
**SUPPLEMENTAL
REPORT ON
LABOR LEGISLATION**

**FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
FIFTY-SIXTH CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE**

January 7 to February 19

1946

Issued by
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
C. J. HAGGERTY

Secretary and Legislative Representative

402 Flood Building • 870 Market Street • San Francisco, 2

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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

First Special Session of the 56th California Legislature,
January 7 to February 19, 1946

FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY

With the sudden termination of the war in the Pacific last August it became immediately evident that it would soon be necessary to call a special session of the California legislature to consider problems in connection with reconversion to a peacetime economy. New laws were needed to protect the rights of California's returning veterans. Steps had to be taken to alleviate a critical housing shortage. Appropriations were necessary to launch a comprehensive program of public works which would cushion the shock of expected unemployment. Several emergency laws were on the statute books, effective only for the duration of hostilities, which required reenactment. The repeal of other wartime legislation was considered desirable. Liberalization of social security laws was deemed imperative to meet the needs of the reconversion period.

With these thoughts in mind, the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor addressed a letter to Governor Earl Warren on August 23, 1945, asking that he call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of considering matters vital to the best interests of the state. In that communication a request was made that certain matters of general concern to Labor be placed on the agenda of an anticipated special session. Perhaps it should be stated here, parenthetically, that a special session of the legislature cannot consider any matter which is not included in the Governor's call.

Governor Warren's expected call was necessarily delayed, due partly to rapidly changing conditions within California, but chiefly because of uncertainty in regard to provisions of federal legislation with which it was considered desirable to coordinate state statutes. During that period of delay, supplemental requests were filed with the Governor by the State Federation, asking for consideration of other items. In all, thirteen recommendations were made, all but four of which were later included in the Governor's proclamation convening the legislature in special session on January 7, 1946.

Just prior to the meeting of the legislature, the Secretary called a Pre-Legislative Conference in Fresno on January 5, to which delegates from Labor Councils throughout the state were invited and which was well attended. At that conference all matters contained in the official

call were thoroughly discussed. None were found objectionable and the delegates deemed a majority of the items in Governor Warren's program worthy of active support.

By the time the legislature convened the Federation had bills drafted and ready for introduction on all subjects in which Labor was directly interested. The Secretary stayed in Sacramento throughout the session and maintained a staff adequate to deal with problems as they arose.

From the standpoint of the State Federation, the results achieved were highly gratifying, notwithstanding the fact that several matters, notably housing and urban redevelopment, failed to receive the consideration they deserved.

Outstanding accomplishment of the session was the enactment of the Federation-sponsored Disability bill, which is explained in more detail in subsequent pages of this report. Suffice it to say here that this measure is generally conceded to be the most important piece of social legislation enacted in nearly a decade. When the act becomes effective it will fill one serious void in the present social security structure by providing disability benefits for California workers who are unemployed because of sickness or as a result of accidents for which they are not entitled to workmen's compensation.

The new program will be financed exclusively by diversion of the present one per cent employees' contribution for unemployment insurance,

for which workers have been receiving no benefit whatsoever, into a special fund from which the disability payments will be made. This system of financing will provide a long needed protection for sick or injured workers without expense to either employers or taxpayers and with no additional cost to the employees themselves.

Some of the sharpest skirmishes of the legislative session centered around the disability measure. Even after a compromise bill had been drafted in conferences attended by all parties who displayed any interest in the subject, difficulties arose. Representatives of the CIO insisted on introducing last minute amendments, adoption of which would have inevitably killed the bill. That organization appeared more interested in effecting the defeat of a measure for which Governor Warren would naturally gain political prestige than in getting increased social benefits for their members.

The attempted sabotage by the CIO was even less understandable than the tactics of the California Medical Association, which also tried to inject amendments, which if adopted in the closing days of the session would have meant delay and the probable defeat of the bill. Certain employers groups also sought at the last minute to abrogate a previous understanding and forestall Senate concurrence in Assembly amendments.

All such efforts failed, however, and California will go down in history as the second state in the nation to provide this form of protection for its workers.

The Workmen's Compensation law was liberalized by raising benefits for both temporary and permanent disability from \$25 to \$30 per week. The importance of this legislation was largely overlooked because of the more hectic battles over the Disability Insurance bill. It should be pointed out, however, that this new amendment, together with changes made during the last regular session, vastly improves California's Workmen's Compensation law.

Of major interest to the Building Trades was the passage of a long list of bills appropriating an aggregate of more than a quarter of a billion dollars for diversified construction projects. All important bills on that subject are listed in another section of this report. Every community in California will benefit from this construction,

which will provide a backlog of jobs over a period of several years that should prove effective in stabilizing both business and employment.

Even though no adequately comprehensive housing program was launched and no assistance granted to local communities in connection with urban redevelopment programs, more than \$22,000,000 was appropriated for various types of housing projects. Veterans, agricultural workers and college students will be the direct beneficiaries.

The legislature insured continuation of California's child care centers until March 30, 1947. Before that time the next regular session of the legislature will meet and decide on the final disposition of these agencies which have proved a great boon to working mothers during the war-time emergency.

A study of this report will show that several other measures beneficial to Labor were enacted.

Every legislative session has its disappointments and this one was no exception. The so-called "Full Employment" bill, providing for a board charged with responsibility for making continuous economic surveys and recommendations in connection with employment problems, was defeated. All bills dealing with the subject of racial discrimination were stalled in Assembly committees and failed to reach the floor of that house for consideration by the membership.

It will be noted that only 10 Assembly and 12 Senate roll calls are compiled in the appended tabulation of votes, and those cover a very limited number of subjects. This is largely accounted for by the fact that bill after bill, many of them highly important, passed both houses by unanimous vote. Controversies in which Labor was interested were confined almost exclusively to the subjects listed.

The entire Labor Movement owes a debt of gratitude to Governor Warren and a long list of legislators for their interest in and support of measures designed to improve the welfare of California's workers and to provide employment opportunities during the present period of reconversion.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary,
California State Federation of Labor.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION CONSIDERED AT SPECIAL SESSION

The first special session of the 56th California legislature met on January 7 and adjourned sine die on February 19. It was convened by a proclamation of Governor Earl Warren and legislators were prohibited by provisions of the state constitution from considering any matters not included in the Governor's official call.

The Governor's original proclamation contained fifty-three items upon which the legislature was asked to take action. Seventeen other matters were later added by two supplemental proclamations.

