Local 26 Closes Down Silkauf

PARAMOUNT, Ca. — ILWU Local 26 members at the notoriously anti-union Silkauf Manufacturing Co. went out on strike May 16 after employer representatives had proposed a total wage and fringe increase as of June 1, 1974. Nonetheless, they voted overwhelmingly in favor of a tough strike if necessary to demand a contract.

Substantial wage increase, a cost of living clause and numerous fringe improvements. Some progress had been made in negotiations on several language items, but the talks pulled up short after the employers made their totally unacceptable offer, Ibarra said.

LONG BEACH — For three days in mid-May the strike of ILWU members against the Dole can manufacturing plant in Hawaii came to the mainland and tied up a banana ship here. The move dramatized the far-reaching business involvements of the parent employer, Castle and Cooke, one of the Hawaii-based Big Five corporations that have become conglomerate powers in the world economy.

Two hundred members of ILWU Local 142, Pineapple Division, Unit 4302, have been on strike against the Dole Company’s can-making plant in Honolulu since March 23. Castle and Cooke owns both Dole and Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, a New Orleans-based importer of Dole brand bananas from Central and South America.
One on the Beam
by Harry Bridges

NOW THAT UNIONS have been freed from the grossly unfair wage controls of the Nixon regime, the only effective stance labor can take is a fighting one.

Traditionally, this union has not been a "money only" union. Seldom have we gone on strike just for wages. Wages have been important, but usually there have been other issues—such as job security, shorter hours and better working conditions.

But now inflation has made wages the prime issue. Money on which to live has become the first consideration. Feeding the family is a higher priority than maintaining not only hefty increases but containing some type of cost-of-living formula.

This is why we should support the Pay Board's recommendation to retain the cost-of-living formula. It is a system which gives employees the security and the incentive they need in this inflationary era.

We can achieve better results through a cost-of-living formula than any other means. To the extent that it can be used to offset the rising costs of living, there will be a better standard of living for workers and their families.

Our present social system gives them a built-in right to do so. In this sense, the Pay Board is correct in its recommendation to retain the cost-of-living formula.

But such a program can work only in what might be called normal or less inflationary terms. —

IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF a union to struggle merely to keep up with what it has, especially in terms of wages. The idea is to get wage increases so that the workers can move ahead, and then to add something on top of such increases so that at least they can stay ahead a little bit. This is the meaning of a cost-of-living formula.

Take our longshore division. Wages were increased 40 cents an hour on the Pacific Coast last July 1. Government cost-of-living figures, anyway you slice them, show that 40 cents had been eaten up by April 1 of this year. Instead of going ahead we actually went backwards.

The recent statement in Hawaii—good as it was in money terms—will not keep those workers even for the time between their previous increase and the date of their next demand.

So it goes all the way down the line. It is because of these built-in economic conditions that the motion of organizing, arbitrating and mediating wage increases of sufficient substance just to break even is a lot of hooby.

This union has proved that. It was one of the first unions under the gun in 1968 and 1969.

We went before the Nixon administration Pay Board and—even though employers joined us and even though the Pay Board staff said our wage increases (negotiated as a result of a 14-day strike) were not only what we had coming but were non-inflationary, the Pay Board still cut our increases.

So the position of our union is to bring to bear the one weapon any union possesses—the economic strike weapon. When production stops, profits stop.

This is why we advocate short term contracts aimed at obtaining not only hefty increases but containing some type of cost-of-living formula. More and more unions are adopting programs of short term contracts in order to be able to use their basic strength when they need it.

Even the weakest of unions have little or no trouble these days building in some type of cost-of-living formula. Even the recognition of the need for such formulas by employer groups indicates employers have no illusions about where workers are going to wind up in the battle against inflation.

SOME OF THESE THINGS are not easy to rank and file to accept.

It is quite understandable that workers might prefer the security of longer term contracts that would permit them to plan their economic life.

But such a program can work only in what might be called normal or less inflationary terms. Daring inflationary times a short term contract is like making the employers a present of millions of dollars.

Such a position cannot be for us.

We have to organize the entire national strength of the union so that it can be thrown behind any group in our union, large or small, that wants to fight in this inflationary struggle.

Not only must the International Union be solid behind such struggles with everything we have, but other unions must be asked to give a helping hand.

My guess is that they will.

But we must start off by doing our part for ourselves.

Behind Watergate

T hose READERS who attended the 1973 ILWU Biennial Convention will recall that one of the high points of that session came when United Electrical Workers President Albert Fitzgerald brought delegates to their feet with his comment that one of the most amazing things was just beginning to call "Watergate."

"When these politicians start worrying about Watergate," he said, "I'll start to laugh. In 1968, and for several years after that, your International Union office and many of your local offices were bugged. Investigators from the FBI were telling us all over the country . . . Army intelligence, Navy intelligence were bugging our phones, visiting our neighbors . . ."

"There is nothing new about this stuff. No one gave a damn when they were doing it to us . . . I am not shocked that it's going on. I am ticked to death that they got caught at it!"

In fact, President Nixon has a point, when he talks—as though to excuse himself—about how Johnson and Kennedy did the same to him as he did to their Democratic successors. The bugg-

The answer to these questions lies under the surface of the spectacular revelations about bugg-

The fact is that these western-style coun-

The crux of the case is provided by the failure of these nations to suppress the national liberation strug-

The crux of the case is provided by the failure of these nations to suppress the national liberation strug-

The crux of the case is provided by the failure of these nations to suppress the national liberation strug-

Behind Watergate

IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF a union to struggle merely to keep up with what it has, especially in terms of wages. The idea is to get wage increases so that the workers can move ahead, and then to add something on top of such increases so that at least they can stay ahead a little bit. This is the meaning of a cost-of-living formula.

