 'The whole Social Security Bill is probably an illegal invasion by the Federal Government of State prerogatives and entirely outside the power of Congress.' Even at that, the 'Times,' in its Republican enthusiasm, displayed sufficient caution to say 'probably illegal.' Some of our big employers appear to want to make their own decisions and wait for the courts to catch up"; and

Whereas, Organized Labor indorses the above remarks as being indicative of its policy in this matter; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention now in session at Sacramento, California, on September 14, 1936, does hereby protest such illegal action upon the part of those employers of labor who have not complied with the law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Imposition of Penalties for Failure to Pay Unemployment Tax**

**Proposition No. 68**—Presented by C. J. Haggerty of Lathers' Union No. 42, and Anton Reichmuth, of Brewers' Union No. 7, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Unemployment Reserves Act makes provision for contributions to a trust fund by employers and employees out of which benefits will be paid to wage earners for the loss of employment on and after January 1, 1938; and

Whereas, Some employers have not transmitted contributions required of them and their employees as provided for in the statute rules and regulations prescribed by the Unemployment Reserves Commission; and

Whereas, Some employers have refused to register and file with the Commission payroll data as prescribed by Commission rules and regulations; and

Whereas, Such refusal by employers jeopardizes the rights of Organized Labor; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention now in session at Sacramento, California, on September 13, 1936, does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to urge the Unemployment Reserves Commission that it impose upon such employers the penalties provided for in the law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Extension of Unemployment Insurance Act**

**Proposition No. 69**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The enactment of Unemployment Compensation has afforded economic security only to employees performing services for employers having eight or more persons in their employ; and

Whereas, Seven of the fifteen States which have enacted such legislation afford protection to employees rendering services for employers having four or more persons in their employ; and

Whereas, Several States because of the peculiar definitions include employers of one or more employees; and

Whereas, A large number of employers and employees do not receive the benefit which such legislation provides; and

Whereas, Employers having less than eight persons in their employ obtain a competitive advantage over other employers of labor; and

Whereas, A large number of employers excluded from the statute have indicated their willingness to comply therewith; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention now in session at Sacramento, California, on September 14, 1936, does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to take such steps as are necessary

and proper to secure an amendment to the Unemployment Reserves Act of the State so as to include within the provisions of said Act employers having four or more persons in their employ.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### **Exclusive State Unemployment Act**

**Proposition No. 70**—Presented by Carl Fletcher of Painters' Union No. 256, Long Beach.

Whereas, The 1935 session of the California Legislature enacted a measure known as the Unemployment Reserves Act, providing for economic security to labor; and

Whereas, the Senate Committee on Finance did insert certain amendments to said Act so as to make its effective date contingent upon enactment of a Federal statute providing for the imposition of a Federal payroll tax and containing a tax credit offset feature; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did enact such a payroll tax with a tax credit feature in that Act commonly known as the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, Certain interests opposed to the principles of unemployment compensation are attacking the validity of the Social Security Act, thereby jeopardizing the continued existence of the Unemployment Reserves Act of this State; and

Whereas, Such an attack is directed against an all-important and vital part of Organized Labor's program for security to its members; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, now in session at Sacramento, California, on September 14, 1936, does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to have prepared and introduced at the 1937 session of the California Legislature an amendment to provide for unemployment compensation legislation in this State without regard or reference to any Federal legislation. Such amendments to be advocated vigorously in order that Organized Labor's program remain unimpaired.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### **Amendment to Unemployment Reserves Act**

**Proposition No. 71**—Presented by B. J. McAfee of Beer Drivers' Union No. 227, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Unemployment Reserves Act passed by the 1935 session of the California Legislature requires contributions from wages paid to employees; and

Whereas, Organized Labor is opposed to employee contribution for the reason that the responsibility for the loss of employment is wholly due to industry and not within the control of Labor; and

Whereas, The cost of unemployment compensation upon industry will be included in the cost of production and paid for by the consuming public; and

Whereas, Wage earners as consumers are compelled, therefore, to pay not only their own contributions but also that required of employers; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, now in session at Sacramento, California, on September 14, 1936, does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to have introduced an amendment to said Act to provide for contributions solely from employers and none from employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### **State Highway Patrol in Industrial Disputes**

**Proposition No. 72**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been created in the State of California a Department known as the State Highway Patrol, the personnel of which includes several hundred motor-cycle and motor officers whose duty it is to patrol the highways of the State for the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and the protection of the motoring public;

Whereas, The Chief of the State Highway Patrol, apparently with the consent of his superiors, has, and is allowing officers of the Highway Patrol to be assigned to various localities of the State where labor disputes are in existence; and

Whereas, When assigned to so-called strike duty the officers of the State Highway Patrol act as scab herders and conduct themselves as though they were in the employ of the employer or employers, leaving the State highways, working on private property and otherwise violating the law that creates the State Highway Patrol; and

Whereas, There is every reason to believe that the personnel of the State Highway Patrol when on so-called strike duty, in addition to their regular pay receive bonuses and gratuities from the employer associations, which in the opinion of Organized Labor is equivalent to accepting bribes; and

Whereas, The State Highway Patrol in assigning men to strike duty are in effect converting that division of the State Government into a State Constabulary in spite of the fact that the people of this State have at least once voted against the creation of such a Constabulary; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirty-seventh Convention in Sacramento, that it protest against the arbitrary establishment of the Highway Patrol as an adjunct of the employers' associations of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That this Federation submit a proposal to the coming session of the California State Legislature to institute a legislative investigation of the State Highway Patrol to determine:

1. What arrangements and what correspondence took place between the State Highway Patrol headquarters and officials and the employers' associations of the various communities where patrolmen have been assigned to so-called strike duty.

2. To subpoena witnesses and take evidence concerning bounties, bonuses, or gratuities that may have been paid by private citizens or corporations to members of the Highway Patrol.

3. And if these conditions, which the Organized Labor movement of this State believe exist, are found, that the Legislature will immediately start prosecutions of the officers who have accepted gifts of any kind and those who have made such gifts; be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation immediately take steps to stop the payment of the salaries and expenses of the highway patrolmen who have been assigned to so-called strike duty during all of the time records show that they were on such an assignment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Organization for Fruit and Nut Packers**

**Proposition No. 73**—Presented by William M. Gordon of Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 20020, Oakland.

Whereas, This is one of California's largest industries, also one of the lowest paid industries in the State; also, dried fruit and nut packing is one of the most profitable industries in California; and

Whereas, Local 20020, being a new organization, desires to organize this industry; also, the aid and support of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor are necessary to carry out this program; and

Whereas, All new organizations in the dried fruit and nut industry be known as the Dried Fruit and Nut Packers of California; be it therefore

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor will use all its power to organize this class of workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act**

**Proposition No. 74**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under a section of the Workmen's Compensation Act, injured workers must establish proof of their average weekly earnings for a long period before their injury in order to establish the rate they should be paid in compensation because of an injury; and

Whereas, Periods of unemployment where no wages were earned during such previous period reduces the average weekly earnings over a period of a year, and consequently reduces the compensation to be paid, often to the decided detriment of the injured person; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that its Legislative Committee be instructed to introduce at the next session of the Legislature a proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which will provide that the rate of compensation shall be based upon the rate of wages received by the injured person on the job upon which he was working at the time of his injury, regardless of how long he might have been employed or how much his earnings might have been during the previous year.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Amendment to Factory Sanitation Act**

**Proposition No. 75**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Factory Sanitation Act of California provides that in factories where the work done creates dust, gases and fumes, the employer must install adequate dust conveyors and a blow pipe system to carry away either dust or gases; and

Whereas, The present provisions of this Act in that regard provide that the regulations shall apply to factories employing five or more employees; and

Whereas, This enables many small shops to evade the law, in some cases because of numbers of men employed in each shop are few, thereby enabling the whole industry to escape the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Legislative Committee be directed to attempt to have this law amended in the next session of the Legislature so that dust conveyors and blow pipe system regulations will apply to factories employing one person or more.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.



**Substitutes in Postoffice Department**

**Proposition No. 76**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

Whereas, The policy of the Postoffice Department in holding large numbers of substitutes for long periods of time on the substitute lists produces the effect of breaking down the standard of employment which has been won by hard labor and long endeavor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Sacramento, September, 1936, favor the enactment of legislation to provide for the yearly advancement of the salaries of substitutes at the rate of \$100 per year for each year of 2080 hours of service performed, also that vacation and sick leave with pay for substitutes be pro-rated and granted according to the actual hours of work performed each year on the same basis as vacation and sick leave is granted the regular clerks and carriers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Postal Service on Motor Vehicle Routes**

**Proposition No. 77**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

Whereas, The discontinuance of train service has curtailed the distribution of mails—mails which are due to be distributed, properly, in the Railway Mail Service—thereby preventing further employment for regular and substitute Railway Postal Clerks and incidentally an adequate service for the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, 1936, endorse Congressional legislation favoring the establishment of railway postoffice service on motor vehicle routes.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Retirement of Federal Civil Service Employees**

**Proposition No. 78**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

Whereas, The law governing the retirement of Federal Civil Service Employees provides certain age requirements regardless of years of service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Sacramento, California, September, 1936, go on record as favoring the enactment of a law providing for optional retirement after thirty years of service.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Thirty-hour Week for Postal Employees**

**Proposition No. 79**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

Whereas, In this modern age machinery is displacing labor in all industries, thereby causing a very acute unemployment situation; and

Whereas, The Labor Movement feels the only solution of unemployment is to be found in the reduction of the hours of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Sacramento, California, September, 1936, go on record favoring a thirty-hour week for the employees of the Postal Service with no reduction in pay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Formation of Labor Party**

**Proposition No. 80**—Presented by John H. Presley of Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, the present political policies of the American Federation of Labor have failed to secure for Labor the respect, consideration and legislative protection to which it is entitled; and

Whereas, The politicians of the established parties have for years divided the forces of Labor by making rosy campaign promises that have gone unfulfilled; and

Whereas, There is a growing, insistent demand from the membership of Organized Labor for a Labor Party that shall separate the sheep from the goats and determine the master of each, and so end the political confusion that now dissipates the forces of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record indorsing the democratic formation of a Labor Party by and for the people who toil; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that all affiliated organizations should elect immediately a progressive and active committee to co-operate in the building of a powerful united independent Labor party.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

**Uniforms for Drivers of Motor Vehicles**

**Proposition No. 81**—Presented by Ernest Lotti of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, The act of cleaning and polishing motor driven vehicles by the driver of said vehicle is injurious to the fibers of the garment and shortens the life of said garment; and

Whereas, Other damages to the uniform of the driver of the vehicle are brought about by the same act of cleaning and polishing vehicle, and bring unnecessary expense to the driver of said vehicle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body go on record in favor of instructing the Legislation Committee to aid in every possible way to enact a law compelling the employer of drivers of any motor driven vehicle to furnish the said driver of the vehicle with a uniform, if the employer compels or demands that the driver of the vehicle clean or polish said vehicle.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Housing in Agricultural Areas**

**Proposition No. 82**—Presented by James Matthams of Carpenters' Union No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, There exists in the agricultural areas of the State of California inadequate and improper housing facilities; men, women and children living in automobiles, tents, tin shacks, etc.—in fact, living under the most unsanitary conditions, all of which constitute a serious menace to health; and

Whereas, Ownership and control of this industry is governed, in many instances, by people residing in foreign countries, alien to the United States in every respect; and

Whereas, Mothers and children are victims of this intolerable condition, which is a distinct menace to their health, happiness and social welfare, and will reflect to a marked degree upon them in future years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, vigorously protest to County, State and Federal Governments the continuance of these un-American conditions, and that immediate steps be taken to correct these evils.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Unfair Competition of Alien Labor**

**Proposition No. 83**—Presented by W. C. Stringer and C. R. Marsh of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 340, Sacramento.

Whereas, The United States is one of the few countries which has not adopted legislation regulating the percentage of alien workers allowed to be employed on any one undertaking; and

Whereas, Aliens are freely allowed to work at gainful occupations within this country, despite the fact that the United States has about 10,000,000 unemployed citizens; and

Whereas, Alien labor is spreading from the farms into other occupations and industries; and

Whereas, The Mexican Government requires employment of nine Mexicans to every alien on any one job and refuses entry to aliens seeking employment, while the United States Government allows Mexicans to enter this country and engage in gainful occupations without restrictions; and

Whereas, The minimum protection that the United States Government should give its citizens is the requirement that at least one American citizen of voting age be employed to each alien on any one undertaking; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully urged to carefully consider the required legislation necessary to eliminate the unfair competition of alien labor against citizens of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be instructed to further the adoption of a similar resolution by the Legislature of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Formation of Labor Party**

**Proposition No. 84**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

Whereas, The Labor Movement is being constantly endangered by anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, The representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties have supported such anti-Labor legislation as the Copeland bill, and by their silence sanctioned the action of the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law and the Guffey Coal Act; and

Whereas, The large progressive unions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized the need for independent political action by Labor, and have formed Labor's Non-Partisan League, realizing that such an independent political organization of Labor is a move toward building a Labor Party on a national scale by the next election; and

Whereas, The California Labor movement, by assisting Labor's Non-Partisan League, can more effectively prevent the spread of Vigilante terror, bring about the repeal of the anti-Labor Criminal Syndicalism Act, and can also more effectively work for the defeat of the Landon-Knox ticket and other anti-Labor candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as requesting the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to indorse the objective of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and to urge upon its affiliate unions their support of this program of co-operating in the building of a Labor Party.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Supporting American Youth Act

**Proposition No. 85**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

Whereas, President Roosevelt and the United States Department of Labor have stated that our country will always have a vast permanent army of unemployed; and

Whereas, According to the figures of the American Federation of Labor there are 12,000,000 unemployed today—7,000,000 of whom are youth who never had an opportunity to work; and

Whereas, These youth unless provided for can become a tremendous reservoir for scab labor, and it is the duty of the organized American labor movement to help provide for them; and

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the United States Congress (by Senator Benson and Representative Amlie) known as the American Youth Act, which provides for vocational training, employment and educational opportunities for the unemployed youth; and

Whereas, The money for this bill will be procured through taxation to be administered by committees composed of representatives of Organized Labor, youth organizations, and the government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record indorsing the American Youth Act; and be it further

Resolved, That we notify Congress and all Congressmen from the State of California of our action; and be it further

Resolved, That pending adoption by Congress of the American Youth Act, we petition the California State Legislature to enact a similar bill to provide for the needs of the unemployed youth of our State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

### Plan for Combatting Vigilantism

**Proposition No. 86**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by any one that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights—to organize, to strike and to picket; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this adopted by the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot alone combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmer unions and fraternal and liberal groups in each district which are in sympathy with Organized Labor, for the purpose of arranging a conference participating with these groups and Organized Labor, and having for its purpose the discussion of ways and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of any Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Favoring Formation of Farmer-Labor Party

**Proposition No. 87**—Presented by Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The waterfront employers, bankers, industrial associations, chambers of commerce and their agents in the government of State and nation are continually striving to cut wages and destroy unionism and take away the constitutional and civil rights of the workers; and

Whereas, In nearly all the struggles of Union Labor and of the exploited small farmers they find themselves opposed by armed forces, with the police and National Guard called out by officers of the city and State who represent Republican and Democratic machines; and as has been amply demonstrated, the Republican and Democratic parties are controlled by Wall Street and the banking and business interests of the country; and

Whereas, Vigilante terror and attacks on the rights of Labor to organize, strike and picket are increasing and the growth of this Vigilantism and Fascism must be checked unless the civil rights of the people and the trade unions themselves be abolished, as has been done in Germany and Italy; and

Whereas, The success of the People's Front in France, which elected a majority of members to the Chamber of Deputies, with its wide support beyond the scope of the Trade Union Movement, is keeping the French Fascists from gaining control and pointing the way in which America can be saved for the people who do the work of the nation; and

Whereas, The strong support for a Labor Party at the recent Convention of the American Federation of Labor, including support by six International unions, has been followed by a tremendous development of this movement in nearly all States, and hundreds

of cities and many State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Councils have indorsed the formation of a Labor Party; and

Whereas, The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, primarily based on the trade unions, at its convention in March called for the formation of a National Farmer-Labor Party and of Labor parties in various States; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record indorsing the formation of a National Farmer-Labor Party; and be it further

Resolved, That while we indorse in principle the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale, and while formation of same on a national scale is impossible at this time, that the California State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as initiating local and State Farmer-Labor platforms to be supported by Labor in State and local elections; and further be it

Resolved, That this Convention urge all affiliated bodies to take all possible steps toward the formation of Labor parties on a local scale.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### Protection to Commercial Fishermen

**Proposition No. 88**—Presented by C. A. Evans, Operating Engineers 235; A. M. Gruber, Secretary Central Labor Council; George ....., Fishermen's Union; Andrea Gomez, Cannery Workers' Union No. 20147; D. Kelly, Local Union 802, Marine Shipyard Workers; William E. Wilson, Painters' Union No. 949; J. F. Ebersole, Carpenters' Union No. 1140; Edna E. Johnson, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association No. 905; Fred Reaves, delegate Retail Clerks, No. 905.

Whereas, The tendency of the Commission for the past several years has been to restrict the commercial fishermen and confine their operations to ever narrowing circles; and

Whereas, The commercial fishermen are required to contribute huge sums through licenses and other fees to the Fish and Game Commission, which sums are used to restock streams and game preserves for the pleasure of sportsmen; and

Whereas, All the commercial fishermen receive for the money paid over by them to the Fish and Game Commission is a policeman to harrass and persecute them if and when found too near those portions of the ocean set aside for the exclusive pleasure of the so-called sportsmen, composed largely of the idle rich; and

Whereas, The commercial fishermen and their allied industries are now organized and affiliated with the American Federation and the State Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as supporting the commercial fishermen and allied industries, such as canneries, etc., and that the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor at the next session of the State Legislature hereby stand instructed to use all honorable means to promote the welfare and protect the interests of those engaged in the commercial fishing industry; and be it further

Resolved, That at least one fish bill be used in the compilation of the record of Assemblymen and Senators, showing their attitude toward the commercial fishermen as a part of the Labor Movement.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Use of Radio Time by Union Labor

**Proposition No. 89**—Presented by Elmer Bruce of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-82, San Pedro, California.

Whereas, In the development of modern indusry under the present social system the owners of industry have been alive to the fact that the perpetuation of their unlimited control of industry rests on the basis of their control of the avenues of information; and

Whereas, The daily press, magazines, schools, and universities are now largely under their control; and

Whereas, There has been developed another type of avenue of information, the radio, which is used in a consistent way as a very effective educational weapon; and

Whereas, The unions should use every means at hand to bring the message of organization to the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Sacramento, does hereby instruct the incoming officers to use every effort to popularize the use of the radio by the unions; that this take the form of circular appeals to the Central Labor Councils and all local unions to buy radio time at regular intervals, and wherever and whenever possible to help the unions to secure control of radio stations or erect new ones and obtain licenses by the unions for their operation, and in every way possible help to secure to the unions the benefits of the radio.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### Label of the Lithographers

**Proposition No. 90**—Presented by Charles H. Hall, Los Angeles Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 78, and Jerome J. Leahy of Bindery Workers No. 63, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The printing trades unions of California, and particularly in the southern part of the State, have suffered severely, during the past several years, from the injection into the industry of a so-called union label, issued by the Lithographers' Association, and

distributed indiscriminately to printing plants non-union in all departments except one or two members of that Association; and

Whereas, The promiscuous issuance of this label to non-union employers has acted to confuse the friendly buyer of union label printing into believing the label to be a bona fide union label, and such buyer is induced to purchase the product on the assurance of the non-union printer that it is a union label recognized as such by the Union Labor Movement; and

Whereas, the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, after much effort and expense, created a demand for the union label on printing being produced for breweries, distilleries, and for political purposes, only to have the Lithographers' label injected into the picture and a great portion of the work absorbed by printing plants operating 98 per cent non-union, and employing no members of the Allied Printing Trades, and whose salesmen and solicitors canvass the buyers of union label printing, selling them their products bearing the so-called union label of the Lithographers' Association; and

Whereas, the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor does not recognize the Lithographers' label as a bona fide union label, and it is not advertised by Department in its book of bona fide union labels. And, ever since the American Federation of Labor Convention in 1915, the Lithographers' Association has refused and failed to comply with the instructions of that Convention, and each succeeding Convention, ordering them to consolidate with the International Printing Pressmen, and the International Photo Engravers' Unions, and at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor they were allowed six months to reach an adjustment, which they have failed to do; and

Whereas, The continued use of this label, and its being granted to printing plants operating non-union in all departments, is making serious inroads on the work of the Allied Printing Trades, and is giving an unfair advantage to the non-union employer, who is permitted to use it in competition with the real union label of the printing trades, the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemns the use of this label, and urges its withdrawal from use in the unfair way it is being employed; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Federation of Labor bring to the attention of the American Federation of Labor the necessity of an early adjustment of the difficulties surrounding the actions of the Lithographers' Association, and compel them to comply with the often repeated instruction of the Federation.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### Protection to Commercial Fishermen

**Proposition No. 91**—Presented by Matt Batinovich of Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union, San Pedro.

Whereas, The California Fish and Game Commission as now constituted is wholly and solely in sympathy with the so-called sports fishermen; and

Whereas, The tendency of the Commission for the past several years has been to restrict the commercial fishermen and confine their operations to ever-narrowing circles; and

Whereas, The commercial fishermen are required to contribute high sums through license and other fees to the Fish and Game Commission, which sums are used to restock streams and game preserves for the pleasure of sportsmen; and

Whereas, All the commercial fishermen receive for the money paid over by them to the Fish and Game Commission is a policeman to harass and persecute them if and when found too near those portions of the ocean set aside for the exclusive pleasure of the so-called sportsmen, composed largely of the idle rich; and

Whereas, The commercial fishermen and their allied industries are now organized and affiliated with the American Federation and the State Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as supporting the commercial fishermen and allied industries, such as canneries, etc., and that the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor at the next session of the State Legislature hereby stand instructed to use all honorable means to promote the welfare and protect the interests of those engaged in the commercial fishing industry; and be it further

Resolved, That at least one fish bill favorable to commercial fishermen be used in the compilation of the record of Assemblymen and Senators, showing their attitude toward the commercial fishermen as a part of the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Protesting Removal of Judiciary from Power of the Electorate

**Proposition No. 92**—Presented by Charles S. Hall, Los Angeles Pressmen's Union No. 78, and Jerome G. Leahy of Bookbinders and Bindery Workers No. 63, Los Angeles.

Whereas, At each session of the California Legislature the State Bar Association presents, and succeeds in having passed, laws giving to that Association, and its members, more and more power over the administration of the laws of the State, and removing the

judiciary from all responsibility to the people and the electors who elected them to office; and

Whereas, Through the successful manipulation of the Bar Association the judiciary is enabled to operate without any responsibility to their employers, the electors. They are supreme in the conduct of their office, giving service only when it suits them; taking vacations whenever they desire, and for as long a period as they wish; accounting to no one for their actions, and, in fact, ignoring all the principles of our democratic, representative form of government, which requires that all elective officers be responsive to the electors who elect them; and

Whereas, In Los Angeles County, with its fifty Superior Judges, the courts are seemingly not inclined to work sufficiently to keep up with litigation, and under the power granted to the Judicial Council they are able to use the subterfuge of over crowded calendars to enable them to call in judges from distant counties—who owe no responsibility to the electors of the county—to try Labor cases, and cases that are in a large measure “hot,” in that the people are interested in the outcome of the case; and particularly is this true of Labor cases, such as a recent Labor case in Los Angeles, where a judge was called in from northern California, and decided the case against Labor; and

Whereas, Unless the people awaken to the activity of the Bar Association in their efforts to divorce the courts and the law enforcement agencies from the control of the people through the use of the ballot, we will be faced with a judicial oligarchy that will rule and dominate the people even worse than any form of Fascism, and will make of the judiciary a dictatorship wherein the dictator will be responsible to no one but the Bar Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the State Federation resents the encroachment of the Bar Association, and its members, on the rights of the people, and insists that all elective officers be responsive to the electors, and that in the operation of our courts the only persons who should be allowed to try cases in any county be the elected judges of the county; and, be it further

Resolved, That the executive officers of the Federation stand instructed to use every means in their power to prevent passage of other laws that will make the judiciary independent of control by the people, and to do everything in their power to secure the repeal of laws already on the statute books operating to that end.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Skull Plate Placard License Plan**

**Proposition No. 93**—Presented by Ray R. Finnelli of Bartenders' Union No. 284, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Certain organized anti-liquor groups are photographing persons and vehicles that have been in automobile accidents; and

Whereas, These same anti-liquor groups are compiling statistics pertaining to the accidents; and

Whereas, These same photographs and statistics are to be used as publicity in a campaign against the sale of alcoholic beverages; and

Whereas, This publicity would lead to legislative measures to curb the sale of alcoholic beverages; and

Whereas, These measures would necessarily throw out of employment thousands of Bartenders and Culinary Workers; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles and the Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers of Los Angeles have approved and indorsed the “Skull Plate Placard License Plan”; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor approve and indorse the “Skull Plate Placard License Plan”; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in the next session of the State Legislature introduce the “Skull Plate Placard License Plan” for the protection of human life and body and the employment of thousands of members of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the “Skull Plate License Plan” be presented to the public press and all liberal and progressive groups for their indorsement.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Plan to Combat Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 94**—Presented by D. Lucci of Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, Crockett.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by any one that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights: to organize, to strike and to picket; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this adopted by the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot, alone, combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmers' unions and fraternal and liberal groups, in each district which are in sympathy with Organized Labor, for the purpose of arranging a conference, participating with these groups and Organized Labor, and having for its purpose the discussion of the way and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the unions affiliated to the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of any Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Strike on Seattle "Post-Intelligencer"**

**Proposition No. 95**—Presented by Estolv E. Ward of Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild, in order to protect its members from job terrorism and firings, has for the past month been engaged in a strike against W. R. Hearst's Seattle "Post-Intelligencer"; and

Whereas, The strike has the support of the Seattle Central Labor Council, which has declared the "Post-Intelligencer" unfair; and

Whereas, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has declared this action of the American Newspaper Guild and the Seattle Central Labor Council to be legal; and

Whereas, The strike has the indorsement of the New York State Federation of Labor and of many other labor bodies; and

Whereas, Hearst has retaliated with a series of scurrilous lies, traducing the Guild and well-known leaders of Organized Labor, and his executives in Seattle have rejected all Guild offers of peaceful negotiation or arbitration; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indorse the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" strike and concur in the approval of this Labor struggle given by President Green and other Labor leaders and Labor bodies throughout the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Employees on Labor Papers**

**Proposition No. 96**—Presented by Estolv E. Ward of Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild, through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; has become the legal trade union representative of all newspaper editorial employees; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall henceforth require that all employees on newspapers owned and operated by Organized Labor who meet the eligibility requirements of the Guild shall become members thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **American Newspaper Guild**

**Proposition No. 97**—Presented by Estolv E. Ward of Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Newspaper Guild has taken its place in the ranks of Labor by affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The major purpose of the Guild is to bargain collectively with newspaper publishers for the betterment of the economic conditions of editorial employees who are its members; and

Whereas, The Guild has, in the San Francisco Bay area, already begun collective bargaining with the publishers of five major newspapers, and intends to do likewise throughout the State whenever opportunity shall occur; and

Whereas, Collective bargaining is in accord with the laws of the land and with those principles dearest to Organized Labor; now be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby places its stamp of approval upon the collective bargaining efforts of the Guild in behalf of newspaper editorial employees, and pledges itself and all its affiliates to foster, aid and support such collective bargaining efforts of the Guild in whatever ways may be deemed most effective as determined by the course of future events.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Suspension of the Committee for Industrial Organization Affiliates**

**Proposition No. 98**—Presented by E. I. Jackson of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

Whereas, The International Unions Affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, with a membership totaling more than a million, have been suspended from the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This suspension, if ratified by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will cause a split in the organization, which will seriously limit the power of that body; and

Whereas, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest body of that organization; and

Whereas, This highest body can render democratic decisions only if all the delegates are seated, without discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to abrogate the suspension order on the ten unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, thereby permitting these unions representation at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this organization to the next Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention; and that copies of this resolution be sent to President Green and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and to the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Formation of Labor Party**

**Proposition No. 99**—Presented by E. I. Jackson of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

Whereas, The Labor Movement is being constantly endangered by anti-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, The representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties have supported such anti-Labor legislation as the Copeland Bill, and by their silence sanctioned the actions of the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law and the Guffey Coal Act; and

Whereas, The large progressive unions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized the need for independent political action by Labor, and have formed Labor's Non-Partisan League, realizing that such an independent political organization of Labor is a move toward building a Labor Party on a national scale by the next elections; and