Prior to the issuance of the Governor's call the California State Federation of Labor had requested the inclusion of thirteen items, nine of which were covered by the proclamation. Those not included were: (1) amendments to the Unemployment Insurance act providing for maximum benefits of \$25 per week for 26 weeks; (2) elimination of present waiting period for unemployment insurance; (3) reenactment of emergency legislation insuring members of the armed forces of the right to vote; (4) a 40-hour week for state employees.

It was subsequently determined that legislation on the last two matters was not necessary.

The Legislative Counsel ruled that servicemen's right to vote was not in jeopardy and it was ascertained that the State Personnel Board now has the legal right to establish a 40-hour week for state employees.

Pursuant to the Governor's call, 302 bills were introduced, 175 in the Assembly and 127 in the Senate. In addition to the bills, many resolutions of various types were considered. The legislature passed and sent to the Governor for his approval 88 of the Assembly bills and 53 of the Senate measures. The Governor had not made final disposition of many of these bills at the time this report went to the printer.

For the information of State Federation affiliates, this report lists those bills of general interest to Labor and indicates the action taken thereon.

DISABILITY INSURANCE

The enactment of SB 40 (by Shelley et al) was the outstanding achievement of the extraordinary session of the legislature just closed. This measure provides for the payment of disability benefits to workers unemployed because of sickness or injury not compensable under workmen's compensation laws.

The new system of disability insurance is under the jurisdiction of the California Stabilization Commission, which administers the Unemployment Insurance act. The first claim for each uninterrupted period of disability must be accompanied by a certificate of disability signed by a physician as defined in the Labor Code, and a finding must be made that the applicant is unable to perform his regular and customary work. Claims may be filed at any unemployment insurance office and procedures relative to applications and appeals are almost identical with those for unemployment insurance benefits.

The one per cent tax presently collected from employees for unemployment insurance benefits will, after the effective date of the act, be deposited in the Disability Insurance Fund from which payments for disability will be made. Employees will therefore receive the new benefits

without any additional cost whatsoever. Neither employers nor taxpayers contribute to the Disability Fund.

Benefit payments will commence one year after the effective date of the act unless the Federal Social Security Board permits the transfer of employees' contributions collected during 1944 and 1945 to the Disability Fund, in which case payments will start 90 days after the date of such transfer.

The amount and duration of benefits will be the same as for unemployment insurance, or from \$10 to \$20 per week for a period of from 9 to 23 weeks, depending on the applicant's earnings during his base period. A qualified individual is entitled to maximum benefits for either unemployment insurance or disability in-

insurance in any benefit year, but only to one and one-half times the maximum benefits for a combination of both disability and unemployment.

An employer may, with the consent of a majority of his employees, elect to be self-insured or to provide disability benefits through a group insurance plan, subject, in either case, to approval of the Stabilization Commission. Numerous safeguards are thrown around all such voluntary plans, among which are provisions that benefits must be greater and the cost to employees no more than under the state plan.

The idea of disability insurance is not new. Rhode Island has had a similar system in operation for several years. Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco, chief author of the bill just enacted, has long been an advocate of this type of insurance. He had previously introduced bills to establish such a system in three consecutive preceding sessions of the legislature, and it is doubtful if a disability measure could have been enacted at the recent session had it not been for his energy and his comprehensive knowledge of the subject.

Labor owes a debt of gratitude to Governor Warren for his forthright support of the measure. The Governor not only placed the subject in his official call for the special session, but made it perfectly clear that the matter rated No. 1 on his agenda of social legislation.

SB 40 was enacted only after numerous legislative battles. When the bill first came before the Senate for consideration, efforts were made to load it with amendments which would have made it completely innocuous. Ward offered an amendment limiting benefits for both unemployment and disability to present maximum allowed for unemployment benefits in any benefit year, which was adopted, 20 to 19 over the vigorous and able opposition of Senator Shelley. (Senate roll call No. 1.) The Senate later voted against reconsidering that bad amendment, 19 to 21. (Senate roll call No. 4.) This objectionable feature, however, was subsequently eliminated in the Assembly.

Another amendment by Ward, providing a seven-day waiting period for each period of disability, without any allowance for weeks of partial benefits, and considerably more restrictive than the provisions eventually incorporated in

the act, was defeated, 12 to 27. (Senate roll call No. 2.)

Desmond succeeded in inserting a loosely drawn amendment authorizing inclusion of voluntary plans by a vote of 23 to 16. (Senate roll call No. 3.) Objectionable features of this amendment were later rectified in the Assembly.

Dilworth then attempted to limit benefits to the amount of contributions an employee had paid into the Fund. This was defeated 6 to 30. (Senate roll call No. 5.)

Due to able handling of the bill by Senator Shelley, it eventually passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, after which it went to the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance. Prior to a hearing before that body, numerous conferences were held between proponents of the measure and groups opposing the bill and many differences were resolved. When the hearing was held, the Assembly committee heeded objections by Senator Shelley and rejected numerous amendments offered by dissident employers, by the California Medical Association and the CIO, and gave the bill a favorable recommendation by a unanimous voice vote.

When the bill reached the Assembly floor, however, elements intent on sabotage were again active. Middough, apparently at the request of one large corporation, proposed a vicious amendment to make the disability plan purely voluntary, which would have led directly to the insolvency of the Fund. This amendment was tabled on a motion of Waters by a vote of 43 to 19. (Assembly roll call No. 1.)

A series of amendments sponsored by the CIO was then offered. Those proposals, if adopted, would have led to defeat of the bill, as the proponents doubtless knew. As bitter opponents of Governor Warren, however, they proved themselves to be more interested in depriving the Governor, as well as the State Federation of Labor, of credit for a piece of far-reaching social legislation than in securing the enactment of a bill beneficial to California's workers. Assemblymen J. C. Lyons and Maloney were fortunately able to fight off all of their ill-advised amendments.

Sam L. Collins then introduced amendments, sponsored by the California Medical Association, which were apparently offered primarily to kill the bill by creating confusion and delay. On

motion of Thomas the amendments were tabled 36 to 29. (Assembly roll call No. 2.)

An amendment by Leonard denying benefits unless claimant proved he had obtained the best medical care to insure the quickest recovery from his disability was defeated by a vote of 13 to 47. (Assembly roll call No. 3.)

The bill then passed the Assembly, 66 to 5. (Assembly roll call No. 4.)

By the time the measure returned to the Senate for concurrence, at least one employers' group that had previously given tacit consent to major provisions of the bill denied any agreement had been reached and inspired a last minute flurry of opposition, spearheaded on the Senate floor by Desmond and Ward. Senator Shelley successfully overrode all objections and the Senate voted concurrence, 26 to 10 (Senate roll call No. 6), after which SB 40 went to the Governor for his approval.