Take our longshore division. Wages were increased 40 cents an hour on the Pacific Coast last July 1. Government cost-of-living figures, anyway you slice them, show that 40 cents had been eaten up by April 1 of this year. Instead of going ahead we actually went backwards.

The recent statement in Hawaii—good as it was in money terms—will not keep those workers even for the time between their previous increase and the date of their next demand. So it goes all the way down the line.

It is because of these built-in economic conditions that the motion of organizing, arbitrating and mediating wage increases of sufficient substance just to break even is a lot of hooby.

This union has proved that. It was one of the first unions under the gun in 1968 and 1969.

We went before the Nixon administration Pay Board and—even though employers joined us and even though the Pay Board staff said our wage increases (negotiated as a result of a 14-day strike) were not only what we had coming but were non-inflationary, the Pay Board still cut our increases.

So the position of our union is to bring to bear the one weapon any union possesses—the economic strike weapon. When production stops, profits stop.

This is why we advocate short term contracts aimed at obtaining not only hefty increases but containing some type of cost-of-living formula. More and more unions are adopting programs of short term contracts in order to be able to use their basic strength when they need it.

Even the weakest of unions have little or no trouble these days building in some type of cost-of-living formula. Even the recognition of the need for such formulas by employer groups indicates employers have no illusions about where workers are going to wind up in the battle against inflation.

SOME OF THESE THINGS are not easy to rank and file to accept.

It is quite understandable that workers might prefer the security of longer term contracts that would permit them to plan their economic life.

But such a program can work only in what might be called normal or less inflationary terms. Daring inflationary times a short term contract is like making the employers a present of millions of dollars.

Such a position cannot be for us.

We have to organize the entire national strength of the union so that it can be thrown behind any group in our union, large or small, that wants to fight in this inflationary struggle.

Not only must the International Union be solid behind such struggles with everything we have, but other unions must be asked to give a helping hand.

My guess is that they will.

But we must start off by doing our part for ourselves.
The THE 'SOMETHING' It turned out Dr. Ralston had once been a member of the Canadian Labor Progressive Party, which at the time he joined LPP, had representatives in the Canadian House of Commons.

He was paroled to cross the border May 4, after a storm of protest from both sides of the line had arrived in Las Vegas. Dr. Ralston insisted it would not make him forget "affront to Canadian-US relations" and to the "free exchange of ideas."

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, former Prime Minister of Guyana, and still a member of its parliament is shown above visiting with former President Nixon's arrival to open EXPO '74 in Spokane.

Two Local 6 Pacts OAKLAND—Local 6 members at Stoll and Hansen, a small shoe supply house, have approved a two year settlement which provides a total increase of $1.02, plus a cost of living adjustment.

The newly organized members also won area fringes. The first $1.02 of the increase became effective April 1, 1974; an additional 30 cents will be paid December 1, 1974, and the final 30 cents on June 1, 1975.

The agreement was negotiated by Local 6 Business Agent Bill Burke.

At Sunrise Salvage, a one year agreement with 25 cents per hour wage increase has been approved. Members here also won all area fringes. The agreement was negotiated by steward Jay Goldberg and Blasquez.

Dispatcher Error OAKLAND—A story on page 3 of the May 10 Dispatcher on a settlement negotiated by Local 6 at the Carnation Co. was inaccurate in claiming that starting wages will go from $700 to $950 per month, and in several other respects.

In fact the contract calls for starting wages to remain at $700 until June 1, 1974 when they will increase by approximately 23 cents per hour. There will be an additional 23 cents per hour increase effective June, 1974.

The agreement was negotiated by authority of Burds of Spanish and Business Agent Joseph Phillips.

More About Hawaii Pickles Continued from Page 1—

and also for a couple of local brewerries and other concerns.

ARDITATION HEARINGS

Even before the Newcastle Clipper arrived in Long Beach with 85,506 boxes of bananas from Ecuador and Nicaragua, a resolution of the dispute had become a subject of arbitration under the ILWU's longshore agreement with Castle & Cooke in Hawaii.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke- operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

More About Hawaii Pickles Continued from Page 1—

and also for a couple of local brewerries and other concerns.

ARDITATION HEARINGS

Even before the Newcastle Clipper arrived in Long Beach with 85,506 boxes of bananas from Ecuador and Nicaragua, a resolution of the dispute had become a subject of arbitration under the ILWU's longshore agreement with Castle & Cooke in Hawaii.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

More About Hawaii Pickles Continued from Page 1—

and also for a couple of local brewerries and other concerns.

ARDITATION HEARINGS

Even before the Newcastle Clipper arrived in Long Beach with 85,506 boxes of bananas from Ecuador and Nicaragua, a resolution of the dispute had become a subject of arbitration under the ILWU's longshore agreement with Castle & Cooke in Hawaii.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

More About Hawaii Pickles Continued from Page 1—

and also for a couple of local brewerries and other concerns.

ARDITATION HEARINGS

Even before the Newcastle Clipper arrived in Long Beach with 85,506 boxes of bananas from Ecuador and Nicaragua, a resolution of the dispute had become a subject of arbitration under the ILWU's longshore agreement with Castle & Cooke in Hawaii.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

More About Hawaii Pickles Continued from Page 1—

and also for a couple of local brewerries and other concerns.

ARDITATION HEARINGS

Even before the Newcastle Clipper arrived in Long Beach with 85,506 boxes of bananas from Ecuador and Nicaragua, a resolution of the dispute had become a subject of arbitration under the ILWU's longshore agreement with Castle & Cooke in Hawaii.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.

An informal hearing was held before Judge George Love in Wilmington on May 13.

