No on 22

Big Rally Supports Farmworkers

SAN FRANCISCO—Some 1,500 trade unionists and other friends of the United Farm Workers turned up for a march and rally against Proposition 22, the agribusiness initiative on Saturday, September 30.

The march was sponsored by Movement volunteers and the Farm Workers Union among others.

Main speakers were Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers Union; James Herman, president of ILWU, clerks Local 34; and Congressman Philip Burton.

The peaceful march, which stretched over four city blocks, began at Civic Center and ended with a rally at Union Square.

Chavez told the crowd that “the only purpose of Proposition 22 is to take the right to strike and the right to boycott away from the Farm Workers.

The proposition, sponsored by the California growers, was denounced by speaker after speaker as an out-and-out attempt to destroy the Farm Workers Union. If Proposition 22 passes it would:

• Make it a crime for consumers and farm workers to say “boycott lettuce,” a crime punishable by one year in jail or $5,000 fine or both.
• Make it possible for growers to get injunctions to ban strikes at harvest time.
• Make it extremely difficult for workers to insist upon pesticide protection or other improvements in working conditions.

Chavez noted that Arizona governor John B. Williams is the object of an apparently successful recall petition drive — a Republican signed a bill into law similar to Proposition 22. The recall petition drive has already won 100,000 signatures — only 100,000 signatures are necessary to qualify the recall drive for the ballot.

Among the sponsors of the march were Glenn Ackerman, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 10; Keith Eickman, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 6; and officials from the department store firms.

The agreement covers 14 separate firms.

The wage increase will be payable, 25 cents effective October 1, 1972; 25 cents, October 1, 1973; and 25 cents effective October 1, 1974.

The unions also won a prescription drug plan effective the first year as well as inequity increases ranging from five to 25 cents for tire and battery men, heavy duty lift drivers, aluminum mill operators, radiograph burners and for workers in marine sales departments.

The Stevedore Industry Committee (USIC), appointed by the NLRB to review the union's failure to maintain the basic waterfront, finally settled on Hawaii’s docks on October 10 after 18 months of on-again-off-again negotiations.

“The strike only reinforced the solidarity of all waterfront groups,” said negotiating committee chairman Hubert Kanaha.

A joint strike committee of the 11 satellite groups staffed pickets from a joint roster to anywhere they were needed along the waterfront. Morale was high on the picket lines and went even higher with news that Stesain had settled late Sunday night with a total wage increase for its security and maintenance groups of $725 per hour.

Castle and Cooke settled the next day, followed by Matson—generally regarded at the key to the employer holdout in recent months. And finally, on Tuesday, McCabe, Hamilton & Renny settled.

As the Dispatcher goes to press, the union’s full state wide negotiating committee is meeting. Longshore and all satellite groups are expected to vote on the agreements soon.

Details of the pact will be released after ratification.

March Against Proposition 22 —photo by Luis Carballe
On the Beam

by Harry Bridges

The following telegram came to the International Office this Wednesday:

"Harry Bridges, President, ILWU

Dear Brothers: It has come to my attention that during the picketing on the West Coast in the ports of Seattle, Washington and Oregon, the longshoremen did not respect the picket lines. Your full support will be appreciated in this picketing. As you know the status of our industry is at rock bottom now and your organization can be most helpful in this situation.

JOSEPH CURRAN

President, National Maritime Union."

As was reported in the last issue of The Dispatcher a ship flying the Greek flag carrying grain to the Soviet Union was picked up in Portland, Oregon by seagunning unions. After the area arbitrator had been called in and had ruled that this form of picketing was not legal, the USSR Hammerclerk line removed and opened, the people went back to work. Vessels carrying grain to the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China are calling regularly at Pacific coast ports and will continue to be worked by longshoremen.

Our union, especially our waterfront division, welcomes not only the billion-dollar wheat agreement between our country and the USSR, but also the contributions to trade relations and a recent though much smaller wheat sale to the USA. It appears as though there is an aspect of the huge wheat sale to the USSR will be a potential factor in reducing the trade relations between two nations; a pact having tremendous potential for far-reaching peaceful trade, fiscal and diplomatic relations for not only our two countries but for the whole world.

