APALA Protests

Delegates to the founding convention of the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) demonstrated outside the US Justice Department in Washington early this month to protest the verdict in the trial of police officers who beat Rodney King. Right, on their way to the rally, are Tony Sarmiento, AFL-CIO; Guy Fujimura, Local 142, Hawaii; and Emma Gee, Service Employees Local 660, Los Angeles.

The following resolution was passed at the founding convention of the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, held April 30-May 2 in Washington, DC:

WHEREAS: People throughout the US and the world witnessed the brutal, video-taped beating of Rodney King, and the case has come to symbolize police brutality and racism in the 1990s; and

WHEREAS: Asian Pacific Americans, as too frequent victims of racially-motivated violent crimes, must join the voices of protest against injustice and demand for basic civil rights and human rights in American cities;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) calls on the US Justice Department to pursue civil rights prosecution of the police officers involved in Rodney King case; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That APALA further condemns the apparent racism and use of excessive force by the LAPD, and calls for the immediate resignation of Police Chief Darryl Gates.

The Los Angeles police who brutally beat Rodney King have, thus far, escaped punishment for their heinous act. But the jury's verdict in their trial remains a chilling indictment of American society at large.

Rodney King is a victim—not just at the hands of the police, but of a society in which racism has become more and more prevalent; of a society in which economic injustice flourishes; and of a society which breeds hopelessness among increasingly-oppressed segments of our communities.

Since the verdict was handed down, rebellion has rocked our inner cities, taking a terrible toll on life and property. But the seeds of this violence were sown long ago by a corporate-controlled government which has ignored and exacerbated the plight of the impoverished.

Corporate America has beaten down the poor and the working class just as police beat Rodney King: brutally, repeatedly, and with neither remorse nor redress. While American executives reap enormous salaries and their companies enormous profits, they've callously undermined the right of ordinary citizens to better their lives through good-paying jobs. They've busted unions, shipped jobs overseas, closed down factories, sold off assets, thrown millions of people out of work, and fought every meaningful effort to restore economic equality. In short, they've fixed the system.

The rebellion of citizens in communities ravaged by unemployment, poverty and homelessness is a predictable and understandable act of rage and frustration. Our government has responded with military might. Over 10,000 people have been arrested; armed troops patrol the streets of Los Angeles.

But peace will not be achieved though a military occupation. The unrest may have been quelled temporarily, but its root causes remain as volatile as ever.

For this reason, the ILWU renews its pledge to work for social and economic justice, racial equality and human dignity—particularly for those at the bottom of the economic ladder. Further, we demand that the US Justice Department vigorously pursue civil rights prosecution against the police officers involved in Rodney King's beating.

David Arian
President

David Arian
President

Brian McWilliams
Vice President

Thomas Trask
Vice President

Leon Harris
Secretary-Treasurer
Riot or Revolution? By DAVID ARIAN ILWU International President

The verdict is in. White police officers who brutally beat Rodney King have been acquitted. The resulting violence in South Central Los Angeles—have sent shock waves throughout the country. Is this a labor issue? Damn right it is.

The 34 strike was before my time, but its history speaks for itself. And we can only imagine what happened in Watts like yesterday. At the time, my sister Laraine and I were both involved in the civil rights movement and doing community work in the area.

On the first day of the conflict, Laraine was driving my 57 Chevy when someone threw a rock through the window. It struck her on the side of the head. Whoever it was didn’t know Laraine or what she stood for. All I knew was anger and frustration.

In 1965, I believed that the violence was an act of rebellion against racism. It was in the aftermath of the King verdict. I know it was more than that—then and now. It was and is an expression of outrage by those who’ve been completely cut out of society. NOTHING TO LOSE

The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class, of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Some jobs didn’t just disappear. They went somewhere else, to so-called “right to work” states in the South, where unions can’t represent workers and the workers can’t organize. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Left in the wake of this wholesale transfer of jobs is devastation—40 to 50 percent among young, black males. In 1934 and 1965, the issue was equality and decency, particularly in the workplace. Today, we see that there can be no true peace without justice.

George Bush gives no indication that he’s willing to make things right. His fast-track trade pact with Mexico promises another mass exodus of American jobs and another financial windfall for American corporations. His proposed capital gains tax cut out will tax a handful of wealthy speculators happy while the budget deficit wreaks havoc on the rest of the nation. And his opposition to meaningful improvements in labor laws and the minimum wage make the rich richer, at the expense of the working poor.