Whereas, The California Labor Movement, by assisting Labor's Non-Partisan League, can more effectively prevent the spread of Vigilante terror, bring about the repeal of the anti-Labor Criminal Syndicalism Act, and can also work more effectively for the defeat of the Landon-Knox ticket and other anti-Labor candidates; therefore be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as requesting the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to indorse the objective of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and to urge upon its affiliate unions their support of this program for co-operating in the building of a Labor Party.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Plan to Combat Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 100**—Presented by E. I. Jackson of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by any one that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights: to organize, to strike and to picket; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this adopted by the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot, alone, combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmer unions and fraternal and liberal groups, in each district, which are in sympathy with Organized Labor for the purpose of arranging a conference, participated in by these groups and Organized Labor, having for its purpose, the discussion of ways and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of any Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Condemning Wars of Aggression**

**Proposition No. 101**—Presented by E. I. Jackson of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

Whereas, Recently published newspaper dispatches have carried alarming reports of rapid preparations for a war of aggression by the governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, who are today the chief menace to the peace of the world; and,

Whereas, International developments indicate that a war of major proportions may soon involve the people of the world; and,



Whereas, Experience has proved that war brings only disaster and suffering to the workers; and

Whereas, It is in the interests of the American people that the United States should not countenance this drive by the Fascist aggressor States to a war in which this country is bound to become involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That this organization official go on record condemning any war of aggression, and pledging itself to resist the entrance of the United States into war unless ratified by a referendum of the voting population; and be it further

Resolved, That members of this organization go on record indorsing the position adopted by the Pacific Coast Maritime Federation Convention and the Convention of the Pacific Coast International Longshoremen's Association, as follows: "... go on record in favor of an embargo on munitions and war materials, and against the shipping of these materials to aggressor nations..." and be it further

Resolved, That delegates from this organization to the next Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Senators and Congressmen, and to the newspapers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Freeing of Criminal Syndicalism Prisoners**

**Proposition No. 102**—Presented by Louis Baron of Fur Workers' Union No. 87, San Francisco.

Whereas, Five men and three women were convicted in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, in February, 1935, for violation of the California Criminal Syndicalism Act; and

Whereas, Terms of imprisonment of five years have been set for three of these men and two of the women; and

Whereas, Said persons were acquitted of the charge of committing any acts of violence, it therefore appears that said persons are imprisoned, solely, for holding certain political and economic opinions, and for attempting to organize agricultural workers into trade unions; and

Whereas, Organized Labor, many newspapers, and many prominent citizens in California have repeatedly urged the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act; and

Whereas, Similar laws in thirty-five other States, as in California, have been construed to mean that the organization of trade unions may be held to be a criminal offense; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the repeal of all such anti-Labor laws, and also in favor of the freeing of all prisoners convicted under these laws, especially those men and women convicted in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Favoring Embargo on War Materials**

**Proposition No. 103**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Warehousemen No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record against war, condemning Italy as an aggressor nation; and

Whereas, The Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, in agreement with the American Federation of Labor Convention decision against war, went on record in favor of an embargo on war cargo and against shipping of the same, and recommended to all affiliated unions that they refuse to handle or transport all materials itemized as such in the official embargo by the President of the United States, pending release and definition of said cargo by the State Department of the United States Government; and

Whereas, The trade unions, generally, have expressed their opposition to war and against the shipping of war cargo to the nations designated as aggressor; and

Whereas, In spite of the decision of the American Federation of Labor Convention against war, and a declaration by the government of discouraging war shipments, there has been a decided increase in these shipments, especially scrap iron to both Italy and Japan; and

Whereas, The loading and transporting of the war cargo falls directly on the members of the International Longshoremen's Association, and other Maritime Unions; and

Whereas, It cannot be expected that the International Longshoremen's Association and Maritime Unions affiliated to the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast assume the responsibility of refusing to handle war cargo without the full support of the entire trade union movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of an embargo on munitions, scrap iron and other war materials, and against the shipping of these materials to aggressor nations; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be given to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Organization of Warehousemen and Cereal Workers

**Proposition No. 104**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Weighers and Warehousemen No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the largest groups of workers still unorganized in the State of California are the warehouse and cereal workers; and

Whereas, To permit this group to go unorganized is to endanger the wage standards of Organized Labor as a whole; and

Whereas, The Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association is conducting an organizational campaign among the warehousemen and cereal workers of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation and the Labor Councils of the State give their full co-operation to the organizational campaign of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Favoring Formation of Labor Party

**Proposition No. 105**—Presented by Delegates Louis Baron, Paul Stein, C. R. Van Winkle, Ben Simmons, James C. Meeks, Hugh J. Campbell, Louis Goldblatt, Michael Shantzek, John H. Presley.

Whereas, The Labor movement is constantly being endangered by anti-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, The representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties have supported such anti-Labor legislation as the Copeland Bill, and, by their silence sanctioned the actions of the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law and the Guffey Coal Act; and

Whereas, The large progressive unions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized the need for independent political action, by Labor, and have formed Labor's Non-Partisan League, realizing that such an independent political organization of Labor is a move toward building a Labor Party on a national scale by the next elections; and

Whereas, The California Labor Movement, by assisting Labor's Non-Partisan League, can more effectively prevent the spread of Vigilante terror, bring about the repeal of the anti-Labor Criminal Syndicalism Act, and can, also, more effectively work for the defeat of the Landon-Knox ticket and other anti-Labor candidates; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indorses the objective of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and urges upon its affiliate unions their support of this program of co-operating in the building of a Labor Party.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Appointment of Bar Pilots

**Proposition No. 106**—Presented by Captain C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is the opinion of the membership that the water-borne commerce of the port, as evidenced by the increased arrivals and sailings, would permit a greater number of Bar Pilots to be employed; and

Whereas, The Organization has on hand a number of competent shipmasters unemployed due to economic conditions, with Federal pilot indorsements and fully qualified by experience and local knowledge for these positions; and

Whereas, It is our intent and purpose to spread employment in conformity with the policy of the National Government for the greater good of the greater number of unemployed; and

Whereas, In the past appointments have been made by the Governor of California from recommendations submitted to him by certain groups, without benefit to our Association; and

Whereas, The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Local No. 90, is of the opinion that it should have a voice in the matter of appointments to the State Bar Pilots' Association of San Francisco; and

Whereas, At the present time twenty Bar Pilots are employed, and it is our opinion that this number could be substantially increased without undue hardship on present pilots employed or additional financial burden to the State or shipping; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association be given due consideration to submit recommendations for the filling of any vacancies now existing or occurring in the future; and be it

Resolved, That this Association be notified by the State Bar Pilot Commission of any vacancies existing at any time together with any contemplated increase in the number of pilots to be employed; and be it

Resolved, That one member of the Board of the State Pilot Commission be appointed from a list of suitable applicants of our Association, to be submitted to the Governor of the State for his selection as to knowledge, ability and experience for this position; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to institute inquiries as to the advisability of increasing the number of Bar Pilots, whose qualifications shall be restricted to physical and professional ability without regard to age.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Advertising for Employees When Strike Conditions Prevail**

**Proposition No. 107**—Presented by John F. Shelley of Labor Council, San Francisco. Whereas, There exists on the statute books of California, Ch. 333, Statutes of 1913, amended by Ch. 214, Statutes of 1927, an "Act to regulate advertisements and solicitations for employees during strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles"; and

Whereas, There has arisen recently the practice from anonymous sources of advertising for help during the period of negotiations and discussions between employers and employees relative to working terms and conditions, and replies thereto to be transmitted to a newspaper box number; and

Whereas, During the period of conferences and negotiations seeking to establish an agreement on wages and working conditions, or the discussion of controversial issues between employer and employees, some employers have resorted to advertising for new help without mentioning the possibility of impending labor trouble, strikes or lockouts in the event such negotiations should fail to arrive at a satisfactory agreement or settlement between the parties; and

Whereas, Such advertisements and solicitations for employees during the period of negotiations are nothing more than subterfuges and evasions on the part of employers seeking to avoid the application of the provisions of the above mentioned statute, and to nullify the protective features of said Act as regards Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative of the California State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to have introduced and to press for passage the following amended Act, to wit:

"Section 1. If any person, firm, association, or corporation, acting for himself or itself, or as the agent of another person, firm association or corporation, during the continuance of a strike, lockout or other labor trouble among his, or its employees, or the employees of the person, firm, association or corporation for whom he or it is acting, advertises for employees in the newspapers, or by posters, or otherwise, or solicits persons to work for him, or the persons, firm, association or corporation for whom he is acting, in the place of the strikers, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisement, or oral or written solicitation, that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists.

"And if any person, firm, association or corporation, acting either for himself, or itself or as the agent of another person, firm, association or corporation, shall be engaged in negotiations or conferences with their employees seeking to establish wage agreements or settle disputes, and said negotiations or conferences are broken off by either party, such person, firm, association or corporation as aforesaid shall state in any advertisement or solicitation for employees that 'strike conditions may prevail.' The person inserting any such advertisement in a newspaper or on a poster, or otherwise, shall insert in such advertisement his own name and, if he is representing any other person, firm, association or corporation, the name of the person, firm, association or corporation he is representing and at whose direction and under whose authority he is inserting the advertisement, and the appearance of this name or names in connection with such advertisement shall be prima facie evidence as to the person, firm, association or corporation responsible for the advertisement.

"Sec. 2. If any person, firm, association or corporation, officer or agent thereof, while engaged in conferences or negotiations with employees, shall advertise or solicit for employees, and require that applicants for employment shall address their replies to a box number or address, without stating the employer for whom or by whom the ad. or solicitation is made, shall state in the advertisement or solicitation that such negotiations are being conducted, and shall file with the State Labor Commissioner, a copy of the advertisement, and a statement establishing the identity of the employer concerned.

"Sec. 3. Any person, firm association or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, who shall violate or omit to comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act**

**Proposition No. 108**—Presented by C. R. Van Winkle, Ben Simmons, P. J. Green, Robert Buchanan, L. M. Merritt, and E. J. Roberts of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of California provides for, in case of injury, while employed, a minimum rate of compensation of approximately four dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$4.37) per week, with a sliding rate of compensation up to a maximum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per week; and

Whereas, At this time an injured worker is required to furnish a statement of his average weekly earnings for the previous year, which statement is used to establish the rate

of compensation paid to the injured worker, and because of the large amount of unemployment suffered by large numbers of the workers in this State the use of these statements often reduces the amount of compensation paid to the minimum, regardless of the worker's rate of compensation when employed, or average weekly wages while employed, or the worker's ability to earn; and

Whereas, This is unjust to all injured workers, besides working an unnecessary hardship upon the injured workers and their families; and

Whereas, The present minimum rate of compensation paid under the Act is inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living for the injured workers and their families, and for that reason if none other, should be raised; and

Whereas, The waiting period of eight days before compensation is paid is too long, denying, as it does, injured workers of any compensation under two weeks, besides depriving the injured workers of funds at a time when most needed; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, that this Convention place itself on record as favoring the following general changes in the California Workmen's Compensation Act, to wit:

(1) That compensation be paid to all injured workers, where the injury shall be longer than three days' duration, from the date of injury.

(2) That compensation shall be based upon 80 per cent of the average weekly scale of wages or salary being paid to the injured worker at the time of injury, or upon the full-time weekly wages or salary being paid for the same or a similar class of work, or upon the worker's ability to earn, which ever shall be the highest.

(3) No maximum rate of compensation shall be set by law, and

(4) The minimum rate of compensation shall not be lower than \$15 per week. And be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the incoming Executive Board, especially the Secretary, to sponsor the necessary legislation to enact the provisions of this resolution, and shall further instruct them to continue sponsoring such legislation until the intent of this resolution shall be enacted into law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Administrative Officer in Airplane Industry

**Proposition No. 109**—Presented by C. R. Van Winkle, Ben Simmons, P. J. Green, Robert Buchanan, L. M. Merritt, and E. J. Roberts of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946 Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act (Public No. 846, Seventy-fourth Congress) (S. 3055), Organized Labor has at last an opportunity to combat the chiseling contractor; and

Whereas, The Walsh-Healey Bill, written to protect workers on Government contracts, provides for the prevailing wage scale of the locality, sanitary buildings in healthful surroundings, forty hours per week or eight hours per day, time and one half for overtime, and excludes from their plants boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen, and further provides that wages and conditions shall be written into the specifications and contracts on all government work, which specifications shall be enforceable through the courts if necessary; and

Whereas, The Secretary of Labor is authorized to direct and administer the provisions of this Act, to appoint administrative officers, and such attorneys and experts as may be necessary for the administration of this Act; and

Whereas, It is essential to Organized Labor in each district that these administrative officers shall be sympathetic to Organized Labor, and to insure this it would be well that such officers should be members of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, In the Los Angeles area the bulk of government contracts is and will be, airplanes; and

Whereas, The administrative officers in this district will no doubt be men who are acquainted with this industry; and

Whereas, The airplane industry has been, and is, notoriously anti-Labor, having successfully combatted all attempts to organize the workers of this industry; and

Whereas, The one outstanding member of Organized Labor in the Los Angeles area who made the most successful attempt to organize the airplane industry is Brother Thomas H. Witham, a member of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Lodge No. 311, I. A. M., who has made application for appointment as administrative officer of the Los Angeles district; and

Whereas, Brother Thomas H. Witham is not only one of the oldest men in point of service, in the airplane industry and thus well qualified to fill the position, but he has received the indorsement of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, William H. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, A. O. Wharton, President of the International Association of Machinists, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, and others; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, does hereby indorse the appointment of Brother Thomas H.

Witham to this position and instructs the Secretary to immediately notify the Secretary of Labor of this fact.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Occupants of Seats at Convention Press Table**

**Proposition No. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$** —Presented by John Wolters of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Resolved, That beginning with the Annual Convention of the California State Federation in 1937, only members in good standing of the American Newspaper Guild be allowed to sit at the press table of the Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Labor Columns in Newspapers**

**Proposition No. 110**—Presented by John Wolters of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention, 1936, urges the various newspapers in the State of California to establish a Labor section in the columns of their respective papers, to be edited and controlled by a member of Organized Labor, said such editor to be chosen by the bona fide Labor body representing Labor in district where paper has general circulation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Asking Investigation by LaFollette Committee**

**Proposition No. 111**—Presented by Arthur Jacobsen of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2677, Eureka.

Whereas, The LaFollette Committee is at this time bringing to light anti-Labor practices and anti-Labor forces working against the good of all Labor, and more especially against the good of Organized Labor, and by so doing is dissipating the power of such anti-Labor organization; and

Whereas, Eureka and neighboring towns have been terrorized by anti-Labor organizations such as the Humboldt Nationals, a Vigilante group; and

Whereas, Such terrorizing tactics are un-democratic, un-American, and un-Christian; be it therefore

Resolved, That the LaFollette Committee be asked by the California State Federation of Labor to conduct a congressional investigation into the events leading up to the attack on the picket line of Local No. 2563 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, and that the Committee be asked to investigate the part played therein by the aforementioned Humboldt Nationals; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2677 take this resolution to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Opposing Tax on Chain Stores**

**Proposition No. 112**—Presented by Harold R. West of Long Beach Typographical Union No. 650, Long Beach.

Whereas, There will come before the voters of the State of California, on November 3, the proposition of Assembly Bill No. 2365, better known as the Chain Store License Bill; and

Whereas, The said bill sets forth a graduated license for chain stores beginning with \$1 for the first store, \$2 for the second store, and doubling with each successive store until for the tenth store a license of \$500 is to be charged, this latter amount to be charged for every store over ten which is licensed under the law; and

Whereas, The proposed license or tax would amount to millions of dollars annually assessed against the chain stores of California, and as a result thereof the prices of food, clothing, drugs, and other necessities would advance in price and would necessarily be borne by the consumer; and

Whereas, Such legislation is unfair, discriminatory and against the best interests of the working people, property owners and general welfare of the State as a whole; and

Whereas, The chain stores operating in the State of California have manifested their good-will and interest in Organized Labor to the extent that all building construction, repairs, painting, etc., have been performed by members of Organized Labor at the regular union scale of pay as set forth by the various crafts of the Labor Movement; and

Whereas, This indirect tax in the form of increased prices would work a hardship upon the men and women of the State and would materially work to the detriment of all branches of Organized Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that this body go on record as being opposed to the retail store license appearing on the ballot as Measure No. 22 at the November 3 election; and be it further

Resolved, That our membership be advised of this action, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be sent to the Chain Store Association of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### San Francisco Waterfront Situation

**Proposition No. 113**—Presented by H. R. Bridges, J. Shoemaker, E. Harris, L. Mallen of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, The 1934 maritime strike resulted in the International Longshoremen's Association and the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast becoming parties to an award that eliminated many grievances and abuses that the Longshoremen were subject to, said abuses being the direct cause of the 84-day strike; and

Whereas, Other maritime unions that were involved in and supported the strike received awards which failed to rectify the main grievances of the seafaring unions; and

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast District, has been notified by the Waterfront Employers' Association that their present agreements will automatically terminate on September 30, 1936, unless the International Longshoremen's Association will accept or agree to unqualified arbitration of certain proposals offered by the Waterfront Employers' Association; and

Whereas, The Waterfront Employers' Association proposals are designed to bring about a return of the deplorable pre-strike conditions, by containing such provisions as a piece-work and bonus system, longer working day, removal of the union dispatcher from the hiring hall, and a vicious black-list, the object being to re-establish the speed-up system and "open shop" on the Pacific Coast waterfronts; and

Whereas, The Waterfront Employers' Association even insisted on arbitrating safety provisions which were originated and promulgated by themselves many years ago; and

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association, as an American Federation of Labor affiliated union, could not agree to arbitrate such "open shop" questions as piece-work and black-listing systems, the lengthening of the work day, without violating the basic principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Waterfront Employers' Association in demanding that the International Longshoremen's Association submit to unqualified arbitration of such anti-union proposals does so with the intention of having an excuse for terminating the present agreement on September 30, 1936, and attempting to force acceptance of their proposals by the Pacific Coast Longshoremen; and

Whereas, In addition to resisting the attempts of the Waterfront Employers' Association to bring about a return of pre-strike conditions for Longshoremen, the International Longshoremen's Association must also support the seafaring unions, in their efforts to improve their low wages and deplorable conditions, in order that the necessary solidarity and co-operation that exists between the International Longshoremen's Association and the other maritime unions on the Pacific Coast be maintained; and

Whereas, This attack on the International Longshoremen's Association is a part of the general program of the Pacific Coast employers to weaken and destroy the general Labor Movement; and

Whereas, In order to avoid strife and turmoil in the maritime industry, the International Longshoremen's Association is willing to continue working, pending new agreements through peaceful negotiations by all maritime unions, but the waterfront employers, with no consideration of the public interest, definitely refuse to even consider this reasonable offer; and

Whereas, Persistence of the employers in this unreasonable attitude, and their threatened lock-out of the International Longshoremen's Association may result in a bitter and prolonged struggle similar to that of 1934, to the great detriment of industry and commerce and the general public, as well as to the workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body go on record as indorsing and supporting the position of the International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast District, which is as follows:

1. The International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast District, will support the maritime unions in their efforts to improve their present low wages and working conditions.

2. The right of the membership of the International Longshoremen's Association to refuse to accept or arbitrate the unreasonable demands of the Waterfront Employers' Association, specifically those of piece-work, speed-up, and black-listing, obviously designed to break down the trade union movement

3. The International Longshoremen's Association insists that work continue on and after September 30, 1936, under existing wages and working conditions, pending peaceful negotiations of new agreements for all maritime unions.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the press and to all interested parties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Defense for Indicted Union Members

**Proposition No. 114**—Presented by Jack Tennant of Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, The maritime unions of the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a life and death struggle with the shipowners; and

Whereas, Brothers Earl King, E. C. Ramsay and Frank Conner of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association have been indicted for the crime of murder; and

Whereas, Twenty-six delegates from eleven American Federation of Labor locals set up a King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee at a conference September 8 in the San Francisco Building Trades Temple to raise funds and to distribute widely the truth about this case; and

Whereas, The support of organized labor is vitally necessary to protect the lives of these Union brothers and to protect the good name of the Labor Movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California Federation of Labor give full support to the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee and to this defense campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention hereby asks all its affiliated organizations to give full support, including financial aid, to this defense campaign and to the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the 1936 Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall introduce this resolution and seek concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Asking Investigation by LaFollette Committee**

**Proposition No. 115**—Presented by Jack Tennant of Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists evidence that paid agents of employers are active in fomenting strife, disorder and violence in California Unions; and

Whereas, These agents of employers act as spies within the unions, joining the unions only to further the interest of employers to the detriment of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, Brothers Earl King, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, E. G. Ramsay, former patrolman, and Frank J. Conner, member of that Union, are accused of the murder of George Alberts; and

Whereas, There exists evidence that Brothers King, Ramsay and Conner are unjustly accused at the instigation of employers' spies; and

Whereas, These accusations reflect on the good name of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, The United States Senate has appointed a special committee to investigate the activities of employers' spies in trade unions; and

Whereas, This resolution was passed unanimously by the San Francisco Central Labor Council, Friday, September 11; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention of the California Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to telegraph Senator Robert LaFollette, chairman of the Senate's Special Committee, at Washington, D. C., and request that the Committee come to California to investigate the activities of spies in California trade unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the 1936 Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall introduce this resolution and seek concurrence therein; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee, 112 Market Street, Room 510, San Francisco.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Protest Conduct of District Attorney**

**Proposition No. 116**—Presented by Jack Tennant of Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brothers Earl King, E. G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association are under indictment for murder; and

Whereas, These brothers, at the time of their arrest, were held incommunicado by District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda County and denied their constitutional right to legal counsel; and

Whereas, District Attorney Warren, at the time of their indictment, attempted to vilify the good name of Organized Labor by declaring through the newspapers that the murder was the work of the leaders of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, District Attorney Warren spread the impression through the newspapers that these brothers are already convicted of the crime of murder, thus nullifying that section of the law providing that every person accused of a crime shall be entitled to a fair trial; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to protest to District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda County his illegal and unethical conduct of this case; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to protest to the California Attorney-General, U. S. Webb, the illegal and unethical conduct of this case.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Protest Action of Los Angeles Banks

**Proposition No. 117**—Presented by H. E. McCaskie of Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

Whereas, Banks of Los Angeles County have served notice that they no longer will carry funds deposited by a labor organization as a savings account; and

Whereas, They justify their attitude as being necessary under "Regulation Q" of the Federal Reserve Board; and

Whereas, Investigation discloses this action has not been taken by banks other than those of Los Angeles County; and

Whereas, All efforts to obtain a rescinding of the order have been unavailing; therefore be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor, on behalf of its subordinate units in Los Angeles County, protest most vigorously to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, D. C., and to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, against this unfair and discriminatory order.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Right to Peaceful Picketing

**Proposition No. 118**—Presented by H. E. McCaskie of Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

Whereas, The City of Long Beach recently has arrested members of Organized Labor engaged in peaceful picketing, basing their action on an ancient anti-picketing ordinance which has been inactive for twenty-six years; and

Whereas, Local and State courts have upheld the validity of said anti-picketing ordinance, and denied the right to peaceful picketing; and

Whereas, The movement to curb peaceful picketing has already spread to other sections of the State, and because of these adverse court decisions is likely to spread still further; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officials of this State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to take such legislative and legal steps as may be necessary to establish and maintain the rights of individual members and subordinate units of this State Federation of Labor to peaceful assemblage and peaceful picketing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

### Aid to Strikers in Lettuce Area

**Proposition No. 119**—Presented by G. Kircher and Frank Menezes of Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union 18211, Salinas.

Whereas, A very grave situation exists in the lettuce and vegetable industry of the Salinas-Watsonville area, threatening the human and natural rights of American citizens; and

Whereas, The Vigilante is taking control of the county law enforcing bodies in the matter of forcing workers to break strike in opposition to their right to refuse to work if they see fit; and

Whereas, The Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association is exerting power that nullifies legal and constitutional procedure; and

Whereas, No justice exists except for property owners and the privileged classes; and

Whereas, The Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211 of the American Federation of Labor is willing at all times to co-operate for peace and harmony in the lettuce and vegetable industry; and

Whereas, An unseen power is operating to create a condition of strife and bloodshed in the Salinas-Watsonville area; and

Whereas, The policing powers of the City, County and State are definitely taking sides with the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association; and

Whereas, A threat to organized government and the natural rights of American workers now exists in the lettuce industry of the State; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Monterey County has indorsed our strike or lockout by the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor definitely go on record in protest against this lamentable situation; and be it further.

Resolved, That the lettuce handled by the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association under present strike condition be declared unfair throughout the State and the Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention petition all leading centers throughout the East and Middle West to the extent that no Union man handle a crate of lettuce from this strike-bound area unless same carries the label of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211, of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.



### Political Interest of Union Labor

**Proposition No. 120**—Presented by Monterey County Central Labor Union, Salinas.

Whereas, It is the belief of the Monterey County Labor Union that if Labor is to further progress in its great cause of unionizing the American worker it must directly concern itself with politics; and

Whereas, It is the further belief of this body that the time has come that Organized Labor get directly behind those public servants known to be favorable to Labor in the Congress of the United States, the various State legislative offices, and the National executive offices; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Monterey County Central Labor Union, in regular session assembled, this 11th day of September, 1936, requests the California State Federation of Labor to petition the American Federation of Labor at its next Convention to be assembled, consider ways and means of organizing an American Labor Party to work in the interests of Organized Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Sacramento, be asked to go on record as indorsing the candidacies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner for President and Vice-President of the United States at the general election to be held in November.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Council of Agricultural Workers' Unions

**Proposition No. 121**—Presented by G. Kircher of Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union of American Federation of Labor No. 18211, Salinas.

Whereas, The organization of Labor in the agricultural industry is without question of paramount importance to the entire Labor Movement, in the State; and

Whereas, Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211, American Federation of Labor, recognizes the necessity for securing the organized support of the field workers in agriculture, if the shed, wrap packers, and cannery workers are to continue to build their unions and secure improved conditions; and

Whereas, The existing American Federation of Labor Federal labor unions in these fields have grown in number and are facing problems which require more adequate co-operation between them, and joint responsibility, if they are to spread their organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That immediate steps shall be taken by the Thirty-seventh Annual State Federation of Labor Convention, recommending:

1. That immediate steps to establish a California State Council of all existing Federal Labor Unions of Agriculture, Shed, Packing-house, Cannery Workers.

2. That Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211, as the largest and most stable union in the field, shall take the initiative in immediately calling a conference of all such American Federation of Labor unions to establish such a State Council.

3. That all Unions and Central Bodies affiliated with the State Federation of Labor shall co-operate with the existing American Federation of Labor Unions, with such a State Council, when established, in contributing funds to this Council and in aiding it to carry on their organizational work.

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as favoring the establishing of a State Agricultural Council, made up of delegates from all Federal agricultural locals in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Asking Restoration of Charter

**Proposition No. 122**—Presented by Alameda County Delegation (James H. Doyle), Oakland.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in regular convention in Sacramento, California, 1936, respectfully urges the International Association of Machinists to restore the local charter of Local No. 284 recently revoked by the International Executive Council of that body. This request is made for the sake of unity and welfare for the whole structure of Organized Labor in Alameda County.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Regulating Rates of Interest

**Proposition No. 123**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto, and Lee A. Shepherd of Musicians' Union No. 189, Stockton.

Whereas, The money changer is in the same position as he was last year and nothing has been done to relieve the workers from the mercy of said loan sharks; and

Whereas, These money lords are still hampering the complete return to prosperity of the American business and home owners by their excessive rates of interest as against the interest paid by them for the people's money; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention this 15th day of September, 1936, does hereby reiterate its action of the San Diego Convention

in unanimously adopting Resolution No. 55, calling for legislation to regulate the profit in money to not more than 60 per cent mark up.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Asking Abrogation of Suspension Order**

**Proposition No. 124**—Presented by Paul Felician and Jack Berolla of Alaska Cannery Workers' Union No. 20195, San Francisco.