The seafarer unions' picketing is not directed at Soviet ships nor will it be at Chinese ships. The sale was made and the bureaucrats are shipping. Either the US ships will get half the cargoes, Soviet ships were not part of the shipping pact at all.

So it looks as if by agreeing that Soviet ships get to carry one-third of their cargoes, our union, American longshoremen, will be better able to protect our jobs and maintain those that are in the pipeline. Under this arrangement, the seamen are protesting the large scale unemployment of American seamen due to the agreement and more than half for US bottoms and that is a fact. But against this fact should be placed another fact that is one-third of the cargoes coming in American bottoms means $100 million gross revenue to American ship operators and jobs for both US seamen and longshoremen. The previous 50/50 agreement was negotiated nine years ago. In that time there was an agreement but not one single job for US longshoremen or seamen.

Another fact is that the development that came through the grain pact was that the USA, which for years had refused to work any Communist flag ships, especially those of the USSR, lifted her boycott in order to help the employment situation of American seamen. We believe all of these facts are important.

Looking at these changes—and I think more are coming—what Mr. Nixon's reaction may be, it does seem that what President Joe Curran of the NMU asks in his wire quoted at the start of this column would not be very effective. At best, it could I think only result in a renegotiating of the shipping agreement of the grain cargoes so that the US get 50 percent instead of one-third. Hardly likely, no matter how much we sympathize with the offshore unions.

A side issue of expanded trade agreements with the USSR are the threats of some powerful members of the US Senate who say they will try to block further trade agreement developments in that body unless the USSR knocks off the export tax that country puts on emigrants waiting to leave. Although it has been widely publicized in the press that only being applied to Soviet Jews, the fact is that the tax applies to all Soviet citizens wanting to emigrate. The previous 50/50 agreement was negotiated nine years ago.
Safety Rules

Try to Stall New

Maximum Capacity

Container Firms

enforcement of new safety regulations. A letter to the OSHA Office of Standards, ILWU president Harry Bridges said that the union was "adamantly" opposed to the granting of the extension. Bridges argued that the companies have already had ample time to comply with the law, and to have marked the containers with their maximum cargo capacity.

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President Nixon and Hawaii's congressional delegation have adopted a statement opposing martial law in the Philippines, and urging President Ferdinand Marcos, who declared martial law to extend federal coverage to the islands, to rescind the law and endangering the lives of our members. "We fear also that this particular request for an extension of time may elicit similar requests from other operating container companies, further damaging the letter of the law and endangering the lives of our members," Bridges argued. The statement follows, in part:

The situation arose when the Institute of International Container Lessors, on behalf of seven of its members, asked the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for a nine-month delay to enable them to mark all containers with their maximum cargo capacity. The OSHA's Deputy Assistant Secretary Rusty Johnson said that the agency would extend federal coverage to the islands, but urged the companies to adopt and enforce new safety regulations. "We fear also that this particular request for an extension of time may elicit similar requests from other operating container companies, further damaging the letter of the law and endangering the lives of our members," Bridges said. The statement follows, in part:


The Labor Assembly for Community Action, headed by ILWU vice-president William J. Chester, the new integrated housing, geared to low and moderate income families, was named for the famous California black newspaper publisher and judge, as a "lifeline" for civil rights, and justice. It was built in cooperation with the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency.

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Local 142 Hits Philippine Martial Law

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LOS ANGELES — After five weeks of the strike, the 90 members of Local 26 at Commercial Enameling have gone back to work with substantial wage and vacation improvements, an additional holiday, and most important, 6 cents per hour contribution to the pension fund in the final year of the contract.

The committee consisted of business agent John Lee, steward Al Theurer and Glynn Jordan.

For a full survey of the amendments, see The Dispatcher, September 26, 1972. However, we warn that any error in that account should be corrected.