AB 58 (by Lyons et al). As introduced, this bill was identical with SB 40. Assemblyman John

C. Lyons carried it successfully through the Committee on Finance and Insurance and brought it to the floor of the lower house. When proponents of disability insurance suggested that it would be good strategy to push SB 40, which had already passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, instead of acting on the Assembly bill, Lyons allowed his own measure to remain on file and actively supported the other bill. When a typographical error was later discovered in SB 40, Lyons cooperatively agreed to amend his AB 58 to correct that error and to make a technical change sought by certain insurance interests. The bill went through both houses in its amended form without opposition.

SB 126 (by Shelley). This bill was enacted to appropriate funds that will permit disability payments provided for in SB 40 to begin immediately, if the Federal Social Security Board authorizes transfer of employees' contributions collected in 1944 and 1945 to the Disability Insurance Fund. It passed both houses unanimously.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Second in importance only to the enactment of the Disability Insurance bill was passage of a measure liberalizing the Workmen's Compensation law, which brings benefits under that act into reasonable conformity with present day wage scales and living costs.

AB 109 (by Maloney and Gaffney). Increasing benefits payable under the Workmen's Compensation law for both temporary and permanent disability from \$25 to \$30 per week. Since 1943, injured workers have received \$30 per week for temporary disability under an emergency statute scheduled to expire upon promulgation of a proclamation officially declaring the cessation of hostilities. Benefits for permanent disability, in the past, have been only \$25 per week.

This bill provides for payments of \$30 per week for both types of disability until the fall of 1947. As originally introduced by the State Federation, this measure made the increased benefits permanent, and it passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote in that form. The Senate Committee on Labor, however, insisted on the duration clause, which will give California's workers all benefits sought, but will necessitate introduction of another bill at the next regular session to make the liberalized act permanent.

SB 108 (by Carter). This bill was identical

with AB 109, summarized above. It was given a favorable recommendation by the Senate Committee on Labor. Before it was acted upon by the Senate, however, AB 109, which had already passed the Assembly, came to the floor of the upper house. In order to expedite passage of this legislation, Senator Carter then voluntarily dropped his own measure and threw his full support behind the Assembly bill.

SB 52 (by DeLap). Enacted by unanimous vote in both houses to clarify an ambiguity regarding the jurisdiction of the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations over self-insurers.

SR 34 (by Ward). Establishing an interim committee of five senators to make a study of problems in connection with workmen's compensation and appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose. The creation of this committee was doubtless inspired by insurance company representatives and its actions will be closely followed by State Federation representatives.

PUBLIC WORKS

Over \$262,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose of financing the greatest public works program ever undertaken in California. The appropriations provide for projects in every city and every county in the state and many types of construction are involved.

This tremendous backlog of public works, which will supplement a still more extensive list of private projects, should assure a prosperous construction industry over a period of several years and have a salutary effect on sustaining high levels of employment throughout the reconversion period.

Following is a list of appropriation bills passed in connection with the state's building program. Not every dollar will go for new construction. Many of the measures include items for maintenance, repair and purchase of equipment. In some cases comparatively inconsequential sums are earmarked for administration and purchases of sites. Not all of these bills had been signed by the Governor at the time this report went to the printer.

AB 26 (by Watson et al). Appropriates \$667,500 to the Division of Fish and Game for construction, improvements, repairs and purchase of equipment.

AB 35 (by Davis et al). Appropriates \$7,000,000 to establish a medical school at the University of California in Los Angeles.

AB 41 (by Middough et al). Appropriates \$1,674,750 for construction and improvements in state parks.

AB 42 (by Middough et al). Appropriates \$574,850 for construction and improvement of state beaches.

AB 51 (by Thurman). Appropriates \$270,000 to the Division of Forestry for construction, improvements and purchase of equipment.

AB 60 (by Field et al). Appropriates \$90,000,000 to be allocated to cities and counties for specified types of public works. Most of the allocations must be matched by the local communities, which will substantially increase eventual expenditures. The act specifically states that appropriations to local governments are for the purpose of preventing and alleviating unemployment. A large part of this money must be spent on the construction of sewers and highways. This is the so-called "Christmas Tree" bill, which was vetoed by Governor Warren, but later passed over his veto.

AB 61 (by Johnson et al). Appropriates \$4,-

000,000 to expand the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco.

AB 95 (by Wollenberg). Appropriates \$385,000 for a state office building in Sacramento.

AB 105 (by Clarke et al). Appropriates \$77,200 for improvement of facilities at state border quarantine stations.

AB 148 (by McCollister). Appropriates \$50,000 for construction, improvements, repairs and equipment at Camp Taylor state park.

AB 149 (by Johnson, Dunn and Crowley). Appropriates \$108,000 for construction, improvement and equipment at the state's training center for adult blind in Alameda county.

AB 156 (by Crowley et al). Appropriates \$2,235,000 for a building program at the state veterans' home in Yountville.

SB 27 (by Quinn et al). Appropriates \$250,000 for a women's dormitory at Yountville.

SB 31 (by Gordon). Appropriates \$300,000 to supplement an allocation previously made to construct a dam on Rector creek in Napa county.

SB 37 (by DeLap et al). Appropriates \$154,000,000 for a comprehensive state building program. This is the measure sponsored by Governor Warren to provide funds for the expansion and rehabilitation of California's mental hospitals as well as to take care of the building needs of 10 other state departments and agencies. The appropriation is made without reference to fiscal years and may be expended at any time up to June 30, 1951. Factors to be considered in starting work on the various projects are: (1) immediate needs of the state agencies for improvements; (2) needs of state agencies in relation to the needs of private builders; and (4) providing public works to relieve unemployment.

SB 41 (by Crittenden et al). Allocates a total

of \$32,000,000 for flood control projects, of which \$695,000 is immediately appropriated. This money is to be used only in connection with projects approved by the federal government, which will expend additional sums in connection with the

flood control program greatly in excess of the state appropriation.

SB 70 (by Tenney et al). Appropriates \$300,000 for construction of hikers' and riders' trails in state parks and on state beaches.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

California's child care centers have in the past been financed by the federal government, which had given notice that such support was to be withdrawn on March 1, 1946. An appropriation of state funds was therefore necessary to continue operation of the centers. One of the chief controversies in connection with these agencies was over whether they should be made permanent or continued on a temporary basis. The latter viewpoint, which was in conformity with recommendations of the State Federation, eventually prevailed. Here is a brief summary of the child care bills on which some legislative action was taken.

AB 7 (by Johnson et al). Establishing a policy under which child care centers are to be continued. Passed Assembly 72 to 2. (Assembly roll call No. 5.) Later passed Senate with but one dissenting vote.