Whereas, The International Unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, with a membership totaling more than a million, have been suspended from the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This suspension, if ratified by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will cause a split in that organization which will seriously limit its power; and

Whereas, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest body of that organization; and

Whereas, This highest body can render democratic decisions only if all delegates are seated without discrimination; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to abrogate the suspension order on the ten unions affiliated to the C. I. O., thereby permitting these unions representation at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Green and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and also to the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **In Behalf of Prisoners in Georgia**

**Proposition No. 125**—Presented by Delegate Batinovich of Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union.

Whereas, The Georgia Insurrection Law of 1866 has been used to attack workers organizing for the improvement of their conditions; and

Whereas, Angelo Herndon, a young Negro labor leader, has under this law been sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years on the chain gang, for the crime of demanding bread for hungry people; and

Whereas, Eighteen others, for similar actions, are under indictment under this same law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record memorializing the Governor of Georgia in favor of the repeal of this so-called insurrection statute; demanding the dismissal of the eighteen indictments now pending in the courts of Georgia under this statute, and the unconditional freeing of Angelo Herndon.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Amendment of State Compensation Law**

**Proposition No. 126**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Compensation Act provides for compensation on the basis of average weekly wage; and

Whereas, This basis of computation works a hardship on such workers as Longshoremen and Warehousemen inasmuch as their rate of pay should be computed in terms of hourly wage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor Convention go on record indorsing the revision of the State Compensation Law to provide for the payment of compensation on the basis of hourly wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Asking Suspension Order Be Referred to Convention**

**Proposition No. 127**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has taken steps to suspend the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization; and

Whereas, The suspension of these unions will in all probability cause a major split in the ranks of American Labor; and

Whereas, Such a split would be of benefit only to the employing interests who are opposed to unionization; and

Whereas, According to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor the power to suspend International Unions is vested in the National Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as recommending to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that the question of suspension be referred to the National Convention which will convene in November of this year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Vice-President for Alameda-Contra Costa District**

**Proposition No. 128**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, in California, form a single district of the California State Federation of Labor, of which Charles Real, of Alameda County, is Vice-President; and

Whereas, The extensive labor activities of the two counties have grown to such volume as to create an impossible burden for the single Vice-President now in office; and

Whereas, Organized Labor, and the militant unions which compose it, is at present in a determined drive to create and maintain its working efficiency; and

Whereas, The Crockett unit of this local has become convinced of the need for the creation of another vice-presidency in the Contra Costa-Alameda District to insure that adequate attention may be paid to the needs of members of Organized Labor in these two counties in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, recommend and petition the State Federation of Labor that at the Annual Convention in September, 1936, it create an additional vice-presidency in the district above named.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Jurisdictional Disputes Between Unions**

**Proposition No. 129**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt of Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Jurisdictional questions have arisen from time to time in the course of strikes and labor disputes; and

Whereas, Jurisdictional disputes during the course of strikes do not aid the organization of workers, but on the contrary hinder and handicap it; and

Whereas, It is to the benefit of Organized Labor as a whole that these jurisdictional questions not be raised in the course of strikes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record declaring it as a matter of policy that no jurisdictional questions be raised in the course of a strike or labor dispute.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Contracts for Personal Service**

**Proposition No. 130**—Presented by Kenneth Thompson of Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Whereas, Contracts for personal service are frequently drawn for the benefit of the employer, and disregard the rights of the worker; and

Whereas, The law governing such contracts formerly provided for a maximum period of two years, which has since been extended to a seven-year period; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, hereby go on record as favoring the following, in order to promote the welfare of workers coming under the provisions of such contracts:

"An Act to add a new section to the Civil Code, to be numbered 1980a, relating to personal service option contracts, and making the same voidable at the election of the employee where such options extend beyond three years.

"The People of the State of California Do Enact As Follows:

Section 1. A new section, to be numbered 1980a, is hereby added to the Civil Code to read as follows:

"Section 1980a. Any contract made or to be performed in the State of California in whole or in part wherein or whereby any person is given an option to require the personal services of another person for a term exceeding three years shall be voidable at the election of the person whose personal services are required, at any time and without the necessity of a return of the benefits received under such contract. Such term shall not include any period of time under the contract during which the rendition of the services and the payment of the compensation therefor are not at the option of the employer, but shall include any period under the contract during which the rendition of the services or the payment of the compensation therefor are at the option of the employer, whether such option or options be exercised or unexercised; provided, however, that any optional period of the contract shall be included in computing the seven year period under Section 1980 of this Code."

And be it further

Resolved, That the officers and representatives of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to do all in their power to secure the passage of this legislation at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Legislative Measures Affecting Printing Industry**

**Proposition No. 131**—Presented by Jerome J. Leahy, Bookbinders' Union No. 83; R. McAllister, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 315; Hugh R. Maguire, Stereotypers' Union No. 58; C. R. Switzer, Typographical Union No. 46.

Whereas, The coming session of the California State Legislature will have before it

many bills effecting the printing industry in the State of California, and the State Printing Office in particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, instruct its executive officers to support any and all bills introduced at the coming session of the Legislature which will be of benefit to the printing trades unions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **State Printing Office as Competitor**

**Proposition No. 132**—Presented by George A. Spooner of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Printing Office for the past fifty years has always enjoyed Union conditions; and

Whereas, At the present time new equipment has been added to the State Printing Office; and

Whereas, The jurisdiction over this equipment has been given to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Convention go on record and instruct its Legislative Representative to see that some bill is introduced and enacted that will make the State Printing Office a fair competitor to other shops in the State of California that are conducted according to Union principles and conditions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Aid for Mooney and Billings**

**Proposition No. 133**—Presented by J. Shoemaker of International Longshoremen's Association Union No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings have languished in California penitentiaries for twenty years, victims of a despicable anti-union frame-up, the circumstances of which are only too well known to Organized Labor and all justice-loving citizens; and

Whereas, The Tom Mooney habeas corpus proceeding before the California Supreme Court has now reached its final and most crucial stage, after hearings lasting one year; and

Whereas, Final presentation of the case to the California Court involves further expenditures running into thousands of dollars for preparation of briefs, abstracts, findings, etc.; and

Whereas, Concentration on this phase of the Mooney-Billings case is paramount if victory is to be assured upon the probable appeal of the case to the United States Supreme Court; now be it therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, reaffirm its belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings, and take upon itself the responsibilities of leadership in their final battle for justice; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention appropriate the sum of \$1000 from the Federation's Defense Fund to aid Mooney's counsel by our guaranty that no legal stone is left unturned in winning freedom and vindication; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation Secretary stand instructed hereby to circularize all Central Labor bodies and local unions immediately upon adjournment, embodying the contents of this resolution and requesting them to immediately form in their respective communities Mooney-Billings Defense committees to raise necessary funds and receive donations to this cause, all of which are to be transmitted to the stewardship of the San Francisco Labor Council; and be it finally

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the 1936 Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall introduce this resolution and seek concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Aid for Union Victims in Spanish War**

**Proposition No. 134**—Presented by Paul Stein of Cloakmakers' Union No. 8 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Spanish Trade Unionists are engaged in a titanic struggle to retain a democratic government in that country and to ensure elementary human liberties against reaction and Fascism; and

Whereas, A Labor Solidarity Fund is being raised the world over in response to an appeal by the International Federation of Trade Unions to aid the Trade Union victims of the great conflict now raging in Spain, in the nature of a Labor Red Cross that would sustain the dependents of the workers who have fallen in the battle against reaction and Fascism; and

Whereas, The great British Trade Union Movement, as well as other Labor Unions of other lands and our own, are responding warmly to this appeal and feel it their sacred duty to help the Spanish victims; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Convention, now in session in Sacramento, September, 1936, instruct the incoming Executive Board of the California

State Federation of Labor to issue an appeal to all Central Labor Bodies and to all affiliated Local Unions to respond generously to the appeal of Labor's Red Cross; and be it further

Resolved, That all such contributions be sent through the office of the California State Federation of Labor to David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who is treasurer of the American Labor Chest, and acting American treasurer of Labor's Red Cross; and be it further

Resolved, That because of the great need for immediate relief, every effort be made that this resolution, adopted, be sent out immediately upon adjournment of this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Organization in Mass Production Industries

**Proposition No. 135**—Presented by Paul Stein of Cloakmakers' Union No. 8 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Millions of workers employed in the mass production industries are still unorganized; and

Whereas, Past efforts to organize these workers have proved futile because several unions who claim jurisdiction over workers employed in the steel, automobile, rubber, oil, etc., industries, loosely banded together, are a poor match for powerful corporations which are determined with singleness of purpose and action to smash any attempt by the workers to organize in bona fide unions to win better conditions; and

Whereas, The Committee for Industrial Organization, consisting of regular trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by advocating one industrial union in each mass production industry, is conducting a drive to bring millions of workers into the fold of the American Labor Movement and thus obtain from the barons of steel, rubber, automobile, oil, etc., recognition as organized bodies, shorter work hours, higher wages and the abolition of abuses which unorganized workers are compelled to bear; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Convention, in Sacramento assembled, go on record favoring a huge campaign in the mass production industries to organize these workers in the mass production industries along industrial lines, and that we instruct our delegate to work toward this end; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegate to the Tampa, Florida, convention of the American Federation of Labor to work for and to vote for the seating of all temporarily suspended unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Plan to Combat Vigilantism

**Proposition No. 136**—Presented by F. Menezes of Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211, Salinas.

Whereas, There has been an organized campaign by the employers and other reactionary forces against the Labor Movement by means of false propaganda, intimidations, and threats of violence; also

Whereas, Vigilante gangs have been organized for the express purpose of carrying through cowardly attacks against members and officials of the trades unions in the Salinas-Watsonville community; also committing acts of terrorism such as in the Imperial Valley labor dispute wherein Brothers Knight and Hamaker were slain in cold blood by paid murderers deputized by the Vigilante political machine of the Imperial Valley; also in the Salinas-Watsonville district where we are humiliated to acknowledge that several of our capitalist group stooped to break the law by causing, aiding and abetting by means of force, firearms, and fire, the wanton destruction of the labor camp of Rufe Caneti, president of the Filipino Labor Union, in the 1934 lettuce strike, when the camp was burned to the ground. Men who labored to live were assaulted, battered, shot at, and were also told in true Vigilante fashion to leave the country; and

Whereas, The Thirty-sixth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, on September 20, 1935, adopted Resolution No. 87, calling upon all trade unions to rally all resources at their disposal for the purpose of defending the Labor Movement against this vicious propaganda campaign of the employers and the Fascist acts of their brutal, lawless, Vigilante groups; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record to support the calling of a conference consisting of all Labor organizations and such liberal, church and fraternal groups as are in sympathy with Organized Labor to discuss ways and means of combating the employers' propaganda and Vigilante attacks, to investigate and give widest publicity to formation and activities of Vigilante organizations, and their connections with the employers, to arouse public opinion against Vigilantism, to the end that all workers will be guaranteed both the right of freedom of speech and assemblage, the right to freely organize into trade unions of their own choosing, to strike and to picket in defense of their interests.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Referendum Measure Affecting Liquor Advertising

**Proposition No. 137**—Presented by Al. Wyness and H. A. Kaufman of Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union No. 878, Oakland.

Whereas, The State Legislature in the session of 1935 duly passed S. B. 919, known as the Liquor Control Bill; and

Whereas, This said bill contains amendments which are detrimental to the organizations of Sign Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians, Carpenters, and various other organizations, as pertains to the advertising of beer, wines, and liquors in the State of California; and

Whereas, At the forthcoming election, November 3, 1936, there will come before the electorate of this State a proposition to entirely change the liquor control of this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in this Convention assembled, does hereby instruct its Committee on Law and Legislation to immediately take such action as seems necessary to eliminate S. B. 919, and all legislation which may seem detrimental to advertising or other working conditions in the organized sign and advertising industry of this State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

### Strike of Sugar Workers at Tracy

**Proposition No. 138**—Presented by Howard L. Bennett of Sugar Workers' Union No. 20058, Tracy.

Whereas, Owing to the fact that the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, which transports not less than 85 per cent of the sugar beets to the Tracy plant of the Holly Sugar Corporation, and which above mentioned organization has continually refused to co-operate with Sugar Workers' Union, Local No. 20058, Tracy, California, and by the acts of same have retarded success and progress of the Sugar Workers (American Federation of Labor, 20058), and that further, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association has operated under armed guard during the course of transportation of said beets; be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Sacramento, California, go on record as condemning the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association for its non-union activities in the Sugar Workers' strike at Tracy, California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sugar Workers' Union, Local 20058, Tracy, California, protest against the use of the State Highway for escorting scabs and strikebreakers to and from the Tracy Plant of the Holly Sugar Corporation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### "Five Star Weekly"

**Proposition No. 139**—Presented by John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36; Earle C. Browne, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; Robert W. Waterson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; Adolph J. Young, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84; C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 608.

Whereas, The "Five Star Weekly" is a publication owned and published by the San Bernardino "Sun," a publishing house unfair to Organized Labor and now listed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said "Five Star Weekly" is an insert magazine used by a number of publications on the Pacific Coast; therefore be it

Resolved, That the "Five Star Weekly" be officially placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

### Establishment of Recreational Centers

**Proposition No. 140**—Presented by B. Moore of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the year since the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor there has been a huge growth of all unions, and new unions have joined the State Federation, which has raised wages and bettered conditions for Organized Labor in California; and

Whereas, This situation permits Organized Labor to recall to mind that all unions are made up of human beings who are in need of social, sport and educational life; and

Whereas, The "open shop" employers have always used the form of clubs, sports, socials, etc., to keep their employees "loyal," that is, keep them from organizing into bona fide labor unions; and

Whereas, Sports and recreation are a big attraction to young people who are coming into the American Federation of Labor in large numbers and have been found to be sincere and loyal union people; and

Whereas, The maritime unions in San Francisco have shown the way in supplying social, sport and educational life for their members at a minimum of expense through the establishment of the Union Recreation Center; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the establishment of sport, educational and social life in all unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor urge all Unions and Central Labor bodies to work toward setting up Recreation Centers for their membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Laws**

**Proposition No. 141**—Presented by Albert Wells of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 22, San Francisco.

Whereas, When the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Laws were first introduced and enacted by the State Legislature the intention was to provide for workers injured in industry and to provide safety regulations to prevent industrial accidents; and

Whereas, It has been proven by experience that it is the practice of private insurance companies, to defeat the intent of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Laws by appealing to the courts against the decisions of the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, It is a known fact that where the State operates its own workmen's industrial accident insurance and no private insurance companies are allowed to operate and write this type of insurance, and the decisions of the Industrial Accident Commission are final, and there is no recourse to law, the workers receive more compensation with less delay and at a lesser cost to the employers and the State; and

Whereas, In view of the fact that it is the injured workers who have to bear the suffering from industrial accidents and in spite of compensation a decreased income per week, yet no compensation is paid for the first week of injury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to immediately make a survey of the existing laws of this continent dealing with this type of legislation and to start a vigorous campaign to secure such amendments to the existing law to remedy those evils, and to this end every means in the power of this organization should be utilized to secure the active co-operation of all Labor Unions in the State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Organization of Junior Unions**

**Proposition No. 142**—Presented by Theodore Johnson of Office Employees' Union No. 13188, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the last Convention of the California State Federation of Labor a most important and urgent resolution was passed calling upon all Central Labor Councils to immediately start organization of Junior Unions among the boys and girls of their communities; and

Whereas, Passage of this resolution has not resulted in building the Junior Unions, due to the fact that those individuals assigned to this responsibility, because of lack of experience, were unable to work out a program which would attract the children of the trade unionists; and in order to ensure that the following year Organized Labor will witness a Junior Union movement which will involve thousands of children; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its stand on the Junior Union movement taken at its last convention; and be it further

Resolved That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Council to arrange conferences in each district of trade unionists, educators, teachers, social workers and other people who would be willing to aid this movement for the purpose of working out a program that will ensure the success of the Junior Union Movement in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Compensation and Safety Laws in Oil Industry**

**Proposition No. 142½**—Presented by Fred L. Phillips, Oil Workers' Union No. 5, Bakersfield.

Whereas, During the past several years there has been an increasing tendency among many employers of Labor throughout the State to ignore the provisions of California Law calling for accident insurance to be carried on employees; and

Whereas, This practice has been particularly vicious in the drilling of oil and gas wells and the operation of oil refineries; and

Whereas, It is our belief that individual companies who are engaged in the exploitation of natural resources should certainly be compelled to comply with all provisions of the laws formulated through Labor actions; therefore, be it

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring such change in the present laws of California that permits to drill oil or gas wells will not be issued to any party or person until such party or person has first established full compliance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and full compliance with all of the Safety Orders of the Industrial Accident Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the laws be so changed that no refinery operations within the oil industry be allowed to start until such company has complied with all provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and full compliance with such Safety Orders as have been issued by the Industrial Accident Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That our Legislative Representatives be hereby instructed as a sense of this Convention that they are to work in every way possible for these necessary changes in the present laws or regulations.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Appeal for Harmony in Labor Movement**

**Proposition No. 143**—Presented by Delegates James D. Osborn and Harry Roy of Pile Drivers' Union No. 35, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present differences between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor are likely to cause a split in the American Labor Movement; and

Whereas, Such a split would be detrimental to Organized Labor as a whole, since there would be constant friction between the two organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, September, 1936, will use its influence, and does hereby appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to peacefully settle the differences with the Committee for Industrial Organization to the end that harmony may be again restored in the American Labor Movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Termination Dates for Union Agreements**

**Proposition No. 144**—Presented by Delegates James D. Osborn and Harry Roy, Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is to the mutual benefit of all organizations in a given industry to have their agreements terminate at the same time, thereby presenting a unified front of Labor toward the employers for the purpose of gaining new agreements; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, September, 1936, that we go on record as recommending to all locals that they strive through their Councils to have all agreements affecting them and their allied crafts arrived at and terminated at the same time.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Favoring Six-Hour Day**

**Proposition No. 145**—Presented by Delegates James D. Osborn and Harry Roy of Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The improvement of machinery has increased the ability of labor to produce commodities necessary to sustain society in abundance; and

Whereas, This application of improved machinery has created a condition of unemployment which is recognized by all and will be permanent unless Labor organizes its forces to remedy this evil; and

Whereas, Labor should profit by this improvement in machinery, rather than taking a reactionary stand against the introduction of new machinery; and

Whereas, The Government has instituted no measures that adequately deal with the problem of unemployment; Labor must, therefore, rely on its own resources to remedy this evil; and

Whereas, The shortening of the hours of labor is the only method of dealing with unemployment which will apply equally to all workers and will give immediate relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34 request that the California State Federation of Labor use its influence to bring about a co-ordinated effort in the California Labor Movement to put the six-hour day in force.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Reduction of Age Limit for State Pension**

**Proposition No. 146**—Presented by Allen Engels of Sugar Refinery Employees' Union No. 20037, Crockett.

Whereas, The present age limit for the eligibles to State old-age retirement pensions is sixty-five years; and

Whereas, The present pension allowance of the State of California is insufficient according to the American standard of living; and

Whereas, Citizens eligible for pensions have earned the right to spend their declining years in decency and comfort, as a reward for past service performed in the State and Nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor memorialize the legislatures of the State and Nation to reduce the age limit of those eligible for pensions from sixty-five years to sixty, and liberalize the pension payments a little more in accordance with American standards of living.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Civil Service Constitutional Amendment**

**Proposition No. 147**—Presented by J. L. Stevenson and L. A. Fitzgerald of International Association Fire Fighters' Union No. 456.



Whereas, There will be on the November ballot, an Initiative measure proposing that there be added to Article XI of the Constitution of California a section to be numbered 21, and commonly referred to as the proposed County and City Civil Service Constitutional Amendment; and

Whereas, Said proposed amendment will automatically blanket into mandatory civil service all elected officials such as sheriffs, county clerks, county auditors, etc.; and

Whereas, Said proposed amendment disenfranchises the voters of California in that it removes from the vote of the people such public officers as sheriff, auditor, clerk, etc.; and

Whereas, Said proposed amendment will in large measure do away with home rule in civil service matters and will transfer the government and law-making body for civil service into the State Legislature; and

Whereas, Said proposed amendment provides for the creation of a County Commission which shall have jurisdiction over all county as well as all city employees in the county where there is not now a Civil Service Commission existing, and to that extent will place all of said city employees, both hiring, promotion, discharge and suspension, under a Board of County Civil Service Commissioners, who in turn have been appointed by the Supervisors, thus placing the entire expense of operating the County Civil Service upon the county and at the same time taking away from the cities the right to appoint, suspend, remove or otherwise deal with city employees; and

Whereas, The proposed amendment prevents corrupt or inefficient public officers from being recalled by a vote of the people and to that extent indirectly repeals the effectiveness of recall laws; and

Whereas, All cities and counties with a population of 1000 or more will mandatorially be brought within the provisions of said Act and will take away from the people the right to set up and control local civil service; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in conference assembled in the City of Sacramento, California, after a study of the various provisions of said measure, that this initiative measure should be defeated and that it does not serve the general welfare of the mass of the people of the State of California and that said proposed amendment, instead of advancing the conditions of the working class, will result in permanent detriment to the merit system of civil service, and we therefore oppose the same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Additional Vice-Presidents for State Federation**

**Proposition No. 148**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The California State Federation is now actively engaged in organizing the unorganized throughout the State of California; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, realizing the need for additional Vice-Presidents to perfect organization within the State, does hereby recommend five additional Vice-Presidents: (1) for Contra Costa Council; (1) for Eureka; (1) for San Pedro; (1) for Hollywood; (1) additional Vice-President for Los Angeles.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Live Shows and Living Music in Theatres**

**Proposition No. 149**—Presented by Edward Love of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, Since 1929 the employment of musicians and stage employees has practically been destroyed by the advent or improvement of mechanical devices in theatres; and

Whereas, Since this period no real campaign to return live shows and living music to the theatres has had the backing of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Theatrical Federation, in regular session on this 13th day of September in Sacramento, California, recommends to the California State Federation of Labor the indorsement of any campaign instituted to educate the public to demand the return of live shows and living music to the theatres.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Unfair Theatre in Eureka**

**Proposition No. 150**—Presented by A. Garcia of Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 430, Eureka.

Whereas, For the past four years the theatres in Eureka and adjacent towns have been unfair to Organized Labor; and

Whereas, Every effort has been made to endeavor to have the theatres owned and controlled by the Redwood Theatres, Inc., to employ members of Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the theatres controlled by the Redwood Theatres, Inc., situated in the City of Eureka and adjacent towns, be placed upon the "We Do Not Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

### **Suspension Order Against C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 151**—Presented by Alwilda Damon of Culinary Workers' Union No. 560, Vallejo.

Whereas, The International Unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, with a membership of more than a million, have been suspended from the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This suspension, if ratified by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will cause a split in the organization which will seriously limit the power of that body; and

Whereas, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest body of that organization; and

Whereas, The highest body can render democratic decisions only if all delegates are seated without discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Organization request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to abrogate the suspension order on the ten Unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, thereby permitting these Union representatives at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this organization to the next Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention; and that copies of this resolution be sent to President Green and to the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and to the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### **Radio Station for Union Labor Publicity**

**Proposition No. 152**—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' and Salesmen's Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Organized Labor movement of California and the Pacific Coast States is entirely inadequately publicized; and

Whereas, An independent agency for publication of Labor's cause in the inevitable controversies that arise between employers and the trade union movement from time to time is imperative; and

Whereas, The radio has now become the best recognized and most efficient means of quickly communicating public information which is frequently vitally important to the struggles of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, California, appoint a committee from among its accredited delegates, and instruct such committee to at once proceed to contact affiliated unions upon the advisability of establishing a radio station that will adequately serve the publicity interest of the workers of the Pacific Coast; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee be authorized to consult engineers and technicians upon the subject of finances necessary to the acquisition or construction of such a radio station, and if in the judgment of the committee, acting in conjunction with the Executive Council of this Federation of Labor, the establishment of such a radio station is practicable, that they proceed at once with such an undertaking.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### **Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Laws**

**Proposition No. 153**—Presented by Albert Wells of Carpenters' Union No. 22, San Francisco.

Whereas, When the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Laws were first introduced and enacted by the State Legislature the intention was to provide for workers injured in industry, and to provide safety regulations to prevent industrial accidents; and

Whereas, It has been proven by experience that it is the practice of private insurance companies to defeat the intent of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Laws by appealing to the courts against the decisions of the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, It is a known fact that where the State operates its own Workmen's Industrial Accident Insurance, and no private companies are allowed to operate and write this type of insurance and the decisions of the Industrial Accident Commission are final, and there is no recourse to law, the workers receive more compensation with less delay and at a lesser cost to the employer and the State; and

Whereas, In view of the fact that it is the injured worker who has to bear the suffering from industrial accidents and in spite of compensation a decreased income per week, yet no compensation is paid for the first week of injury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to immediately make a survey of the existing laws on this continent dealing with this type of legislation and to start a vigorous campaign to secure such amendments to the existing law, to remedy those evils, and to this end every means in the power of this organization should be utilized to secure the active co-operation of all Labor Unions in the State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Constitutional Amendment Affecting Gasoline Tax**

**Proposition No. 154**—Presented by Carpenters' delegation of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Legislature has seen fit to enact a law regarding the collection of a gasoline tax on motor vehicles; and

Whereas, At the time this tax was levied the promise was made that the proceeds would be used only for the supervision, construction and maintenance of primary and secondary highways, and at later sessions the Legislature has rightfully ordered that certain amounts be used on city streets; and

Whereas, A survey of the States where higher gasoline taxes and registration fees are in force clearly shows that the higher fees were made necessary only because a program of diversion had been sanctioned and motor vehicle funds used for purposes other than intended; and

Whereas, The passage of an Initiative Measure designated as No. 10 on the November ballot will amend the Constitution of the State of California making it unlawful to use motor vehicle and gasoline tax monies for purposes foreign to the supervision, construction, and maintenance of highways and city streets, thus assuring that our gasoline tax will not be increased; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor again records itself against the diversion of motor vehicle funds; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend a "Yes" vote on Initiative Measure No. 10, the anti-diversion measure; and be it further

Resolved, That all delegates stand instructed to give this action on our part the widest publicity and support.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Amendment to Accident Compensation Law**

**Proposition No. 155**—Presented by H. J. Marsman of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers' Union No. 2607, San Pedro.

Whereas, There exists in the State of California an Act known as the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

Whereas, This Act does to a large extent regulate the rate of compensation paid in case of injury on job; and

Whereas, The law at this time has set a minimum rate of compensation payment of approximately \$4.37 per week, with a sliding scale up to \$25 per week; and

Whereas, A person injured on the job at this time must furnish a statement of earnings during year previous to accident, said statement of earnings being used as a basis to reduce compensation payment to a minimum, which is unjust to the injured party, and works a hardship upon him and his family; and

Whereas, Under the present law the injured party must wait a period of eight days before compensation begins, which further aggravates the hardship of said injured party, by depriving him of funds at a time when it is most needed; and

Whereas, The present minimum rate of compensation as set by law is entirely inadequate, and should be changed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention at Sacramento, California, September 14, 1936, go on record as favoring a change in the Workmen's Compensation Act, to the extent that the minimum rate of compensation be set at \$15 per week, and further, that compensation payments be based on hourly rate of wages paid injured party at time of injury, and that compensation commence at time of injury; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary, Executive Committee, lobbyists, etc., to sponsor the necessary legislative bills to bring the provisions of this resolution into effect.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

**Spanish Workers' Struggle Against Fascism**

**Proposition No. 156**—Presented by John H. Presley of Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Spanish workers are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with their ruthless oppressors; and

Whereas, The defeat of the workers' cause in Spain would be a terrible loss to the laboring masses everywhere; and

Whereas, Victory for Fascism in Spain would only mark the beginning of another greater campaign to abolish all Labor organizations and drown all resistance in blood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as affirming before all workers of every race, color and creed that Fascism is the most monstrous menace ever to confront Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we advocate moral and financial support to all who struggle against Fascism and especially to the Spanish fighters; also be it

Resolved, That we caution all workers against colored press reports in the papers of America's No. 1 Fascist, William Randolph Hearst.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Additional Vice-Presidential District for Federation**

**Proposition No. 157**—Presented by Dave Craig of United Textile Workers' Union No. 1923, Eureka.

Whereas, The Trade Union movement of Eureka is geographically isolated from the major part of the Labor Movement in the State, and the Counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte comprise practically the entire Redwood industry in which the workers are now practically unorganized. In this industry the potential membership is, under normal conditions, approximately 15,000 members. The Trade Union movement of these said three counties at present comprise approximately 1200 members.

The present Tenth District, which includes these three counties, now comprises Sacramento and northern counties. It is herein claimed that the present district is too large for the proper efforts to be centered effectively in organizing the workers in the Redwood industry.

It is therefore proposed that an additional district be created, comprising at least Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte counties.

It is herein claimed that under this method the work of organization can be more effectively carried on and many complexities will be practically eliminated, allowing an organization committee more time to devote to the work where it is most needed.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Campaign Against Unfair Publication**

**Proposition No. 158**—Presented by Earle C. Browne and Robert W. Waterson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36; Adolph J. Young, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84, and C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 689.