After two, successive Republican administrations, the economic stratification of America is the worst it’s been since the 1920s. Today, as it was then, the super-rich minority holds an increasingly disproportionate share of the nation’s wealth. The top-earning four percent, for example, make as much as the bottom 51 percent. And Wonder Bush can raise $9 million in one night for his campaign.

And while the incomes of millionaires grew geometrically during the 1980s, the poverty rate among the poor grew at an unprecedented rate. This is the problem we face. This is polarization King endured in the hands of police?

The verdict is in. White police officers who brutally beat Rodney King have been acquitted. The resulting violence in South Central Los Angeles—have sent shock waves throughout the country. Is this a labor issue? Damn right it is.

The 34 strike was before my time, but its history speaks for itself. And we can only imagine what happened in Watts like yesterday. At the time, my sister Laraine and I were both involved in the civil rights movement and doing community work in the area.

On the first day of the conflict, Laraine was driving my 57 Chevy when someone threw a rock through the window. It struck her on the side of the head. Whoever it was didn’t know Laraine or what she stood for. All I knew was anger and frustration.

In 1965, I believed that the violence was an act of rebellion against racism. It was in the aftermath of the King verdict. I know it was more than that—then and now. It was and is an expression of outrage by those who’ve been completely cut out of society. NOTHING TO LOSE

The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Some jobs didn’t just disappear. They went somewhere else, to so-called “right to work” states in the South, where unions can’t represent workers and the workers can’t organize. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Left in the wake of this wholesale transfer of jobs is devastation—40 to 50 percent among young, black males. In 1934 and 1965, the issue was equality and decency, particularly in the workplace. Today, we see that there can be no true peace without justice.

George Bush gives no indication that he’s willing to make things right. His fast-track trade pact with Mexico promises another mass exodus of American jobs and another financial windfall for American corporations. His proposed capital gains tax cut out will tax a handful of wealthy speculators happy while the budget deficit wreaks havoc on the rest of the nation. And his opposition to meaningful improvements in labor laws and the minimum wage make the rich richer, at the expense of the working poor.

After two, successive Republican administrations, the economic stratification of America is the worst it’s been since the 1920s. Today, as it was then, the super-rich minority holds an increasingly disproportionate share of the nation’s wealth. The top-earning four percent, for example, make as much as the bottom 51 percent. And Wonder Bush can raise $9 million in one night for his campaign.

And while the incomes of millionaires grew geometrically during the 1980s, the poverty rate among the poor grew at an unprecedented rate. This is the problem we face. This is polarization King endured in the hands of police.

The answer, of course, is they didn’t. To them, Rodney King was a menace, an imposing black man with a record and an attitude; he got what he deserved. Military troops on the streets of L.A. won’t solve the problems of racial and economic inequality; "kicking butt" won’t work here like it did in the Persian Gulf and Panama.

The jury and our government seems to be anything but ready to face the problem. If our government doesn’t shift its emphasis toward creating jobs and racial and economic equality, we can expect nothing more than a repeat of the Watts uprising of 1965. And just like it was during the Watts uprising of 1965, the verdict is in. White police officers who brutally beat Rodney King have been acquitted. The resulting violence in South Central Los Angeles—have sent shock waves throughout the country. Is this a labor issue? Damn right it is.

The 34 strike was before my time, but its history speaks for itself. And we can only imagine what happened in Watts like yesterday. At the time, my sister Laraine and I were both involved in the civil rights movement and doing community work in the area.

On the first day of the conflict, Laraine was driving my 57 Chevy when someone threw a rock through the window. It struck her on the side of the head. Whoever it was didn’t know Laraine or what she stood for. All I knew was anger and frustration.

In 1965, I believed that the violence was an act of rebellion against racism. It was in the aftermath of the King verdict. I know it was more than that—then and now. It was and is an expression of outrage by those who’ve been completely cut out of society. NOTHING TO LOSE

The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Some jobs didn’t just disappear. They went somewhere else, to so-called “right to work” states in the South, where unions can’t represent workers and the workers can’t organize. The fury the jury unleashed has transcended lines of color and race. The looters we’ve seen on nightly news reports, they’ve also been poor and working class.