The union argued that Local 15 was entitled to picket the Castle and Cooke-operated banana dock in Long Beach and the Castle and Cooke-chartered vessel carrying the bananas. Under these conditions, the union argued, the picket line to be established at Berth 260 in Long Beach would be a bona fide picket line as defined in the Pacific Maritime Association.
WASHINGTON Report

What’s Wrong With Health Insurance Bill

by Pat Tobin

ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The ILWU joining with the AFL-CIO and the United Automobile Workers cannot support the new Mills-Kennedy National Health Insurance Bill, and we have again reaffirmed our support of the National Health Security plan, the bill originally introduced, with Labor’s support, by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Mass.

Unfortunately, this labor-supported measure does not provide national standards for regulation of insurance company premiums. These regulations still rest with the individual states. It was our feeling that it was impossible to fight both the trial lawyers and all the insurance companies at the same time.

The following United States Senators voted for this legislation:

Senators Edmund S. Muskie, Dem. of Maine; Hubert H. Humphrey, Dem. of Minn.; and Gale W. McGee, Dem. of Wyo., all abstained because of the kind of bill that was introduced.

The following United States Senators voted against this legislation:

Senators Mike Gravel, Dem. of Alaska; Ted Stevens, Rep. of Alaska; Warren Magnuson, Dem. of Washington, Henry M. Jackson, Dem. of Wash.; and Thomas F. Eagleton, Dem. of Mo.

These regulations still rest with the individual states. It was our feeling that it was impossible to fight both the trial lawyers and all the insurance companies. It was our feeling that it was impossible to fight both the trial lawyers and all the insurance companies.

All states would be required to establish no-fault systems meeting federal standards within 4 years of the passage of the bill, or Oregon; Alan Cranston, Dem. of Calif.; John V. Tunney, Dem. of Calif.; Daniel Inouye, Dem. of Hawaii, Sen. Hiram Fong, Rep. of Hawaii abstained because he owns firms which sell auto insurance, although he agreed in principle with this measure.

Mike Gravel, Dem. of Alaska; Ted Stevens, Rep. of Alaska; Warren Magnuson, Dem. of Washington, Henry M. Jackson, Dem. of Wash.-

The Washington Office was contacted last week by an Englishwoman, Betty Ambatielos, asking for help in obtaining the release of her husband, Antonis Ambatielos and Nick Kaloudis, former officials of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.

Los Angeles — ILWU Warehouse Local 26 held its second annual convention here Saturday, May 18, in an atmosphere of intense debate during which 100 delegates from 27 plants hammered out problems of internal union policy and addressed themselves also to the current issues facing the labor movement.

Meeting in a new climate created by expiration of the last Mills-Kennedy National Health Insurance Bill’s wage and price controls, the union made clear its determination to fight for the fullest possible wage adjustments.

The impact of the cost-of-living squeeze on working people was celebrated throughout the convention as both speakers and delegates emphasized the changed situation created by the expiration of controls and the necessity of unions to play “catch-up” ball.

CRITICAL TALKS

Local 26, now in critical negotiations with the Max Factor cosmetics firm (a sister of the Norton Simon conglomerate) and with one strike on its hands, came to its convention with a realistic view of its problems.

Among the convention actions were the following:

• A resolution calling upon “the entire labor and consumer movements to join hands in a last fight for rolling back prices to the levels of at least 1970, as indicated in the U.S. Consumers’ Price Index.”

• A demand for the impeachment of President Nixon in the “best interest and welfare of United States workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

• Reaffirmation of support for United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, in a resolution that called also for fair elections by which farm workers can pick the union of their choice, and pledging support to farm workers’ boycotts.

• Recognition of the fact “the vast majority of plants and shops in the Los Angeles area are unorganized,” which the convention promised to meet with “a program to educate the unorganized workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

• A resolution calling upon “the entire labor and consumer movements to join hands in a last fight for rolling back prices to the levels of at least 1970, as indicated in the U.S. Consumers’ Price Index.”

• A demand for the impeachment of President Nixon in the “best interest and welfare of United States workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

• Reaffirmation of support for United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, in a resolution that called also for fair elections by which farm workers can pick the union of their choice, and pledging support to farm workers’ boycotts.

• Recognition of the fact “the vast majority of plants and shops in the Los Angeles area are unorganized,” which the convention promised to meet with “a program to educate the unorganized workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

Local 6 Signs Good Pact at St. Regis Paper

UNION CITY, Calif. — After five months of difficult negotiations Local 6 members at St. Regis Paper Co. here have approved a new contract featuring wage increases of 68 cents over two years, plus a wage re-opener in the final year of the pact.

The agreement covers 200 members. The three-year pact provides for a $3.50 hourly increase retroactive to March 1, 1974, another $3.50 raise effective March 1, 1975. The wage re-opener will permit strike action if no settlement is reached by March 1, 1976.

A dental plan including dependents in addition to the principal employee will be come effective June 1st this year. A 10th paid holiday will become effective the day after Thanksgiving. Pension plan credits were increased by $2.00 for each year of service retroactive to date of hire; and contributions formerly made by the employees will be refunded with accrued interest.

Also, a fifth week of vacation for workers with 20 years or more of service; trade unions and others are being offered to workers, including a program to pay all of their medical and hospital expenses up to $15,000 “and sometimes more,” compensation for loss of wages due to court costs of at least $1,000. Therefore, resulting in a reduction in insurance premiums. Suits are still allowed under certain conditions.

All states would be required to establish no-fault systems meeting federal standards within 4 years of the passage of the bill, or sooner. A car owner policy would cover anyone driving the car and any other car involved in any accident, regardless of who is at fault, will pay his medical and hospital expenses up to $15,000 “and sometimes more.”

The Senate, on May 1, passed a No-Fault Automobile Insurance Bill by a vote of 53 to 42. This ended a fierce 4-year battle. The bill was opposed by President Nixon, the American Trial Lawyers’ Association, and various insurance companies.