Pointing out that the new law would extend federal coverage to dock accidents, we said that "this resulted in substantial losses for workers injured on the docks. The local law only covers ship-side accidents.

The bill was originally scheduled to go on the floor marking day to be ILWU legislative representative Pat Toldo, on October 2, but was side-tracked due to着眼在不同利益集团之间的冲突. The new amendments would revoke the previous injunctive relief under the seaworthiness doctrine, although they could still sue in cases of negligence.

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Canadian Dock Casuals Want Unemployment Pay

VANCOUVER, B.C. — About 150 placard-carrying and chanting longshoremen paraded and demonstrated at unemployment insurance offices here on October 6 in their demand for unemployment insurance benefits. Many of them have been without work since the federal government forced longshoremen to go back to work by passing the West Coast Ports Operations Act on the grounds that a national emergency existed and that grain and other cargoes must be kept moving. The ILWU has pointed out that the so-called emergency was a phony and that grain is moving slowly due to lack of box cars which the railways have failed to supply.

Unemployment Insurance officials have denied unemployment benefits to casuals who worked prior to August 6, even if they worked one day. This was the date on which the Vancouver waterfront was shut down in a dispute over unfair hiring practices by the BC Maritime Employers Association. The shut-down lasted until September 4 when the union was compelled to call off its subsequent strike by federal legislation. The casuals took the stand that they were not involved in the dispute since they were non-union workers, and they see no part in any decision-making; therefore they are entitled to benefits because they were without work due to no fault of their own. In this stand they have the backing of the union.

Local 6 Signs First Pact with Feed Co.

STOCKTON — Local 6 has approved its first contract with Western Consumer, Inc. — an outfit which handles feeds on the West Coast for the Ralston Purina Company.

The three-year agreement puts the area warehouse health and welfare pensions and the differential for teenagers. President Nixon has vetoed three separate bills to increase educational funding. Education budgets for the Health and Education and Welfare Department were vetoed on the grounds that they were “inflationary.” In 1972, the Senate defeated Nixon’s attempt to cut teacher salaries during the wage freeze.

Elected on the basis of a “southern strategy,” President Nixon has initiated a policy of “benign neglect” toward the ethnic minorities of this country. He has opposed school busing, but failed to come up with positive programs to integrate the school systems, and his appointments of anti-minority judges to fill federal court vacancies has been a national scandal.

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Elected on a “law and order” program, President Nixon has done little to counter rising drug abuse. There are more than 500,000 addicts now in the U.S. — the figure has doubled since 1968. The President opposed legislation to establish a National Institute on Drug Abuse and Drug Dependence; he opposed Title I of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, sponsored by the entire Senate Labor Committee; he opposed the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 and other anti-drug legislation. Despite no-knock provisions, the increase in government snooping into private affairs, wire-tapping, and other unconstitutional measures, McGovern campaign sources charge that crime has increased by 33 percent during the Nixon years.

For the Age

Richard Nixon’s Record:

The Health

The Rights

Minimum Wage

Crime at

Both candidates have developed programs to deal with the US health crisis. It would be unfair to blame President Nixon entirely for the rapid increase in hospital and medical costs and the growing inefficiency of the health care delivery system. But, in the eyes of labor, his “National Health Insurance Partnership” unveiled early in 1971, will rely on the already discredited private health insurance to furnish minimal coverage — excluding seasonal agricultural workers, domestics, the self-employed and government employees. According to UAW President Leonard Woodcock, the Nixon health program is a “cruel hoax that may cost a supposedly protected American wage earner nearly one-fourth of his income for medical expenses in a bad year.” The President has vetoed appropriations for hospital construction, and another bill to provide grants to medical schools and hospitals for family medical training.

President Nixon’s appointees have done everything in their power to weaken enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which the president signed only with extreme reluctance. They have pushed Congress to minimize funds for the appointment of compliance officers and research workers, to take away the right of workers to accompany inspectors on tours of the plant on company time, and to end coverage for workers in small firms.