Whereas, The "Gilmore Cub," a publication of the Gilmore Oil Company, has been and now is published by the San Bernardino "Sun"; and

Whereas, The San Bernardino "Sun" is unfair to Organized Labor by reason of its lockout of the San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84; and

Whereas, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84 has for the past year carried on an active and energetic campaign against the said "Gilmore Cub" in an attempt to have it printed under fair conditions; and at a joint meeting of the Northern and Southern Conference of Typographical Unions action has been taken in an effort to adjust the differences existing thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor negotiate with the Gilmore Oil Company in an attempt to have the "Gilmore Cub" published under conditions fair to Organized Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That should the Executive Council fail in this attempt to have the "Gilmore Cub" published under conditions fair to Organized Labor they immediately place said "Gilmore Cub" on the official "We Don't Patronize List"; and be it finally

Resolved, In the event the "Gilmore Cub" is declared unfair to Organized Labor that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor also place the Gilmore Oil Company on the official "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Sale of Liquor by Women**

**Proposition No. 159**—Presented by J. E. Wellington of Bartenders' Union No. 41, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor for many years fought for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; and

Whereas, Since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, many retail liquor dealers have done much to bring into disrepute the liquor business, one particular act being the hiring of women to act as "barmaids"; and

Whereas, Women who act in this capacity must necessarily come in contact with men who are under the influence of liquor, and as a consequence the morals of our womanhood suffer; and there is a growing tendency on the part of the general public against the sale of liquor on account of the acts of the retail liquor dealer, which may in the near future lead us back to Local Option or Prohibition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, does go on record as indorsing the following proposed law; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor present and support the following Act:

"An Act to prohibit females from acting as bartenders for the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed at the bar.

"The People of the State of California Do Enact as Follows:

"Sec. 1. Ten days after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any female to act as bartender at any bar where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed at the bar,

whether there are seats at the bar or not, but such alcoholic beverages may be sold and dispensed by females to persons who are seated at tables.

"Sec. 2. Every person, firm, association or corporation who places or causes any female to be placed behind a bar for the purpose of selling alcoholic beverages to be consumed at the bar, whether there are seats at the bar or not, is punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Strike Against Unfair Hotel**

**Proposition No. 160**—Presented by Dave Craig of United Textile Workers' Union No. 1923, Eureka.

Whereas, Violations of the maximum hours and minimum wage law have forced members of Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220, to place the Eureka Inn on the "We Don't Patronize List"; and

Whereas, The unfairness of the Eureka Inn was mentioned as one of the major causes for moving the California State Convention from Eureka to Sacramento, resulting in retarding of organization work in this district, much to the satisfaction and pleasure of the management of the Eureka Inn and its wage gouging supporters; be it therefore

Resolved, By this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the efforts of the Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220 to protect their members employed at the Eureka Inn be approved; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention indorse the strike now being conducted by Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220 and pledge full support of the California State Federation of Labor to aid them in their struggle; and be it further

Resolved, That announcement of this action be immediately given to the press and that the Secretary of this Convention wire the Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220, Eureka, California, Room 32, Gross Building, of this action.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Initiative Constitutional Amendment No. 10**

**Proposition No. 161**—Presented by George Wilson of Carpenters' Union No. 1296, San Diego.

Whereas, There are at the present time over 30,000 men employed on street and highway projects within the State of California; and

Whereas, Out of every dollar spent for highway construction and maintenance at least ninety-one cents is paid to labor; and

Whereas, It is imperative that the present expenditures for highway purposes be continued, because failure to do so would aggravate the serious problem of unemployment, and because of the pressing needs for continued improvement of the public streets and highways in this State; and

Whereas, The revenues collected by the State from the tax on motor vehicle fuel and from the various taxes on motor vehicles are at present, with minor exceptions, devoted exclusively to this work; and

Whereas, By the terms of an Initiative Constitutional Amendment which will appear on the general election ballot at the election to be held November 3, 1936, as Proposition No. 10, the continued use of these revenues for highway purposes is provided for; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention that said Initiative Constitutional Amendment known as Proposition No. 10 is hereby approved and indorsed as a measure which will be beneficial to the State of California and all citizens thereof and which will be particularly beneficial to Organized Labor in that it will provide for the continuance of orderly, efficient and necessary public work.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Union Label of United Garment Workers**

**Proposition No. 162**—Presented by Daisy A. Houck, Anne Peterson, John Wisterly, Florence Anderson, Nellie Casey and Mayme Graham, United Garment Workers' Delegation.

Whereas, Recent conditions in many trades have inaugurated methods of operation which are deplorable, and which were not prevalent before the depression and which have not been conducive to the right understanding of the functions of legitimate trade unions; and

Whereas, Conditions in the garment industry have been such that thousands of the recently organized members of labor unions may have a wrong conception of the use of the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America, because of the misuse of that Union Label; and

Whereas, The above-mentioned newly organized members of trade unions, together with all members of trade unions, should have definite knowledge of the method by which they can legitimately help, encourage, and further organize those trade unions using a Union Label, Shop Card, or Union Button, and that the undersigned delegates can furnish the

information relative to the use of the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of this, the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, hereby go on record as recommending to all affiliated unions, that all garments purchased for men and boys should bear the Union Label issued by the authority of the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, and to inform all affiliated trade unions that this Union Label in any garment must be sewed by machine around four sides of the label and sewed once diagonally through the center of the label, and in no other manner, in the hip pocket of wool trousers, riding breeches and other wool garments, and sewed under the hip pocket of overalls, auto suits and play suits, and in the inside pocket of wool coats, overcoats, blazer blouses, mackinaws and denim work coats, and under the pocket on work shirts, and on the end of the button stand on all dress shirts; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in this Convention will demand the Union Label of any and all organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, to the end that the organization may thus be built into a better and stronger force for good in this State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Amendment to Contractors' License Law**

**Proposition No. 163**—Presented by John V. McGinnis of Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Investigation and report of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California shows beyond peradventure of a doubt that thousands of working people and their families are not properly protected in the matter of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, Labor and Safety Laws; and

Whereas, This lack of proper protection is due in some instances by reason of exemptions to existing State laws set up for the protection of the employer and the employee; and

Whereas, Co-operative effort between the enforcement agencies of the California Contractors' License Law and the Department of Industrial Relations shows that under our existing set-up it is possible for an employer to enter into the contracting business without securing a license, and by reason thereof fails to carry proper protective compensation insurance for his employees, and observe the Labor and Safety Laws set up for the protection of the working people of California; and

Whereas, Outstanding among the exemptions of the application of the State law wherein employees are made to suffer by reason of well intentioned but non-beneficial in their application, are certain sections of the California Contractors' License Law with particular reference to Paragraph (b) of Section 2 and Paragraph (d) of Section 3½ of that law; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That these two sections of that law, which are herewith quoted:

"(b) Any construction or operation incidental to the construction and repair of irrigation and drainage ditches of regularly constituted irrigation districts, reclamation districts, or to farming, dairying, agriculture, viticulture, horticulture, or stock or poultry raising, or clearing or other work upon land in rural districts for fire prevention purposes;

"(d) The terms 'contractor' and 'contracting business' as used in this Act shall not include any work or operation on one undertaking or project by contract or contracts the aggregate contract price for which, for labor, materials, and all other items, is less than two hundred dollars, such work or operations being considered as of casual, minor, or inconsequential nature; provided, however, that the exception shall not apply in any case wherein the work of construction is only a part of a larger or major operation, whether undertaken by the same or different contractor, or in which a division of the operation is made in contracts of amounts less than two hundred dollars for the purpose of evasion of this Act, or otherwise,"

be given the particular attention of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That in the interest of the men and women of California who work for their livelihood the California State Federation of Labor, after due consideration of the foregoing, hereby go on record in favor of the abolition of those two particular divisions of the California Contractors' License Law, and at the same time instructs its Legislative Representatives in Sacramento to work for the deletion of those two particular divisions from that law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Ask Placing of Firm on "We Don't Patronize List"**

**Proposition No. 164**—Presented by George W. Stokel of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union No. 150, Sacramento.

Whereas, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Local Union No. 150, together with the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council have used every possible means within their power to organize the Coca Cola Beverage Company, located at 2900 Stockton Boulevard, Sacramento, California; and

Whereas, This firm has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of both the

Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request that the California State Federation of Labor place the Coca Cola Company on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Ask Placing Firm on "We Don't Patronize List"**

**Proposition No. 165**—Presented by George W. Stokel of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union No. 150, Sacramento.

Whereas, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union No. 150, together with the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council have used every possible means within their power to organize the Keating Candy Company, distributor of Keating Sweets and Steinbrau Beer, located at 1515 Eighteenth Street, Sacramento, California; and

Whereas, This firm has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of both the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the California State Federation of Labor to place Keating Sweets and Steinbrau Beer on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Unemployed Youth in California**

**Proposition No. 166**—Presented by E. I. Jackson and E. H. Budd of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

Whereas, President Roosevelt and the United States Department of Labor have stated that our country will always have a vast permanent army of unemployed; and

Whereas, According to the figures of the American Federation of Labor there are 12,000,000 unemployed today, 7,000,000 of whom are youth who never had an opportunity to work; and

Whereas, These youth, unless provided for, can become a tremendous reservoir for scab labor, and it is the duty of the Organized American Labor Movement to help provide for them; and

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the United States Congress by Senator Benson and Representative Amlie, known as the American Youth Act, which provides for vocational training, employment, and educational opportunities for the unemployed youth; and

Whereas, The money for this will be procured through taxation of the rich, to be administered by committees composed of representatives of Organized Labor, youth organizations, and the government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record indorsing the American Youth Act; and be it further

Resolved, That we notify Congress and all Congressmen from this State of our action; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition the California State Legislature to memorialize Congress to enact the American Youth Act; and be it further

Resolved, That pending the adoption by Congress of the American Youth Act we petition the California State Legislature to enact a similar bill to provide for the needs of the unemployed youth of our State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Labor's Non-Partisan League**

**Proposition No. 167**—Presented by Ivan F. Cox of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-78, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Labor Movement is being, constantly, endangered by anti-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, The representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties have supported such anti-Labor legislation as the Copeland Bill, and by their silence sanctioned the actions of the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law and the Guffey Coal Act; and

Whereas, The large progressive unions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized the need for independent political action, by Labor, and have formed Labor's Non-Partisan League, realizing that such an independent Labor organization, for political purposes, is a move toward building a Labor Party on a national scale by the next elections; and

Whereas, The California Labor Movement, by assisting Labor's Non-Partisan League, can more effectively prevent the spread of Vigilante terror, bring about the repeal of the anti-Labor Criminal Syndicalism Act, and can, also, more effectively work for the defeat of the Landon-Knox ticket and other anti-Labor candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as requesting the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to indorse the objective

of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and to urge upon its affiliate unions their support of this progress of co-operating in the building of a Labor Party.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Condemning Wars of Aggression**

**Proposition No. 168**—Presented by Ivan F. Cox of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, The last convention of the Pacific Coast International Longshoremen's Association went on record in favor of an embargo on war munitions, and opposing the shipping of these materials to aggressor nations; and

Whereas, Recently published newspaper dispatches have carried alarming reports of rapid preparations for a war of aggression by the governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, which are, today, the chief menace to the peace of the world; and

Whereas, International developments indicate that a war of major proportions may soon involve the peoples of the world; and

Whereas, Experience has proved that war brings only disaster and suffering to the workers; and

Whereas, It is in the interests of the American People that the United States should not countenance this drive by the Fascist aggressor states to a war in which this country is bound to become involved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization officially go on record condemning any war of aggression, and pledges itself to resist the entrance of the United States into war, unless ratified by a referendum of the voting people; and be it further

Resolved, That delegates from this organization to the next Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Senators and the Congressmen, and to the newspapers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Suspension of C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 169**—Presented by Ivan F. Cox of International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, The International Unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, with a membership totaling more than a million, have been suspended from the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This suspension, if ratified by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will cause a split in the organization which will seriously limit the power of that body; and

Whereas, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest body of that organization; and

Whereas, This highest body can render democratic decisions only if all delegates are seated, without discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization requests the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to abrogate the suspension order on the ten unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization, thereby permitting these unions representation at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this organization to the next Convention of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to introduce this resolution at that Convention; and that copies of this resolution be sent to President Green and to members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and to the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Plan to Combat Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 170**—Presented by Ivan F. Cox of International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by any one that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights: to organize, to strike and to picket; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this, adopted by the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot, alone, combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmer unions and fraternal and liberal groups, in each district, which are in sympathy with Organized Labor, for the purpose of arranging a conference, participated in by these groups and Organized Labor, and having for its purpose the discussion of ways and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further



Resolved, That we recommend to the unions affiliated to the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of a Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Unfair Attitude of Film Producer**

**Proposition No. 171**—Presented by John H. Presley of Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is produced in Los Angeles a commodity that has popular distribution throughout the world, namely, Warner Bros' films; and

Whereas, Two of the present controllers of Warner Bros' film corporation are Jack L. Warner and William Randolph Hearst, understudy of Mussolini and Hitler; and

Whereas, Jack L. Warner has refused to establish union wages and working conditions in the construction of his new mansion in the Los Angeles district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sacramento, go on record as recommending that each affiliated organization should widely publicize Jack L. Warner's attitude toward Organized Labor and his association with William Randolph Hearst, to the end that workers will be better able to judge Warner Bros' films.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Aid for Indicted Union Members**

**Proposition No. 172**—Presented by Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, The maritime unions of the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a life and death struggle with the shipowners; and

Whereas, Brothers Earl King, E. H. Ramsay and Frank Conner of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association have been indicted for the crime of murder; and

Whereas, There has been set up a King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee to raise funds to carry on the defense and to distribute widely the truth about the case; and

Whereas, The support of Organized Labor is vitally necessary to protect the lives of these Union brothers and to protect the good name of the Labor Movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body give full support to this defense campaign and to the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be introduced at the State Federation of Labor Convention with the request that the Convention shall ask all its affiliated organizations to give full support, including financial aid, to this defense campaign and to the King-Ramsay-Conner Defense Committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Proposed Amendment to Federation Constitution**

**Proposition No. 173**—Presented by Theodore Johnson of Office Employees' Union No. 13188, San Francisco.

Amend Article VIII of the Constitution by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section 10, to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. When an affiliated union or a group of affiliated unions appeal to the California State Federation of Labor for support in the legal defense of a case involving officers or members of such union or unions, and which case is generally recognized as a Labor case and unless defended would jeopardize or injuriously affect the legal rights of the union as such, such union or group of unions shall in advance agree that the conduct of the case be placed in the hands of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor and in the hands of a select and authorized committee of the union or unions concerned, who shall act jointly in defending or prosecuting the case; any and all acts in the premises to be subject to the approval, modification or rejection of the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor; provided, however, that all acts done in good faith and in conformity with advice of best obtainable legal counsel shall be recognized by the Convention or any other higher authority in the American Federation of Labor, and no individual responsibility for any act so done shall be exacted by the Convention or any other governing authority."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

#### **Education for Children of Migratory Workers**

**Proposition No. 174**—Presented by Victor Jewett of American Federation of Teachers' Local No. 349.

Whereas, Equality of educational opportunity is one of the basic principles of American democracy; and

Whereas, The children of migratory workers are often denied the right to free public education in local schools; and

Whereas, Such schooling as is provided for these children is often highly inadequate because of poor buildings, lack of equipment, short school days, irregular terms and generally lower standards than are maintained in regular schools; therefore,

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor express its determination to work constantly to improve educational conditions among migratory workers to equal the best in our State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Teachers' Tenure Law on November Ballot**

**Proposition No. 175**—Presented by Victor Jewett of Teachers' Local No. 349.

Whereas, The 1930 Convention of the American Federation of Labor approved a resolution: "That the American Federation of Labor adopt as its policy permanent tenure of office for teachers after two years of service with proved efficiency, with removal only for definite, stated justified cause after investigation and trial, and that it endeavor to secure the adoption of such policy as the general policy of the country"; and

Whereas, The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1934 Convention said in part:

"Such laws would guarantee to the people of the State the appointment and retention in service of qualified thoroughly professional teachers and at the same time assure to the teacher his right to perform his duty to his community and to his students without fear of political or other pressure on him from any special group. We call upon the State Federations of Labor to co-operate actively with the American Federation of Teachers in obtaining adequate teacher tenure laws in each State"; and

Whereas, A thoroughly adequate tenure law in the form of a proposed Initiative Constitutional Amendment will be voted on at the November 1936 general election in California; and

Whereas, This Instructors' Tenure Amendment is sponsored jointly by the Association of California Classroom Teachers and California locals of the American Federation of Teachers; and

Whereas, The California Teachers' Association, our educational "company union," not only refused to co-operate in framing this proposed law, but actually seeks its defeat; therefore

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urge all affiliated unions and central labor bodies to give the most active support to insure the passage of this proposed amendment safeguarding the principle of civil service in public education.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **American Federation of Teachers**

**Proposition No. 176**—Presented by Victor Jewett of Teachers' Local No. 349.

Whereas, The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1934 Convention said, in part:

"In some states opposition to teachers joining a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is manifested in forcing teachers to join an organization sponsored and often controlled by school officials"; and

Whereas, The California Teachers' Association, while claiming to represent 90 per cent of the teachers of the State, is actually dominated by superintendents and administrators, and represents the classroom teachers in the same way that a "company union" represents the workers in any industry; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Teachers stands not only for the interests of classroom teachers, but also for the interests of Organized Labor as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all unions and central labor bodies affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor be urged to use all their influence:

1. To encourage teachers in their areas to affiliate with Organized Labor through membership in locals of the American Federation of Teachers;
2. To encourage Boards of Education to employ Union teachers;
3. To discourage all forms of discrimination against Union teachers by school administrators;
4. To secure Labor representation on Boards of Education.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Legislation in Interest of Workers in Laundry Industry**

**Proposition No. 177**—Presented by Laundry Workers' and Laundry Drivers' Locals Nos. 2, 26, 33, 75, 177, 256, 419 and 439.

Whereas, Due to the organization of American laundry workers and drivers and the support of the American Organized Labor Movement, sanitary conditions in laundries, reasonable hours, wages and working conditions have been secured for tens of thousands of citizen workers in the laundry industry of California; and

Whereas, In practically every great and small city in the State laundries flourish, although operated in most cases under unsanitary and oppressive conditions for the workers employed, yet such laundries are able to secure abundant local patronage by reason of their ability to undersell the unionized laundries in charges for laundry services, due to their lower cost of operation; and

Whereas, This condition is remediable, and should not be tolerated by Organized and Progressive Labor and citizenship, to exist in any community priding itself on its social progressiveness, and steps should be taken immediately to change this backward condition

in conformity with the desires and plans of all Organized Labor to spread the organization and improvement of Labor conditions to every backward industry, including the laundry industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That State and local legislation be enacted to assist the Organized Labor and citizen element in each community to effect improved Labor conditions in the laundry industry of each such community; and to that end this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby recommends that all such legislation be designed to provide the following basic sanitary and economic conditions for laundry workers and laundry drivers; to wit:

1. To provide by general State law that no workers employed in laundries shall be permitted to cook, sleep or otherwise use the premises of the laundry for any other purpose than performing labor; such law also to provide the general sanitary regulations required to at all times maintain the premises in sanitary and healthy conditions.

2. To provide by local ordinance for inspection of laundry premises, and where such inspection is regularly established to regulate the hours of the night during which no laundry operations whatever may be performed.

3. To regulate by State or local law the handling of soiled linen, the manner of laundering, delivery and pick-up of laundry goods.

4. Licensing laundries and delivery wagons; regulating night work, or prohibiting same.

5. That care be taken that under certain emergencies permission be given to exempt laundry operators from observing certain rules only on condition that no special privileges be extended to any class or individual excepting to hotels or hospitals maintaining or operating laundries exclusively for the convenience, service or accommodation of their respective guests, patients or employees.

6. That the State Commission of Industrial Welfare be requested to establish uniform hours and wage conditions for women and minors in conformity with the Minimum Wage Law for women and minors of the State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Campaign Against Unfair Publication**

**Proposition No. 178**—Presented by Delegates Adolph J. Young, Typographical Union No. 84; Robert W. Waterson, Typographical Union No. 21; Earle C. Browne, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco; John Wolters, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland; C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 689.

Whereas, The "Gilmore Cub," a publication of the Gilmore Oil Company, has been and now is published by the San Bernardino "Sun;" and

Whereas, The San Bernardino "Sun" is unfair to Organized Labor by reason of its lockout of San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84; and

Whereas, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84 has for the past year carried on an active and energetic campaign against the said "Gilmore Cub" in an attempt to have it printed under fair conditions; and at a joint meeting of the Northern and Southern Conference of Typographical Unions action has been taken in an effort to adjust the differences existing thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor negotiate with the Gilmore Oil Company in an attempt to have the "Gilmore Cub" published under conditions fair to Organized Labor; be it further

Resolved, That should the Executive Council fail in this attempt to have the "Gilmore Cub" published under conditions fair to Organized Labor they immediately place said "Gilmore Cub" on the official "We Don't Patronize List"; and be it finally

Resolved, In the event the "Gilmore Cub" is declared unfair to Organized Labor that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor also place the Gilmore Oil Company on the official "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Plan for Labor in Field of Education**

**Proposition No. 179**—Presented by Victor Jewett of Teachers' Local No. 349.

Whereas, On the subject of Education, the report of the Executive Council adopted by the 1935 Convention of the American Federation of Labor says, in part:

"We, therefore, recommend and urge every Central Labor Union to follow the program outlined below and so be ready in order that Labor may participate in meeting educational problems when they arise:

1. Appoint a Committee on Education composed of trade unionists interested and active in this field;

2. Secure Labor representation on local Boards of Education;

3. Secure Labor representation on the Board of Directors of the public library;"

Whereas, An earlier report of the American Federation of Labor Education Committee said:

"In order that the historic concern of Organized Labor with Education, and especially with Public Education, may be maintained, your committee recommends that State Federations of Labor and local Central Labor Bodies be urged to maintain Committees on

Education which will include representatives of Teachers' Unions wherever they exist;" therefore

Resolved, That this and succeeding conventions of the California State Federation of Labor include such a Committee on Education; and

That this Convention strongly urge all affiliated unions and central labor bodies to maintain active committees on education to carry out the above purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Protesting Suspension of C. I. O. Unions**

**Proposition No. 180**—Presented by William A. Spooner of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, Ten unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have joined together and formed the committee for the purpose of carrying on an educational campaign for industrial unionism in the mass production industries and to assist in the organization of the unorganized workers of the mass production industries into the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This committee has helped organize thousands of workers in the steel, automobile, rubber and other industries into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor threatens to suspend the ten unions comprising the Committee on Industrial Organization; and

Whereas, The employers' slogan for control of the working class is "divide and conquer," and the threatened suspension of the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization would accomplish this object by disorganizing Organized Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session, express itself as being in favor of industrial unions in the mass production industries, and that it vigorously protest against any attempt by the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor to split the ranks of Organized Labor by suspending the Committee for Industrial Organization unions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Board of the Federation, and to the public press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Sale of Liquor in Drug and Chain Stores**

**Proposition No. 181**—Presented by Maurice Church of Bartenders' and Culinary Workers' Union No. 595, Richmond.

Whereas, This local fully believes that all licenses should be withdrawn, dominating liquor, light wines and beer, from drug stores and chain stores to protect the interest of those who depend on such for a living.

Whereas, All liquor stores and bars which depend solely on liquor as their only means of living hire people to sell said products and have no protection whatsoever if chain stores and drug stores continue to sell at cut prices.

Whereas, Drug stores and chain stores only use liquor for a side line and do not have to depend upon the sale of liquor, therefore we believe that such licenses should be cancelled for the protection of the liquor merchants.

Resolved, That this Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor go on record adopting said resolution and furthering new laws governing drug stores and chain stores.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Sales Tax in California**

**Proposition No. 182**—Presented by J. W. Southwick, Local 428, International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees; J. W. Gillette, Local 47, American Federation of Musicians; W. T. Pitner, Central Labor Council, Modesto.

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has three times unanimously favored the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment abolishing the sales tax and forbidding its future imposition and favoring the gradual abandonment of taxation upon improvements and tangible personal property created and consumed by Labor, and the imposition of taxation so gotten rid of upon land values, in the creation of which Labor has borne the principal part but which are now the property of Privilege; and

Whereas, Such an amendment was upon the ballot to be voted upon by the people this coming November but was stricken off by the State Supreme Court in a decision described by one of its members as "hypertechnical" and captious.

Resolved, That we regard such action by the Supreme Court as a blow not only to the opportunity of Labor to gain a larger share of its products and retain same but also as a weakening of direct legislation.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our intention to keep the issue before the people of the State at the earliest possible moment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Indorsing President Roosevelt for Re-election**

**Proposition No. 183**—Presented by W. E. Wilson of Painters' Union No. 949, San Pedro.

Whereas, During President Roosevelt's administration, Organized Labor's rights and privileges have been very liberally recognized; and

Whereas, The NRA, together with many other executive policies, was passed, the express purpose of which was to alleviate and ameliorate the deplorable conditions of the working masses; and

Whereas, Because of President Roosevelt's many broad and liberal labor policies, Organized Labor has reaped and is now enjoying unprecedented benefits and privileges heretofore denied it; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as indorsing the candidacy of the Honorable Frankling D. Roosevelt for re-election as President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Additions to Staff of Accident Commission**

**Proposition No. 184**—Presented by Fred L. Phillips, Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers No. 148; H. L. Blackwood, Boilermakers No. 94, Oil Workers of Kern River.

Whereas, It is apparent to Organized Labor that those Commissions charged under our State Government with the administration of laws concerning safety, sanitation, industrial accidents, housing, and others, have been unable at times to give their attention to matters of complaints submitted to them which Organized Labor believes should be investigated promptly and reported on fully; and

Whereas, The reason for this inability to properly render the service for which such Commissions were established is that the Commissions are under-manned; and

Whereas, During the years of the depression the oil refineries and oil operations of California have been operated with material that is obsolete in many cases and particularly with fired pressure vessels in refining operations, and many men working within the industry now believe this equipment to be unsafe for workmen employed on such operations; and

Whereas, During the past year several fatalities have occurred because proper inspection could not be made by the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, General Refinery Safety Orders have never been written to safeguard operations within the petroleum refineries of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting sufficient additions to the staff of the Industrial Accident Commission to properly and promptly inspect operations of equipment within refineries and kindred operations where life or health may be in danger; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Representatives at Sacramento to particularly contact such committees of the Legislature as control the finances necessary for additions to the personnel of these Commissions; and be it further

Resolved, These Representatives strongly urge that sufficient inspectors and necessary additions to other help be made so that the lives and health of the workers employed will be properly safeguarded.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### **Plan to Combat Vigilantism**

**Proposition No. 185**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and J. J. Anderson of Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, It is readily recognized by anyone that Vigilantism is initiated and used by the large employer interests as one of their major weapons in preventing Labor from exercising three of its fundamental rights; and

Whereas, No effective steps have been taken to prevent the use of Vigilante terror, in spite of the determined position against this adopted by the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Organized Labor cannot, alone, combat the growing menace of Vigilante organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Council of that body to contact such church organizations, small farmer unions and fraternal and liberal groups in each district which are in sympathy with Organized Labor, for the purpose of arranging a conference, participated in by these groups and Organized Labor, and having for its purpose the discussion of ways and means of successfully combating Vigilante terror; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the Unions affiliated to the State Federation of Labor the immediate expulsion of any union member known to be a member of any Vigilante group.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Campaign Against Unfair Publication**

**Proposition No. 186**—Presented by John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36; Earle C. Browne, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; Robert W. Waterson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; Adolph J. Young, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84; C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 609.

Whereas, The "Five Star Weekly" is a publication owned and published by the San Bernardino "Sun," a publishing house unfair to Organized Labor and now listed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said "Five Star Weekly" is an insert magazine used by a number of publications on the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the "Five Star Weekly" be officially placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

#### **Salaries of State Institutional Employees**

**Proposition No. 187**—Presented by M. J. Rowan, Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816, Sacramento.

Whereas, The present compensations paid institutional employees by the State of California in its State institutions are entirely inadequate for any common standard of decent living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California Federation of Labor requests the State Personnel Board to establish a decent salary rating for the employees of said State institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the proper officers or representatives of this Federation give full support in securing the necessary funds with which to bring about this adjustment at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Indorsement of Arthur L. Johnson for Congress**

**Proposition No. 188**—Presented by Robert Buchanan of Carpenters' Union No. 946.

Whereas, Arthur L. Johnson has served the State loyally for eighteen years as an appointive employee under five Governors and six Labor Commissioners; and

Whereas, He has, during this period of time, been of tremendous assistance to the Labor Movement in California, on account of his painstaking work in drafting Labor legislation and assisting in getting it through the Legislature, as well as in working to see that our Labor laws have been enforced as intended by the Legislature; and

Whereas, An opportunity has developed to place him in a larger field of humanitarian service and in a position to be of much greater service to Labor, namely, as a Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional District in Los Angeles; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as commending Mr. Johnson most heartily for his past achievements on behalf of Labor, and indorsing him in his efforts to secure a promotion to Congress, where we feel he belongs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the public press and to Mr. Johnson at his address in Los Angeles.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### **Indorsement of President Roosevelt for Re-election**

**Proposition No. 189**—Presented by Charles S. Hall, Pressmen's Union No. 78, Los Angeles, and 82 other Delegates.

Whereas, on November 3, 1936, the people of the United States will select a President to preside over the affairs of the country for the coming four years; and

Whereas, The entire world seems to be in a turmoil, and for the past six years this country has suffered with all other countries. For several years millions of our countrymen have been without employment, through no fault of their own, and it has only been within the last four years that we have seen some semblance of sunshine appearing out of the clouds; and

Whereas, In 1932 every indication pointed to our country becoming bankrupt; the banks were closing; financial institutions were failing; workers were being discharged; the farmers were unable to meet their obligations and were losing their farms, and the city dwellers were losing the life savings they had invested in homes. Then the all-wise Providence came to our assistance in the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency, and with vision, sympathy, and an understanding of the needs of the people he assumed the burden of that office, and immediately started activities to bring relief to the people.