Under this bill every car owner would be required to buy a policy of insurance that if he is injured in an automobile accident, his insurance company will pay all of his medical and hospital expenses up to $15,000 “and sometimes more,” compensation for loss of wages due to court costs of at least $1,000. Therefore, resulting in a reduction in insurance premiums. Suits are still allowed under certain conditions.

CRITICAL TALKS

Local 26, now in critical negotiations with the Max Factor cosmetics firm (a sister of the Norton Simon conglomerate) and with one strike on its hands, came to its convention with a realistic view of its problems.

Among the convention actions were the following:

• A resolution calling upon “the entire labor and consumer movements to join hands in a last fight for rolling back prices to the levels of at least 1970, as indicated in the U.S. Consumers’ Price Index.”

• A demand for the impeachment of President Nixon in the “best interest and welfare of United States workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

• Reaffirmation of support for United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, in a resolution that called also for fair elections by which farm workers can pick the union of their choice, and pledging support to farm workers’ boycotts.

• Recognition of the fact “the vast majority of plants and shops in the Los Angeles area are unorganized,” which the convention promised to meet with “a program to educate the unorganized workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

Local 6 Signs Good Pact at St. Regis Paper

UNION CITY, Calif. — After five months of difficult negotiations Local 6 members at St. Regis Paper Co. here have approved a new contract featuring wage increases of 68 cents over two years, plus a wage re-opener in the final year of the pact.

The agreement covers 200 members. The three-year pact provides for a $3.50 hourly increase retroactive to March 1, 1974, another $3.50 raise effective March 1, 1975. The wage re-opener will permit strike action if no settlement is reached by March 1, 1976.

A dental plan including dependents in addition to the principal employee will be come effective June 1st this year. A 10th paid holiday will become effective the day after Thanksgiving. Pension plan credits were increased by $2.00 for each year of service retroactive to date of hire; and contributions formerly made by the employees will be refunded with accrued interest.

Also, a fifth week of vacation for workers with 20 years or more of service; trade unions and others are being offered to workers, including a program to pay all of their medical and hospital expenses up to $15,000 “and sometimes more,” compensation for loss of wages due to court costs of at least $1,000. Therefore, resulting in a reduction in insurance premiums. Suits are still allowed under certain conditions.

All states would be required to establish no-fault systems meeting federal standards within 4 years of the passage of the bill, or sooner. A car owner policy would cover anyone driving the car and any other car involved in any accident, regardless of who is at fault, will pay his medical and hospital expenses up to $15,000 “and sometimes more,” compensation for loss of wages due to court costs of at least $1,000. Therefore, resulting in a reduction in insurance premiums. Suits are still allowed under certain conditions.

CRITICAL TALKS

Local 26, now in critical negotiations with the Max Factor cosmetics firm (a sister of the Norton Simon conglomerate) and with one strike on its hands, came to its convention with a realistic view of its problems.

Among the convention actions were the following:

• A resolution calling upon “the entire labor and consumer movements to join hands in a last fight for rolling back prices to the levels of at least 1970, as indicated in the U.S. Consumers’ Price Index.”

• A demand for the impeachment of President Nixon in the “best interest and welfare of United States workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.

• Reaffirmation of support for United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, in a resolution that called also for fair elections by which farm workers can pick the union of their choice, and pledging support to farm workers’ boycotts.

• Recognition of the fact “the vast majority of plants and shops in the Los Angeles area are unorganized,” which the convention promised to meet with “a program to educate the unorganized workers and their families” and a call for a special general election to fill the presidential vacancy.
A famous old name in Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, had been slain by the Chilean junta. After he had been slain by the Chilean junta, Mrs. Jara, who is a British citizen, was able to flee Chile after her husband's death. She came to speak to you in their name because their voices are silent. In their name I ask for your solidarity. It's people like you, I think, who can help the most.

The delegates responded by adopting a resolution on Chile (1) demanding immediate withdrawal of US recognition and suspension of all economic and military aid to the junta, (2) urging the United Nations to send top level investigative delegations to Chile, and (3) calling for open US Senate hearings on the activities of the US government and US corporations in support of the junta.

The delegates urged also that US union delegations to Chile to investigate violations of the human rights of supporters of the late President Allende.

BRADLEY PRESENT

The convention was addressed briefly by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. Local 26 supported Bradley in his campaign last year.

President Joe Ibarra, in his report to the convention, said the past year "hasn't been an easy one" and cited many tough negotiations ahead as working people at long last break free from "a phony wage freeze that puts the burden of inflation" on them.

He saw "many tough negotiations" ahead as working people at long last break free from "a phony wage freeze that puts the burden of inflation" on them.

Two International officers, Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt and Vice-President George Martin, addressed the gathering briefly. Goldblatt stressed the significance of the Hawaii sugar and pineapple settlements while Martin dealt primarily with the organizing challenge.

The delegates contributed $200 out of their pockets to support of the Dole can company strikers, who are still out in Hawaii.

KONRAD'S APPROACH

Portions of the proceedings were conducted in both English and Spanish, and the convention went on record in favor of bilingual printing of basic union documents.

Portions of the proceedings were conducted in both English and Spanish, and the convention went on record in favor of bilingual printing of basic union documents.

The delegates voted also to establish a local labor history library.

The recent action of the State Industrial Welfare Commission to allow re-establishment of the 10-hour straight time work day was condemned.

Support was reaffirmed for the Food and Drug Council, a grouping including Teamsters and AFL-CIO unions, to which Local 26 has been affiliated.

A committee was authorized to study ways and means of obtaining health and welfare coverage for members dropped from company-paid coverage as a result of layoffs.

FULL DEBATE

Delegates to the Local 26 Convention in Los Angeles, May 18, presented an 11-page booklet outlining its main points.

ILA Wins 15¢ Adjustment on Present Pact

PORTLAND—Dozens of delegates to the ILWU Local 8, toured container docks in Seattle last week, with business agent Charlie Lichtblau.

