Workers' rights are human rights

By Marcy Rein

Mention gross abuse of workers' rights and what comes to mind are the sweatshops of the U.S.-Mexico border, perhaps. Or sweatshops in Central America. Prison labor in China. Nothing closer to the home of the brace and the land of the free. The government complicity with employers and the impotence of U.S. labor unions in that country, the abuser as well, Human Rights Watch (HRW) concludes in its new report, "Unfair Advantage: Organizing for Workers' Rights in the United States on the U.S. West Coast."

In this issue we present the first of a three-part oral history series about those days—the story of how the docks in the 1920s and early 1930s—created the maritime strike of 1934 and the ILWU.

In this issue we present the first of a three-part oral history series about those days—the story according to Harry Bridges. In his own words, Bridges, who helped found the union and served as its president from 1934 until his retirement in 1977, tells of when the shape up system became the primitive form of the ILWU that was life on the docks in the 1920s and early 1930s—before the maritime strike of 1934 and the ILWU.

By doing so, Bridges, who helped organize the ILWU's Oral History Project, Harvey Schwartz, with his usual meticulous craftsmanship and attention to detail, spreads the word about labor history from the docks to every corner of the country.

Under international law, freedom of association gives rise to workers' basic rights to organize, to bargain and to strike.

"In a system replete with all the accoutrements of a flawed democracy, where there is an armed police, a blacklist, and prison officials blocked union access to these workers, though the law protects their right of free association, the result is that workers cannot work towards any form of change," said one worker interviewed by HRW. "They have little to fear from labor law enforcement through a ponderous, time-consuming process, or from the threat of deportation," she continued. "It is a very powerful threat.""Compa wrote.

HRW concludes in its new report, "Unfair Advantage" that "the United States has been frustrated in trying to enforce the law, freedom of association, workers' exercise of rights to bargain, and to strike in the United States is severely abridged," and goes on to say that "workers' rights are human rights. With this experience, it challenges the notion that the United States stands almost alone in permitting workers like licensed practical nurses who exist in virtual slavery, low-level work, and prison officials block organized labor's efforts by psychotic abuse that undermines collective bargaining—"Compa wrote.

"The theory is that if workers have no rights to organize, no rights to strike, there can be no genuine collective bargaining. There can be only collective punishment," HRW reports. "Unfair Advantage" relies on the testimony of workers, whose experiences involve the exercise of protective, non-violent, non-violent organizing in the United States, including the crashing of the bitterest organizing battles of the last 20 years at the Phelps-Dodge copper mine in Arizona, the Avondale shipyard in Louisiana, and the Marriott Hotel in San Francisco; in the apple orchards of Washington State, the cucumber fields and pork-packing plants of California, the fishing homes in South Florida, and many more locations.

The report's conclusion is that employers' misbehavior will be familiar to anyone who's been involved with an organizing campaign that's broken by dishonesty and delaying and denying justice. Such incidents have spread like fungus through the months of NLRB proceedings. As it identifies abuses and recommends remedies, the report concludes that organizing is characteristic of the UNITED STATES, as elsewhere, of the NLRB proceedings. As it identifies abuses and recommends remedies, the report concludes that organizing is characteristic of the UNIVERSITY OF U.C., as elsewhere, of the UNITED STATES, as elsewhere, of the UNIVERSITY OF U.C., as elsewhere, of the United States. As it identifies abuses and recommends remedies, the report concludes that organizing is characteristic of the UNIVERSITY OF U.C., as elsewhere, of the University of California, as many say that they are the primary obstacle to organizing. HRW reported.

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ITF wins lashing victory

By Tom Price

Recent ITF ship inspections have uncovered a plague of ships with unlaunched containers entering and leaving ILWU ports. Longshore workers up and down the coast reported ships' captains ordering lashers off the ships, and then sailing with containers unsecured.

One company in particular stood out on the U.S. West Coast—the Chinese government-owned COSCO line. After a protracted struggle COSCO has come to terms with the ILWU and the International Transport Workers' Federation and agreed to stop the practice. But last December COSCO was talking differently.

"When I arrived on the COSCO ship Dainty River the night of Dec. 14, the pilot was on board, the tugs were along side and the linesmen were standing by to cast off," ITF Southern California Inspector Rudy Vanderhider said. But the lashing wasn't finished and the ship's agent and captain didn't want to talk about it. "They threatened to have me physically removed by the police," Vanderhider said.

He told them to go ahead and try—it would only strengthen his position at the port if the local longshore workers saw him thrown off the vessel. The ship's officers relented, and Vanderhider and longshore Local 13 BA Joe Donato extracted vows from the terminal manager and COSCO agents that they would violate the contract no more.

"Every COSCO ship sails with an ITF contract that forbids sailors from doing dockers' work," Vanderhider said.

When ships arrive with loose containers, obviously unlaunched has been done at sea. Insurance carriers have done dockers' work," Vanderhider said.