Once again, President Nixon and his staff members have bent over backwards to dump improvements in the minimum wage. He has managed to tie up the most recent bill in the House of Representatives (see story on page 4) by insisting that young workers be exempted from the minimum wage.

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U.S. Minimum Wage Hike Dead for 1972

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Largely due to obstructionist measures by the Nixon Administration, improvements in the federal minimum wage will not be passed during this session of Congress. On October 6, in a 28-20 vote, Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), who managed the bill, the chief point of contention was not the minimum wage increase itself but a provision in the House bill, backed by the Nixon Administration, which would allow youths under 18 and full time students to work for less than the minimum wage.

A Senate minimum wage improvement passed this summer with no such provision — and House leaders have refused to meet with the Senate to work out a compromise. The House bill, basically written by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, would keep the minimum wage at $1.60 for teenagers, but would raise the basic rate to $1.80 two months from now and to $2.00 a year later. The Senate bill would have raised the minimum wage to $2.00 in two months and to $2.20 two years later, with no differential for teenagers.

Labor representatives here have indicated that higher prices for the MacDonald’s hamburger chain — which stands to benefit tremendously from the “youth differential” — has contributed $100,000 to the President’s re-election campaign, and that the chairman of the corporation donated another $225,000 out of his own personal finances.

Where’s the “Emergency?”

A Worker’s Guide to the

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The Democratic candidate is one of the original sponsors of the National Health Security Act which would guarantee thorough, low-cost medical care to every American. With only certain minimal limitations, the benefits under this program would cover the entire range of personal health care services, including preventive medicine, treatment of illness and rehabilitation. There are no cut-off dates, no co-insurance (which is in the Nixon proposal in order to minimize "excessive use of hospital facilities"), and no deductibles. The National Health Security Act would be financed 50 percent by the government from general tax revenues; the remainder would come from a small health security tax on employers, workers, and the self-employed. For workers earning less than $7800 a year, there would be no tax increase.

The Senator has urged substantial increases in social security and Medicare benefits, and would push other legislation to protect pensioners and social security recipients from the rising cost of living. He has proposed the establishment of Retirement Career Guidance Centers which, in cooperation with existing organizations, could assist retirees to find meaningful work.

George McGovern's Alternative:

Care Crisis

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ILWU Plays Role

VANCOUVER — The Canadian Area ILWU is actively participating in the federal election campaign. 204 seats are at stake in the House of Commons in the October 30 vote.

The three major political parties are the Liberal party headed by prime minister Trudeau, the Progressive Conservatives under Robert Stanfield, and the labor-backed New Democratic Party led by David Lewis. The Social Credit party has announced that it will contest a majority of the seats; the Communist Party has fielded 30 candidates. Standing of the parties at time of dissolution of parliament was Liberals 140, Progressive Conservatives 72, NDP 25, Social Credit 13, Independents 3, vacant 2.

"Our union has traditionally taken the stand that we will not endorse any political party," said Don Garcia, Canadian Area ILWU president. "But that doesn't mean that we are neutral or that we will just sit it out and wait for the dust of battle to clear. We intend to do our best to help determine the outcome, but in a non-partisan way. We are putting forward our own list of priorities as to the key issues facing labor and the nation and we are taking them to the public."

The key issues as seen by the union include:

• Guarantees that the strike-breaking West Coast Operations Act (under which the union was forced to call off its strike last month) will not be renewed when it expires on Dec. 31, 1972.

• Placing the movement of export grain to the west coast under public control to overcome the delays for which the union has been unjustly blamed.

• Provision of adequate federal funds for port development.

• Overhaul of the Unemployment Insurance administration to overcome the delays for which the union has been unjustly blamed.

• Government action to build a Canadian-owned and operated merchant marine.

• Establishment of a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians sufficient to enable people to live in dignity.

• Action to curb the rampant profiteering in the necessities of life now carried on by big corporations.

• Guarantees from all parties that wage controls will not be instituted.

• Restore control of Canadian natural resources to Canada and Canadians.

• Build secondary industries to provide more of our resources at home and provide jobs.