Left in the wake of this wholesale transfer of jobs is devastation—40 to 50 percent among young, black males. In 1934 and 1965, the issue was equality and decency, particularly in the workplace. Today, we see that there can be no true peace without justice.

George Bush gives no indication that he’s willing to make things right. His fast-track trade pact with Mexico promises another mass exodus of American jobs and another financial windfall for American corporations. His proposed capital gains tax cut out will tax a handful of wealthy speculators happy while the budget deficit wreaks havoc on the rest of the nation. And his opposition to meaningful improvements in labor laws and the minimum wage make the rich richer, at the expense of the working poor.

After two, successive Republican administrations, the economic stratification of America is the worst it’s been since the 1920s. Today, as it was then, the super-rich minority holds an increasingly disproportionate share of the nation’s wealth. The top-earning four percent, for example, make as much as the bottom 51 percent. And Wonder Bush can raise $9 million in one night for his campaign.

And while the incomes of millionaires grew geometrically during the 1980s, the poverty rate among the poor grew at an unprecedented rate. This is the problem we face. This is polarization King endured in the hands of police.

The answer, of course, is they didn’t. To them, Rodney King was a menace, an imposing black man with a record and an attitude; he got what he deserved. Military troops on the streets of L.A. won’t solve the problems of racial and economic inequality; "kicking butt" won’t work here like it did in the Persian Gulf and Panama.

The jury and our government seems to be anything but ready to face the problem. If our government doesn’t shift its emphasis toward creating jobs and racial and economic equality, we can expect nothing more than a repeat of the Watts uprising of 1965. And just like it was during the Watts uprising of 1965, the verdict is in. White police officers who brutally beat Rodney King have been acquitted. The resulting violence in South Central Los Angeles—have sent shock waves throughout the country. Is this a labor issue? Damn right it is.

The 34 strike was before my time, but its history speaks for itself. And we can only imagine what happened in Watts like yesterday. At the time, my sister Laraine and I were both involved in the civil rights movement and doing community work in the area.
Jurisdiction protected, racketeering charges dropped

San Francisco—The ILWU and USS-POSCO Industries settled a dispute over union jurisdiction and for the first time a ship from Korea headed for Pittsburg, where steel workers were picketing to unload the cargo. To cope with the growing local labor force and community groups in protesting the renovation of the plant, workers staged sit-ins during the strike, the company's attorneys, and nearly seventy key union members paid off.

In the event a financial core member perfects such objection, he or she shall lose the valuable benefits of full participation in the governing of the ILWU union's representational duties (hereinafter called "chargeable activities") — activities which most workers know help build a better future for working people. Nevertheless, financial core members are still legally required under a valid union security clause to vote, nominate for office, hold office, or be a candidate for office in the ILWU; nor may a financial core member have any right to vote on dues increases or on contracts submitted to the membership for ratification. Please be advised that financial core members deprive themselves of the valuable opportunities of union membership.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Mr. Fitzwater Corporation is spending record amounts to buy access to the government. Now do other less wealthy citizens buy into the system? They'll have to demand access in the usual ways.

Billeci, Local 34, was assigned to head the rule should be enforced until envi-

1. Three-Front Battle

The ILWU now had to do battle on two fronts: environment and jurisdiction. Then UPI added another: when Bay Area ILWU locals picketed UPI in February and March of 1990, UPI filed suit claiming that the union had engaged in "racketeering." It was UPI's way of exerting pressure on us, to force us out of the inter-

vent," said Billeci. "But they never had a case, and they soon found out that we don't frighten easily." Meanwhile, UPI was making illegal landings in Pittsburg, calculating that whatever fines that might result would be more than offset by the $500,000 in profits earned with each ship. Although the ILWU continued to pursue environmental intervention, it took a full year for BAAQMD to act. On April 11, 1991, the agency sided with the union and finally ordered UPI to stop. Barely a week before BAAQMD's attorney signed a back-door deal which allowed UPI to resume the shipments as long as it paid substantial fines. Just as UPI figured, the fines—which have amounted to about $1 million—were still far less than the interven e, the company réseaued profits the company reaped while vio-

lating the law. The ILWU continued to try, our attorneys, and nearly seventy

key union members paid off.