With them was Roy Halvorson, formerly with Portland Steamboating, who will be in charge of Portland's new container facility, the Fulton Dock, when it opens on the line July 8.

The opening of the new dock coincides with the date on which ILWU members in this area traditionally have marched and held river wall rites in memory of the 27 dead of "Bloody Thursday.

There will be no march this year, Ronnie said. The ceremonial part of the observance will be held at the dock this Thursday.

For the first time since the strike of 1919, large numbers of seamen had a chance to get together and discuss their condition.

Their biggest hope is that the workers will stick to their guns and develop a well-organized plan to prevent the ILA from moving to their area.

The May 21 edition of The Pacific Maritime Herald reported the strike had been in progress for two weeks.

It had begun on May 9, and by May 24 the situation already was pretty ugly.

From the very first day of the strike, the ILA had revealed a well-organized plan to employ strikebreakers.

An advertisement appeared in San Francisco newspapers on the first day of the strike that read, "Longshoremen wanted. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Apply at No. 23 Main Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco. Strike conditions prevail. Waterfront Employers Union. By: W. J. Peterson."

SET THE TONE

This set the tone for what was to follow.

The shipowners had made preparations for the longshoremen to break through the picket line by leaflet, billboards, street rallies and propaganda. They were able to do this by schedules to other ports.

"Longshoremen wanted. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Apply at No. 23 Main Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco. Strike conditions prevail. Waterfront Employers Union. By: W. J. Peterson."

SET THE TONE

This set the tone for what was to follow.

The shipowners had made preparations for the longshoremen to break through the picket line by leaflet, billboards, street rallies and propaganda. They were able to do this by schedules to other ports.

"Longshoremen wanted. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Apply at No. 23 Main Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco. Strike conditions prevail. Waterfront Employers Union. By: W. J. Peterson."

SET THE TONE

This set the tone for what was to follow.

The shipowners had made preparations for the longshoremen to break through the picket line by leaflet, billboards, street rallies and propaganda. They were able to do this by schedules to other ports.

"Longshoremen wanted. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Apply at No. 23 Main Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco. Strike conditions prevail. Waterfront Employers Union. By: W. J. Peterson."

SET THE TONE

This set the tone for what was to follow.

The shipowners had made preparations for the longshoremen to break through the picket line by leaflet, billboards, street rallies and propaganda. They were able to do this by schedules to other ports.

"Longshoremen wanted. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Apply at No. 23 Main Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco. Strike conditions prevail. Waterfront Employers Union. By: W. J. Peterson."
ISSUE JOINED—ILWU President Harry Bridges (standing) hands Coast Arbitrator Sam Kagel a document during a meeting May 1 at Pacific Maritime Association headquarters in San Francisco on the union's demand for an immediate cost-of-living adjustment in longshore wages because of expiration of wage and price controls. Kagel was sitting unofficially in an effort to mediate wage and price controls. There were assurances of the desperately needed wage and fringe package ever in the history of the area, emergency service, along with unlimited accumulation of unused sick leave. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

Under the terms of the settlement, all strikers were to be returned to work without discrimination and without harassment by the company. All strikebreakers were removed.

The union negotiating committee included President Joe Ibarra, vice-president Max Aragon, Jesus Alvarez, Henry Espinoza, assisted by business agents John Lee, Sid London and George Lee.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For additional information, call Jack Olsen at 864-3200.

WASHINGTON, DC — Expansion of coverage and benefits under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, pushed through both houses of Congress in late 1972 by US Labor Secretary, over 120,000 dock workers filed claims.

WASHINGTON, DC — The US Labor Department's decision to abandon the present Consumer Price Index (CPI) could dramatically distort collective bargaining over the next few years, potentially in the area of Cost of Living escalator clauses.

The warning was sounded recently by Nick Goldfinger, AFL-CIO Chief Congressional Representative, Director in response to a decision by Julia Shiskin, new Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to move to a broader basis for the regression line which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. It has been approved by the Board of Directors in response to a decision by Julia Shiskin, new Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to move to a broader index that would cover a larger portion of the population.

He also explained that because the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to move to a broader index that would cover a larger portion of the population, the Labor Department's decision to abandon the present Consumer Price Index (CPI) could dramatically distort collective bargaining over the next few years, potentially in the area of Cost of Living escalator clauses.

The uniform's prescription drug plan also takes effect in the second year of the agreement, as well as one additional year.

Doubles in '72

LOS ANGELES—Local 26 members at Central Bag and Supply, after a solid three-week strike, have won the biggest wage and fringe package ever in the history of the plant.

The settlement, from 130 to 140 patients were moved to the new hospital on May 17 with the aid of 40 National Guard in a field exercise. The union negotiating committee consisted of Business Agent Hy Orkin along with Eugene Bailey, former president of ILWU Local 12 longshoremen responded by closing up the port until it was arranged for a doctor to be "on call" at all times for emergency medical service. But they continued their campaign for the new hospital.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.

The settlement, affecting over 150 workers, provides for wage increases which only came under federal coverage and injuries previously uncovered by federal law. For employment, the agreement, as well as one additional period for training purposes for another year.
Columbia River Council Hits Immigration Ban

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council, meeting in the Clarks Hall May 6, invoked a verbal broadside against the US Immigration Service for refusing to let a Canadian history professor cross the border May 3. He was on his way to a labor history conference on the Portland State University campus. (See separate story.)

The action was taken after J.K. Stranahan of Clerks Local 46, reminded the delegates that ILWU “is no stranger to the way in which this government agency has been used as an unfair, bureaucratic weapon against labor... That was what the Bridges case was all about!”

The council motion instructed Secretary Ed Mapes to write Immigration for denouncing the actions taken against the professor as “government interference in civil liberties and the right to travel.”