SB 45 (by Tenney). Appropriating \$3,500,000 for support of child care centers until March 30, 1947. Provides that none of this money can be expended for the care of any child unless a reasonable fee is paid by the parent. The bill also contains a "means test," providing that no money can be spent for the care of any child unless parent shows to satisfaction of the governing board that he is not financially able to provide otherwise for the care of the child. Children of veterans are excepted from the latter provision. Bill passed the Senate 32 to 6. (See Senate roll call No. 7.) In the Assembly, an amendment by G. D. Collins was adopted, by a vote of 36 to 33, deleting the means test. (Assembly roll call No. 6.) Vote by which amendment was adopted was later reconsidered, 42 to 32. (Assembly roll call No. 7.) After the eventual defeat of the Collins

amendment the bill passed the Assembly unanimously.

SB 46 (by Tenney). A bill similar to **AB 7**, establishing policy relative to operation of child care centers. When this measure was under consideration in the Senate an amendment was offered by Burns limiting the use of the centers exclusively to children of veterans. The amendment was defeated 16 to 21. (Senate roll call No. 8.) After defeat of that amendment Burns moved that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Governmental Efficiency. That motion was defeated 11 to 26. (Senate roll call No. 9.) The bill then passed the Senate, 31 to 6. (Senate roll call No. 10.) The measure died later in the Assembly after enactment of **AB 7**, which made passage of this bill unnecessary.

ACR 3 (by Johnson et al). Creates an interim committee to study problems in connection with operation of child care centers and appropriates \$25,000 for making the survey.

HOUSING

The legislature refused to make any appropriation to local communities to be used in connection with urban redevelopment programs and also failed to consider any proposals for a comprehensive public housing program. A total of \$22,750,000 was, however, appropriated for temporary housing for veterans and agricultural workers and for permanent dormitories for students at state colleges and universities. Following is a list of housing bills on which some legislative action was taken.

AB 47 (by Johnson et al). Appropriates \$7,170,000 to the University of California, most of which is to be used to provide permanent housing for students on the various campuses of that institution. Passed both houses without opposition.

AB 52 (by Maloney and Burke). Appropriates \$7,500,000 for the purpose of providing temporary housing for veterans and their families. This money is to be expended through local govern-

mental agencies, which must bear 10 per cent of the cost involved, most of which will be in connection with the expense of moving, rehabilitating, remodeling and providing sites for structures made available by the federal government. No money can be expended from this appropriation for any purpose for which federal funds are available. Enactment of this measure is expected to provide about 7000 housing units. Passed both houses unanimously.

AB 90 (by Call and McCollister). Appropriating \$2,500,000 to the Veterans Welfare Board for the purpose of acquiring or erecting housing units at colleges and universities for the use of student veterans. This bill passed the Assembly with but one dissenting vote, but later died in the Senate Committee on Finance.

AB 104 (by Thompson and Miller). Appropriates \$5,830,000 for the purpose of providing permanent housing for students on the campuses of the various state colleges. Passed both houses unanimously.

AB 137 (by Guthrie et al). Appropriates \$2,000,000 to provide temporary housing for agricultural workers. This bill passed the Assembly

unanimously and was adopted by a vote of 28 to 2 in the Senate. (Senate roll call No. 11.)

AB 163 (by Maloney and Wollenberg). Appropriating \$97,000 to the State Housing Commission to be used in making survey of housing conditions in California. Passed the Assembly with but one dissenting vote, but was later defeated in the Senate, 14 to 16. (Senate roll call No. 12.)

SB 24 (by Quinn et al). Appropriates \$250,000 to provide temporary housing for student veterans at colleges and universities.

AJR 3 (by Lyons et al). Memorializing Congress to enact the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. Passed both houses unanimously.

ACR 20 (by Stewart et al). Creating a joint legislative interim committee and providing it with \$5000 to make a trip to Washington to seek changes in rent regulations and in administrative procedures which, it is claimed by proponents of the measure, may expedite and stimulate construction of homes in California. Opponents suspected this was an attempt to sabotage effective rent control. The resolution passed the Assembly 48 to 13. It was adopted by unanimous vote in the Senate.

THE "FULL EMPLOYMENT" BILL

AB 55 (by McMillan et al). Establishing a State Economic Council charged with responsibility for making a continuous survey of economic conditions in California, preparing production and employment budgets and for making periodic reports to the Governor and the Legislature on all factors affecting employment in the state. The measure also provided for a joint legislative committee of four Assemblymen and four Senators. It was to be the function of that joint committee to study the employment budget prepared by the council and to report its findings and recommendations relative to that budget to the legislature.

An appropriation of \$285,000 was made to the council to carry out the provisions of the act, a considerable portion of which was to be expended through established state agencies for the purpose of compiling necessary statistical data. The council was proposed primarily as a coordinating agency to gather and interpret statistics to be used by both legislative and administrative branches of the state government in an effort to insure maximum employment by fostering free competitive enterprise and encouraging full utilization of California's extensive natural resources.

The measure was offered as a part of Governor Warren's economic program and had full support of Labor and of important business leaders. Don-

ald Nelson, former head of the War Production Board, was among those who appeared before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means to urge its enactment.

A minority group of conservative legislators, however, professed to see in this proposal a threat to free enterprise and damned it as a scheme to waste the taxpayers' money. When it came before the Assembly for final passage it was defeated, 49 to 23. Because it carried an appropriation, 54 votes were needed for passage. (Assembly roll call No. 8.) A subsequent motion to reconsider failed, 47 to 18, with 54 votes again needed for favorable action. (Assembly roll call No. 9.)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Three bills were introduced during the session which had for their purpose the prevention of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. **AB 11** (by **Hawkins et al**) and **AB 31** (by **Evans et al**) were identical measures. **AB 97** (by **Miller et al**) was aimed at the same abuses as the other two measures, but provided for somewhat different enforcement procedures.

All of these bills were patterned after a New York statute which has proved its worth in that state. The measure provided for creation of a commission authorized to conduct educational campaigns and empowered to prevent racial discrimination through conciliation and resort to established legal procedures.

Enactment of a bill for this purpose was recommended by Governor Warren and endorsed by the State Federation. California employers, however, seemed to be almost unanimous in their

opposition to this type of legislation. The Associated Farmers also objected strenuously.

Hearings were held on **AB 11** and **AB 97** before the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, which refused to give either bill a favorable recommendation. After this setback Miller moved on the floor of the Assembly that **AB 97** be withdrawn from that committee and re-referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The motion carried 42 to 27. (Assembly roll call No. 10.) The Ways and Means Committee thereupon refused a "do pass" recommendation and the bill died in committee.