• End Canada's complicity in the war in Indo China by ending all Canadian arms shipments to the U.S. Canada should join with the growing world-wide demand that the U.S. end its bombing in Indo China and withdraw all its military forces. Withdraw Canada from NATO and NORAD. Recognize the German Democratic Republic and support the admission of all countries to the United Nations.

Action being taken by the ILWU to bring these issues to the public and all candidates include a special issue of the union paper "Canadian Area Waterfront News" and the distribution of leaflets.

Two ILWU members, Rod Denes of New Westminster Local 502, and Mark Mosher of Port Alberni, Local 503, are candidates in the federal elections.

Local 26 Members Can Cancel Pact If Pay Board Dies

COMPTON, Calif. — After getting the company to agree that a new contract could be renegotiated once the Pay Board goes out of business, 22 Local 26 members at Furst Bolt and Screw Corporation voted overwhelmingly to accept a new three year agreement.

A special addendum to the agreement also provides that if the Pay Board cuts any part of the negotiated first year rate, the company will find ways of contributing the money legally.

The members at Furst won 30 cents the first year of the contract, 20 cents the second year, and 20 cents the third year.

Other improvements were in sick leave, an additional holiday, in the third year, and improved vacations and pensions, plus other modifications of contract language.

The agreement as negotiated was at first rejected unanimously by the membership when presented for ratification. It was approved 31-1 after the negotiating committee was able to arrange the pact could either be renegotiated or cancelled once the Pay Board goes out of existence, and that any money cut by the Pay Board would be allocated to the workers in another way.

Serving on the negotiating committee were Local 26 president Joe Ibarra, Ervin Quinn, Jim Wilson and Clayborn Breland.
Sen. Nixon Challenges Dems on Secret Plan to End the War

(Some may remember that 20 years ago, during the 1952 presidential race, Senator Richard Nixon, then a candidate for the vice-presidency, challenged Democratic Adlai Stevenson to reveal his plans to end the Korean War.

More will remember that four years ago President Nixon announced that he had a “secret plan” to end the war.

In the interests of historical perspicuity, we thought it might be interesting to reprint Nixon’s challenge to Stevenson on the war. Sometimes things have a way of catching up with politicians — (editor’s note).

For release Monday A.M. Aug. 25, 1972
From the Office of
SENATOR RICHARD NIXON
941 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

A tentative agreement to end the longest strike in the history of General Motors — 172 days — has been reached.

This was the charge made by United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock in testimony before a special House committee last month.

Woodcock described the 1970 act as an unparalleled opportunity to “transplant workplaces into a safe, secure setting for men and women.”

But, he added, the administration’s “secret plan” of enforcementpromotion of the exclusion of many workers from coverage simply because of firm size, and “a return to apathetic and unsympathetic state administration” was seriously weakening the bill.

He blasted Congress for recent action to eliminate coverage for all work places with fewer than 20 employees, and warned against the President’s program to gradually transfer administration to the state agencies.

“The same officials and often the same inspectors whose lack of previous performance created the need for a federal law are being expected to make the new law work,” he said.

He demanded that state standards and plans be equal to or better than the federal standards which they are intended to replace.

GEORGE B. NIXON

The ILWU Local 10 drill team took its bows at the October 8 Columbus Day Parade in San Francisco. While most of the big marching bands were sort of effete, their blare of music and sheet music, the Local 10 team wowed spectators all along the route with its complex dance-type routines. The team won first prize in its division.

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GEORGE B. NIXON

The ILWU Local 10 drill team took its bows at the October 8 Columbus Day Parade in San Francisco. While most of the big marching bands were sort of effete, their blare of music and sheet music, the Local 10 team wowed spectators all along the route with its complex dance-type routines. The team won first prize in its division.

Auto Workers’ Strike on Speed-Up Ends

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This was the charge made by United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock in testimony before a special House committee last month.

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PCPA Convention

Old-Timers Back Morse, McGovern

ANDERSON, Calif.—Support for George McGovern for president and Wayne Morse for Senator from Oregon was voted by the 318 delegates to the 31st Annual Convention of the ILWU Pacific Coast Pensioners' Association, meeting at the Amsterdam Hotel.