OTHER MOTIONS

Other motions placed the CRDC on record to:

• Investigate the possibility of a “bi-enlargement” West Coast council meeting to coordinate ILWU political activity.

• Request a semi-annual joint meeting of the Puget Sound Council.

• Support legislation requiring the placing of personal photos on Oregon driver licenses. Washington already has such a law.

• Delegated Secretary Mapes to represent the council at a statewide conference to build support for the United Farmers Workers’ cause.

• The CRDC is one of the instigators of the conference, slated to be held in the Portland Labor Center June 1, and J.K. Stranahan of Local 46 is secretary-pro-tem of the all-labor, tri-county sponsoring committee.

Forrest Taylor, president of the council, is representing Local 12, and Ernest B. Baker, is representing the Portland pensioners.

CHILEAN SITUATION

Bryan Johns, Portland representa- tive of the Fair Trial Committee for Chilean Political Prisoners, spoke briefly at a joint union and auxiliary council session, held during the meeting.

He thanked the delegates for their efforts to aid union leaders and others imprisoned by the Junta, and praised the ILWU union for understanding the meaning of international labor solidarity. (The Auxiliary Council later made a donation to the Fair Trial Committee.)

Bill Smith of Watchmen’s Local 28 said he was still planning to organize watchtowers on the Portland Trent. The group had already secured the jurisdiction over the guards at Kelly Point Park. (The park is adjacent to the Port’s newly constructed Terminal 6.)

Kenny Miles represented the Walk- ing Bosses at the one-day meeting, which was hosted by his local.

Calling All ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1935

Washington-Alaska Offices
3330 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421
Phone: Home—(206) SK 8-4668
Office—(206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McMillan, Regional Director
5825 S. Figueroa St.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
1180 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prickett, Regional Director
2611 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 2B2
Phone: (604) 254-8141

Hawaii Office
Robert McLarty, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 948-1411

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

ILWU Members

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1935

Washington-Alaska Offices
3330 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421
Phone: Home—(206) SK 8-4668
Office—(206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McMillan, Regional Director
5825 S. Figueroa St.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
1180 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prickett, Regional Director
2611 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 2B2
Phone: (604) 254-8141

Hawaii Office
Robert McLarty, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 948-1411

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1935

Washington-Alaska Offices
3330 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421
Phone: Home—(206) SK 8-4668
Office—(206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McMillan, Regional Director
5825 S. Figueroa St.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
1180 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prickett, Regional Director
2611 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 2B2
Phone: (604) 254-8141

Hawaii Office
Robert McLarty, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 948-1411

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1935

Washington-Alaska Offices
3330 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421
Phone: Home—(206) SK 8-4668
Office—(206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McMillan, Regional Director
5825 S. Figueroa St.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
1180 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prickett, Regional Director
2611 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 2B2
Phone: (604) 254-8141

Hawaii Office
Robert McLarty, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 948-1411

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1935

Washington-Alaska Offices
3330 11th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421
Phone: Home—(206) SK 8-4668
Office—(206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McMillan, Regional Director
5825 S. Figueroa St.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
1180 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533

Canadian Area Office
Craig Prickett, Regional Director
2611 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 2B2
Phone: (604) 254-8141

Hawaii Office
Robert McLarty, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 948-1411

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.
ILWU Voting Recommendations for California

Here are the endorsements of the ILWU California District Councils and area legislative committees for national and state offices in the June 4 primary elections:

**State and County**

**San Francisco County**

for Mailliard’s unexpired term should be more than 50 percent of the vote, a run-off election will be held July 2 between the candidates in the field gets more than 50 percent of the vote.

**State Board of Equalization**

**Monterey County**

**Del Norte, Marin, Mendocino-Humboldt & Sonoma-Napa-Lake Counties**

San Francisco City Propositions:

- Proposition H
- Proposition G
- Proposition F
- Proposition E
- Proposition D
- Proposition C
- Proposition B
- Proposition A

*Northern California*

San Francisco County

5th Cong. Dist.  John BURTON
6th Cong. Dist.  Phillip BURTON
6th State Sen. Dist. George MOSCONE
14th AD  John J. FORAN
17th AD  Willie BROWN
18th AD  Leo McCARTHY

Superior Court

Department #3  Bernard GLICKFELD

Municipal Court

Municipal Court #2  Samuel YEE

San Francisco City Propositions

Proposition A  NO
Proposition B  NO
Proposition C  YES
Proposition D  YES
Proposition E  YES
Proposition F  YES
Proposition G  NO
Proposition H  NO
Proposition I  NO
Proposition J  NO POSITION

State Board of Equalization

3rd Dist.  William BENNETT

Alameda & Contra Costa Counties

7th Cong. Dist.  Art CARTER
8th Cong. Dist.  Ron DELLUMS
10th Cong. Dist.  John BURTON
11th Cong. Dist.  John BROWN
12th AD  Ken MEADE
13th AD  John J. MILLER
14th AD  Bill LOCKYER
25th AD  Joe McCORD

State Board of Equalization

3rd Dist.  William BENNETT

Crockett-North Bay Warehouse Union Local 6

7th Cong. Dist.  Art CARTER
10th AD  John BURTON
11th AD  Joseph BROWN
25th AD  Joe McCORD

State Board of Equalization

3rd Dist.  William BENNETT

Yolo-Sacramento-Sutter

Solano and Yolo Counties

1st Cong. Dist.  Harold JOHNSON
3rd Cong. Dist.  John E. MOSS
4th Cong. Dist.  Robert LEGGETT
14th Cong. Dist.  John McFALL
4th AD  Joe ZIEG
7th AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
26th AD  Carmen PERINO

State Board of Equalization

3rd Dist.  William BENNETT

**Southern California**

(Includes Fresno, Kern, Kings, Orange, Riverside-Imperial, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Diego Counties)