VETERANS LEGISLATION

Numerous bills were enacted for the welfare and protection of California veterans. State agencies dealing with veterans' affairs were reorganized. Extensive changes were made in the Veterans' Welfare act under which farms and homes may be purchased. Legislation was passed to protect the employment and retirement rights of former members of the armed forces in all

branches of public service. Changes affecting veterans were made in civil service laws.

Legislation relative to veterans' affairs was so voluminous that no effort is made to analyze it in this report. The California State Federation of Labor, however, has obtained copies of a booklet prepared by the Legislative Counsel summarizing all bills introduced on this subject, which will be mailed to interested parties on request.

OTHER BILLS OF GENERAL INTEREST

AB 15 (by **Burns**). Appropriates \$175,000 to the Department of Industrial Relations to be used in connection with that agency's apprenticeship training program. This appropriation supplements funds previously allocated for the same purpose. The additional money will enable the department to properly care for the many veterans who now seek on-the-job training. Bill passed both houses unanimously. Another measure, **SB 60** (by **Quinn**), also passed unanimously. The latter bill appropriates \$75,000 to the Department of Education to be used in connection with that agency's part in the apprenticeship training program.

AB 39 (by **Lyons and Maloney**). This bill was introduced to repeal an emergency wartime stat-

ute, which temporarily relaxed provisions of the law relating to the employment of women. The bill passed the Assembly unanimously, but was killed by the Senate Committee on Labor.

AB 40 (by **Maloney and Lyons**). Repeals the Minors Emergency War Employment act and revokes all outstanding permits issued thereunder. That law was enacted in 1943 to temporarily relax child labor laws during the wartime emergency. The bill passed both houses by a unanimous vote.

AB 82 (by **Stephenson**). Will protect retirement rights of former state employees now with the United States Employment Service if that agency is returned by Congress to state jurisdic-

tion. The employment service was formerly operated by the state, but taken over by the federal government in 1941. This measure affects only those employees who were on the state payroll prior to that time when and if they are returned to state service.

AB 102 (by Maloney and Gaffney). Appropriates \$25,000 to the Department of Industrial Relations to be used in connection with the conciliation and mediation of labor disputes. The department has been authorized to exercise that func-

tion since 1939, providing all bona fide parties to the dispute request such intervention, but has never had any money with which to carry on such work. The State Federation joined with the department in requesting funds for this function. Bill passed both houses unanimously.

AJR 18 (by Maloney et al). Memorializes Congress to increase federal minimum wage level from present inadequate figure of 40 cents per hour. Passed both houses without a dissenting vote.

STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE 1945 LEGISLATURE

Governor—Earl Warren, State Capitol, Sacramento

Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick F. Houser, State Building, Los Angeles

Speaker of the Assembly—Charles W. Lyon, Beverly Hills

President Pro Tempore of the Senate—Jerrold L. Seawell, Roseville

SENATORS

Name	Party	Dist.	City	Name	Party	Dist.	City
Biggar, George M.	R	4	Covelo	Judah, H. R.	R	23	Santa Cruz
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R	16	Oakland	Keating, Thomas F.	D	13	San Rafael
Brown, Charles	D	28	Shoshone	Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	35	Anaheim
Burns, Hugh M.	D	30	Fresno	Mayo, Jesse M.	R	26	Angels Camp
Carter, Oliver J.	D	5	Redding	McBride, James J.	D	33	Ventura
Collier, Randolph	R	2	Yreka	McCormack, Thomas	R	15	Rio Vista
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R	20	Stockton	Mixer, Frank W.	R	32	Exeter
Cunningham, R. R.	D	27	Hanford	Parkman, Harry L.	R	21	Millbrae
DeLap, T. H.	R	17	Richmond	Powers, Harold J.	R	1	Eagleville
Desmond, Earl D.	D	19	Sacramento	Quinn, Irwin T.	D	3	Eureka
Deuel, Charles H.	D	6	Chico	Rich, W. P.	R	10	Marysville
Dillinger, H. E.	D	9	Placerville	Salsman, Byrl R.	R	18	Palo Alto
Dilworth, N. S.	R	37	Hemet	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R	7	Roseville
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D	22	Turlock	Shelley, John F.	D	14	San Francisco
Dorsey, Jesse R.	R	34	Bakersfield	Slater, Herbert W.	D	12	Santa Rosa
Fletcher, Ed.	R	40	San Diego	Sutton, L. G.	R	8	Maxwell
Gordon, Frank L.	R	11	Suisun	Swing, Ralph E.	R	36	San Bernardino
Hatfield, George J.	R	24	Newman	Tenney, Jack B.	R	38	Los Angeles
Hulse, Ben	R	39	El Centro	Ward, Clarence C.	R	31	Santa Barbara
Jespersen, Chris N.	R	29	Atascadero	Weybret, Fred	R	25	Salinas