The three day convention also saw the unanimous re-election of PCPA President Lawrence A. Morse. Secretary-Treasurer Germaine Old-Timers Back Morse, McGovern, who declined to run again, was replaced by Albert "Baggy" Bertani, a 1934 strike veteran and former Local 10 secretary. Ernest Baker, retired from Local 8, was re-elected vice-president.

In a keynote address to the delegates, Lawrence said that "we have more than doubled the pension since 1965, and guys who started out with the $100 pen have tripled theirs."

"I speak for the entire PCPA executive board when I say that in the coming negotiations we don't want a damned thing.

Oregon's Wayne Morse, the main convention speaker, took the opportunity to blust the Nixon administration's record.

"There should be no doubt," he said, "in labor's ranks as to the issue of the campaign."

Jim Carberry, West Coast representative of the National Council of Senior Citizen Committee of the ILWU, added his own view of the candidates. He related how the Council pushed a social security increases through Congress, "a victory for a host of a headache president.

The convention elected the following board members to serve through the next convention:

Werner, Portland; James "Archie" Baley, lower Elver River; Carol Johnson, southwestern Oregon

Local 13 Results

WILMINGTON, Calif.—The results of the fall elections held by longshore Local 13 are as follows: Secretary-treasurer is T. J. "Jack" Godfrey; business agent, Richard Morse; caucus delegates, Hank Flores, Nick Almeida, Raul H. Olvera, Bill Rivera, Earl Blumenauer; bargaining agents, Karl Haas, Steve Kafoury, Bill Bradley, Wally Priestley.

British Labor Ultimatum on Wage Controls

LONDON—British trade unions have told the government that they will accept wage restraints in exchange for revocation of the industry's economic committee here last week.

Previously, the TUC had rejected a suggestion by the Conservative government that wage increases be limited to the equivalent of $4.90 per week over the next three months, and that increases in that period should be held to five percent.

"The TUC leaders that they were prepared to continue negotiations with government and industry to develop a program to fight Britain's inflation — but observers here suggested that the government might have decreased their earlier, already submitted proposals which it knew were unacceptable to labor in order to give it a excuse -- to pose Nixon-style mandatory controls."

Bay Area May Benefit From US-Soviet Trade

SAN FRANCISCO—Bay Area ports may see substantial benefits if agreements now being negotiated with the Soviet Union, according to US Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson.

Peterson told a World Trade Forum luncheon here recently that the US wants to import between 15 and 25 percent of its natural gas from the Soviet Union and that San Francisco could well be a major unloading point for this trade.

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Ballot Measures

PROPOSITION 9

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Here are the recommendations on California State Propositions on the November ballot, as prepared by the Northern and Southern California District Councils at a joint meeting held in Los Angeles on September 30. These propositions marked in color were deemed particularly important.

**PROPOSITION 1** YES
Public Community College Facilities Bonds
A continuation of state aid to public colleges to meet their growth requirements. If approved, it will permit a bond issue not to exceed $160,000,000 for community colleges.

**PROPOSITION 2** YES
Health Science Facilities Bonds
Would provide for better health care without increasing property taxes, enabling the issue of bonds up to $38,100,000 for health facilities at the University of California, as the legislature directs.

**PROPOSITION 3** NO
Pollution Control Facilities
Enables the legislature to issue bonds to pay for the construction or acquisition of environmental pollution control facilities, and for the lease or sale of such facilities to businesses. In recommending a "no" vote the councils expressed a fear that the bond money could not be recovered if a company which receives an anti-pollution unit from the state goes out of business.

**PROPOSITION 4** NO RECOMMENDATION
Legislative Reorganization
Would provide for legislative sessions to extend for the two year period between general elections.

**PROPOSITION 5** YES
School Districts
Permits the legislature to authorize governing boards of all school districts to initiate and carry on any programs, activities or to otherwise act in any manner consistent with the law and the purposes for which school districts are established. In general, delegates more responsibilities to local school boards.