US Congress

20th Cong. Dist.  Arline MATHEWS
21st CD  James CORMAN
22nd CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
23rd CD  Thomas REES
24th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
25th CD  Ed ROYBAL
26th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
27th CD  Alphonzo BELSEG ED
28th CD  Daniel WALKER
29th CD  Augustus HAWKINS
30th CD  Ed TORRES
31st CD  Glenn M. ANDERSON
32nd CD  Bob WHITE
34th CD  Dennis MURRAY
35th CD  George KASEM
36th CD  George BROWN
37th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
38th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
39th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
40th CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
41st CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
42nd CD  NO RECOMMENDATION
43rd CD  NO RECOMMENDATION

State Senate

20th State Sen. Dist.  Alan ROBBINS
22nd SSD  Anthony BEILENSON
24th SSD  NO ENDORSEMENT
26th SSD  NO ENDORSEMENT
28th SSD  Ross M. MILLER
30th SSD  Nate HOLDEN
32nd SSD  Ruben AYALA
34th SSD  NO RECOMMENDATION
36th SSD  NO RECOMMENDATION
38th SSD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
40th SSD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA

State Assembly

34th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
35th AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
36th AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
37th AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
38th AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
39th AD  Jim KEYSOR
40th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
41st AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
42nd AD  NO RECOMMENDATION
43rd AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
44th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
45th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
46th AD  Charles WARREN
47th AD  Bill GREENE
48th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
49th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
50th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
51st AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
52nd AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
53rd AD  Richard FERRI
54th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
55th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
56th AD  Philip L. SOTO
57th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
58th AD  Clarence GREGORY
59th AD  Jack R. FENTON
60th AD  Joseph B. MONTOYA
61st AD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
62nd AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
63rd AD  A. GONZALEZ
64th AD  Charles BAUER
65th AD  Gene ALEXANDER
66th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
67th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
68th AD  Walter INGALLS
69th AD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
70th AD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
71st AD  Otto LACAYO
72nd AD  Richard ROBINSON
73rd AD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
74th AD  Bob WILSON
75th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
76th AD  REFER TO LOCAL IN AREA
77th AD  NO ENDORSEMENT
78th AD  Lawrence KAPILOFF
79th AD  Peter CHACON
80th AD  Wadde DEDEH

Los Angeles County

Superintendent

1st Dist.  Jerry JORDAN
3rd Dist.  Edmund EDELMAN

Superior Court

20th Superior Court  John D. KLEIN

Unified School District Bond Election...YES
Unified School District Tax Override...YES
out of our Local-Property Tax...NO
NOTE: Ballots will be cast as if the exception of Republican Alphonzo
BELSEG ED (27th CD) and the Freedom candidate Don KELLER (49th AD).
The action candidate
for Governor

Alioto

Thousands pledge support

Whereas:

Church-Labor Action

A resolution signed by more than a hundred Black church and trade union leaders pledged their support and "untiring efforts" to make Joseph L. Alioto the next governor of California. And the resolution opened the way for an intensive drive to recruit thousands more supporters for San Francisco's mayor.

The Black church and labor leaders presented the resolution to Mayor Alioto at a giant fund-raising dinner May 8. It made plain their belief that Alioto had:

—demonstrated a "genuine concern for all elements of the minority community;"

—given "responsible decision making roles"—in many instances, for the first time in the city's history—to Black and other minority citizens.

(The full text of the resolution is printed in the columns at right.)

Vote for Alioto
Democratic Primary
Tuesday, June 4
Alioto the action candidate for Governor

Churchmen back Alioto candidacy

Joe Alioto's record as Mayor of San Francisco is the best evidence that he'll be the kind of governor we want. San Francisco has been different for all of us under Joe Alioto. California can be different, too, under Joe Alioto.

To Black Californians his candidacy is a great and hopeful opportunity. No mayor of San Francisco — no governor of California — has ever come close to Alioto's understanding and concern for the disadvantages that face Black citizens. None has ever given the Black community the opportunity of participation — at every level of government and responsibility — that Alioto has accorded San Francisco's Black community. He has been our mayor — but not ours alone. For he has accorded recognition, too, to the city's unions, representing more than 150,000 workers; to other minorities — the Spanish-speaking and the Asiatic; perhaps most of all, to the great rank-and-file of the city's people. These — and not the oil companies, not the special interests, not the big corporations — are Alioto's strength. And, with our help, we can put him in Sacramento.

Under Joe Alioto, San Francisco's ghettos are being rebuilt. Minority employment in city government increases daily — it's now over 40 per cent. Minority youth now make up nearly half of the city's apprentices — the highest among 30 major cities across the nation.

Together with these concerns, Alioto is concerned about all those other problems that face all of us, black and white. He will work for fresh air and clean water. He will work to preserve our environment without destroying the jobs that are at the foundation of our way of life. He will work for fair taxes. And we can work with him, for that's Alioto's way. You can have a friend in Sacramento. You can have a voice in Sacramento. Elect Joe Alioto!
Black representation in San Francisco's municipal government is overwhelmingly demonstrated by the efforts of many Black leaders. Under Mayor Alioto, San Francisco Black community achieved a level of participation in public policy unequalled in the city's history.

Black leaders serve on boards and commissions where none had ever served before; they serve on many other boards and commissions as well. At the same time, Black employment in staff positions throughout the city government is at its highest point. Here's a quick look at the Alioto record:

**Commissions on which Blacks had never served before the Alioto Administration:**
- Board of Permit Appeals: Mattie Jackson
- Police Commission: Dr. Washington Garner
- Public Utilities Commission: H. Welton Flynn

**In the row above (left to right):** Joe Mosley, an officer of Longshoremen, Local 10 and a commissioner of the Redevelopment Agency; Broadcaster Ray Taliaferro is a member of the Art Commission; Cleo F. Wallace serves as a commissioner on the SF Public Housing Authority.