And, for once in history, his statement that "as long as the country has money, or credit, no citizen will be permitted to go hungry" became a fact. With millions out of work and unable to obtain employment, aid was provided for them. He proposed, and saw enacted, many laws designed to place human rights above property rights. He took millions of the youth of the country off the streets and highways and provided them with support and a place where they could live decently. He organized the financial structure to enable the small business man to save his business; the farmer to save his farm; the small property owner to save his home. And he secured the enactment of laws preventing the looting of the people through stock manipulations; and

Whereas, The coming election is unique in the annals of American politics; and that never before in our history has there been so definite a line of cleavage shown. On the one hand we find all the disciples of Privilege, such as the Liberty League, the DuPonts, the Mellons, the House of Morgan, the Insulls, the Sloans, the Steel Trust, the Stock Exchange operators, and all the others who in times past have held a license to loot the unsuspecting. And on the other side we have Franklin Delano Roosevelt fighting with his back to the wall against all the forces of the exploiting class, ably abetted by their subsidized press, in an unselfish desire to bring aid and comfort to the workers, the farmers, and the great mass of the people. And, without equivocation he openly espouses the rights of the workers to receive the full support of the Government in their efforts to help themselves through organizations of their own choosing; and

Whereas, It has always been the policy of the American Labor Movement to support its friends and punish its enemies in all elections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorses the candidacy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and pledge ourselves unreservedly to do everything in our power to secure his re-election on November 3rd; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation give every assistance to the success of President Roosevelt's campaign; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, and its contents be given full publicity throughout the State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

#### Amendment to State Social Security Act

**Proposition No. 190**—Presented by Robert Buchanan, Carpenters' Union No. 946.

Whereas, In a great number of cases deserving citizens have been denied pensions under the California Old Age Security Act because of the fact that they held equities in homes, which made them technically property owners but which equities were so tied up as to be practically non-existent; and

Whereas, So much "red tape" has been encountered in the administration of the said Act as to make the expenses of administration so large that the full relief intended to our aged has not been forthcoming; and

Whereas, Insurance policies held by our aged, to insure themselves a decent burial, have stood in the way of their receiving pensions in a number of instances; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature so to amend the Social Securities Act (Stats. 1931, p. 1310, as amended by Stats. 1935, Ch. 629) as to insure pensions to the aged regardless of "frozen" equities in homes which they may own—so long as they are needy and deserving citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature so amend the said law as to give the maximum of benefits to our aged without any unnecessary and costly "red tape" in the administration thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature so amend the said law as to eliminate the holding of insurance policies as a ground for denial of relief under the Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given to the public press and sent to every member of the next Legislature and to the Governor of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

#### Issuance of Injunctions During Labor Disputes

**Proposition No. 191**—Presented by Robert Buchanan, Carpenters' Union No. 946.

Whereas, In many cases of labor disputes injunctions have been issued against Organized Labor by Superior Court judges in star chamber sessions, without any opportunity on the part of Labor to be heard; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature at its next session so to amend the law that it will be impossible for any judge to issue any restraining order—even a temporary one—without an opportunity to be heard on the part of those against whom it is to be issued; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given to the public press and sent to every member of the next Legislature and to the Governor of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

### San Jose Harbor Construction Project

**Proposition No. 192**—Presented by E. E. Ellison, Steamshovel and Dredgemen's Union No. 45, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a harbor construction project at San Jose, California, involving a total expenditure of approximately \$2,500,000, one-half of which would go directly to labor in the form of wages; and

Whereas, There is now authorized to be expended from the Federal Rivers and Harbors appropriations the sum of \$300,000 for said harbor project, and it is proposed that the PWA shall provide \$810,000 additional, the remainder to be raised by a bond issue to be voted by the people of the City of San Jose; and

Whereas, The general plans for the project have received all necessary governmental approval, including the War Department and the PWA, and the project now stands at the head of the list of approved PWA projects for the State of California; and

Whereas, Responsible estimates indicate that with the proposed Federal aid the project will be self-sustaining, and furthermore will benefit San Jose and adjacent territory to the extent of \$250,000 per year in transportation economies; and

Whereas, While Organized Labor, merchants, manufacturers and financial interests in San Jose favor the project, local government officials are reluctant to call for a bond election by the voters of the city in the absence of definite assurance that the funds asked from the PWA will be forthcoming, and it is believed that such bond election can and will be carried if such assurance is given, and plans are sufficiently advanced so that the actual construction can be started promptly, thus resulting in much needed employment in the vicinity; and

Whereas, The City Council of the City of San Jose has adopted a formal resolution to the effect that if the desired PWA contribution is assured it will call a bond election forthwith in order to insure the necessary local contribution to this enterprise; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Sacramento, California, that we indorse the projected harbor for the City of San Jose, and petition the PWA to allocate to the said harbor project the sum of \$800,000, contingent upon the City of San Jose promptly pledging itself to provide the funds necessary to carry the project to successful completion; and further be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and to the City Manager of the City of San Jose, requesting their friendly interest in this project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Law to Prohibit Shipping of Strikebreakers Across County Lines

**Proposition No. 193**—Presented by Dave Craig, United Textile Workers' Union, No. 1923, Eureka.

Whereas, All members of Organized Labor heartily support the recently enacted Byrnes Federal law prohibiting the shipping of gunmen and strikebreakers across state lines; and

Whereas, We, as members of the community of Eureka, and as members of Organized Labor, had our lives, our property, and our peace of mind endangered by the importation of gunmen into our community in the summer of 1935; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Byrnes Federal law be supplemented by a State law forbidding the shipping of gunmen, strikebreakers and all such persons across county lines; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor ask that this resolution be framed and drafted as a bill so that it may be presented at the next assembling of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Severance Pay for Workers Displaced by Labor-Saving Devices

**Proposition No. 194**—Presented by Cal J. Doggett of Pressmen's Union No. 60, and R. L. Ennis of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, Throughout various industries in the State of California numerous labor-saving devices and processes are being introduced, resulting thereby in unemployment to many who have rendered years of faithful service to their employers, and thereby reached an age where they cannot enter other pursuits; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Annual Convention assembled at Sacramento, September, 1936, do hereby indorse the principle of severance pay or pensions for employees of lengthy service displaced by labor-saving devices or processes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention, at 12:20 p. m., adjourned until Wednesday morning.



**THIRD DAY**  
**Wednesday, September 16, 1936**  
**MORNING SESSION**

President Hopkins called the Convention to order at 9:52 a. m.

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS**

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following supplemental report, which was adopted, and the delegates named therein seated:

**LOS ANGELES—**

Stationary Engineers No. 42: (175)  
 Charles M. Knowlton, 175

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Pile Drivers and Dock Builders No. 34:  
 (471)

Dan Campbell, 471

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. SWENSON, Chairman,  
 W. B. PATTERSON,  
 E. F. NELSON.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION**

Chairman J. L. R. Marsh of the Committee on Constitution submitted the following report on **Proposition No. 148**, with a recommendation that it be adopted, also explaining that the recommendation would cover various other Propositions that had been introduced on the subject of increasing the number of Vice-Presidents:

Whereas, The California State Federation is now actively engaged in organizing the unorganized throughout the State of California; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, realizing the need for additional Vice-Presidents to perfect organization within the State, does hereby recommend five additional Vice-Presidents: one for Contra Costa County, one for Eureka, one for San Pedro, one for Hollywood, and one additional Vice-President for Los Angeles.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS**

Chairman Daniel Murphy submitted the following report:

**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 101**—Presented by E. I. Jackson of Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers' Union No. 53, Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence.

On motion of Delegate Cameron the Proposition was referred back to the committee for new report after Proposition is printed.

**Proposition No. 59**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 and Captain C. F. May of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence with the following added as an amendment: "Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, through its officers, use all efforts to secure the reaffiliation of the Pacific Coast Sailors' Union with the International Sailors' Union."

The Proposition was adopted as amended.

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by W. G. Desepte and Tina Dierssen of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Contra Costa Trades and Labor Council, Richmond. The committee recommended reference of the subject matter of the Proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 74**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1296, San Diego.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

In explanation of this action, the committee said another resolution, Proposition No. 95, relating to the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" strike, presented by E. Ward, Northern California Newspaper Guild, bears on the same subject and would be recommended for concurrence.

After discussion by members of the committee and Delegates John D. Lydick, San Diego; Fred West, San Francisco; E. Ward and Henry E. Clemens, Los Angeles, and on motion of Delegate Lydick, both Propositions Nos. 13 and 95 were referred back to the committee for conference and the drawing up of a new resolution.

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by E. H. Ellison of Steamshovel and Dredgemen's Union No. 45, San Francisco.

The committee recommended reference of the subject matter to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

#### VISITORS PRESENTED

Congressman Frank H. Buck of Vacaville was introduced, and addressed the Convention briefly, declaring: "I am in Congress to represent all of you and intend to co-operate with you and support any program you outline."

Charles J. Colden of San Pedro, member of Congress, was also presented to the delegates, whom he complimented on their sincerity, their spirit, and morale. He added: "I pledge you my support."

#### REPORT OF SALINAS STRIKE COMMITTEE

Ros. Mannina, Barbers' Union 252, San Jose, chairman of the Convention's Special Committee investigating the Salinas lettuce strike situation, read the following report: To the Officers and Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Your special committee, appointed in the opening session for the purpose of calling upon Honorable Frank F. Merriam, Governor of the State of California, to, in the name of the Organized Labor Movement of this State, protest against the use of State Highway Patrol police officers in the present labor controversy now in existence in Salinas, California, and for the purpose of bringing into this Convention recommendations for appropriate action in the situation created by the strike in the lettuce fields of that city, desire to submit the following report upon the first subject:

Your committee, before securing an appointment with the Governor, sought all possible information concerning the actual facts relative to activities of the Highway Patrolmen in the strike at Salinas, and then sought an interview with the Governor, which was held Tuesday morning, September 15, 1936.

Through the chairman of the committee, we secured the friendly offices of Brother E. R. Davis, former Secretary of the Barbers' Union of Sacramento, through whom the appointment was made and a way paved for introductions, etc.

Your committee was very graciously received by the Governor, who listened with much interest to the message, and with your committee engaged in a general discussion of the strike situation, at the conclusion of which the Governor authorized your committee to report to the Convention: First, that he had consented to the assignment of Highway Patrolmen to the strike area with instructions and caution to Mr. Ingalls, head of the Motor Vehicle Department, and to Chief Cato of the Highway Patrol, that the officers were to positively obey all the laws regulating their duties and to stay on the highways in the performance thereof.

He stated further that he assumed the position that it was the right of every person, on a lawful errand, to use the State highway, and that it was the duty of the Highway Patrolmen to protect every or any person when so using the highway.

The Governor volunteered the information that he had already been making an investigation concerning the strike, as well as the alleged actions of the Highway Patrolmen that had been given so much publicity in papers throughout the State in the last few days.

He assured your committee that the Highway Patrol police officers would be required to obey the laws. In the conclusion of this portion of our interview the committee gave to the Governor information on other facts involved in the strike and made a suggestion

that, as Governor, he offer to act as a mediator for the purpose of settling the difficulty. He said that he could only do so if he were sure that both sides were willing to accept it.

Your committee called his attention to the organization of a Vigilante committee and the arming of members of it, and to the effect that it is alleged, apparently upon good authority, that interests outside of Salinas, or at least having no investment in the farms in Salinas, are responsible for the prolonged strike and for the tense situation now existing.

The Governor stated that he was thoroughly opposed to Vigilante activities, and that he had, of his own accord, made a thorough investigation of all phases of this strike.

Your committee believes that progress has been made on this phase of the situation.

ROS. MANNINA,  
ROBERT L. ENNIS,  
J. W. BUZZELL,  
Special Committee.

Albert Wells, Carpenters' Union No. 22, San Francisco, called the Convention's attention to pictures in morning papers which showed, he said, that the "State 'constabulary' and the whole force of the police are being used against those people down there. We need immediate action."

J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, a member of the Salinas strike committee, amplified Chairman Mannina's report. He explained the committee's report is one of progress and is just a report back to the Convention of the Governor's expressed attitude, and is not one of final recommendation. He said:

"Everyone is convinced that the State Highway Patrol is being converted into a State Constabulary for the assistance of employers, similar to the notorious Coal and Iron Police of Pennsylvania. We called the attention of the Governor to that state of affairs. The committee believes a United States Labor Conciliator should be sent to the field at once. The committee has submitted one resolution, not yet printed, asking that a boycott be adopted against the product of Salinas fields, early today if possible. It is better for your special committee to get together with the chairmen of the Resolutions and Legislative committees to make a consolidated report and formulate a program of action for this convention."

On motion, the Convention instructed the Special Strike Committee to formulate action in a joint conference during the noonday recess with the Resolutions and Legislative committees' chairmen.

Delegate Wolters, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, said he was dissatisfied with the committee's report, and that he believed immediate action was needed.

Delegate Bauer, Butchers' Union No. 266, Santa Cruz, stated he knows that the situation in Salinas is infinitely "worse than the Convention realizes or has been reported to us."

Secretary-Treasurer Edward D. Vandeleur said: "I want this Convention to know that we are not laying down on the job. I have been in close touch with the situation in Salinas since the beginning. This Federation sent an attorney to Salinas this morning to help the strikers. I have promised to go to Salinas as soon as this Convention ends. This Federation is going to do everything possible to assist the workers in Salinas. This is the first time in history that we have a defense fund with which to employ an attorney in cases like this. I am proud of the action at our San Diego Convention last year in laying a one cent per capita tax creating this defense fund."

Frank Menezes, Fruit and Vegetable Pickers' Union No. 18211, Salinas, urged a lettuce boycott.

### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Hopkins stated the hour had arrived for the nomination of officers of the Federation for the ensuing year, that the election would be held tomorrow, and then declared that nominations for the office of President were open.

Secretary Vandeleur read the Federation election laws.

President James E. Hopkins was placed in nomination for re-election by Andrew J. Gallagher of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, San Francisco.

The nomination of James E. Hopkins was seconded by Fred H. Fewstes, Carpenters' Union No. 2164, San Francisco; E. Lotti, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco; Steve Harris, Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco; Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco, and Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

John D. Shoemaker, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79, San Francisco, was placed in nomination by Bob Moore, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

The nomination of John Shoemaker was seconded by Louis Goldblatt, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, San Francisco; Sam Jaye, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco, and Jack Barella, Alaska Cannery Workers' Union No. 20195.

J. W. Buzzell, Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles, was placed in nomination by J. W. Gillette, Musicians' Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

The nomination of J. W. Buzzell was seconded by A. H. Petersen, Longshoremen's

Union No. 38-82, San Pedro; J. H. Presley, Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles; Anne Peterson, Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles.

Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders' Union No. 36, Sacramento, was placed in nomination by J. L. R. Marsh, Painters' Union No. 487, Sacramento.

The nomination of Robert L. Ennis was seconded by Robert L. Dixon, Culinary Workers' Union No. 561, Sacramento; Albert A. Greenbaum, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco; M. A. Griffin, Culinary Workers' Union No. 561, Sacramento; Jerome J. Leahy, Bookbinders' Union No. 63, Los Angeles.

Nominations were closed, and the Convention recessed at 12:35 p. m. until 2:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION (Wednesday)

President Hopkins called the Convention to order at 2:56 p. m.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report, which was approved and the delegates seated:

##### SAN FRANCISCO—

Waitresses' No. 48:  
Nonie Cordes, 248  
Lizzie Bryant, 248  
Emma Lacy, 248  
Nonie Fischer, 248

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. SWENSON, Chairman  
W. B. PATTERSON,  
E. F. NELSON.

#### TELEGRAMS

Secretary Vandeleur read the following telegrams, most of which bear upon the Salinas strike situation:

"Salinas, Calif.

"Ice companies refuse to sell ice to shipper who hires union men. Have Convention demand Federal investigation of combination for restraint of trade.

"MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

"E. E. WINTER."

"Salinas, Calif.

"They are blasting us out of Labor Temple with gas. We appeal for all aid possible. Not even a rock thrown by us. We are hunted like rats, but will die fighting.

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS' UNION OF CALIFORNIA NO. 18211.

"By A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

"Salinas, Calif.

"Bands of Vigilantes roaming streets armed with pick handles. Expect raid on Luke's Hall and Labor Temple. Vigilantes trying to provoke fight. Large group of State Highway Patrol drunk and gassing streets where there are no pickets.

"EARL MONTGOMERY."

"Salinas, Calif.

"Legion call was answered by only twelve, some of them our members who were trying to get information; so meeting was called off. Shippers-Growers' Chet Moore have taken over Sheriff's office, forcing him to arm over three hundred people in last hour. Movement for general walkout gaining headway—some out all ready. Ice plants walking out. Some carpenters also out.

"EARL MONTGOMERY."

"Salinas, Calif.

"Hundreds of Vigilantes converging on us from all sides. We are helpless, but determined to continue peaceful until attacked. Law has ceased to exist in Salinas and Monterey County. Grower-Shipper directing police and Sheriff's office.

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS' UNION OF CALIFORNIA No. 18211.

"By A. S. DOSS, Financial Secretary."

"Salinas, Calif.

"Please bring pressure to bear. Doctors refuse to treat injured pickets. Vigilantes have threatened them. Strikebreakers who wanted to quit jobs were forced to remain upon them at gun point. Vigilantes held meeting last night at Spreckels.

"EARL MONTGOMERY."

(Addressed to Mrs. Louise Farris.)

"Louise, you, Shorty, needed. May wreck Council if you're not here. Council members would like you here. Two babies about to die, account gas fumes. Old lady, eighty years old, gassed while in sick bed. More illegal arrests. Patrolmen not on highways, but private roads, city streets. Answer.

"EARL MONTGOMERY."

"San Francisco, Calif.

"Imperative I go to Salinas immediately. Please have Convention take drastic steps in the interest of Salinas-Watsonville strikers.

"J. M. CASEY."

"San Diego, Calif.

"Greetings and good wishes for a profitable Convention.

"BILL PLACE,

"Secretary, California Federation of Post Office Clerks."

### CONVENTION ACTION ON SALINAS STRIKE SITUATION

In answer to a telegram from Salinas urging the Convention to demand an immediate federal investigation of charges of violations of the laws preventing restraint of trade in that union shippers of Salinas lettuce are denied ice, the Convention unanimously adopted a motion by C. F. Welch, Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, San Francisco, asking for such an investigation.

Victor J. Lazzaro, Clerks' Union No. 428, San Jose, moved that the State Federation suggest to the Salinas and Watsonville Central Labor bodies the calling of an immediate general strike in the Salinas and Watsonville areas.

Frank Menezes, Fruit and Vegetable Pickers' Union No. 18211, Salinas, and Herbert Jorgensen, Carpenters' Union No. 25, Salinas, objected that merchants have donated to the strikers' kitchens in both Salinas and Watsonville and that all unions affected by lettuce industry are now on strike.

Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders' Union No. 36, Sacramento, moved that the question of the proper action be submitted to the Salinas delegation. The motion of Delegate Ennis was adopted.

Elmer Bruce, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-82, San Pedro, was added to the Special Committee. This delegation met at once, later reporting back a resolution which was, on recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, as reported by Chairman Daniel Murphy, adopted. The resolution, as amended by the committee, reads:

**"Proposition No. 119**—Presented by G. Kircher and Frank Menezes, Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211 of the American Federation of Labor Union No. 18211, Salinas, Calif.

"Whereas, A very grave situation exists in the lettuce and vegetable industry in the Salinas-Watsonville area, threatening the human and natural rights of American citizens; and

"Whereas, The Vigilante is taking control of the county law enforcing bodies in the matter of forcing workers to break strike, in opposition to their right to refuse to work if they see fit; and

"Whereas, "The Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association is exerting power that nullifies legal and constitutional procedure; and

"Whereas, The Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211 of the American Federation of Labor is willing at all times to co-operate for peace and harmony in the lettuce and vegetable industry; and

"Whereas, An unseen power is operating to create a condition of strife and bloodshed in the Salinas-Watsonville area; and

"Whereas, The policing powers of the City, County and State are definitely taking sides with the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association; and

"Whereas, A threat to organized government and the natural rights of American workers now exists in the lettuce industry of the State; and

"Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Monterey County has indorsed our strike or lockout by the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor definitely go on record in protest against this lamentable situation; and be it further

"Resolved, That the lettuce handled by the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association under present strike condition be declared unfair throughout the State; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention immediately petition all Labor groups throughout the country to have them refuse to handle lettuce from this area unless it carries the union label; and be it further

"Resolved, That this boycott remain in effect until all groups of workers concerned have reached a satisfactory settlement."

Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco, moved that a committee of three be sent to Salinas immediately, by the Convention, to report back at once on conditions there. The motion was unanimously adopted, and President Hopkins appointed Walter Cowan, Fred West, Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco, and Ros Mannina, Barbers' Union No. 252, San Jose, on that committee. At suggestion of Delegate John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union, the chair said the expenses of an airplane trip by the committee to Salinas would be allowed, in the interest of haste.

### **NOMINATION OF OFFICERS—(Continued).**

President Hopkins again called for nominations of officers.

#### **For Vice-President, District No. 1**

E. F. Nelson, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego was nominated by Lew C. J. Blix, Studio Technicians' Union No. 37, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Stanley M. Gue, Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union No. 20288, San Diego; S. H. Metcalf, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego.

George Wilson of San Diego was nominated by Don Cameron, Pile Drivers' and Dock Builders' Union No. 34, San Francisco; seconded by John Lydick, Operators, Plant and Cement Mixers' Union No. 436 of San Diego; Perry J. Green, Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 2**

James C. Coulter, Oil Workers' Union 128, Long Beach, was nominated by Harold E. McCaskie, Secretary of Central Labor Council, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by R. E. Gelston, Painters' Union No. 256, Long Beach; George D. Hammond, Carpenters' Union No. 710, Long Beach.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 3**

Harry M. Williams, incumbent, was announced by Secretary Vandeleur as not being a candidate for re-election.

John S. Horn, Brewery Wagon Drivers' Union, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harry Sherman, president of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Antone Reichmuth, Brewery Wagon Drivers' Union, Los Angeles.

C. J. Haggerty of Los Angeles was nominated by Delegate Cook, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Los Angeles; seconded by W. M. Michener, Asbestos Workers' Union No. 5, Los Angeles.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 4**

W. R. Patterson of San Pedro was nominated by C. H. Lindgren, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-82, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by James J. Bardwell, Chauffeurs', Truck Drivers' and Helpers' Union No. 692 of San Pedro; Leslie Mathena, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; A. W. Hoch, Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 5**

Kenneth Thomson, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Nathan Saper, Studio Transportation Drivers' Union No. 399, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Edward J. Nagle, Stage Employees' Union No. 33.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 6**

James Matthams, Carpenters' Union No. 1062, Santa Barbara, was nominated by C. C. Hopkins, Typographical Union No. 394, Santa Barbara. The nomination was seconded by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 7**

Clarence E. Dowd, Machinists' Union No. 653, Fresno, was nominated by A. T. Wynn, Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, San Francisco; A. V. Rowe, Sr., Laundry Drivers' Union No. 419, Fresno.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 8**

C. C. Nunnally, Central Labor Council, Modesto, was nominated by Harry M. Williams, Electrical Workers' Union No. 18, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by C. R. Switzer, Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento; William Ball, Moving Picture Painters' Union No. 644, Los Angeles.

Walter Mahaffey, Central Labor Council, Stockton, was nominated by Jack Fitzgerald, Operating Engineers' Union No. 508, Stockton. The nomination was seconded by J. W. Southwick, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428, Stockton; A. T. Wynn, San Francisco Molders' Union; Jack O'Connor, Fire Fighters No. 456, Stockton; John Shoemaker, I. L. A. No. 38-79, San Francisco; R. A. Woodruff, Operating Engineers' Union No. 508, Stockton.

#### **Vice-President, District No. 9**

Ros Mannina, Barbers' Union, San Jose, was nominated by W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks' Union, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Victor J. Lazzaro, Retail Clerks' Union No. 428, San Jose; Fred Phillips, Oil Workers' Union No. 19, Bakersfield.

**Vice-President, District No. 10**

Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco, was nominated by George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by H. B. Dennis, Waiters' and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, San Francisco; C. F. Welch, Waiters' and Dairy Lunchmen's Union, San Francisco; Lizzie Bryant, Waitresses' Union No. 48, San Francisco; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Anthony Noriega of San Francisco was nominated by F. B. Williams, Stage Employees' Union No. 16, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Charles Zielinski, Stage Employees' and Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 560; Albert A. Greenbaum, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Joseph D. McManus, Central Labor Council, San Francisco, was nominated by Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Tillie Clifford, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Henry T. Peterson, Engineers' Union No. 59, San Francisco, was nominated by John Corey, Central Labor Council, San Jose. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Woodruff of Stockton; James D. Osborn, Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco; Daniel Murphy of San Francisco.

Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco, was nominated by Thomas Rotell, Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Charles Keegan, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Harry R. Bridges, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco, was nominated by John D. Shoemaker, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by T. A. Pope, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Jack Tennant, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Union, San Francisco; Ernest Harris, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco; Bert L. Johnson, Carmen's Union No. 1004, San Francisco; Louis Goldblatt, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, San Francisco.

**Vice-President, District No. 11**

Charles W. Real, Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland, was nominated by James H. Doyle, Central Labor Council, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by William P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 302, Oakland; Paul Fuhrer, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 432, Oakland.

John Wolters, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland, was nominated by L. French, Steamfitters' and Helpers' Union No. 342, Oakland.

**Vice-President, District No. 12**

Sam W. Herrod, Oil Workers' Union No. 326, Rodeo, was nominated by Allen Engels, Sugar Refinery Employees' Union No. 20037, Crockett. The nomination was seconded by Roy Scott, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, Selby; Maurice E. Church, Bartenders' and Culinary Workers' Union No. 595, Richmond.

J. L. Von Tellrop, Barbers' Union No. 917, Pittsburg, was nominated by Russell C. Roberts, Painters' Union No. 741, Martinez.

**Vice-President, District No. 13**

Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers' Union No. 148, Vallejo, was nominated by F. C. Chesebro, Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union No. 490, Vallejo. The nomination was seconded by Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

**Vice-President, District No. 14**

George W. Stokel, Teamsters' Union No. 150, Sacramento, was nominated by M. B. Kunz, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 447, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by William B. Fleck, Bakers' Union No. 85, Sacramento.

John R. McFadyen, I. M. U. of N. A. No. 199, Sacramento, was nominated by John A. McCorkle, Carpenters' Union No. 586, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by Charles H. Bingman, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-118, Sacramento.

**Vice-President, District No. 15**

F. T. Shipman, Painters' Union No. 1034, Eureka, was nominated by Delegate Nelson. The nomination was seconded by L. E. Elliott, Carpenters' Union No. 1040, Eureka; Otto Sargent, Painters' Union No. 1158, San Francisco.

Dave Craig, Textile Workers' Union No. 1923, Eureka, was nominated by Arthur Jacobsen, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2677, Eureka. The nomination was seconded by A. E. Lofgren, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2677, Eureka.

**Secretary-Treasurer**

Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Carmen No. 518, San Francisco, was nominated by Edward H. Dowell of San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto; Arthur H. Petersen, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-82, San Pedro; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

### Delegate to American Federation of Labor

George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco, was nominated by John Shelley, Labor Council, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Charles F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; John Wolters Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland; Michael Troy, Carmen's Union No. 1004, San Francisco; William R. Mack, Teamsters' Union No. 137, Marysville.

Curtis J. Hyans, Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 32, Los Angeles, was nominated by A. W. Hoch, Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Mae Stoneman, Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

### Convention City

Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Fresno, Long Beach and Vallejo were placed in nomination for the 1937 Convention city.

### REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Continued)

**Proposition No. 66**—Presented by J. J. Anderson, Laundry Workers' Union No. 33, San Jose.

The committee recommended concurrence with the addition of the following from Proposition No. 29 (at the same time reporting that it believed this recommendation would cover the following Propositions: Nos. 29, 64, 66, 86, 94, 100, 136, 170, 185, and 193):

"Resolved, That we further request the said Convention that it command the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor to issue instructions to its affiliated bodies to purge themselves of all elements who are in the Union for the purpose of securing information, under penalty of revocation of their affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, pledging said bodies (or unions) the full support of the State Federation of Labor in so doing."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 72**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association of Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended that in view of the adoption of Proposition No. 72 the foregoing be filed.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### MOTION FOR DEMONSTRATION IN BEHALF OF STRIKERS

Moved by Delegate Rose, seconded by Delegate Couch, that the State Federation of Labor delegates march around the capitol and one delegate be appointed to inform the Governor why this demonstration is being made. This demonstration is to start at 12 noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Motion was made that the Convention meet at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was adopted.

### APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

In accordance with law, President Hopkins named the Election Board as follows:  
Supervisors—

C. R. Van Winkle, Carpenters' (Studio) No. 946, Los Angeles.

Lawrence Mallen, International Longshoremens' Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Edna Hall, Culinary Workers' No. 561, Sacramento.

Tally Clerks—

Steve Harris, Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Harvey Garman, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

J. Y. Henderson, Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

Jack Shelley, San Francisco Labor Council.

Aubrey Blair, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Walter Stone, Street Carmen No. 518, San Francisco.

A. E. Stephens, Engineers No. 210, Sacramento.

Maurice F. Smith, Barbers' Union No. 112, Sacramento.

Florence Anderson, Garment Workers' Union No. 56, Long Beach.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The local Entertainment Committee gave notice of a ball to be held in the Memorial Auditorium tonight.

Convention adjourned at 5:32 p. m. to reconvene at 8:30 a. m. Thursday.



## FOURTH DAY

### Thursday, September 17, 1936

### MORNING SESSION

President Hopkins called the Convention to order at 9 a. m.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Credentials Committee submitted the following supplemental report which was approved and the delegates seated:

##### MODESTO—

California Federation of Rural Letter

Carriers No. 14:

L. S. McDaniels, 17

Robt. E. McConnell, 16

W. B. SWENSON, Chairman,

W. B. PATTERSON,

E. F. NELSON,

Credentials Committee.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR CONVENTION CITY

President Hopkins declared the meeting open for seconding speeches in behalf of cities inviting the 1937 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Delegate Carl Fletcher, Painters' Union No. 256; D. J. Kane, City and County Employees No. 19869, and Elmer Bruce, Longshoremen No. 38-82, San Pedro, favored the City of Long Beach.

Frank C. Chesebro, president Central Labor Council, Vallejo, and Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers No. 148, favored the City of Vallejo.

Clarence E. Dowd, Federation Vice-President of District No. 4, and Jack Racovich, Culinary Workers No. 62, favored the City of Fresno.

Delegate Kaspar Bauer moved the seconding speeches for Convention cities be discontinued. The motion was adopted.

Vice-President James C. Coulter was called to the chair.

#### TELEGRAMS

Secretary Vandeleur announced many telegrams of invitation had been received from Santa Barbara, and also read a number of telegrams from individuals and organizations in the cities seeking to entertain the 1937 Convention of the Federation.

The following telegram was also presented to the Convention:

"Portland, Ore.

"Deeply regret itinerary prohibits my meeting your State Convention at Sacramento. Please extend my very best regards to your group. Do hope I can see you in San Francisco and that you will offer me opportunity to speak to the Federation at another date.

"HARRY L. HOPKINS."

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Dowell of the Committee on Legislation read the following report:

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by Makeup Artists and Hairdressers' Union No. 731, Moving Picture Painters' Union No. 644, and United Scenic Artists' Union No. 621, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by J. D. Osborn and Harry Roy of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 15**—

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended reference of the Proposition to the incoming Executive Board.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by Leslie Mathena of Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### **SPEAKERS ADDRESS CONVENTION**

Vice-President Coulter, presiding, introduced George Davis, attorney for Thomas Mooney, who addressed the Convention. He said, in part:

"I have just come from Chicago. When I saw the black headlines in a Salt Lake paper telling of the Salinas Strike condition it came upon me how similar labor problems are in all parts of the United States. Workers are confronted with the same situation now in Minneapolis and many other parts of the country. I came to talk about Tom Mooney."

Attorney Davis traced the history of the events leading up to the recent habeas corpus hearing and told of his many trips around the country to obtain evidence that witnesses at the Preparedness Day bombing trial had perjured themselves.

He then followed the case as brought out in the trial and pointed out the many witnesses whose testimony has been proven perjured. He declared Pinkertons were on the Mooney case.

More finances are needed if the Mooney-Billings defense is to be carried to a successful conclusion, Attorney Davis said. There are 14,000 pages of transcript to be abstracted. This abstract then must be briefed. To get this done by the trial date, November 2, Davis is going to need a great deal of assistance, which will have to be paid for, he said.

Attorney Davis was given a rising applause.

The chair then introduced Congressman Byron Scott of Long Beach, who declared that it was "a happy coincidence" that the Democratic party and State Federation of Labor are holding their conventions in Sacramento at the same time because "their problems and platforms are identical."

Vice-President Coulter then asked the Salinas Strike Committee for a report.

### **REPORT OF SALINAS STRIKE COMMITTEE**

Chairman Fred West, making a verbal report, said the committee had just returned from Salinas. He continued:

"We haven't had any sleep and we haven't a full written report, but we will give the highlights so you can make a decision.

"We arrived in Salinas at 10 p. m. last night and immediately contacted the attorney for the State Federation of Labor sent into the strike area, and then proceeded to the Labor Temple. We spent four hours in conference with the local Strike Committee, and the City Manager. We asked the City Manager to call in the Sheriff and the Chief of Police, but he said he couldn't find them.

"The entire city of Salinas is run openly by the Shipper-Grower Association—everyone admits that. The Sheriff is the man of strategy and takes his orders from the Shippers-Growers. He has taken over the police force, too, and bosses the entire armed defense.

"One of the main things to consider—get this—is that in the cities of Salinas and Watsonville the ONLY LAW is directed by the shippers and growers and carried out by the Sheriff and 1500 armed deputies, many of them of dubious character.

"The first thing we noticed when we entered the city was the arm bands of the deputies, who were carrying clubs and guns—minions of law and order of Salinas. That is the general situation.

"The Union workers have been kept under marvelous control by their leaders. Everyone realizes the shippers and growers are determined that violence shall start, and are doing everything they can to start it.

"This conversation was reported by several witnesses—get this—a State Highway Patrolman shouted to one group of strikers: 'Why in hell don't you start something so I can fill you full of lead?' That can be verified. Fifteen witnesses saw a grower deliberately and without particular provocation shoot a man in the leg. Our attorney will attempt to get a warrant for this grower's arrest, but he said he would gamble it will be impossible to do so.

"Yesterday they ordered in Salinas that every truck traveling down Main Street would be tagged. Then they deliberately brought trucks down the street and stopped them so as to entice workers into an overt action. Prior to this it was announced the growers expected violence.

"They went down Main Street with a loud speaker on a car and told the stores to close down, announcing this was the Chamber of Commerce speaking. They ordered the stores to close because they knew a gas barrage was coming. Then they sent the trucks to agitate the workers. Then they gassed Main Street.

"But the workers were wise to their plan and weren't there. Their big show turned out to be a fizzle.

"I want to commend Secretary Vandeleur and our Vice-President from that district for the selection of the attorney. He is doing a real job. The attorney told the men to move

back toward the Labor Temple and get on the grounds of the Temple. The men started to do this and were almost off the street when the police started a gas barrage at both ends of the street.

"Someone put up an American flag on a barricade, and a Highway patrolman—there are witnesses to this—a Highway patrolman said: 'Take that damn rag down—we're going to take that thing out of here.'

"After forcing the men down to the Labor Temple, by the gas barrage at both ends of the street, the police moved down toward the Temple. A County Supervisor was in the Temple at the time addressing a meeting and telling the workers everything would come out all right; that the police were just doing their duty. Then gas started coming into the Temple, and the Supervisor started coughing and he had to agree with the strikers that the police were going too far. About four o'clock a Highway Patrol captain gave orders to stop gas bombing. But when he left it started again. They all expected things to start and were set to go into action and mow down the workers.

"It was rumored there were machine guns set up on the roofs of two or three hotels. Committee members investigated and found none, but whether they never had been there or whether they got them down, I don't know. We saw three machine gun nests in Watsonville around the sheds.

"Prior to their planned attack, these thugs that call themselves Deputies were out slopping up beer in one of the sheds. I warned the city officials that if they knew the history of strikes, booze and Deputies don't mix. I predicted the next thing that would happen would be the Deputies would start insulting women and children on the streets and then the workers would not stand it any longer. In Watsonville the Highway Patrol also has an amusing little habit of pulling Roosevelt buttons off the workers and trampling the buttons in the ground. Many of the highway patrolmen have taken off their stars and been sworn in under the Chief of Police of Salinas so they can act under his orders.

"I want to call attention to the blast by our reactionary Governor Merriam and his prize stooge, E. Raymond Cato—to the cheapest and dirtiest method of condoning the acts of the Highway Patrol by saying the strike is being led by Communists and Reds. The Governor and Cato call them Communists, but they never were Communists before. Cato spends an hour or so visiting Salinas and then claims to know more about the situation than men who have lived there fifteen years. This is part of the great scheme to lay the groundwork that will permit them to butcher these workers.

"Two men—Union leaders—have been kidnapped, and they have not been found yet. The Growers-Shippers are holding the strikebreakers in bull pens, against their will, at the point of a gun.

"The Filipinos are not doing any work in the fields—and are not going to. A small group of them are forced at the point of guns to pick lettuce, but the Filipinos are sticking tight.

"This committee has had long experience in Labor activities. We don't think that at any time, particularly in the last four years, have things been done so raw—lawlessness condoned so openly. Unless something is done it will wind up in a massacre far greater than the one of 1934 in San Francisco.

"They are bringing in thugs from all over the State to act as strikebreakers, hanging guns on them and letting them run the town.

"This Convention must take action. It must call Governor Merriam and Cato on their tricky statements.

"Here is a proclamation by the Sheriff, published in the Salinas paper this morning:

#### "PROCLAMATION BY SHERIFF

"Subject to the provisions of the Penal Code, Section 723, by virtue of the power vested in me as Sheriff of the County of Monterey, State of California, I command all able-bodied male citizens of said county between the ages of 18 and 45 to report to my office to assist me in overcoming the resistance and put down riot and assist me in seizing, arresting and confining the persons resisting, their aiders and abettors."

"Did you ever see anything like that? When in American history has a situation like that existed? It is a foundation to butcher workers and call in the National Guard. Are we going to let them get away with it?"

The verbal report of Delegate West was received with great applause.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

President Hopkins announced that he had made a mistake yesterday when he informed a delegate that Ros Mannina had been nominated as delegate to the American Federation of Labor. This delegate had wanted to nominate Mannina. President Hopkins said Mannina's name could be written in on the ballot. Ros Mannina declined, and asked delegates not to vote for him, saying he would run for the post next year.

Vice-President George Stokel announced a picture would be taken of the delegates in Capitol Park at noon and then the delegates would parade around the Capitol as voted Wednesday afternoon. He suggested only delegates and visitors participate in the parade.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

Vice-President Coulter, presiding, then declared election of officers as the next order of business.

Delegate C. R. Van Winkle, chairman of the Election Board, called the roll of delegates, who came forward and received their ballots. The roll was again called and the delegates deposited their ballots.

The chair declared the ballot closed.

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET WITH THE GOVERNOR**

The chair named Secretary Vandeleur and Delegates Andrew J. Gallagher and George Kidwell of San Francisco as a committee that would call upon the Governor, following a march of the delegates to the capitol building, and protest the actions of citizens of Salinas and of State Highway patrolmen in their treatment of the strikers in that area.

At 1:50 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

**MARCH AROUND CAPITOL BUILDING IN PROTEST**

Following adjournment of the morning session the delegates, in accordance with the action taken yesterday, repaired to the grounds of the State capitol and there formed in ranks of three and silently marched around the capitol building. They were led by officials of the Federation. On arrival at the capitol a committee of three turned into the building while the remainder of the marchers filed past, to a given destination, and there dispersed. The committee of three called upon the Governor of the State and formally filed protest of the Federation against the treatment accorded striking lettuce workers in the Salinas-Watsonville area.

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

(Thursday)

Vice-President Coulter, acting chairman, called the Convention to order at 3:22 p. m.

Delegate Bauer of Santa Cruz Butchers' Union moved that the Convention, when it adjourned its afternoon session, again meet at 7:30 p. m.

Delegate Paul Gaffney of the Motion Picture Projectionists of San Francisco moved as an amendment that the Convention reconvene tonight at 7 o'clock to take up the report of the Salinas Strike Committee.

The amendment was adopted.

Delegate John Wolters of Oakland Typographical Union read a proposed letter to the Railroad Brotherhoods asking that they refrain from handling lettuce in the Salinas and Watsonville area, and moved its approval by the Convention.

Delegates Andrew J. Gallagher of San Francisco, Kaspar Bauer of Santa Cruz, Don Cameron of San Francisco and Frank Menezes of Salinas discussed the motion. Delegate Ros Mannina, member of the Special Committee which went to the Salinas strike area, said the committee had not yet had time to complete its formal report to the Convention and to consider all phases of the situation, but would report at the night session. He asked that all actions relating to the controversy be held in abeyance until then.

A motion by Delegate Cameron, that the letter lay over until the night session, was adopted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION—(Continued)**

Chairman Edward H. Dowell of the Committee on Legislation then presented committee recommendations on certain Propositions, as follows:

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended reference of the proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence in the Proposition, and that Proposition No. 32 be filed as being a repetition.

The committee's recommendation was approved with the amendment that the California State Federation of Labor delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention introduce this proposition for concurrence by the latter body.

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended reference of this Proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by George W. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' and Salesmen's Union No. 484, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 48**—Presented by James Rosenhouse and Lydia Fink of Pharmacists' Union No. 840, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 52**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 57**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 58**—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 61**—Presented by Kenneth Thomson of Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 62**—Presented by H. J. Marsman of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2607, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence and that Proposition No. 155, a repetition of No. 62, be filed.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 63**—Presented by J. B. Rutland of Carmen's Union, Division No. 192, Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Johnson of the Office Employees' Union of San Francisco moved that the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Johnson's motion was adopted.

**Proposition No. 65**—Presented by Captain C. F. May of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 75**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Phillips of the Oil Workers' Union of Bakersfield moved that the Legislative Representative of this Federation be instructed to attend and aid in the hearing on extensive orders of the present Industrial Accident Commission, on or about the date of November 6, 1936, covering very extensively the subject matter of this Proposition.

Delegate Phillips' amendment was adopted.

The proposition was adopted as amended.

### SPEAKERS ADDRESS CONVENTION

Timothy Reardon, chairman of the California State Industrial Accident Commission, then addressed the Convention, pointing to the many good laws which the Labor Movement has succeeded in having enacted and which are being enforced by the State Industrial Accident Commission. He referred to the work of his department and cited figures showing the lack of compensation insurance formerly in vogue as brought out by the Commission's investigations. The speaker also asked the California State Federation of Labor to interest itself in getting a larger budget from the next Legislature, thus allowing more inspectors and enforcement officers to be put to work by the Commission.

Delegate J. J. Sanderson of the San Jose Laundry Workers extended thanks to the California State Federation of Labor officers for assisting his union in the current strike in that industry at San Jose.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION—(Continued)

The Committee on Legislation then continued presenting its report on Propositions referred to it, as follows:

**Proposition No. 76**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 77**—Presented by the Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 78**—Presented by the Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 81**—Presented by Ernest Lotti of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 82**—Presented by James Matthams of Carpenters' Union No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Matthams thanked the Convention for adopting the Proposition. He said he lives in a district where the conditions covered by the Proposition applies. He said he knows of one building housing 30 men with only one bathtub.

**Proposition No. 83**—Presented by W. C. Stringer and C. R. Marsh of I. B. E. W. No. 340, Sacramento.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Johnson of the Office Employees' Union of San Francisco moved the proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The motion to refer was adopted.

**Proposition No. 154**—Presented by Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence in the Proposition and the filing of similar Propositions, Nos. 21 and 161.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 159**—Presented by J. E. Wellington of Bartenders' Union No. 41, San Francisco.

The committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Welch of San Francisco and Burnside of Sacramento spoke in favor of the adoption of the Proposition.

Delegates Mae Stoneman of Los Angeles, Lizzie Bryant of San Francisco, Bee Tumber of Santa Barbara and Charles F. May of San Francisco spoke in favor of the committee's recommendation.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The Convention adjourned its afternoon session at 5:24 p. m. to meet at 7 p. m. in special session on the Salinas strike situation.

**NIGHT SESSION****(Thursday)**

Vice President Coulter called the California State Federation of Labor Convention to order in special session, on the Salinas strike situation, at 7:26 p. m.

**REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SALINAS STRIKE**

Fred West of the Salinas Strike Committee, which returned earlier in the day from an investigation of the situation in the Salinas lettuce fields, explained that Delegate Paul O. Gaffney of the Motion Picture Projectionists of San Francisco had been added to the committee. Delegate Ros Mannina announced that because of press of business of the Barbers' Convention he would be unable to be active on the committee, and that Delegate Gaffney would submit the committee's recommendations to the Convention for action.

Delegate West then amplified the report that he had given on behalf of the committee at the morning session.

"Our attorney," he said, "is proving of invaluable assistance in the field. It was he who was tipped off that Vigilantes were planning to break up the Labor Council last night. He saw to it that the meeting was not disturbed.

"It was talked all over town, on the street corners, wherever members of that Salinas strong arm squad gathered, that the Vigilantes were going to descend on the Labor Temple and clean it out. But when our attorney appeared before Judge Jorgensen asking a restraining order against the Vigilantes to prevent them from wrecking the hall Judge Jorgensen had the temerity to refuse the order on the startling grounds—the amazing claim—that our attorney was trying to put him on the spot.

"Then there was that boy that was shot by the Vigilantes. Our attorney rushed him to the hospital—where he was held, but the baffled Vigilantes did not let that deter them. They tried to get that boy out of the hospital, get at him to wreak further vengeance on him. They came to the hospital and demanded that he be handed over to them, claiming 'the District Attorney wants to talk to him.' Our attorney called the District Attorney and asked him if it were true that he wanted to question the boy. He said: 'You know I don't want to question him. There is nothing he can tell me.'

"When our men would not fall for that gas attack, as the growers and Vigilantes hoped they would, when they did not counter-attack and enable the Vigilantes to open up their plan for wholesale butchery, the Vigilantes shot a gas bomb under the car of a woman. This woman was no striker. She was the wife of one of Salinas' prominent businessmen. She got out of the car and gave the Highway patrolman who threw that bomb a tongue lashing. She told him what she thought of the Highway Patrol, of the police force in general for their disturbance of the area and their high-handed actions. That was when the trouble started. That was when they started pulling lettuce crates off of trucks.

"Our attorney heard reports that one of our men in jail was very ill and was being denied medical treatment. He went to the jail, but the jailer bore out our experience with jailers in other places when it came to caring for industrial prisoners. He denied the man was sick. Our attorney persisted, and finally forced the jailer to admit a doctor our attorney summoned. The doctor found the prisoner was suffering from a high fever and was very ill, and rushed him to a hospital for immediate attention.

"Before Delegate Gaffney starts stating our recommendations, I would like to say that I wish the Convention would instruct our attorney to give the Filipino strikers the same assistance that he is giving the Union men affiliated with our Federation."

Delegate Gaffney moved that following the reading of the committee report its recommendations be taken up seriatim. The motion was adopted.

Delegate Gaffney then read the committee's recommendations, as follows:

"We, the committee that visited Salinas, as directed by the Federation, hereby suggest the following measures to be discussed by the Convention that it may adopt such course of action most acceptable for the situation:

"1. That the committee on the Salinas trouble appear before E. Raymond Cato and demand that he produce proof of his statements that the strike is controlled by Communists, and if he is unable to do so to demand a retraction by both him and the Governor.

"2. That each delegation wire their respective local and ask them to wire the Governor protesting the activities of the Highway Patrol in Salinas. We recommend in addition to resolution on 'hot cargo' for all Salinas lettuce that each local wire its International Union requesting they wire Governor Merriam, and further ask their membership to boycott Salinas lettuce, and copy be sent to President Green.

"3. A telegram to President Roosevelt protesting the action of the Sheriff in Salinas, who is attempting to usurp the power equal to the war-time power of the President of the United States by drafting all male citizens from the age of 19 to 45 to act as strikebreaker guards in Monterey County.

"4. In the event that the Governor continues to refuse to curb the lawless action of the State Highway Patrol Police in Monterey County, that an immediate recall must be

instituted by the State Federation of Labor against Governor Merriam; that the Secretary appeal to all affiliated unions for financial aid to prosecute this recall.

"5. That when the Convention adjourns it reconvene for one meeting in Salinas.

"6. That the Federation appeal to the railroad lodges for assistance in carrying out the 'hot lettuce' band"

"FRED WEST,  
"ROS. MANNINA,  
"PAUL O. GAFFNEY,  
"WALTER COWAN,  
"Committee."

Delegate Gaffney then moved the adoption of Paragraph One of the committee's recommendations.

Delegate Bauer criticised the resolution as being weak and asked "what is to prevent Cato from producing trumped-up evidence that the strike is being fomented by Communists?"

Delegate Cowan, a member of the committee, stated that a sentence had been left out of the resolution. He said that this should have been that the Chief of the Highway patrolmen had stated that he knew that the strike had been started and perpetrated by known Communists. Inasmuch, however, as the State Federation knew that the strike was called and prosecuted by regular American Federation of Labor affiliates, the statement was impossible of proof.

He said further, amplifying Delegate West's report: "We told the City Manager of Salinas, 'If you know who is responsible for this strike, and who they are and where they are, why don't you arrest them and end this whole controversy?'"

"He replied that he knew the strike was started by regular Union men but that 'as long as this strike is on any man in favor of the strikers is branded as a Communist.' He said that President Roosevelt had been branded as a Communist by the same groups who were trying to crush the strike.

"We want Cato to put the finger on the men, the Communists whom he said started this strike. We want him to try to do this, because we know it was not anyone connected with Communism who had anything to do with this strike.

"Communism has only been a convenient excuse for the Governor to retract his promise for an immediate investigation, with immediate action, should our charges against the State Highway Patrol prove to be well founded. He was only salving the committee when he agreed to make an investigation."

Delegate Frank Menezes of Salinas asked that all the recommendations of the committee include Watsonville with Salinas, and Santa Cruz County with Monterey County, wherever these areas were mentioned, because the strike affects both areas.

Delegate George Kidwell of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union of San Francisco said he was informed that a committee to wait on the Governor had an uncompleted report and that this might prove vital on the debate.

Secretary Vandeleur, for the committee, reported: "During the parade today your committee was granted an interview with the Governor. We pointed out all the objections that have been voiced during this Convention to the activities of the State Highway Patrol at Salinas. He said that the Highway Patrol had removed all of its activities from the city limits of Salinas. He said he did believe the strike was fomented by Communists. We suggested that he insist the growers meet with the strikers, otherwise we believed a general strike was inevitable. He said he would contact the growers."

Delegate Anderson moved that the paragraph under debate be changed to require Cato to prove that the strike was not started by the regular American Federation of Labor unions. The motion was accepted as part of the original by the committee.

Delegate Andrew Gallagher of San Francisco said that, as a member of the committee calling on the Governor, he would like to amplify Secretary Vandeleur's report. He said that the Governor said he had been requested to call the militia. He said that the committee insisted that the State Highway Patrol had exceeded not only its duties as provided in State law, but the Governor's own instructions as well by actively moving off State highways against the strikers in instances where criminal actions were not being committed. He pointed out that the Sheriff had drafted citizens and deputized them, arming them with axe handles.

Delegate Gallagher continued: "But what is most important, we pointed out that the definition of preferential employment, as we understood it, is that the growers should use Union men as long as they could be provided and that then they were at liberty to employ non-Union men. The Governor said that if that definition can be supplied him as authoritative that he thinks he can settle the strike. He said that he is conferring with the growers. Later tonight we were told by the Governor that the growers were in session on the proposition of meeting with a committee of three appointed by this Convention and a committee of three appointed by the Governor and that we might expect a definite answer at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning."

Delegate Presley of the Carpenters' Union of Los Angeles spoke against Paragraph



One of the Salinas Strike Committee's recommendations, declaring it gave the Governor a chance to justify his actions.

Paragraph One, as amended by Delegate Anderson, was then put to a vote and adopted, reading as follows:

"1. That the committee on the Salinas and Watsonville trouble appear before E. Raymond Cato and demand that he produce proof of his statements that the strike is controlled by Communists and that any others than bona fide members of the American Federation of Labor have been in any way involved with the management of the strike, and if he is unable to do so to demand a retraction from both him and the Governor."

Paragraph Two then was put to the vote of the Convention, and was adopted.

Delegate Gaffney then moved adoption of Paragraph Three of the committee's recommendations.

Delegate Bauer moved that this paragraph be amended to provide that President Roosevelt be asked to send a special investigator to the Salinas area immediately. Adopted.

Paragraph Three as amended by Delegate Bauer was adopted.

Delegate Gaffney then moved that Paragraph Four of the Committee's report be adopted.

Delegate Brooks of Palo Alto moved that this paragraph be amended to provide that the Convention join in the present recall activities against Governor Merriam.

Delegate Hammond of Long Beach urged that the Convention not threaten the Governor with recall because "you cannot expect to get him to use his best efforts when threatened with a recall by Labor."

Delegate Lazzaro of the Retail Clerks' Union of San Jose pointed out that the paragraph provided that the recall would be set in motion only if the Governor fails to accede to the request to remove the Highway Patrol from lawless activities in the strike zone.

Delegate Wolters urged: "This is the time for the people to take action against the reactionary political machine. Remember we have two more years to endure from this Governor unless we recall him."

Delegate Gallagher spoke in opposition to a recall.

Delegate West supported the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Shoemaker spoke in support of the resolution.

The amendment by Delegate Brooks was defeated.

Paragraph Four of the committee's report was put to a vote and carried as recommended by the committee.

Delegate Gaffney moved adoption of Paragraph Five.

Delegate West explained that the committee was desirous that the California Federation of Labor show its support of the strike as being a genuine Trades Unionist move by leading a caravan, of at least 5000 Trades Unionists into the Salinas area.

Vice-President Coulter, presiding, on a request from the floor, put into effect a five-minute limitation, as provided in the rules, on each speaker.

Walter Cowan moved that the paragraph be amended to read that the Federation Executive Council, instead of the Convention, meet in Salinas.

Delegate Thomson of Hollywood suggested that the Convention wait until the Governor reported on the willingness of Salinas growers to meet with strikers at 9:30 o'clock the following morning, before action should be taken.

Delegate Sullivan spoke in favor of the Convention meeting in Salinas.

Delegate Jorgensen of Salinas spoke opposing the Convention gathering in Salinas, as did Delegate Lotti of San Francisco.

Delegate A. H. Petersen offered an amendment as follows:

"A committee of four men be selected immediately to contact the Governor, and in the event no satisfactory conclusion is reached by 9:30 tomorrow morning the Executive Council is to take over the entire situation and adjourn to Salinas whenever necessary, and all other motions already passed in the committee's series be placed into immediate effect."

Delegate Petersen's amendment was adopted after the committee recommendation and the amendment had been tabled.

The following committee was appointed to serve in carrying out Delegate Petersen's amendment: Delegates Hopkins, Vandeleur, Coulter and Kidwell.

Delegate Gaffney moved adoption of Paragraph Six.

Delegate Robert Moore of the San Francisco Warehousemen's Union asked that a letter offered by Delegate Wolters at the afternoon session be substituted for the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Dowell declared that Delegate Wolters' letter was worded in too strong language.

Delegate Felciano of the Bottlers' Union of San Francisco urged that purchase of union labels be emphasized.

Delegate Wolters deleted sections from the letter he had offered at the afternoon session, with the consent of the delegates.

Delegate Albert Greenbaum of San Francisco opposed the wording of the deleted letter, as did Delegate West.

Delegate Wolters, with the consent of the Convention, withdrew his letter. Delegate Wolters stated this was done in the interest of harmonizing divergent views and to the end of promoting the efforts of the committee and the greater interest of aiding in every way possible the situation of the strikers in the affected area.

Delegate Menezes told the Convention that he was notified by Salinas strikers and representatives in the last hour that money was needed to uphold the morale of the strikers.

Paragraph Six as originally offered by the committee was adopted.