In 1988, the ILWU joined Bay Area labor and community groups in protesting the renovation of the plant, formerly US Steel, by bringing in labor imported from low-wage states in the southern US. UPI also installed two hammerhead cranes on its plant-side dock. The ILWU smelled trouble.

Trouble in Pittsburg

Bay Area AQMD, of its intentions to dock USS-POSCO Industries (UPI), the ship, the company's attorneys, and nearly seventy key union members paid off.

In the event a financial core member perfects such objection, he or she shall lose the valuable benefits of full participation in the governing of the ILWU union's representational duties (hereinafter called "chargeable activities") — activities which most workers know help build a better future for working people. Nevertheless, financial core members are still legally required under a valid union security clause to vote, nominate for office, hold office, or be a candidate for office in the ILWU; nor may a financial core member have any right to vote on dues increases or on contracts submitted to the membership for ratification. Please be advised that financial core members deprive themselves of the valuable opportunities of union membership.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.

Notice to All Current and Future Nonmembers

This notice applies to all current nonmembers of the ILWU (hereinafter called "nonmembers") and to all union members who have left membership at any time prior to July 1, 1992. The ILWU's financial core members, who are obligated to pay dues under a union security clause, may file objections to nonchargeable expenditures.
Vietnam UN delegation visits ILWU, seeks support for trade

SAN FRANCISCO—History was made April 24 when Vietnam’s Ambassador to the United Nations met with ILWU leaders in their first visit to a US city outside the New York metropolitan area.

For 17 years, Vietnam’s UN delegation has been prohibited by the US government from travelling beyond a 25-mile radius of New York City. The ban was only recently lifted as tensions eased and discussions began toward renewing trade between the two nations.

PRAISE FOR ILWU
Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang said this was his first meeting since arriving in San Francisco. He thanked the ILWU for its peace efforts before, during, and after the US war against Vietnam.

“I feel as if I’m among old friends,” he said. “The ILWU’s sympathy and support for our struggle brought solidarity between our two peoples.”

“Harry Bridges set the pattern,” said ILWU International President David Arian of the late ILWU leader. “It would be better if Harry were sitting here today, but in his memory, and for the future, this support for our struggle brought solidarity between our two nations.”

Despite a labor movement that is “slow,” Lang reported. “We believe your people have a just cause.”

As early as 1959, the ILWU opposed US intervention in Vietnam, then carried that opposition into the war years: ILWU longshoremen blocked ships with the US government when they refused to work ships carrying weapons and troops into the war zone. After the war, at the ILWU’s 1979 International Convention, Bridges proposed and delegates adopted a resolution condemning the US embargo.

Labor and other members of his UN delegation came to the Bay Area to garner labor and business support for trade. The US remains the only nation in the world to resist normalized relations with Vietnam, however corporate pressure on the Bush Administration has prompted reconsideration. Negotiations are ongoing, but progress is “slow,” Lang reported.

READY TO SIGN
The US, Lang said, is linking repeal of the embargo with two key demands: peace in Cambodia and the POW/MIA issue. Vietnam has cooperated on both fronts, Lang said. “We are prepared to sign an agreement anytime, but it seems the US is not.” Lang added. “We believe the support of peace, we accept your praise.”

“South Korea has imprisoned more than any other nation.

Vietnam’s Permanent Mission to the United Nations. Also attending the meeting were ILWU International Vice President Brian McWilliams, Secretary-Treasurer Leni Harris, and Coast Committee member Richard Austin.

The US, Lang said, is linking repeal of the embargo with two key demands: peace in Cambodia and the POW/MIA issue. Vietnam has cooperated on both fronts, Lang said. “We are prepared to sign an agreement anytime, but it seems the US is not ready.” Lang reported.

“South Korea has imprisoned more than any other nation.”

Despite a labor movement that is very much alive and kicking, South Koreans work the longest hours in the world, and enjoy the highest rates among the world’s highest. And Korea enjoys broad protections in personal and public and private schoolteachers, and workers employed by the Hyundai industrial group. Asia Watch also criticized the Bush Administration for pursuing South Korean human rights through “quiet diplomacy” rather than publicly denouncing abuses. This approach, the group said, undermines the stated US policy of encouraging democratization.

Although the White House remains mute on the subject at least one gov- ernment agency is attempting to dis- courage American business interests from engaging in the misery of South Korean workers. In response to the outcry by labor and human rights groups, the Overseas Private Invest- ment Corporation has eliminated finan- cing, insurance and loan guaran- tees for US investments in South Korea.