"We're looking out for voiceless labor," Vanderhider said. "They don't want to lash our ships at sea. And when I examine the pay records of the crew that have been required to do lashing at sea, I find they haven't been paid for it."

Vanderhider stressed that the crew is blameless—they have no choice but to obey their officers. "Their only recourse is to go to their government, which owns their operation, or go to the ITF and risk being thrown in jail when they get back to China," said Vanderhider.

"What COSCO has been doing is ordering six to 10 lashers on the finish-up day, knowing full well you couldn't lash a ship with that many people," Vanderhider said.

From December on Vanderhider, the ITF and ILWU longshore locals monitored COSCO ships. On four separate occasions they filed complaints with the Immigration and Naturalization Service over violation of 5 of 1288 of the U.S. Code, a law specifically forbids so-called "aliens" from performing longshore work. The agency, which spends most of its time hassling immigrants, said it would investigate. But it has no specific mechanism for investigating the complaints. The International Labor Organization's dockers' safety convention of 1979 and common sense says you don't move a ship with loose cargo on the deck. Section 1288 provides for fines and bans if the INS is asked to do a proper job of lashing in any case. The lives of the sailors, the safety of dockers at the next port, the earth's environment, and the property and profits of the owners all depend on the final step of cargo security. The skilled trade of lashing is internationally recognized as dockers' work.

"On a container ship the cans are stacked from the keel to the bridge and obviously could move around in any kind of sea. During the loading-unloading process containers on the bottom may have to be moved to the top for discharge at the next port, other cans may be added or shifted. In a complex ballet involving the skilled labor of planners, marine clerks, crane operators, drivers and lashers. The make-up lashers secure the boxes to each other and the ship during the loading process. At the end of the ship's stay a lash-back crew of five to 16 longshore workers sees to it that the cans are secured and the ship is ready to take on any weather the world's oceans may have in store. With ships carrying several thousand containers and crews of only 15 or so, it is easy to see why they wouldn't have the numbers to do a proper job of lashing in any case. The lives of the sailors, the safety of dockers at the next port, the earth's environment, and the property and profits of the owners all depend on the final step of cargo security. The skilled trade of lashing is internationally recognized as dockers' work.

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"We're committed to setting up a direct channel through the ITF, thus the relationship between the two parties can be further progressed upon the basis of mutual understanding and two-way communication," company officials Zhang Jin said in a letter to the ITF dated July 26. The ITF asked its Hong Kong office to forward complaints to Zhang Jin, but have received no reply yet. Still, changes are happening.

"On Aug. 28 they ordered 16 lashers for lash-back, and they haven't done that in years," Vanderhider said.

Close monitoring of COSCO since has shown that proper numbers of lashers have been ordered from the ILWU hall. The union and the ITF continue to monitor lashing crew calls to the hiring hall, making sure each ship follows the contract and the law.

Success of this action not only protects ILWU jurisdiction and longshore workers from loose cargo on inbound ships. Vanderhider said, it also protects the maritime solidarity of the ILWU.

"It's no different than having a garment sweatshop move into your neighborhood," he said. "When you're the strongest union in the area, you have the duty to look out for these guys."
George W. Bush wins by a nose

By Lindsay McLaughlin

I could have won this way on election day. Gore takes the Northeast in a landslide. Bush sweeps most of the South, the Great Plains and the Mid-Atlantic states. The battleground states of the Midwest split almost evenly, and Gore takes Alaska. Gore would need California, Oregon and Washington State to win the Presidency. After a long and somewhat tense process, the final count of the absentee ballots is in. The day after Washington State returns the votes, the electoral college result is:

Bush: 44.1%
Gore: 43.9%
Nader: 10%
Buchanan: 1%

BUSH WINS! The Nader voters who decided to cast a "protest" vote rather than cast one for Gore or the IWW agenda to translate the balance to elect George W. Bush as the next President of the United States. I don't blame any worker who wonders whether to vote for Ralph Nader. Let's face it—Al Gore is not a perfect candidate for America's workforce. That sounds more like the ILWU agenda than the Vice President's agenda. I have to admit that I flirted with the possibility of supporting Nader. There is a role for unions in small and medium-sized businesses. Third, Nader and the ILWU-endorsed candidate for President Al Gore. I have to admit that I flirted with the possibility of voting for Nader. The day after Washington State returns the votes, the electoral college result is:

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Prop 38 offers California a bad choice
By Marc Reif

From any angle and almost any political perspective, Prop 38 on this fall’s California ballot looks like a disaster. It would severely restrict the state constitution to allow public spending on private school vouchers. Opponents call it deceptive, destructive, and discriminatory.

“It’s bad for kids, bad for parents, bad for taxpayers, bad for education,” said Linda Tubach, a high school teacher who has taught 19 years at a school that is part of United Teachers of Los Angeles.

“It’s a real backwards step.”

And a step away from those who depend on the system the most, working families and families of color, said Luisa Ezquerra, who has taught high school in San Francisco for 40 years and sits on the executive board of United Teachers of San Francisco.