Delegate Gaffney said the committee had a seventh paragraph in its recommendations to offer to the Convention, calling on the United States Labor Board to send a mediator at once to the Salinas district to arrange arbitration.

Delegate Bruce objected that the Convention should not tie the strikers' hands by forcing them to arbitrate.

Delegate Kidwell said that fair arbitration was always the aim of Union Labor.

Delegate Matthams said that the paragraph called for action and that action is what is needed in the Salinas controversy.

The previous question was called for and was carried.

Paragraph Seven was adopted. It provides as follows:

"7. That the Convention call upon the Growers' Association and the Unions of Salinas and Watsonville to petition the Regional Labor Board of the State of California to set up a board of arbitration for the purpose of adjusting all issues of dispute between all parties."

Delegate Menezes said that the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union of Salinas will not agree to arbitration of preferential employment.

Delegate Dowell moved the thanks of the Convention be given to the Special Strike Committee. Adopted.

Delegate West moved that the Federation attorney in Salinas give assistance to Filipino workers, even though these workers are not affiliated with the Federation.

The motion by Delegate West was adopted.

Delegate Saper of Hollywood urged that the delegates contribute money to the strikers at Salinas.

### CONGRESSMAN INTRODUCED

Congressman Richard Welch of San Francisco was introduced to the Convention. He stated he realized the importance of the work now before the Convention, hence would merely express greetings.

### REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Delegate Shelley of San Francisco, member of the Committee on Elections, reported the results of the election of officers, and for a Convention city, as follows:

To the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your Election Board has counted and tabulated the votes cast at the annual election, and reports the following results:

Ballots Issued .....	444
Ballots Cast .....	438
Ballots Void .....	7
Ballots Counted .....	431

#### For President:

J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles.....	23,929
Robert L. Ennis, Sacramento.....	14,585
James E. Hopkins, San Francisco.....	33,562
John Shoemaker, San Francisco.....	19,647

#### For Vice-President, District No. 1:

E. F. Nelson .....	54,845
George Wilson .....	34,549

#### For Vice-President, District No. 8:

Walter Mahaffey .....	50,022
C. C. Nunnally .....	35,275

#### For Vice-President, District No. 10:

Harry Bridges .....	50,027
Walter Cowan .....	82,589
Joseph D. McManus .....	62,971
Anthony L. Noriega .....	46,119
Lawrence Palacios .....	43,912
H. T. Peterson .....	36,090

For Vice-President, District No. 11	
Charles W. Real .....	55,018
John Wolters .....	25,789
For Vice-President, District No. 12:	
Sam W. Herrod .....	40,480
J. L. Von Tellrop .....	44,387
For Vice-President, District No. 14:	
John R. McFayden .....	23,553
George W. Stokel .....	62,592
For Vice-President, District No. 15:	
Dave Craig .....	21,865
F. T. Shipman .....	58,631
For Delegate to American Federation of Labor:	
Curtis J. Hyans .....	27,873
George Kidwell .....	59,986
For Convention City:	
Fresno .....	3,226
Long Beach .....	62,220
Santa Barbara .....	17,432
Santa Monica .....	240
Vallejo .....	3,542

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. VAN WINKLE  
AUBREY BLAIR,  
JOSEPH Y. HENDERSON,  
A. E. STEPHENS,  
HUGH R. MAGUIRE,  
L. MALLON,  
JACK SHELLEY,

Election Board.

The report of the Election Board was received and made a part of the record.

Delegate John Shelley of the Election Board declared that no candidate for President having received a majority of the ballots cast another election would be held tomorrow for that office, with the name of the candidate who had received the lowest number of votes in today's balloting eliminated.

Vice-President Coulter, presiding, then declared the following officers elected for the ensuing year, including those having no opposition:

**Vice-Presidents—**

- District No. 1—E. F. Nelson, San Diego.
- District No. 2—James C. Coulter, Long Beach.
- District No. 3—John S. Horn and C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles.
- District No. 4—W. R. Patterson, San Pedro
- District No. 5—Kenneth Thomson, Hollywood
- District No. 6—James Matthams, Santa Barbara.
- District No. 7—Clarence E. Dowd, Fresno.
- District No. 8—Walter Mahaffey, Stockton.
- District No. 9—Ros Mannina, San Jose.
- District No. 10—Walter Cowan, Joseph D. McManus, Harry Bridges and Anthony L. Noriega, all of San Francisco.
- District No. 11—Charles W. Real, Oakland.
- District No. 12—J. L. Von Tellrop, Pittsburg.
- District No. 13—Charles F. Daley, Vallejo.
- District No. 14—George W. Stokel, Sacramento.
- District No. 15—F. T. Shipman, Eureka.

**Secretary-Treasurer—**Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco.

**American Federation of Labor Delegate—**George W. Kidwell, San Francisco.

**Convention City for 1937—**Long Beach.

### COLLECTION IN AID OF STRIKERS

Delegate Bruce moved that a collection be taken from Federation delegates to aid Salinas strikers. The motion was adopted.

Delegates Bruce and Saper were appointed on the Salinas Strike Fund Collection Committee.

On motion of Delegate Robert Moore of San Francisco, the Convention adjourned at 10:32 p. m. until 9:30 a. m. Friday. The motion declared that adjournment was taken in tribute to the prisoners who have been convicted under the California Criminal Syndicalism Law.

**FIFTH DAY****Friday, September 18, 1936****MORNING SESSION**

Vice-President Coulter called the Convention to order at 9:45 a. m.

Robert L. Dixon, Culinary Workers No. 561, Sacramento, announced to the delegates that his local has been picketing the Walgreen drug store, "one of the most flagrantly unfair" drug stores in the city. He said that at the close of the Convention the Executive Board will be asked to place the Walgreen drug store on the "We Don't Patronize List" throughout the State. He asked co-operation and support in this fight.

Chairman Elmer Bruce of the Committee on Collection for the Salinas Strikers, announced collections would be made during the voting for President. R. L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 36, Sacramento; Marshall Petrie, Culinary Alliance, San Pedro; and Emma Lacey, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco, urged liberal contributions be made.

**SECOND BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT**

The chair announced as the next order of business the taking of a second ballot for President of the Federation, and called for the chairman of the Election Board.

The roll was called and delegates received their ballots.

The roll was again called, ballots were deposited, and balloting was declared closed.

**REPORT ON COLLECTION TAKEN FOR SALINAS STRIKERS**

Chairman Elmer Bruce, of the committee named to have charge of the collection taken in aid of the Salinas strikers, reported as follows:

Collections from delegates .....	\$905.29
Pledges .....	10.00
Collected yesterday .....	78.50

Total collected to date .....\$993.79

A delegate of Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union No. 18211, Salinas, expressed the wholehearted thanks of the delegation and the workers of Salinas for the support volunteered by the Convention.

**REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Continued)**

The Resolutions Committee reported as follows:

**Proposition No. 189**—Presented by Charles S. Hall, Pressmen's Union No. 78, Los Angeles, and 82 other delegates.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 67**—Presented by W. R. Patterson of International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-82, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence. At the same time the committee presented Propositions Nos. 68, 69, 70 and 71, and stated: "These five Propositions are designed to strengthen the Social Security Act, and have the approval of the Unemployed Commission and Labor's representative therein, John Horn."

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 102**—Presented by Louis Baron of Fur Workers' Union No. 87, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers No. 51, Rodeo, and **Proposition No. 133**, presented by John Shoemaker of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79, San Francisco.

The committee recommended the following:

"We reaffirm our belief in the innocence of Tom Mooney, as expressed in the Santa Barbara Convention in 1931, and further recommend that the matter of finance be referred to the Executive Council."

Delegate Shoemaker, International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79, San Francisco, favored setting up committees to direct defense activities. He moved adoption of the following amendment to the Proposition as recommended by the committee:

"Resolved, That the Federation Secretary stand instructed hereby to circularize all Central Labor bodies and Local Unions immediately upon adjournment, embodying the contents of this resolution and requesting them to immediately form in their respective communities Mooney-Billings defense committees to raise necessary funds and receive

donations to this cause, all of which are to be transmitted to the stewardship of the San Francisco Labor Council."

Committee members declared the committee felt that the Santa Barbara convention set up the proper procedure to take care of the organization embodied in Delegate Shoemaker's amendment.

In response to questions as to how the money already contributed was being used, Delegate Theodore Johnson, San Francisco Labor Council, said about \$3500 has been received to date and all has been turned over to the attorneys.

A. T. Wynn, Molders No. 164, San Francisco, spoke in favor of the amendment.

The amendment by Delegate Shoemaker was adopted.

The proposition as recommended by the committee, and as amended, was adopted by the Convention.

**Propositions Nos. 2, 84, 87, 99, 105, 120 and 167**—These Propositions referred to the formation of a Labor Party, indorsement of a Farmer-Labor Party or indorsement of Labor's Non-Partisan League—all in various phases of the subject (see Propositions).

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report and recommendation on the above Propositions:

"The committee recognizes that the present political policy of Organized Labor has a great many weaknesses, but we feel that, at the present time, the administration of President Roosevelt has been doing everything possible to protect human rights. We further feel that the establishment of any other political parties, at this particular time, will possibly be a hindrance to continued gains by the Labor Movement of this country, and therefore recommend non-concurrence in these resolutions."

Delegate Shoemaker pointed out that Labor's Non-Partisan League has indorsed President Roosevelt. He said the Propositions should be adopted so that Labor would be united to defeat the reactionary Landon-Knox ticket. "We also must look forward to re-electing President Roosevelt, and to 1940, when he will not be a candidate," he stated. "By forming a Labor Party now—crystallizing the sentiment we have today—we will be in a position to thwart any attempt of the reactionaries to regain power."

Delegate Petersen, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, declared: "We must stick together if we are to combat Big Business. And the place to stick together is in the Democratic Party. We are the Democratic Party. Labor is taking over control of the party, and we can accomplish more by staying where we are and keeping the ground we have gained in and with the Democratic Party."

Secretary Vandeleur also spoke for the committee's recommendations, saying: "You have just passed a resolution supporting President Roosevelt. Now are you going to slap him in the face with an attack on his party—our party—and rescind the action you voted before? President Roosevelt has done everything it is possible for a man to do for Labor except get in the picket ranks. And Mrs. Roosevelt has been in the ranks of the pickets. If Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected it will be Labor's vote that does it—in the Democratic party."

The question was called for, and was submitted by the chair.

The report and recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Convention adjourned at 12:08 p. m. until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

(Friday)

Vice-President Coulter called the meeting to order at 2:15 p. m.

### REPORT ON CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

President James E. Hopkins read a report on a conference with Governor Merriam on the Salinas strike situation. The report follows:

"Sacramento, California, September 18, 1936.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the

California State Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled—

"Sisters and Brothers:

"Your President asks your indulgence for his absence at this morning's session. It was caused by the fact that he spent the entire morning awaiting the results of the efforts of Governor Merriam in the capacity of mediator, and his attempt to secure a meeting between the Growers and Shippers' Association of Salinas and adjacent community and the committee appointed by your body.

"Am happy to report that such contact has been made, a conference has been agreed to and we merely await notification of the time and place.

"You will please instruct your committee to stand by, but be ready to act immediately upon receipt of notice of time and place of meeting, which I expect at any moment from the Governor.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. E. HOPKINS,

President, and Chairman

Salinas Conference Committee."

President Hopkins asked to be excused so he could return to the conference. The request was granted.

## SECOND REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

The chairman of the Election Board brought in the following report on the second balloting had for the election of President of the Federation, as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the

California State Federation of Labor:

Your Election Committee reports as follows:

Number of Ballots Issued .....	342
Voided .....	5

Counted .....	337
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J. W. Buzzell .....	30,478
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James E. Hopkins .....	33,032
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John Shoemaker .....	21,430
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Total .....	84,940
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By your vote you have chosen J. W. Buzzell and James E. Hopkins to run off for the Presidency.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. VAN WINKLE

J. F. SHELLY,

AUBREY BLAIR,

STEVE HARRIS,

HUGH R. MAGUIRE,

A. E. STEPHENS,

MAURICE F. SMITH.

Delegate Shoemaker asked to make an announcement in which he thanked those who had supported him for the office of President of the Federation.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—(Continued)

The Committee on Resolutions proceeded with its report as follows:

**Proposition No. 123**—Presented by C. C. Nunnally of Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto, and Lee A. Shepherd of Musicians' Union No. 189, Stockton.

The Committee recommended concurrence, with the following amendment: Deletion of the words "unanimously" and "calling for legislation to regulate the profit in money to not more than 60 per cent mark up," as contained in the "Resolved" of the original proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 174**—Presented by Victor Jewett of American Federation of Teachers No. 349.

The Committee recommended concurrence, with the following amendment: Deletion of the words "in our state" and substitution of the words "possible standards" at the end of the "Resolved" in the original.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 179**—Presented by Victor Jewett of Federation of Teachers No. 349.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 125**—Presented by Delegate Batinovich of Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence, with the following amendment: Deletion of the word "demanding" and substitution of the word "requesting" in the "Resolved" of the original.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Delegate Buzzell asked to make an announcement. He said that he had been a candidate for the office of President because he thought it would help him in his work of solidifying various factions of Labor in southern California, but that to save the time of another ballot, he would withdraw from the race. He offered his congratulations and felicitations to President Hopkins.

Robert L. Ennis, also a candidate for the presidency, extended his felicitations to President Hopkins.

Vice-President Coulter declared President Hopkins re-elected for the ensuing term.

### SPEAKER IN BEHALF OF OAKLAND TEXTILE STRIKERS

Delegate Sonia Baltrum of the Oakland Textile Workers announced that the organization has been on strike since June 2 and asked the support of the Federation. She stated: "The reason we are striking is to eliminate the sweatshop—one of the worst on the Coast. Since the strike started we have organized almost 100 per cent. The only concession so far is an offer by the employers to raise the wage one cent an hour. We are asking a ten-cent raise and elimination of free overtime. With your indorsement I am sure we can win our points."

The following telegram from the International Textile Workers' Union was read to the Convention:

"New York City, N. Y.

"United Textile Workers, now in convention assembled, urge your State Federation to give moral and financial assistance to our Textile Workers now on strike against sweatshop conditions in the mills.

"THOMAS F. McMAHON,  
"International President."

The following telegram was sent to the strikers in Oakland:

"Sacramento, California.

"United Textile Workers, Local 2487,  
"1218 Twenty-third Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

"State Federation of Labor at its Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, assembled at Sacramento, sends fraternal greetings, and wishes success in your negotiations for a favorable settlement of your strike.

"EDWARD VANDELEUR, Secretary,  
"California State Federation of Labor."

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—(Continued)

The Committee on Resolutions resumed its report, as follows:

**Proposition No. 134**—Presented by Paul Stein of Cloakmakers' Union No. 8, San Francisco.

The committee recommended "concurrence in the subject matter referred to herein and reference of the practical application of finances to the incoming Executive Board."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 138**—Presented by Howard L. Bennett, Sugar Workers' Union No. 2058, Tracy.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 182**—Presented by J. W. Southwick, Local 428, Theatrical Stage Employees; J. W. Gillette, Local 47, American Federation of Musicians; W. T. Pitner, Central Labor Council, Modesto.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 156**—Presented by John H. Presley, Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended the first "Resolve" in the original be made to read: "That we advocate moral support to all who struggle against Fascism," and that the last "Resolve" be stricken out.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 171**—Presented by John Presley, Carpenters' Local Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 181**—Presented by Maurice Church, Bartenders and Culinary Workers' Union No. 595, Richmond.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 140**—Presented by Robert Moore, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 144**—Presented by Delegates James D. Osborn and Harry Roy of Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 145**—Presented by Delegates James D. Osborn and Harry Roy, Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 187**—Presented by M. J. Rowan, Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816, Sacramento.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition Nos. 114, 115 and 116** (introduced by Delegate Tennant) and **Proposition No. 172** (introduced by Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers of San Francisco) were reported upon by the committee. After some discussion, and the adoption of a motion to take up Nos. 114 and 115 separately, a further motion was adopted to re-refer the four Propositions to the committee.

**Proposition No. 111**—Presented by Arthur Jacobsen, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2677, Eureka.

The committee recommended concurrence after eliminating the last "Resolve" and adding the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee be asked to investigate the maritime situation on the Pacific Coast in regard to spy activities."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 142**—Presented by Theodore Johnson, Office Employees' Union No. 13188, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence with the addition of the following further resolve:

"Resolved, That the Vice-Presidents of the Federation do everything possible to further these objectives."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 168**—Presented by Ivan L. Cox, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence after elimination of certain words in the two "Resolves," making these read as follows:

"Resolved, That this organization officially go on record condemning any war of aggression, and pledges itself to resist the entrance of the United States into war; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Senators and the Congressmen, and to the newspapers."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Street Carmen, Division No. 518, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by Kenneth Thomson, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

The committee recommended concurrence after inserting the words "city, county and state" before the word "official" in the last "resolve."

Delegate Phillips, Oil Workers, Bakersfield, moved the following amendment to the Proposition:

"That we protest the employment in any remunerative private capacity of any full time peace officer employed by the State."

The committee accepted the amendment, and the recommendation of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.



**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Propositions No. 108, 126, and 153**—Dealing with proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The committee reported that it "concurs with the ideas expressed in No. 108 and recommend they be referred to the Executive Council to be used in conjunction with the previous resolution passed on this subject."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 103** (by Delegate Goldblatt, San Francisco) and **Proposition No. 101** (by Delegate Jackson, Oakland)—Dealing with an embargo on war materials.

Committee recommended concurrence with Proposition No. 103, and filing No. 101 as pertaining to the same subject.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

#### MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE INTRODUCED

Representative Thomas A. Maloney of the Twentieth Assembly District, San Francisco, was presented to the Convention. He stated he brought the greetings of Warren K. Billings, whom he had just visited in Folsom Prison. The speaker extended his own greetings, and very briefly recounted some of his experiences as a member of Union Labor and his efforts in its behalf.

#### REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—(Continued)

The Committee on Resolutions resumed presentation of its report:

**Proposition No. 122**—Presented by Alameda County Delegation, Oakland.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegates Gallagher, Wynn, Bruce, Wolters, Johnson, (opposing) Fitzgerald and Hoch (favoring) discussed the recommendation.

The recommendation of the committee was lost, and on motion of Delegate Gallagher the Proposition was concurred in.

**Proposition No. 129**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

The committee recommended non-concurrence, stating:

"Owing to the fact that each chartered Union has its rights, and that this body has no right to rule on jurisdictional questions, we can take no action in this regard; but the committee feels everyone present concurs in the idea expressed in this resolution."

On Delegate Goldblatt's explanation of the purposes of the Proposition, the committee changed its recommendation to concurrence after substituting the following for the last resolve:

"Resolved, That the representative to the American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to do everything possible to co-operate with any activities limiting the right of International Unions injecting jurisdictional questions during strikes."

The recommendation of the committee for concurrence in the Proposition as amended was adopted.

**Proposition No. 192**—Presented by E. E. Ellison, Steamshovel and Dredgemen's Union No. 45, San Francisco.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 188**—Presented by Robert Buchanan, Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 56**—Presented by Fred West, Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence after insertion of the words "suspended or" preceding the word "expelled" in the first "Whereas," and the words "suspending or" preceding the words "expelling" in the first "Resolve," and the insertion of a second "Resolve" (given below). The final three paragraphs of the amended Proposition then read as follows:

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention in Sacramento, go on record as opposing the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in suspending or expelling the ten International Unions comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention demand their re-instatement, and that they be seated as delegates at the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at Tampa, Florida, with full rights and privileges as delegates; and be it further

"Resolved, That the State Federation's delegate be instructed to vote and work for the rescinding of the action of the Executive Council."

The committee also recommended that Propositions Nos. 26, 180, 143, 169, 50, 98, 127, 124, 151, 135 and 5 be filed as dealing with the same subject.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted, as the Convention stood and cheered.

During the consideration of the above Proposition (No. 56) Vice-President Coulter called upon Secretary Vandeleur to preside over the Convention. Following final action on the Proposition he again resumed the chair.

**Proposition No. 96**—Presented by Estolv E. Ward of Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 97**—Presented by Estolv E. Ward, Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 109½**—Presented by John Wolters, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence and accepted Delegate Ward's amendment to make the resolution ban non-Guild photographers from taking photographs in the 1937 Federation Convention hall.

The recommendation of the committee as amended was adopted.

**Proposition No. 110**—Presented by John Wolters, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 79**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 89**—Presented by Elmer Bruce, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-82, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 109**—Presented by C. R. Van Winkle, Ben Simmons, P. J. Green, Robert Buchanan, L. M. Merriitt and E. J. Roberts, Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 117**—Presented by H. E. McCaskie, Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

The committee recommended concurrence.

A delegate stated that the same condition referred to in the Proposition also existed in San Diego, and asked that the name of that city also be included in the Proposition, to which request no objection was offered.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 147**—Presented by J. L. Stevenson and L. A. Fitzgerald of the International Association of Fire Fighters' No. 456.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 5:07 p. m., to reconvene at 7:30 p. m.

## NIGHT SESSION

### (Friday)

Vice-President Coulter called the Convention to order at 7:38 p. m.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

The Committee on Constitution presented the following report on various Propositions:

**Propositions Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 38**—The committee recommended filing these Propositions, stating that Proposition No. 148, carrying a constitutional amendment called for by the others, creating a vice-presidential district out of Contra Costa County, had previously been ratified.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by Local No. 1296, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, San Diego.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by Central Labor Union, Santa Monica.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by James Rosenhouse, Pharmacists' Union No. 840, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended non-concurrence and filing of Propositions Nos. 55 and 80 on the grounds that the subject covered by all three previously had been handled by the Convention.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 157**—Presented by Dave Craig, United Textile Workers' Union No. 1923, Eureka.

The committee directed attention to the action of the Convention in adopting Proposition No. 148, and recommended filing No. 157.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 173**—Presented by Theodore Johnson, Office Employees' Union No. 13138, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Fred West, Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. R. MARSH,  
LAWRENCE PALACIOS,  
JAMES MATTHAMS,  
DON CAMERON,  
GEORGE PEVERLY.

The report of the Committee on Constitution as a whole was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The Committee on Legislation reported on various Propositions as follows:

**Propositions Nos. 88 and 91**—Presented by C. A. Evans, Operating Engineers' No. 235; A. M. Graber, Central Labor Council; Andreas Gomez, Cannery Workers' Union No. 20147; D. Kelly, Marine Shipyard Workers' Union No. 802; William E. Wilson, Painters' Union No. 949; J. F. Ebersole, Carpenters' Union No. 1140; Edna E. Johnson, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association No. 905; Fred Reaves, Retail Clerks' Union No. 905.

The committee recommended concurrence, and the filing of Proposition No. 91 treating of a similar subject.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 92**—Presented by Charles S. Hall, Los Angeles Pressmen's Union No. 78, and Jerome G. Leahy, Bookbinders and Bindery Workers' Union No. 63, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 93**—Presented by Ray R. Finneli, Bartenders' Union No. 284, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 106**—Presented by Captain C. F. May, N. O. M. M. and P. of A., West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

The author of the Proposition asked to withdraw same, and permission was so granted.

**Proposition No. 107**—Presented by John F. Shelley, Labor Council, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee accepted the following amendment from Delegate Phillips, Oil Workers, Bakersfield:

"Sec. 4. Such firm, person, association, or corporation, officer or agent thereof shall also be required to file with the State Labor Commissioner a copy of any advertisement for labor he has caused to be inserted in any publication outside of the State of California when that labor is to be used within California."

The recommendation on the amended Proposition of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 118**—Presented by H. E. McCaskie, Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 137**—Presented by Al Wyness and H. A. Kaufman, Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union No. 878, Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 141**—Presented by Albert Wells, U. B. of C. and J. Union No. 22, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 146**—Presented by Allen Engels, Sugar Refinery Employees' Union No. 20037, Crockett.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### FINANCIAL AID GIVEN TO SALINAS STRIKERS

Kenneth Thomson, Screen Actors' Guild, made the following announcement:

"I have received a report that a committee has formed itself spontaneously among members of the Screen Actors' Guild to raise money to aid the Salinas strikers. The committee began work at 5 p. m. and by 6:30 informed me that \$1000 had been raised. Gary Cooper, Jean Muir and Lionel Stander were among the early subscribers. I have instructed the committee to forward to Secretary Vandeleur the money subscribed, to be dispersed by the State Federation of Labor."

The Convention arose and applauded this announcement.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION—(Continued)

The Committee on Legislation continued its report as follows:

**Proposition No. 163**—Presented by John V. McKinnis, Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Withdrawn by the maker.

**Propositions Nos. 85 and 166**—Presented by Central Labor Council, Vallejo.

The Committee recommended reference of No. 85 to the incoming Executive Council and filing of Proposition No. 166, a duplicate.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 175**—Presented by Victor Jewett, American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 349.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 176**—Presented by Victor Jewett, American Federation of Teachers Local No. 349.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 184**—Presented by Fred L. Phillips, Oil Workers No. 19; Charles Daley, Boilermakers' Union No. 148; H. L. Blackwood, Boilermakers' Union No. 94, Oil Workers of Kern River.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 190**—Presented by Robert Buchanan, Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 191**—Presented by Robert Buchanan, Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 128** was filed as having been cared for by previous adoption of Proposition 148. Proposition No. 130 also was ordered filed because it had been favorably acted upon previously.

**Proposition No. 131**—Presented by Jerome J. Leahy, Bookbinders' Union No. 83; R. McAllister, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 315; Hugh R. Maguire, Stereotypers' Union No. 58; C. R. Switzer, Typographical Union No. 46.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 132**—Presented by George A. Spooner, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. DOWELL,  
CAPTAIN CHARLES MAY,  
JOSEPH Y. HENDERSON,  
HARRY SHERMAN,  
ADOLPH J. YOUNG.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted as a whole.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR**

President James E. Hopkins informed the Convention that Governor Merriam had just announced to the Salinas Strike Committee that he would leave Sacramento at day-break in the morning for Salinas, where he would confer with the growers and arrange a meeting between the shippers and the Federation committee. The date was hoped to be set at a time before Monday.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—(Continued)**

The Committee on Resolutions resumed reading of its report, as follows:

**Propositions Nos. 114, 115, 116 and 172**—These Propositions, which deal with the case of Union members who have been indicted in Alameda County, had previously been re-referred to the committee. The Committee on Resolutions announced that it had discussed the Propositions with their authors, and that it now offered the following substitute; and recommended concurrence therein:

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor protests the pre-judged actions of the law enforcement officers in the maritime Labor cases involving Earl King, E. Ramsey and F. Connors and the unfair and prejudicial publicity given same in the daily press. We further believe and insist that all members of Organized Labor are entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and are to be considered innocent beyond any doubt or inference of same until proven guilty; and be it further

"Resolved, That the matter of finances to properly safeguard this protection for members of Labor be referred to the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the LaFollette Committee make a complete investigation of the spy and provocateur activities in the Labor Movement of California in this case."

R. J. Simpson, chairman of the King-Ramsey-Connor Defense Committee, was granted permission to address the Convention before the proposition was voted on. He declared that Labor should make every effort to combat the effort being made to "frame the three Oakland prisoners and to make sure that this is not another Mooney and Billings case. Let's prove the frame-up before they can be convicted, not wait until after they have been convicted."

Extended discussion upon the subject matter of the Proposition followed, in which Delegates Tennant, West, Bauer, Wynn, Ennis and Wolters participated. Very definite opposition to the last "Resolve," as being a dangerous precedent, was voiced by some of the speakers.

Delegate Wynn moved the entire subject matter of the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

After the previous question had been called for, and carried, the motion of Delegate Wynn was adopted.

**Proposition No. 113**—Presented by H. R. Bridges, J. Shoemaker, E. Harris and L. Mallen, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-79, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

During consideration of the above Proposition, Delegate Shoemaker, one of its proponents, made a statement on the negotiations now in progress between the maritime unions and the employers. He stated the unions could not agree to the arbitration of certain fundamental rights.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 149**—Presented by Edward Love, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' No. 51, Rodeo.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 95**—Presented by Estolv Ward, Northern California Newspaper Guild, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence and the filing of Proposition No. 13 as being of a similar nature.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 142½**—Presented by Fred L. Phillips of Oil Workers' No. 5, Bakersfield.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 53**—Presented by Fred West, Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 152**—Presented by George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen's Union No. 484, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 177**—Presented by Laundry Workers' and Laundry Drivers' delegates from Unions Nos. 2, 26, 33, 75, 177, 256, 419 and 439.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Propositions Nos. 73 and 121**—Committee recommended filing because of having been covered by action on Propositions Nos. 3 and 53.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 104**—Presented by Louis Goldblatt, Weighers and Warehousemen's Union, Local No. 38-44, International Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 112** was withdrawn by the author.