The US remains the only nation in the world to resist normalized relations with Vietnam, however corporate pressure on the Bush Administration has prompted reconsideration. Negotiations are ongoing, but progress is “slow,” Lang reported.

“South Korea has imprisoned more than any other nation.”

Despite a labor movement that is very much alive and kicking, South Koreans work the longest hours in the world, and enjoy the highest rates among the world’s highest. And Korea enjoys broad protections in personal and public and private schoolteachers, and workers employed by the Hyundai industrial group. Asia Watch also criticized the Bush Administration for pursuing South Korean human rights through “quiet diplomacy” rather than publicly denouncing abuses. This approach, the group said, undermines the stated US policy of encouraging democratization.

Although the White House remains mute on the subject at least one gov- ernment agency is attempting to dis- courage American business interests from engaging in the misery of South Korean workers. In response to the outcry by labor and human rights groups, the Overseas Private Invest- ment Corporation has eliminated finan- cing, insurance and loan guaran- tees for US investments in South Korea.
WASHINGTON — Nearly 500 delegates to the founding convention of the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) met here April 30-May 2 to set goals, adopt policies, and lay the foundation for the organization’s future.

APALA’s spiritual roots go back over a hundred years to the ethnic, and later multi-ethnic, labor struggles of Asian Pacific American workers against abusive employers. The AFL-CIO established APALA as a member-organization for trade unionists interested in promoting the special needs of Asian Pacific Americans—the fastest growing minority group in the US.

The ILWU has played a significant role in APALA, both in its formation and at its founding convention. ILWU delegates who served on APALA’s steering committee are (Guy Fujimura, secretary-treasurer, ILWU Local 142, Honolulu; Bobo Girald, ILWU business agent, IBU-ILWU Cannery Region 37, Seattle; and Abba Ramos, ILWU International rep and organizer, San Francisco.

BATTLING DISCRIMINATION

Blunt discrimination was the subject of a speech given by Gurtiza, a member of ILWU retirees: An Quon McElrath was hailed as typifying “what is best about the ILWU and labor unions.”

One of her award.

In Memory of Silme and Gene

Such was the inscription on APALA’s memorial to Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes, reform leaders and officers of ILWU Local 37 who were assassinated in 1981 by paid agents of Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos. In a banquet ceremony held May 1, ILWU International Vice President Brian McWilliams eulogized the slain leaders, recalling their many contributions.

“In their short 29 years each, they accomplished many things in their union and in their community. Both men were second generation Filipinos Americans, and, like their fathers before them, they worked in the Alaska canneries. They made a significant impact organizing canner workers, and helped to return Local 37 to the democratic structure it was built on.”

Domingo and Viernes, McWilliams said, were outspoken anti-Marcos activists who paid for their beliefs with their lives. “They made the connection between international human rights, global justice issues, and civil rights here in the US, and they were killed,” McWilliams said. “We lost two brothers who were totally committed to making the world a better place, and it is up to us that we hold on to their legacy with the same commitment.”

“We have a new opportunity of advancement.”

The discrimination ILWU members suffered at Wards Cove prompted a civil rights lawsuit three years before Gurtiza was hired. The lawsuit was dismissed in 1989 by a US District Court following a disastrous Supreme Court ruling which undercut long-standing civil rights laws.

This pivotal decision gave rise to the 1991 Civil Rights Act which, to some degree, restores rights the Reagan/Bush court destroyed. But, as a result of political lobbying, the final legislation specifically exempted the 2,000 Wards Cove plaintiffs.

APALA, Gurtiza said, has been instrumental in seeking redress for the 1,900 workers involved in the lawsuit. “The attention labor paid to the issue and the current Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act is an indication of what APALA has done for this cause,” Gurtiza said.

Gurtiza joined other ILWU steering committee members and delegates in a private meeting with Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI). The topic was Wards Cove. The ILWU’s concerns fell on sympathetic ears.

A PLEDGE

(continued)
ILWU Recommendations for California Primary

Following are the endorsements of the ILWU Northern & Southern California Districts and local legislative committees for the Tuesday, June 2, 1992 Primary Elections.