**PROPOSITION 6** YES
Miscellaneous Constitutional Revisions
Would limit the terms of officers and commissioners to four years. Passed by both houses of the legislature and recommended by the League of Women Voters.

**PROPOSITION 7** YES
Oregon-style presidential primary
This proposition gives the vote to a U.S. citizen, 18 years of age and resident in California; that judicial, school, county and city offices shall be partisan and voting shall be secret. Makes provision for primary elections for partisan offices, including an open presidential primary. The councils feel that the primary system would make the elective process more democratic.

**PROPOSITION 8** NO
Tax Exemption for Anti-Pollution Facilities
This is the tax loophole which would benefit big business under the guise of pollution control. It would authorize the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation certain pollution facilities which produce results which meet or exceed applicable pollution control standards.

**PROPOSITION 9** YES
Bond Issue for Structurally Unsafe School Buildings
This proposition would amend the constitution to allow bond issues to repair unsafe school buildings by a simple majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote.

**PROPOSITION 10** YES
Blind Veterans Tax Exemption
Would increase tax exemption from $5,000 to $10,000 for blind veterans with service-connected disabilities.

**PROPOSITION 11** YES
Right of Privacy
Would amend the constitution to add the right of privacy to the inalienable rights of the people.

**PROPOSITION 12** YES
Disabled Veterans Tax Exemption
Would increase the property tax exemption for disabled veterans.

**PROPOSITION 13** YES
Workmen's Compensation
Would provide that death benefits from Workmen's Compensation awards be paid into a state fund, in the event there are no heirs. Would allow this money to be used for extra subsequent injury compensation for workers.

**PROPOSITION 14** NO
Taxation
This proposition would mean higher taxes for the average citizen. It would change the limit on property taxes and revise the system for financing public education and social welfare services. According to the Labor Committee Against Proposition 14, the measure would increase sales taxes by about 40 percent, reduce school support by more than $700 million, virtually eliminate local control over school finance, virtually eliminate financing for community colleges and wipe out new state funding for rapid transit systems.

**PROPOSITION 15** YES
State Employees Salaries
Would set up a new procedure for establishing the salaries paid to state employees, and for regulation of labor relations in state employment. Basically, it would peg wages paid to state employees to those paid for comparable work in private industry. This would take away the governor's right to vote wage increases for state workers.

**PROPOSITION 16** YES
Salaries—California Highway Patrol
Would provide for parity in wages for uniformed members of highway patrol.

**PROPOSITION 17** NO
Death Penalty
A no vote here is a vote against the death penalty. The councils are opposing this measure in light of the increasing attitude that the death penalty usually applies to poor people, and in support of recent State Supreme Court ruling banning the death penalty.

**PROPOSITION 18** NO
Obscenity Legislation
Would make various described sexual acts criminally punishable, as misdemeanors.

**PROPOSITION 19** NO RECOMMENDATION
Marijuana
Would remove state penalties for growing, personal use, processing, etc.

**PROPOSITION 20** NO RECOMMENDATION
Coastal Zone Conservation Act
Sets criteria for coastal developments and requires submission of plans to legislature for preservation, protection of environment and ecology of coastal zones. This bill establishes some very good controls, but at the same time it is too encompassing and could seriously interfere with the various ports along the California Coast.

**PROPOSITION 21** NO
School Bussing
A no vote here is a vote for continued efforts to end ethnic imbalances in the schools through continued bussing.

**PROPOSITION 22** NO
Agricultural Labor Relations
Proposition 22 is opposed by every section of the labor movement in California. It would set up a procedure for holding representation elections among agricultural workers, but would disfranchise the vast majority of farm workers who are migrants; it would allow a court to halt any agricultural strike during harvest time, thus destroying the farm workers' only muscle. It would ban the consumer boycotts which has proved to be a potent weapon for the farm workers. It would apply directly only to farm workers, but could theoretically be extended to apply to anyone even remotely connected with agriculture.