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by C. R. Hunt, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-82, San Pedro.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 1296, San Diego.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Propositions Nos. 22 and 183** were ordered filed as having already been covered by previous Convention action.

**Proposition No. 194**—Presented by Cal J. Doggett, Pressmen's Union No. 60, and R. L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY,  
J. W. GILLETTE,  
J. EARL COOK,  
A. H. PETERSEN,  
A. W. HOCH.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted as a whole.

The Convention gave a rising vote of thanks to the Committee on Resolutions.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman J. W. Buzzell presented the following report of the Committee on Officers' Reports:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports respectfully submits the following comments and recommendations after a study of the reports of the various officers of this Federation.

#### Report of the President

The President's report is replete with timely and pertinent features which indicate the growth of Labor in this State, calling attention to opportunity for greater growth and methods to accomplish it. In this connection your committee calls attention to his insistence for greater organization of Labor's efforts within itself by more consistent support of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, which course being followed out would lead not only to the complete organization of label and service trades but to better understanding of the power of Labor.

The attention of the delegates is directed to his comments, on Page One, of the manner in which this Federation contributed to the defeat of the principle of a "subsistence wage" that came so near to being established through early policies of the WPA. He also calls attention to the strengthened position of the Building Trades unions through the prevailing wage law and extension of its provisions to work done away from the job site.

The President, in his opening remarks, directs attention to two all-important matters, i. e., that the Federation is directing more attention to organization work and to the all-important question of establishing the six-hour day and thirty-hour week for all Labor. Both these subjects will be treated later in this report.

President Hopkins treated the subject of child labor quite thoroughly, and your committee recommends that the subject of school attendance be given much attention by the incoming Executive Council with a view of strengthening the laws creating kindergarten and beginner classes, as well as lowering the beginner school age. It is to be hoped that the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution will soon be ratified by enough

of the States to make it effective. California was one of the first States to ratify it. In this connection he also calls attention to apprenticeship training, and a report of the Federation's Committee on this subject is included in this report.

Your Committee commends President Hopkins on his comprehensive and illuminating report.

#### Report of the Vice Presidents

**District No. 1**—Vice-President Nelson's report is extremely gratifying, especially because it shows not only increased activity among the unions of San Diego, but that internal affairs of the Federated Trades and Labor Council are being straightened out and harmony being restored.

He also calls attention to the problem presented by the rapidly increasing growth of the airplane industry in southern California, and it is here recommended that this matter, as well as the difficult problem of organizing the Mexican worker be directed to the attention of the incoming Executive Council.

**District No. 2**—Vice-President Coulter's report shows the splendid progress being made in that portion of Los Angeles County generally known as the "Harbor District," including Long Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington and other smaller cities.

He calls attention to the unfair attitude of the Shell Oil Company and the placing of its products on the "We Don't Patronize List" by the Federation. This is a matter that **must** be carried to successful conclusion.

Vice-President William's report deals with the most difficult problem of the Labor Movement in California—the metropolitan area of the City of Los Angeles! His report indicates that good progress is being made there and that all portions of the movement in that city are alert, and growing. He indicates the cohesion of the unions in the Building Trades Council, and it is hoped there will be a complete affiliation of all the locals with the Central Council and the three Department Councils.

**District No. 3**—Vice-President Mattham's report shows continued activity by the unions in the several cities in this district.

Your committee directs the Convention's attention to his comment upon the Oil Workers, Butchers, Machinists and Agricultural Workers, and recommends that this subject be referred to the Executive Council for appropriate action.

**District No. 4**—Vice-President Dowd indicates that splendid progress has been made in practically every city in this district, with the exception of Hanford, that employment has been good and that wages have increased in a great many cases. The report indicates also that the Vice-President of this district has covered several cities very efficiently. The committee calls special attention to the report that membership in the San Joaquin Valley has been doubled the past year.

**District No. 5**—Vice-President Nunnally submits a very progressive report for this district, with special reference to the City of Stockton where after twenty-two years of warfare with the M. M. & E., the Trade Union Movement has finally come into its own. Special reference is made to the union-shop conditions which have been established by the Building Trades in that City.

**District No. 6**—Vice-President Mannina submits a very comprehensive and at the same time quite progressive and encouraging report for this district.

He calls special attention to several controversies in various cities of the district and indicates that he has devoted a great deal of time, which has been generally spread over the entire district.

**District No. 7**—Vice-President Real indicates that the Movement in Alameda and Contra Costa counties on the whole has been going forward in a very aggressive manner.

He comments upon the weekly meetings of the business representatives of the local unions in Oakland and states that good results are coming from them. Your committee would commend this idea to Labor Councils throughout the State.

He reports also upon the efforts being made in Alameda County to repeal existing anti-picketing ordinances. This is an all-important subject for consideration by Labor in nearly every city in the State of California, and, in the judgment of your committee, most extreme caution should be used in every step in this phase of our work, because of the many local complications and the possibilities of wrecking treasuries of local movements in litigation in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court of this State has declared that peaceful picketing and boycotting are legal.

**District No. 8**—Vice-President Daley submits a very encouraging report concerning employment, with special reference to the Navy Yard. He indicates that all the cities in the district are in very good condition as far as organization work is concerned.

His comment upon the Navy Yard suggests to your committee the necessity of the State Federation of Labor overlooking no opportunity to bring naval construction to this California yard.

**District No. 9**—Vice-Presidents Noriega and McManus confined their reports to conditions in the City and County of San Francisco, where splendid progress has been made for many years.

They call attention to the coming World Fair in San Francisco in 1939, and your committee suggests that the Federation co-operate with the local movement in San Francisco to assure unionization of every phase of the construction and operation of the Fair.

Vice-President Cowan devotes much of his report to communities in the district outside the City of San Francisco, and refers to the Miners' strike in Jackson, commenting upon the conditions on which this controversy was settled.

He further comments upon the question of organization of agricultural workers, with reference to the meeting that was held in Stockton on the 6th and 7th of June and the plan that was agreed upon for organizing this group of workers, which includes the appointment of Vice-President Cowan to the position of chairman of the State Agricultural Committee on Organization and Fred West as an organizer by Secretary Vandeleur.

He comments at length upon the several problems that have come to him in this field, with special reference to what took place in Orange County that was so pertinent and comparable to the present situation in Salinas which has occupied a great amount of the time of the Convention thus far.

He calls attention to the necessity for funds to carry on this work, and since the Federation has declared that it accepts the responsibility for the organization of agricultural workers, your Committee believes, and recommends, that this Convention should adopt Vice-President Cowan's recommendation for an increase in per capita tax sufficiently to properly carry on this work.

**District No. 10**—Vice-President Stokel's report indicates that this district, like others thus far commented upon, has made excellent progress—which he described in detail—one of the outstanding features of which is renewal of contractual relationship and agreement between the Sacramento Builders' Exchange, the Sacramento Builders' Association and the Sacramento Building Trades Council.

He also comments upon the finances of the Federation, which your Committee calls to your attention in its report on District No. 9.

#### **Report of the Director of Workers' Education**

Educational Director Kerchen has submitted a constructive report, which not only indicates what has been done and the possibilities for improvement but distinctly points out the value of this work to the Labor Movement.

The committee commends Director Kerchen, and recommends that all possible co-operation be extended to him by the local Labor Movement of the various cities of the State.

#### **Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor**

Your committee desires to call especial attention to the comprehensive and detailed report of Delegate Hugo Ernst, who represented this Federation at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor last October. It is one of the most comprehensive reports of its kind made by such a delegate to this Federation, and we commend it to the attention and perusal of the delegates.

#### **Report of the Secretary-Treasurer**

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer is quite elaborate and complete, both upon the factual accomplishments and activities of the Federation as well as upon proposals, suggestions and expression of opinion. Your committee regrets that the advanced stage of the Convention makes it necessary to abbreviate reports as much as possible, in the interest of time, but it feels that many of the subjects that were to be included in the report of this committee are handled in resolutions presented to the convention and are being reported upon by other committees.

The Secretary calls attention to the special session of the California Legislature which opened on May 25, 1936, and which had before it a message from the Governor, mainly concerned with consideration of Relief and Social Security. The Governor's program, as outlined in this message, was practically adopted in its entirety, there being only two points in it not approved by the Legislature.

The most important portions of this program were the allocation of \$2,500,000 for relief, which was taken from the \$24,000,000 voted by the people to cover a current period, the other amendments to the Old Age Pension Law providing for a minimum and a maximum of \$35 a month instead of a \$20 minimum and \$35 maximum.

The Secretary calls attention to the many measures that will appear upon the ballot in the November election. The committee believes that all of these will, and should be, treated by the Committee on Legislation or be referred to the incoming Executive Council, therefore, will make no recommendations upon them.

The Secretary joins with the President in urging greater support of the Union Label, Union House Card and Union Button, upon which this committee has already commented.

The Secretary's report enumerates in detail the "We Don't Patronize List," and this committee, without invading the Boycott Committee's prerogatives, desires to call attention to the ever-increasing size of this list and to urge upon the organizations at whose request the various firms have been placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List," to extend themselves in an effort to make adjustments of the difficulties so that names may be removed



from the list—in the belief that a shorter list actively prosecuted is much more effective than a dormant list with many names on it.

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the subject of Agricultural Labor, which is treated elsewhere in this report.

The committee desires to comment upon the Secretary's report upon the Gas Tax and Auto License Funds and to urge that everything possible be done to prevent the diversion of the funds collected by these two taxes into the general revenue of the State as this would only strengthen the Sales Tax as a system of State revenue.

**Mooney-Billings Defense**—This case comes before the Federation, in the Secretary's report, in a different light than in any other Convention since its inception in 1916, in that the Secretary's report deals with the habeas corpus proceedings before the State Supreme Court, which were recently ended, and which has been secured after nearly twenty years' fight for such hearing. It is quite likely the California State Federation of Labor will be called upon to raise funds in order to provide a transcript and to further carry this case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The committee recommends that the procedure for handling this matter, should it become necessary, be left in the hands of the Executive Council, with instructions to follow the resolution adopted at the last Santa Barbara Convention as regards accounting for expenditures, etc.

The Secretary calls attention to the splendid progress that has been made generally throughout the State in organization and affiliation by local unions with the Federation. Outstanding in all of those new organizations in size, as well as actual accomplishments, is mentioned the new Alaska Cannery Workers' Union, with 1687 members on its charter roll and all with one year's dues paid in advance.

The committee recommends that the Secretary's and President's remarks on the six-hour day and five-day week be re-emphasized and that every affiliated Union be importuned and urged not to let down in any manner in their efforts to accomplish this practical reduction in working hours.

The Secretary calls attention to the ever present danger of the removal of the judiciary from election by the people. Every Union in the Federation of Labor should watch this matter with the utmost vigilance to prevent its adoption by any of the counties of the State, and to make a record "bad vote" for any member of the State Legislature or the legislative body of any city or county to vote for any action that would foist this system upon the people.

The Secretary captions the closing portion of his report "What Do the Next Four Years Hold For Labor?"

The committee wishes to commend the Secretary upon the vision displayed upon the possibilities in store for Labor in the immediate future. We especially commend this portion of his report to the attention of every delegate and every local union affiliated with the Federation, and recommend that it be prepared in leaflet form and sent to each local union and each of the local labor publications in the State of California.

Your committee desires to commend the Secretary upon the excellent manner in which he has set forth the financial records of the Federation and the other detail mechanical portions of his work.

Attached hereto is a copy of the Federation's Committee on Apprenticeship Training, which it is recommended be included in the proceedings of this Convention when the same is printed, instead of reading the report in full. (See below.)

It is further recommended that the Federation approve the plan and general set-up of the Committee on Apprenticeship Training and urge each of its local unions to study it and to co-operate in making it a success.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman  
ARTHUR WATSON  
EARLE C. BROWNE  
HAROLD E. McCASKIE  
J. B. SKINNER

Committee on Officers' Reports.

(As mentioned in one of the concluding paragraphs of the above report, the following was attached as an Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports:)

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICE TRAINING

Sacramento, California, September 14, 1936.

To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Nearly two years ago the undersigned were appointed by the President of the California State Federation of Labor to represent the Federation upon the California Committee on Apprentice Training.

The California Committee on Apprentice Training owes its origin to an executive order by President Roosevelt which provided as follows:

"1. A person may be employed as an apprentice by any member of an industry subject to a Code of Fair Competition at a wage lower than the minimum wage, or for any time in excess of the maximum hours of labor established in such code, if such member shall have first obtained from an agency to be designated or established by the Secretary of Labor a certificate permitting such person to be employed in conformity with a training program approved by such Agency, until and unless such certificate is revoked.

"2. The term 'Apprentice' as used herein shall mean a person of at least 16 years of age who has entered into a written contract with an employer or an association of employers which provides for at least 2,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person and his participation in an approved program of training as hereinabove provided.

"3. A committee shall be established by the Secretary of Labor to advise such Secretary in the exercise of the powers herein conferred, and to perform such other functions as the Secretary may direct. Such committee shall be composed of one or more representatives of the office of Education, the National Recovery Administration, and the United States Department of Labor."

We would now call your attention to the fact that the program as just outlined was predicated upon code activities under NRA, and therefore when the Supreme Court made its ruling upon the National Industrial Recovery Act it became necessary to make some changes. The passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 113 deleted from this Act all of those provisions held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the necessary changes are carried out in the President's Executive Order No. 7076, which, of course, means that our original California Apprentice Training Program has been amended in conformity thereto.

The personnel of the California Committee on Apprentice Training and whom it represents is as follows: Mrs. Mabel E. Kenney, State Division of Industrial Welfare; Mrs. Anne deG. Treadwell, National Youth Administration; J. C. Beswick, State Department of Education; Archie J. Mooney, State Department of Industrial Relations; Roy S. Stockton, State Employment Service; Walter J. Escherich, State Builders' Exchange; Sidney Hoedemaker, National Restaurant Association; Andrew L. Kerr, State Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. Langlais, Construction Industry of Northern California; J. W. Buzzell, California State Federation of Labor; George S. Hollis, California State Federation of Labor; Ralph A. McMullen, Los Angeles Building Trades Council; Harry A. Milton, State Building Trades Council of California.

The California Committee on Apprentice Training co-operates with the Federal Committee and such other Federal agencies as are concerned with carrying out the provisions of the Executive Orders, and such State agencies as are by law charged with responsibility of carrying out rules and regulations relative to apprentices. The necessity for following a general Federal formula is to overcome such a possible fallacy as having forty-eight different ideas and programs to carry out one thought, which could happen if each State, separately, should set up individual and different basic rules and regulations. Of course, allowances are made for any peculiar or particular exigency that may apply to any craft, trade or area, but this must be considered as the exception and not the rule.

The Committee is responsible for the administration and supervision of the California Program of Apprentice Training, and will carry out the following program: help organize and consult with trade advisory committees, approve apprentice contracts, register apprentices, supervise apprentices while employed, co-operate with educational authorities, cancel contracts, and outline general application of apprentice training.

Advisory committees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives from organized employers and organized employees, will be set up statewide and locally in any craft, trade or calling desiring to come under the apprentice training program. The personnel of all trade advisory committees shall be filed with the California Committee on Apprentice Training, and shall help to determine the need for apprentice training, number of apprentices to be trained, plan of instruction, period of apprenticeship, scale of wages, operations or processes of the trade, and matters of general welfare to the apprentice.

The paramount guiding principle of the apprentice training program is the education and training of the apprentice. In the apprentice training contract detailed provisions for application and enforcement are made in conformity with the President's Executive Orders under the rules and regulations set up by the Secretary of Labor and the Federal Committee.

That the best interests of the apprentice may be safeguarded and that consistent progress in learning the various phases of the occupation may be realized, the California Committee on Apprentice Training requires periodic inspections of the work, and adequate records of each apprentice's educational progress.

However, it is of vital importance that everyone understand that apprentice training is fundamentally an educational process. It is, first and foremost, training for a vocation. This program cannot and should not be regarded as a means for furnishing employment. We do not furnish apprentices—we only train them.

To carry out the thought that industry be given the widest possible range of self-government, representatives of organized employers and organized labor are expected to accept their full responsibility to the specific business, trade or calling of which they are the component parts.

We feel that the employers and journeymen in any given line of employment are the ones best qualified to judge the needs of their particular part of industry. By experience, knowledge and training they should be, and no doubt are, the ones most competent to set up the rules and regulations by which they shall be governed.

Our job is to see to it that these rules and regulations are fairly set up and fairly applied. Also to help outline and then supervise the operations necessary for the proper education and training of young people as they enter employment, and to continue that supervision during all the time they are serving as apprentices in employment.

The State Committee will help organize and consult with Trade Advisory Committees. In each craft or calling the Advisory Committee will determine the need for apprentice training, the number of apprentices to be trained, the plan of instruction, the period of apprenticeship, the scale of wages, the operations or processes of the trade and matters of general welfare to the apprentice; however, to judge the value of an apprenticeship plan, we must have advance and detailed knowledge as to what that plan intends to accomplish. We must acquaint ourselves with what the interested groups expect of apprenticeship. Thereafter we must show that the apprentice plan is designed to meet all reasonable demands. A separate study of the attitude of each party at interest will give a better understanding.

We start with the apprentice. Because of inexperience and limited bargaining power, he needs all the protection that can be placed around him. He is entitled to a well ordered and properly balanced program of education and training, a written agreement with his employer which protects him as a learner rather than a laborer an opportunity to learn all parts of the trade, proper school opportunities and facilities, reasonably continuous employment, a means of fulfilling and enforcing the terms of his contract, equitable adjustment of grievances, regular and standardized advancement, fair wages, supervision by an impartial and public agency, and at the end of indenture a certificate of competency that will be accepted by any employer anywhere.

The employer wants an adequate supply of competent workmen. It is to his profit and advantage that journeymen possess a high degree of skill and knowledge in every branch of the trade. He recognizes that young people must be trained to replace the diminishing supply of skilled workers, but he must be assured that his competitors do likewise. He is interested in raising the level of competency and earning power in his plant and among his employees, but will not train learners if he suspects that his competitor is waiting to hire them as fast as they

graduate. He expects to employ apprentices at a lesser wage in return for the value of training given. He wants assurance that the apprentice he employs will remain as such for the duration of apprenticeship. He desires to participate in the selection and qualifications of learners for his industry. He knows that properly trained and competent workmen bring improved production, better products and lower costs, but in an apprenticeship program he wants to operate on a basis of uniform regulations and equal opportunities.

Employers who manufacture and sell materials and fixtures are particularly anxious to have the highest skilled type of workmanship associated with their installation. Because poor workmanship destroys the value of that upon which it is performed and militates against future sales, good business impels their desire that workers be taught and trained to become "real mechanics" in the full meaning of that term.

Organized labor is deeply concerned with the problem of apprenticeship. It wants an active part in governing the number of learners coming into a trade; also the best possible training conditions and competent supervision for apprentices. It wants a probationary period to guarantee that only qualified learners will be inducted in the trades, and demands that the welfare of bona fide apprentices be properly safeguarded. With that protection and the apprentice receiving the course of training as bargained for, Labor is agreeable to a lower commencement wage, with graduated increases at stated times during the period of indenture. In any apprentice plan, Labor must have assurance that competent, skilled journeymen will not be forced to compete with partially trained and cheap workers and that the labor market will not be glutted with this kind of workmen. It desires a program that keeps abreast of the times for the purpose of maintaining and increasing the skill and employability of its journeymen through information and instruction in the use of those new tools and improved machinery necessitated by new methods and processes of production. Trade unions will not agree to any program that could be used to tear down their established apprentice rules and regulations.

The public expects to get its money's worth whenever the services of a skilled mechanic are employed. The direct connection between the cost of such services and apprenticeship is seldom seen and but little recognized. Nobody wants to pay for something he doesn't want, yet that is exactly what we do when we pay the cost of a skilled worker for one that is semi or unskilled. In other words, the public has a very personal and pocket-book interest in apprenticeship. But, most important of all, is the promulgation of an equitable and progressive program established for and dedicated to the advancement and best interests of our future citizenry—the young people of today.

Therefore, a well-prepared and properly planned program for training apprentices, as the method of preparation of skilled workers for industry, is primarily and essentially to the best interests of all parties concerned. It works as a decided advantage to apprentice, journeymen, employer, the trade generally, and to the public.

The apprenticeship contract puts order in the training program of the trades where little or no order exists.

It gives to industry the proper control and guidance of its future well-being.

It gives to the employer stabilization of labor within the plant and on the job, smaller labor turn-over, properly trained and competent workers, improved production, better products and equalized competition, lowered costs and balanced opportunities.

It gives to the skilled worker a competence of pride and pleasure in the handicraft of his trade, versatility, the proper selection of those to learn his trade, safety from incompetent and cheap labor, protection from glutted labor markets, increased earning power, and greater security and permanency in employment.

It gives to youth the opportunities to which it is entitled, and the great satisfaction of becoming upright, self-supporting members of society—confident in progress and with faith in the future.

It brings to the public the benefits that can only come from well organized efficiency and stabilized industry and employment.

In this report we have briefly outlined the setup of apprentice training, and now, after nearly two years of continuous effort, we can report that a better understanding of our proposal to assist in training apprentices has brought us to the point where, with the co-operation of the Labor organizations, employer organizations and State and local departments of education, we are finally in a position to actually go to work. Our first move will be made in the larger industrial centers, and as the success of the plan is demonstrated we feel quite sure that its application will be requested in the other areas of our State.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HOLLIS  
J. W. BUZZELL

Representing the California State Federation  
of Labor on the California Committee on  
Apprentice Training

## CHAIRMAN OF APPRENTICE TRAINING COMMITTEE INTRODUCED

Archie J. Mooney, chairman of the California Committee on Apprentice Training was introduced to the Convention, and extended his greetings.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

The Committee on Grievances reported as follows:

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by L. B. Smith, George Cooper, J. E. Williams, H. T. Van Hook and C. C. Franklin, Building Laborers' Union No. 591, Santa Barbara.

The committee recommended, after accepting an amendment from the floor adding San Diego county to the resolution, that the subject be referred to the incoming Executive Council for proper investigation and adjustment.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

LEW C. G. BLIX  
JOHN HORN  
MICHAEL BURNS  
JAMES HIGGINS  
CLARA HESTER

The report of the Committee on Grievances was adopted as a whole.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported upon the Propositions referred to it, as follows:

**Proposition No. 139**—Presented by John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36; Earle C. Browne and Robert W. Waterson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; Adolph J. Young, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84; and C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 608.

The committee recommended concurrence, and the filing of Proposition No. 186, a duplicate.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Propositions Nos. 158 and 178**—Presented by Earle C. Browne and Robert W. Waterson, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; John Wolters, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36; Adolph J. Young, San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84, and C. C. Nunnally, Modesto Typographical Union No. 689.

The committee recommended concurrence, after deletion of last "Resolve"; also the filing of No. 178, as being a duplicate Proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 150**—Presented by A. Garcia, Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 430, Eureka.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Contra Costa County Central Trade and Labor Council, Richmond.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 165**—Presented by George W. Stokel, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union No. 150, Sacramento.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 164**—Presented by George W. Stokel, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union No. 150, Sacramento.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 160**—Presented by Dave Craig, United Textile Workers' Union No. 1923, Eureka.

The committee recommended reference to the incoming Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 90**—Presented by Charles H. Hall, Los Angeles Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union No. 78, and Jerome J. Leahy, Bindery Workers Union No. 63, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence after accepting an amendment from the floor submitting the proposition for concurrence to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 162**—Presented by Daisy A. Houck, Anne Peterson, John Wisterly, Florence Anderson, Nellie Casey and Mayme Graham, United Garments Workers Delegation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended adoption of the following:

#### Revised "We Don't Patronize" List

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the San Diego Convention in 1935, and with the changes developed during the year:

**Wearing Apparel:** Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros., San Francisco.

**Food:** All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company; Foster's Bakeries; Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in Southern California; Products of the John Morrell Company, Pork and Beef Packers; Holly Sugar Company, Tracy.

**Furniture:** Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore.

**Hotels and Restaurants:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Foster's Lunches; Southern Hotel, Southern Bar and French Cafe, Bakersfield; Elmer's Cafe, 1026 State Street, Santa Barbara.

**Resorts:** All situated in Lake County—Hoberg's, Sieglers, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's and Saratoga Springs.

**Newspapers and Periodicals:** Riverside Evening Press, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion; 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.

**Petroleum Products:** All products and service stations of the Standard Oil Company of California, and also of the Shell Oil Company, and the Wilshire Oil Company.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY E. CLEMENS  
GORDON STEIN  
NELLIE CASEY  
CHARLES S. HALL  
CHAS. J. DOWLING

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was adopted as a whole.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABEL INVESTIGATION

Chairman Thomas A. Rotell, presented the following report of the Committee on Label Investigation:

The Committee on Label Investigation wishes to report that 520 credentials passed through their hands, the amount being considerably larger than at any previous Convention held by the California State Federation of Labor. Since our last Convention it is noted that there is more interest taken in the purchase of Union Label merchandise by the number of Union Labels that the Delegates have on their person. The average number of Union Labels for the Convention is eight per delegate, which is a 15 per cent gain over last year. There are more women delegates this year, and they also show a gain in the amount of Label clothing worn.

It is noted on the backs of the credentials that the committee's recommendation at the San Diego Convention, that the items of cigarettes and tobacco be added to the list of Union Labels, has not been complied with, therefore your committee requests that they be added to next year's credentials.

It is further recommended that the Label Investigating Committee be appointed at the same time that the Credentials Committee is appointed and that they work in conjunction with one another, thereby facilitating the work of this committee. With this recommended change being concurred in, it would put teeth in the law of the Federation pertaining to the delegates having at least five Union Labels on their person.

The Committee desires to congratulate the Convention on its splendid showing and to thank the delegates for their co-operation with the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. ROTELL, Chairman  
MARIE O'KEEFE  
SAM W. HERROD  
J. T. CAMBIANO  
FRANK E. THOMPSON

Thomas Rotell, chairman of the Label Investigation Committee, advised the delegates that cotton dresses made in San Francisco shortly are to have the Union Label, that all millinery shops in San Francisco are unionized and that an effort is being made to have the Union Label put on all women's hats. He said that women can get the Union Label now on furs.

He criticised delegates whom he said were wearing clothes that failed to bear the Union Label and who use non-Union tobacco.

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was adopted.

### SPEAKERS ADDRESS THE CONVENTION

Delegate Sullivan of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union of San Francisco warned the delegates that Waiters wearing buttons do not mean that a restaurant is a Union House. He said all must display the Union Card furnished by the Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' Unions before they were eligible for Union trade.

Delegate Allen told the delegates that there is a Union Label jewelry house in San Francisco now, "thanks to the assistance given us by the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union." He asked delegates to make sure hereafter that they had the Union Label on their dress buttons and asked teachers to see that children of union parents obtain union label class graduation pins.

Delegate Tully spoke briefly to the Convention.

Delegate Fitzgerald said the machinists have a Union Label for their products.

Delegate West said the private collection taken up for Filipinos on strike in the Salinas area was inadvertently dumped in with the funds taken up for the American

Federation of Labor unions' defense fund in the strike area and asked the Executive Council to care for the Filipino strikers.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO PRESIDING OFFICER

On motion of Delegate Wynn, Acting Chairman Coulter was given a rising vote of thanks for the way he handled the Convention sessions over which he presided.

#### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Roe H. Baker, former President of the Federation, was called to the chair, the roll of officers for the ensuing term was called, and the oath of office administered.

Former President Baker made a brief address, saying, in the course of his remarks: "I am glad you approved the acts of the present administration as you did, for the continuance of this progressive administration is of vital importance to Labor. It was a great pleasure to see the earnestness the delegates gave to their deliberations and you young men coming into the movement have a great work before you."

The Executive Council was notified to meet the following morning in Room 922 in the Hotel Senator.

The following telegram, addressed to the federation, and signed by the Club and Union Taxi Companies (by G. J. Littlefield, president) was read: "Delegates: Thank you for your splendid co-operation."

The Convention extended a vote of thanks to the local Arrangements Committee and to the Sacramento Convention Bureau.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 10:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,



*Secretary.*

C. C. HOPKINS,  
W. N. MAPPIN,  
*Assistant Secretaries.*

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## A SUGGESTION

● No Labor convention would be complete without mentioning the Union Label, Shop Card, and Working Button. These are the emblems which designate Union Label products and Union services. All Labor Unionists, the members of their families and their friends, are urged to *buy* collectively as we *bargain* collectively. We wish every Labor Union sympathizer would take the pledge. Here it is: "I promise to patronize only firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card, and Button!" The Union Label is a continual boycott against *UNFAIR* conditions. It is a perpetual strike for higher wages, shorter hours, and the better standards of living. One does not have to face tear gas or machine guns when he demands the Union Label.

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