STATE OFFICES

US Senate

Barbara Boxer (D)

(Full term, 6 years)

US Senate

Dianna Feinstein (Short term, 2 years)

"Dual" Endorsement

STATE PROPOSITIONS

152 - School Facilities Bond Act-1992

YES

153 - Higher Education Facilities Bond

YES

154 - Property Tax Postponement

YES

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY OFFICES

8th Cong. Dist

Nancy Pelosi (D)

12th Cong. Dist

Tom Lantos (D)

3rd State Sen. Dist

Milton Marks (D)

12th State Assembly Dist

John Burton (D)

13th State Assembly Dist

Willie L. Brown (D)

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES

Municipal Court #5

Janet Forsythe

Municipal Court #6

Barry Melton

SAN FRANCISCO PROPOSITIONS

A - Golden Gate Park Bonds

YES

B - Civic Center Plaza Bonds

YES

C - Civic Center Heater Bonds

YES

D - Infrastructure Fund

NO RECOMMENDATION

E - Chief Zoo Vet.

NO RECOMMENDATION

F - Civic Center-North & South

NO

J - In SF in Northern California

NO

ALAMEDA COUNTY OFFICES

9th Cong. Dist

Ron Dellums (D)

10th Cong. Dist

Wendell Williams (D)

13th Cong. Dist

Fortney "Pete" Stark (D)

9th State Sen. Dist

Nicolas C. Petris (D)

14th State Assembly Dist

Tom Bates (D)

15th State Assembly Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

16th State Assembly Dist

Barbara Lee (D)

18th State Assembly Dist

Johan Kehls (D)

20th State Assembly Dist

Delane Eastin (D)

Board of Supervisors:

1st Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

3rd Dist

Mark Aragon (D)

5th Dist

Mary King (D)

5th Dist

Warren Widenier (D)

City Council:

1st Dist

Carla Dillard Smith (D)

3rd Dist

Aleta Cannon (D)

5th Dist

Ignacio de la Fuente (D)

7th Dist

Dezie Woods-Jones (D)

13th Dist

G do Sol (D)

School Board:

1st Dist

Carol Lee Toltber (D)

3rd Dist

Don Smith (D)

5th Dist

Darlene Lawson (D)

7th Dist

Sylvester Hedges (D)

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY OFFICES

7th Cong. Dist

George Miller (D)

9th Cong. Dist

Ron Dellums (D)

10th Cong. Dist

Wendell H. Williams (D)

7th State Sen. Dist

Walter B. BROWN, JR. (D)

9th State Sen. Dist

Nicholas Petris (D)

11th Assembly Dist

Bob Campbell (D)

14th Assembly Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

15th Assembly Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

District 2 Supervisor

Jeff Sferrazza (D)

District 3 Supervisor

Gayle Bishop (D)

District 5 Supervisor

Tom Torkelson (D)

FRESNO, TULARE, KINGS COUNTIES OFFICES

18th Cong. Dist

Gary Condit (D)

19th Cong. Dist

Rick Lehman (D)

20th Cong. Dist

David Ollendorf (D)

29th State Assembly Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

30th State Assembly Dist

Jim Costa (D)

31st State Assembly Dist

Bruce Bronzino (D)

32nd State Assembly Dist

Imma Carson (D)

HUMBOLDT COUNTY OFFICES

1st Cong. Dist

Dan Hambury (D)

1st State Assembly Dist

Dan Hauser (D)

MARIN COUNTY OFFICES

6th Cong. Dist

Bennett Johnston, JR (D)

6th State Assembly Dist

Vivien Bronshvag (D)

3rd State Sen. Dist

Milton Marks (D)

MONTERTY COUNTY OFFICES

17th Cong. Dist

Leon Panetta (D)

15th State Sen. Dist

Henry J. Mello (D)

17th State Assembly Dist

NO RECOMMENDATION

SACRAMENTO, YOLO, SUTTER, PLACER CCS OFFICES

3rd Cong. Dist

Mike Fazio (D)

5th Cong. Dist

Robert T. Matsui (D)

1st State Sen. Dist

Thomas Romer (D)

2nd State Assembly Dist

OPEN

4th State Assembly Dist

OPEN

6th State Assembly Dist

Tom Hannigan (D)

9th State Assembly Dist

Phil Isenberg (D)

10th Assembly Dist

Kay Albiani (D)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY OFFICES

11th Cong. Dist

Patricia Garamendi (D)