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Party	Dist.	City	Name	Party	Dist.	City
Allen, Don A.	D	63	Los Angeles	Haggerty, Gerald P.	D	25	San Francisco
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	46	Hawthorne	Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	62	Los Angeles
Armstrong, Douglas P.	R	73	Redlands	Heisinger, S. L.	D	35	Fresno
Beal, Ralph A.	D	54	Los Angeles	Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R	52	Huntington Park
Beck, Julian	D	41	San Fernando	Johnson, Gardiner	R	18	Berkeley
Bennett, Elwyn S.	D	51	Los Angeles	Kilpatrick, Vernon	D	55	Los Angeles
Berry, William Clifton	D	23	San Francisco	King, Albert M.	D	4	Oroville
Boyd, Philip L.	D	76	Palm Springs	Knight, T. Fenton	R	48	La Canada
Brady, Bernard R.	D	19	San Francisco	Kraft, Fred H.	R	78	San Diego
Brown, Ralph M.	D	30	Modesto	Leonard, Jacob M.	R	32	Hollister
Burke, Montivel A.	R	53	Alhambra	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	3	Rumsey
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D	42	North Hollywood	Lyon, Charles W.	R	59	Beverly Hills
Burns, Michael J.	R	1	Eureka	Lyons, John C.	R	64	Los Angeles
Butters, George R.	R	77	Brawley	Maloney, Thomas A.	R	20	San Francisco
Call, Harrison W.	R	27	Redwood City	Massion, Jack	D	66	Los Angeles
Carey, Edward J.	R	17	Emeryville	McCollister, Richard H.	R	7	Mill Valley
Clarke, George A.	R	31	Le Grand	McMillan, Lester A.	D	61	Los Angeles
Collins, George D., Jr.	D	22	San Francisco	Middough, Lorne D.	D	70	Long Beach
Collins, Sam L.	R	75	Fullerton	Miller, Raup	R	28	Palo Alto
Crichton, J. G.	D	34	Fresno	Niehouse, Kathryn T.	R	79	San Diego
Crowley, Ernest C.	D	5	Fairfield	O'Day, Edward F.	D	24	San Francisco
Davis, M. Philip	R	60	Los Angeles	Pelletier, John B.	D	44	Los Angeles
Debs, Ernest E.	D	56	Los Angeles	Price, R. Fred	R	72	Upland
Dekker, Albert	D	57	Los Angeles	Robertson, Alfred W.	D	37	Santa Barbara
Denny, Paul	R	2	Etna	Rosenthal, William H.	D	40	Los Angeles
Dickey, Randal F.	R	14	Alameda	Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	10	Richmond
Dills, Clayton A.	D	67	Gardena	Sheridan, Bernard A.	R	15	Oakland
Dills, Ralph C.	D	69	Compton	Sherwin, Marvin	R	16	Piedmont
Doyle, Thomas J.	D	45	Los Angeles	Stephenson, Dwight H.	R	9	Elk Grove
Dunn, Francis, Jr.	D	13	Oakland	Stewart, Albert I.	R	47	Pasadena
Emlay, Fred	D	33	Salinas	Stream, Charles W.	R	80	Chula Vista
Erwin, Thomas M.	R	50	Puente	Thomas, Vincent	D	68	San Pedro
Evans, John W.	D	65	Los Angeles	Thompson, John F.	R	29	San Jose
Field, C. Don	R	43	Glendale	Thorp, James E.	R	12	Lockeford
Fletcher, Carl	D	71	Long Beach	Thurman, Allen G.	R	6	Colfax
Fourt, Walter J.	R	38	Ventura	Waters, Frank J.	R	58	Los Angeles
Gaffney, Edward M.	D	26	San Francisco	Watson, Clyde A.	R	74	Orange
Gannon, Chester F.	R	8	Sacramento	Weber, Charles M.	R	11	Stockton
Geddes, Ernest R.	R	49	Pomona	Werdel, Thomas Harold	R	39	Bakersfield
Guthrie, C. L. (Deceased)	D	36	Porterville	Wollenberg, Albert C.	R	21	San Francisco

TABULATED VOTE ON 10 ASSEMBLY ROLL CALLS

Black ● indicates good vote. Red ● indicates bad vote. — — indicates absent or not voting.

Here is a compilation of 10 roll calls on issues of general interest to Labor. These particular votes were chosen to reveal as accurately as possible the attitude of California's Assemblymen on the program of social legislation which was under consideration during the first special session of the 56th legislature.

	DISABILITY INSURANCE				CHILD CARE CENTERS			MISCELLANEOUS					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
	SB 40—Vote on motion to table bad amendment by Middough making plan purely voluntary, which would have directly led to insolvency of the disability fund.	SB 40—Vote on motion to table bad amendments by S. L. Collins, sponsored by medical association, introduced to delay action on bill and thereby kill it.	SB 40—Vote on adoption of bad amendments by Leonard, denying benefits unless claimant proved he had obtained the best medical care which insured the quickest possible recovery from his disability.	SB 40—Vote on final passage of the bill, establishing a system of disability insurance for California workers.	AB 7—Vote on final passage of bill to continue operation of child care centers.	SB 45—Vote on adoption of good amendment by G. D. Collins to delete "means test."	SB 45—Vote on motion to reconsider vote by which amendment of G. D. Collins was adopted.	AB 55—Vote on final passage of so-called "Full Employment" bill.	AB 55—Vote on motion to reconsider vote by which "Full Employment" bill had previously been refused passage.	AB 97—Vote on motion to withdraw bill prohibiting racial discrimination from committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy and re-refer to Committee on Ways and Means.			
ASSEMBLYMEN	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	Aye No	GOOD	BAD	ABSENT
Allen	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	7	2	1
Anderson	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	●	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	9
Beal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Beck	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	9	1	0
Bennett	—	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	9	0	1
Berry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Boyd	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	●	1	8	1
Brady	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	8	1	1
Brown	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Burke	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	3	7	0
Burkhalter	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	9	0	1
Burns	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	8	2	0
Butters	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	—	●	●	1	7	2
Call	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	7	1
Carey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	9	1	0
Clarke	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	8	0
Collins, G. D.	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Collins, Sam L.	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	2	7	1
Crichton	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	8	2	0
Crowley	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Davis	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	3	7	0
Debs	●	●	—	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	7	1	2
Dekker	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	—	—	2	0	8
Denny	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	—	—	—	2	2	6
Dickey	—	—	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	5	2	3
Dills, C. A.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	9	0	1

Dills, R. C.	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	●	●	●	●	9	0	1
Doyle	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Dunn	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	10	0	0
Emlay	●	●	—	—	●	●	—	●	●	●	●	6	3	1
Erwin	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
Evans	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Field	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	0
Fletcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	6
Fourt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	8
Gaffney	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Gannon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4
Geddes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
Guthrie (deceased)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haggerty	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Hawkins	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Heisinger	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Hollibaugh	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	0
Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Kilpatrick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	2
King	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Knight	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2
Kraft	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1
Leonard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1
Lowrey	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1
Lyon, C. W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2
Lyons, J. C.	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Maloney	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Massion	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
McCollister	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2
McMillan	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Middough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	0
Miller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4
Niehouse	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	0
O'Day	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	4
Pelletier	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Price	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
Robertson	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	2
Rosenthal	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Sawallisch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
Sheridan	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	0
Sherwin	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	0
Stephenson	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
Stewart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
Stream	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	0
Thomas	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Thompson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1
Thorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	0
Thurman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
Waters	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
Watson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	0
Weber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
Werdel	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	0
Wollenberg	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Totals	43-19	36-29	13-47	66-5	72-2	36-33	42-32	49-23	51-23	42-27				

TABULATED VOTE OF 12 SENATE ROLL CALLS

Black ● indicates good vote. Red ● indicates bad vote. — — indicates absent or not voting.

Here is a compilation of 12 roll calls on issues of general interest to Labor. These particular votes were chosen in an effort to reveal as accurately as possible the attitude of California's Senators on the program of social legislation which was under consideration during the first special session of the 56th legislature.