**In the row below (left to right):** Curtis Green, deputy general manager, operations, Municipal Railway; Demosthenes Adams, director of the Municipal Railway's bureau of personnel and safety, discuss a personnel problem with Bob Morgan, business manager, Civil Service Maintenance Employees, Local 66A; Arnold Baker, director, central relocation service, Redevelopment Agency; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., first Black member of the Mayor's Cabinet, deputy for social programs; Rev. Wilbur Hamilton, assistant executive director, Redevelopment Agency; Joseph Johnson, mayor's deputy for community development; Wesley Slaight, special assistant to the mayor, housing and relocation.

Black leaders have vital voice

Under Mayor Alioto, San Francisco Black community achieved a level of participation in public policy unequalled in the city's history.

Black leaders serve on boards and commission where none had ever served before; they serve on many other boards and commissions as well. At the same time, Black employment in staff positions throughout the city government is at its highest point. Here's a quick look at the Alioto record:

- **Commissions on which Blacks had never served before the Alioto Administration:**
  - Board of Permit Appeals: Mattie Jackson
  - Police Commission: Dr. Washington Garner
  - Public Utilities Commission: H. Welton Flynn

**In the row above (left to right):** Joe Mosley, an officer of Longshoremen, Local 10 and a commissioner of the Redevelopment Agency; Broadcaster Ray Taliaferro is a member of the Art Commission; Cleo F. Wallace serves as a commissioner on the SF Public Housing Authority.

**In the row below (left to right):** Curtis Green, deputy general manager, operations, Municipal Railway; Demosthenes Adams, director of the Municipal Railway's bureau of personnel and safety, discuss a personnel problem with Bob Morgan, business manager, Civil Service Maintenance Employees, Local 66A; Arnold Baker, director, central relocation service, Redevelopment Agency; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., first Black member of the Mayor's Cabinet, deputy for social programs; Rev. Wilbur Hamilton, assistant executive director, Redevelopment Agency; Joseph Johnson, mayor's deputy for community development; Wesley Slaight, special assistant to the mayor, housing and relocation.

**YOU can have a FRIEND in Sacramento,**

**YOU can have a VOICE in Sacramento.**

Make Joe Alioto our next governor!

**You can have a FRIEND in Sacramento,**

**YOU can have a VOICE in Sacramento.**

Make Joe Alioto our next governor!
Black Unionists back Alioto

Mayor Alioto’s close working relationship with San Francisco’s unions and his keen and sensitive understanding of their goals is reflected in the breadth and strength of his labor support. That support is particularly strong in the Black community, as the Black Trade Unionists for Alioto shows: (above, from left) Bob Edwards, president, Ship Scalers; Louis Edwards, business agent, Miscellaneous Employees 110; Ken Finis, Executive Board member and Legislative Committee chairman, Civil Service Association 400; Fred Green, chairman, Legislative Committee, Civil Service Association 400; Leroy King, regional director, Northern California, ILWU; Grant Mickins, vice president, chairman of the board, Civil Service Association 400, and deputy director, Mayor’s Council on Criminal Justice; Hadie Redd, Executive Board member, Transport Workers 2023; Ernest Yoakum, president, Laborers 281; Robbie Yoakum, chairman, entertainment committee, Black Trade Unions for Alioto; Bernice Watkins, section chairman, Civil Service Association 400; Herman Griffin, business representative, Department Store Employees’ Union.

Labor support for Joe Alioto for governor is booming in every corner of the state. And the support of Black Trade Unionists is mounting with equal speed and enthusiasm.

Black Trade Unionists have been quick to recognize the recognition and importance which Mayor Alioto accords the unions and their members.

The growing support for Alioto has come in recent weeks from the International Longshoremen’s & Warehousemen’s Union, the Laborers’ International Union, Service Employees International Union, culinary, seamen’s unions and others—all of which, it should be noted, have substantial complements of Black and other minority members. The labor campaign for Alioto was launched by a United Labor Committee backed by more than a thousand union officers and members in every part of the state.

As in the case of the Black community, the union movement backs Alioto because of his recognition of their claim to a vital voice in his Administration policies; and because of his concern with the problems that are of direct and immediate concern to union members and their families.

Mayor Alioto believes in collective bargaining. He has demonstrated that belief repeatedly in his services as a mediator. Uniquely among big city mayors, Alioto has worked with great effectiveness to bring union and employer together, to avoid strikes or, once started, to settle them. Both sides have praised the fairness as well as the understanding that Alioto brought to his role as mediator.

Alioto goes on from there. He is concerned with just those problems that concern and affect union members and their families. They are, too—by no strange coincidence—those problems that concern all of us—in the Black community and in other minority communities, and in the general community as well.

A vigorous, active leader can show the way to dealing effectively with unemployment, pollution, unfair taxation, with the need for better schools and with such vital matters as equal opportunity and equal participation. Mayor Alioto has demonstrated that concern and that capacity as Mayor of San Francisco. He can as well as Governor of California.

Mayor Alioto has appointed numerous unionists (many of them Black) to city boards and commissions. He consults with union representatives on city problems and policies. He is always available, too, to union officials seeking to discuss programs or problems.

The City’s unions—just as the Black community—as a result has shared in the city’s progress. San Francisco has achieved new growth, new prosperity, new jobs, new housing, new parks, renewed neighborhoods. The Alioto Administration has worked in behalf of the city’s young people and its senior citizens.

Joe Alioto’s brand of leadership can bring new direction and new achievement to California. And with it he’ll bring his concept of participation where all of us will have a voice in our government and where our voices will be heard.

That’s why Black support for Joe Alioto is growing by leaps and bounds. That’s why union support for Alioto is reaching new levels almost daily. That’s why Joe Alioto will be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

With your help, Your vote is the necessary ingredient. Make it work for you by making it work for Alioto.