18th Cong. Dist

Gary Condit (D)

19th Cong. Dist

Richard H. Lehman (D)

5th State Sen. Dist

Patrick Johnston (D)

10th State Assembly Dist

Kay Albiani (D)

17th State Assembly Dist

Mike Machado (D)

SAN MATEO COUNTY OFFICES

12th Cong. Dist

Tom Lantos (D)

14th Cong. Dist

John Burton (D)

11th State Sen. Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

12th Assembly Dist

John Burton (D)

19th Assembly Dist

Jackie Speier (D)

21st Assembly Dist

Byron Sher (D)

SAN MATER PROPOSITIONS

C - Hillsborough School District

NO ENDORSEMENT

D - SSF amend municipal code

City Council authority over new city employees

NO

City of San Francisco

Democratic Central Committee:

1st Dist

Sandra Lang (D)

2nd Dist

Noreene Kan (D)

3rd Dist

Peter Zacos (D)

4th Dist

Maxine Gonsalves (D)

5th Dist

Bill Stangel (D)

Superior Court Judge:

Office #2

Mary Forcum (D)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY OFFICES

14th Cong. Dist

Anna Escho (D)

CITY OF SAN MATEO OFFICES

15th Cong. Dist

Ted Lempert (D)

16th Cong. Dist

DON EDWARDS (D)

13th State Sen. Dist

NO ENDORSEMENT

15th State Sen. Dist

Henry J. Mello (D)

20th Assembly Dist

Delane Eastin (D)

21st Assembly Dist

Byron Sher (D)

22nd State Assembly Dist

23rd State Assembly Dist

Dominic Cortese (D)

24th State Assembly Dist

Jim Beckel (D)

29th State Assembly Dist

Rusty Areias (D)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY OFFICES

2nd Cong. Dist

OPEN

1st State Sen. Dist

Thomas Romer (D)

2nd State Assembly Dist

OPEN

3rd State Assembly Dist

Lon Hatamiya (D)

SOLANO COUNTY OFFICES

7th Cong. Dist

George Miller (D)

7th State Assembly Dist

Terry Curtola (D)

8th State Assembly Dist

Thomas M. Hannigan (D)

SONOMA COUNTY OFFICES

1st Cong. Dist

Dan Hambury (D)

6th Cong. Dist

Bennett Johnston, JR (D)

3rd State Sen. Dist

Milton Marks (D)

1st State Assembly Dist

Dan Hauser (D)

6th State Assembly Dist

Vivien Bronshvag (D)

7th State Assembly Dist

Terry Curtola (D)

Hawaii Bound? Say 'Aloha' to Local 142!

If you are planning a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, remember that a large group of hotels, rental condominiums and golf courses have collective bargaining agreements with the Hawaii local of the ILWU.

HAWAII LOCAL 142 and DESERVE YOUR SUPPORT. YOU CAN HAVE A GREAT VACATION AND SAY "THANK YOU" TO FELLOW ILWU MEMBERS AT ANY OF THE following establishments:

ISLAND OF OAHU

HOTELS:

Hyatt Regency Waikiki Golf Course

Mauna Lani Bay Golf Course

Mauna Lani Resort Course

Waikoloa Village Golf Course

Roy Kanaalani Golf Course

Wailes Golf Course

Silverwood Golf Course

Hyatt Kukanawai Golf Course

Wyndham Golf Course

Pulakanii Golf Course

ISLAND OF MAUI

HOTELS:

Royal Lahaina Hotel

Maui Lu Resort

Westin Maui

Kaanapali Beach Hotel

Maui Prince Hotel

Stouffer's Wailea Beach Resort

Kapalua Bay Hotel

Hyatt Regency Maui

Grand Wailea Hotel

Maui Sunset Hotels

CONDOS:

Kihei Eldorado Resorts

Wailea Beach Resort

Maui Sunset Beach

Hyatt Kukanawai Golf Course

Wailes Golf Course

Silverwood Golf Course

Mauna Lani Bay Golf Course

Pulakanii Golf Course

ISLAND OF KAUAI

Hotels:

Coco Palms Resort

Westin Kauai Resort

Hyatt Regency Kauai

Golf:

Kauai Lagoons Resort

Kauai Golf Course

Hyatt Puu Golf Course

Princeville Golf Course

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

Golf:

Kaunakakai Golf Course

Hawaii Bound? Say 'Aloha' to Local 142!
Union minutes protected under the First Amendment

SAN FRANCISCO — The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a protective Order which prohibits the Department of Labor from disclosing information it obtained from a review of a local union’s executive board minutes. The order is the latest in a series of victories of local unions in their efforts to protect their constitutional rights. The order follows:

The district court correctly found that the First Amendment to the US Constitution protects the rights of union members to attend meetings freely and to discuss important issues fully and freely at those meetings. Where a majority of the union involved in the case told the DOL was going to audit review minutes, two of the local union officials believing anything would be released, believing the belief to be so anytime they wished. The DOL has some information concerning minutes and other documents that might disclose these discussions to the public, but the information must be properly protected. In other words, a union might disclose these discussions to the public, but the information must be properly protected.

For three successive months prior to each division, dues paying members of the union shall be advised of their right to withhold the Dollar and Twenty Cents ($20) payment or any portion thereof made in March and August. Those who do not wish to have 100% of their dues payed to the local union for the month in which the diversion occurs.

Those members who do not wish to have any portion of their per capita payment diverted to the Political Action Fund or their local union, may do so in any amounts whenever they wish.

No contribution - I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund.

I understand that the International will send me a check in the amount of $1.20 prior to August 1, 1992. I wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund.

NOTE: CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NOT DEDUCTIBLE AS CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.
Dredging bill gets Senate OK

WASHINGTON — On the urging of the Bay Area Dredging Coalition, Senator Bennett Johnston (D-La.) early last month successfully carried legislation to unlock the gridlock over the mudlock in San Francisco Bay.

On 48 hours’ notice, Johnston de- signed a plan to incorporate dredging language into a major water bill under consideration by the Senate. His legislation will permit the US Army Corps of Engineers to use dredged material for building wetlands in San Pablo Bay—a plan which, at last, has the support of both labor and environmen- tal groups.

Johnston, who chairs the Senate’s energy and water committee, has vis- ited the Bay Area several times in re- cent years to gather information about the dredging crisis. Carefully couched in the Republican-sponsored water bill, his legislation is expected to be signed by President Bush.

His son, incidentally, is Bennett Johnston, Jr., director of the Trust for Public Land, a non-profit organization that, among other things, prevails upon corporations to release privately held lands for public use and attempts to find common ground for labor and environmentalists.

Johnston, Jr. is running for the Marin/San Francisco Congressional seat vacated by Barbara Boxer. He’s been endorsed by the ILWU Northern & Southern California District Councils.

ILWU District Councils Lobby the Capitol

SACRAMENTO — The verdict in the trial of police officers who beat Rodney King, and its aftermath, were prime topics of discussion as over 50 dele- gates to ILWU Northern and Southern California District Councils met here May 4-5 to set legislative goals and lobby lawmakers in the State Capitol.

Assemblyman Dick Fordyce commented the reception in his district and told delegates that special meetings were being held in the legislature to address the verdict and the resulting rebellion. “We are up against the wall today,” he said.

Assembly Speaker Willie Brown told the delegates about the legisla- tion to unlock the gridlock over the mudlock. Carefully couched, the bill, his legislation is expected to be signed by President Bush.

On the program was:
• Supporting SB 1699 (Roberti), for increased jobless pay
• Supporting AB 308 (Petris), for Uni- versal Health Care and publicizing the Staying plan in front of the Senate
• Promoting AB 3825 (Willie Brown), to keep civil rights standards in the face of recent Supreme Court deci- sions.

The delegates voted to support AB 2586 (Eden), to rescind a bunker fuel tax affecting Los Angeles & Long Beach Harbors. David Day of the In- terbargaining Boardmen’s Union reported that they are losing 150 jobs per month. Delegates lobbied the Assembly Ways & Means Committee.

They also lobbied for the dredging of San Francisco Bay. According to ILWU president George Romero reported on the importance of the dredging of the Oak- land Harbor to a depth of 42 feet.

And while the current recession has forced many US companies to either file for bankruptcy protection or go out of business altogether, Caterpillar has been able to turn a profit. The company has announced plans to increase its workforce by 25 percent during the next year. The company has also announced plans to increase its investment in research and development. The company has also announced plans to increase its investment in research and development. The company has also announced plans to increase its investment in research and development.