SENATORS	DISABILITY INSURANCE										CHILD CARE				HOUSING													
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12					
	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	GOOD	BAD	ABSENT	
	<p>SB 40—Vote on bad amendment by Ward, limiting benefits for both unemployment and disability to present maximum allowed for unemployment benefits in any benefit year.</p> <p>SB 40—Vote on bad amendment by Ward, providing 7-day waiting period for each period of disability, without allowance for weeks of part total benefits. More restrictive than provision adopted.</p> <p>SB 40—Vote on bad amendment by Desmond to insert loosely drawn provisions authorizing inclusion of employers' voluntary insurance plans in disability system.</p> <p>SB 40—On motion to reconsider adoption of Ward amendment, previously adopted. (See roll call No. 1)</p> <p>SB 40—Vote on bad amendments by Dilworth, limiting benefits to amount of contributions employee has paid into Fund.</p> <p>SB 40—Concurrence in Assembly amendments, that were essential to insure enactment of bill and acceptable to author and State Federation of Labor.</p> <p>SB 45—Vote on final passage of bill carrying appropriation for support of child care centers.</p> <p>SB 46—Vote on bad amendment by Burns, limiting use of child care centers to children of veterans.</p> <p>SB 46—Vote on motion by Burns to re-refer child care centers bill back to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.</p> <p>SB 46—Vote on final passage of bill continuing child care centers. (This bill died later, after adoption of AB 7, which contained almost identical provisions.)</p> <p>AB 137—Vote on final passage of measure appropriating \$2,000,000 for temporary housing for agricultural workers.</p> <p>AB 163—Vote on final passage of measure appropriating \$97,000 to State Housing Commission to make a comprehensive survey of California's housing problems.</p>																											
Biggar																										8	3	1
Breed																										6	4	2
Brown																										5	6	1
Burns																										3	5	4
Carter																										11	0	1
Collier																										8	3	1
Crittenden																										11	1	0
Cunningham																										10	1	1
DeLap																										10	2	0
Desmond																										1	9	2
Deuel																										7	4	1
Dillinger																										11	0	1
Dilworth																										5	7	0
Donnelly																										9	3	0
Dorsey																										10	2	0
Fletcher																										9	1	2
Gordon																										3	7	2
Hatfield																										1	11	0
Hulse																										1	10	1
Jespersen																										10	0	2
Judah																										11	1	0
Keating																										4	7	1
Kuchel																										1	8	3
Mayo																										8	0	4
McBride																										9	2	1
McCormack																										8	3	1
Mixer																										5	6	1
Parkman																										6	6	0
Powers																										5	5	2
Quinn																										10	1	1
Rich																										6	6	0
Salsman																										10	1	1
Seawell																										7	5	0
Shelley																										11	0	1
Slater																										11	1	0
Sutton																										6	6	0
Swing																										11	1	0
Tenney																										10	0	2
Ward																										6	5	1
Weybret																										5	6	1
Totals	20-19		12-27		23-16		19-21		6-30		26-10		32-6		16-21		11-26		31-6		28-2		14-16					

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon 12 Important Roll Calls. (See Accompanying Chart.)

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Carter.....	11	0	1	1	21. McCormack.....	8	3	1	10
2. Dillinger.....	11	0	1	1	22. Deuel.....	7	4	1	11
3. Shelley.....	11	0	1	1	23. Seawell.....	7	5	0	12
4. Crittenden.....	11	1	0	2	24. Breed.....	6	4	2	13
5. Judah.....	11	1	0	2	25. Ward.....	6	5	1	14
6. Slater.....	11	1	0	2	26. Parkman.....	6	6	0	15
7. Swing.....	11	1	0	2	27. Rich.....	6	6	0	15
8. Jespersen.....	10	0	2	3	28. Sutton.....	6	6	0	15
9. Tenney.....	10	0	2	3	29. Powers.....	5	5	2	16
10. Cunningham.....	10	1	1	4	30. Brown.....	5	6	1	17
11. Quinn.....	10	1	1	4	31. Mixer.....	5	6	1	17
12. Salsman.....	10	1	1	4	32. Weybret.....	5	6	1	17
13. DeLap.....	10	2	0	5	33. Dilworth.....	5	7	0	18
14. Dorsey.....	10	2	0	5	34. Keating.....	4	7	1	19
15. Fletcher.....	9	1	2	6	35. Burns.....	3	5	4	20
16. McBride.....	9	2	1	7	36. Gordon.....	3	7	2	21
17. Donnelly.....	9	3	0	8	37. Kuchel.....	1	8	3	22
18. Mayo.....	8	0	4	9	38. Desmond.....	1	9	2	23
19. Biggar.....	8	3	1	10	39. Hulse.....	1	10	1	24
20. Collier.....	8	3	1	10	40. Hatfield.....	1	11	0	25

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Based Upon 10 Important Roll Calls. (See Accompanying Chart.)

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Anderson.....	10	0	0	1	41. Thurman.....	6	2	2	10
2. Beal.....	10	0	0	1	42. Emlay.....	6	3	1	11
3. Berry.....	10	0	0	1	43. Kraft.....	6	3	1	11
4. Brown.....	10	0	0	1	44. Dickey.....	5	2	3	12
5. G. D. Collins.....	10	0	0	1	45. King.....	5	3	2	13
6. Crowley.....	10	0	0	1	46. Stephenson.....	5	5	0	14
7. Doyle.....	10	0	0	1	47. Fletcher.....	4	0	6	15
8. Dunn.....	10	0	0	1	48. Miller.....	4	2	4	16
9. Evans.....	10	0	0	1	49. McCollister.....	4	4	2	17
10. Gaffney.....	10	0	0	1	50. Thompson.....	4	5	1	18
11. Haggerty.....	10	0	0	1	51. Middough.....	4	6	0	19
12. Hawkins.....	10	0	0	1	52. C. W. Lyon.....	3	5	2	20
13. Heisinger.....	10	0	0	1	53. Geddes.....	3	6	1	21
14. J. C. Lyons.....	10	0	0	1	54. Price.....	3	6	1	21
15. Maloney.....	10	0	0	1	55. Waters.....	3	6	1	21
16. Massion.....	10	0	0	1	56. Weber.....	3	6	1	21
17. McMillan.....	10	0	0	1	57. Burke.....	3	7	0	22
18. Pelletier.....	10	0	0	1	58. Davis.....	3	7	0	22
19. Rosenthal.....	10	0	0	1	59. Sherwin.....	3	7	0	22
20. Thomas.....	10	0	0	1	60. Stream.....	3	7	0	22
21. Wollenberg.....	10	0	0	1	61. Werdel.....	3	7	0	22
22. Bennett.....	9	0	1	2	62. Dekker.....	2	0	8	23
23. Burkhalter.....	9	0	1	2	63. Fourt.....	2	0	8	23
24. C. A. Dills.....	9	0	1	2	64. Denny.....	2	2	6	24
25. R. C. Dills.....	9	0	1	2	65. Erwin.....	2	4	4	25
26. Beck.....	9	1	0	3	66. Call.....	2	7	1	26
27. Carey.....	9	1	0	3	67. S. L. Collins.....	2	7	1	26
28. Hollibaugh.....	9	1	0	3	68. Leonard.....	2	7	1	26
29. Niehouse.....	9	1	0	3	69. Clarke.....	2	8	0	27
30. Sheridan.....	9	1	0	3	70. Field.....	2	8	0	27
31. Kilpatrick.....	8	0	2	4	71. Armstrong.....	1	0	9	28
32. Robertson.....	8	0	2	4	72. Johnson.....	1	4	5	29
33. Brady.....	8	1	1	5	73. Gannon.....	1	5	4	30
34. Burns.....	8	2	0	6	74. Butters.....	1	7	2	31
35. Crichton.....	8	2	0	6	75. Knight.....	1	7	2	31
36. Debs.....	7	1	2	7	76. Boyd.....	1	8	1	32
37. Allen.....	7	2	1	8	77. Stewart.....	1	8	1	32
38. Lowrey.....	7	2	1	8	78. Thorp.....	1	9	0	33
39. O'Day.....	6	0	4	9	79. Watson.....	1	9	0	33
40. Sawallisch.....	6	2	2	10	80. Guthrie (Deceased).....	—	—	—	—

COMPOSITE RECORD OF SENATE VOTES

Based on 39 Roll Calls Taken on Important Issues During Regular Session of 1945 and First Special Session in 1946

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Shelley	38	0	1	1	21. Mayo	19	11	9	20
2. Carter	35	0	4	2	22. McCormack	19	14	6	21
3. Jespersen	35	0	4	2	23. Biggar	17	13	9	22
4. Dillinger	33	3	3	3	24. Swing	17	14	8	23
5. Tenney	32	3	4	4	25. Powers	16	13	10	24
6. Slater	32	5	2	5	26. Sutton	16	22	1	25
7. Donnelly	32	7	0	6	27. Ward	15	19	5	26
8. Salsman	31	4	4	7	28. Brown	14	23	2	27
9. Judah	31	8	0	8	29. Parkman	14	23	2	27
10. DeLap	30	6	3	9	30. Rich	13	23	3	28
11. Crittenden	29	9	1	10	31. Weybret	13	23	3	28
12. Seawell	27	12	0	11	32. Breed	11	18	10	29
13. Dorsey	26	5	8	12	33. Mixer	10	26	3	30
14. Quinn	26	11	2	13	34. Burns	9	18	12	31
15. Fletcher	25	5	9	14	35. Gordon	9	24	6	32
16. Keating	24	14	1	15	36. Hatfield	8	29	2	33
17. Collier	23	12	4	16	37. Hulse	8	29	2	33
18. Cunningham	22	10	7	17	38. Kuchel	7	28	4	34
19. McBride	21	14	4	18	39. Desmond	6	20	13	35
20. Deuel	20	15	4	19	40. Dilworth	6	30	3	36

COMPOSITE RECORD OF ASSEMBLY VOTES

Based on 50 Roll Calls Taken on Important Issues During Regular Session of 1945 and First Special Session in 1946

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Dunn	50	0	0	1	41. Thurman	27	17	6	31
2. Hawkins	50	0	0	1	42. Allen	25	17	8	32
3. Maloney	50	0	0	1	43. King	25	18	7	33
4. Gaffney	49	0	1	2	44. Lowrey	24	19	7	34
5. Berry	49	1	0	3	45. Sawallisch	23	11	16	35
6. Haggerty	49	1	0	3	46. McCollister	23	18	9	36
7. Massion	49	1	0	3	47. Dickey	21	11	18	37
8. Anderson	48	1	1	4	48. Thompson	21	25	4	38
9. J. C. Lyons	47	0	3	5	49. Waters	21	27	2	39
10. Thomas	47	0	3	5	50. Kraft	20	23	7	40
11. Kilpatrick	47	1	2	6	51. Weber	20	25	5	41
12. G. D. Collins	47	2	1	7	52. Fourn	18	21	11	42
13. Bennett	46	2	2	8	53. Stephenson	18	25	7	43
14. R. C. Dills	45	1	4	9	54. Middough	18	30	2	44
15. Fletcher	44	0	6	10	55. Miller	17	26	7	45
16. McMillan	44	3	3	11	56. Denny	16	18	16	46
17. Rosenthal	43	0	7	12	57. Stream	16	33	1	47
18. Hollibaugh	43	3	4	13	58. Sherwin	15	33	2	48
19. Wollenberg	43	4	3	14	59. Price	14	23	13	49
20. Pelletier	42	1	7	15	60. *Guthrie	13	19	8	50
21. Burkhalter	42	4	4	16	61. C. W. Lyon	13	24	13	51
22. Sheridan	42	4	4	16	62. Call	13	31	6	52
23. Burns	42	5	3	17	63. Clarke	13	36	1	53
24. Debs	41	5	4	18	64. Gannon	12	28	10	54
25. Doyle	41	5	4	18	65. Werdel	12	34	4	55
26. Evans	41	5	4	18	66. Burke	12	35	3	56
27. Brown	41	7	2	19	67. Leonard	11	31	8	57
28. Dekker	40	1	9	20	68. Geddes	11	36	3	58
29. Beal	40	2	8	21	69. Davis	10	39	1	59
30. Brady	40	2	8	21	70. Johnson	9	33	8	60
31. Carey	40	5	5	22	71. Erwin	9	35	6	61
32. Beck	40	6	4	23	72. S. L. Collins	8	36	6	62
33. Niehouse	40	6	4	23	73. Field	8	39	3	63
34. O'Day	39	1	10	24	74. Thorp	7	32	11	64
35. Crichton	38	10	2	25	75. Butters	7	39	4	65
36. C. A. Dills	37	6	7	26	76. Watson	7	39	4	65
37. Crowley	37	7	6	27	77. Boyd	6	35	9	66
38. Emlay	37	10	3	28	78. Stewart	5	33	12	67
39. Heisinger	35	7	8	29	79. Knight	3	33	14	68
40. Robertson	30	10	10	30	80. **Armstrong	2	9	39	69

*Mr. Guthrie died January 27, 1946.

**Mr. Armstrong's recorded absences were due to protracted illness.

To identify measures on which tables on this page are based it will be necessary to refer to charts in this report and in the report of the regular session of 1945.

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