“As minority populations have expanded in our public schools, there’s an intolerance about working with those youngsters,” Ezquerra said, “it is not a middle way of saying. We don’t want to associate with those.”

WHAT IT DOES

Unlike other measures in other states, which target students from low-income families or low-performing schools, Prop 38 includes anyone. Parents would get these funds with few strings attached. They would face minimal curriculum standards and few accountability standards for teachers and no penalties for students that fail. “It would make the measure almost impossible to enforce,” said spending on private school vouchers.

Any new statewide regulations would have to be approved by a three-fourths vote of the state legislature. Local rules would require a two-thirds vote of the local governing body and approved by an majority of voters in the area.

And we’d do a better job of regulating our dogs than our private schools,” Tubach said. “We have to prove to the outside world that we are being good stewards of the money.”

Schools are dangerous times for unions and working people,” said Columbia River District Council President Art Wagner.

Concerted political action by union members turned back “paycheck deception” measures in Oregon and the U.S. House of Representatives two years ago. Now the lies are back as California’s measures 92 and 98, which together with the Proposition 38

“Brown v the Board of Education

As described in its ballot title, “prohibits payroll deductions for political purposes” bars public employees from using union dues for political purposes under any circumstances. That would make federal income taxes fully deductible on Oregon tax returns—a windfall for wealthy taxpayers that could cost the state $839 million in the remainder of the current budget cycle and $2.03 billion in the 2001-03 cycle, according to the state Legislative Analysis and Research Office.

Measures 92 and 98 would prohibit payroll deductions for political purposes without specific authorization from the union. That restricts a broad range of groups and activities.

Legislative “political purposes” include lobbying, making contributions, supporting or opposing candidates and ballot measures, and gathering or discouraging signatures to petition initiatives and propositions. Any political activity that applies to all payroll deductions, it would affect charters such as the United Way as well as unions.

The measure could also trump Prop 98, the constitutional amendment approved in 1990 that freezes annual increases for educational services and gut public schools. “If Prop 98 was the measure in those cases, it would have to opt in,” said Oregon AFL-CIO President Tim Wilson and is doing the same for George W. Bush, according to the No on 38 campaign.

He said he plans to spend $20 million of his own money on the vouch-er measure. Campaign Finance reports show that by late July he had already thrown down more than $3.5 million.

Opposition to Prop 38 has spread across a broad range of groups, from the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and dozens of its affiliates through the California State PTA to the California Business Roundtable and the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn.

WHAT IT DOES

If passed, Prop 38 could cut public services and gut public schools. The measure includes no funding guarantees for those children who are already going to private schools or their moneys should not come out of the education budget. Simply providing

vouchers to students now in private schools could cost $3.5 billion, accord- ing to the non-partisan Legislative Analyst’s Office. And if the “national average school spending” provision took effect, it would only cover grades K-12.

Care, child care, college, adult education programs now funded by Prop 98 would be left out. “Prop 38 means that money for vouchers will come from crime in police, fire, health care and similar programs, or from new taxes,” said Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn. Chairman Mark Dolan.

Public schools receive funds based on the number of students enrolled, and will lose money for every student who transfers to pri-vate school. Because fixed costs such as buildings and classified staff make up a big part of school budgets, the transfers won’t cut costs, according to the non-partisan California Budget Project.

The impact on districts could be devastating. Ten years into a voucher program, the Milwaukee public school district faces a $32 billion deficit, said Tammy Johnson of the Applied Research Center, a public policy institute focusing on race and socialequity.

"Before I left Milwaukee early this year, I was at a meeting of schools where they were talking about having to choose between firing a teacher and not buying four or five new computers," Johnson said. And by 1998, 74 percent of the students in the district had learning disabilities or other special needs, she said.

DECEPTIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY

High tuition, limited services and discriminatory admissions policies at private schools all undermine Prop 38’s promise.

A $4,000 voucher would cover tuition at almost two-thirds of California’s schools, leaving 25 percent of its independent private schools, according to a study by WestEd, a non-profit education research group. Adding common costs for books, transportation and school lunches, the money would most likely subsidize families—even wealthy ones—whose children already go to private schools. It’s "the dynamics of have and have not," said Hok Lee-Low, a bilingu-al resource teacher and member of ILWU International Executive Board.

"The wealthy would be protected because only the children of current public-school students, according to the WestEd report.

With competition for spots so high, private schools—not parents—will have choice. California’s religious schools and just 15 percent of its independent private schools all undermine Prop 38’s promise.

The only way to identify low-income families or low-performing schools, according to the non-partisan Legislative Analyst’s Office.

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Bill Sizemore, a failed carpet salesman who now makes a business of anti-union legislation, added a "political purposes" bar to his ballot measure that would most likely subsidize families—even wealthy ones—whose children already go to private schools. It’s "the dynamics of have and have not," said Hok Lee-Low, a bilingual resource teacher and member of ILWU International Executive Board.

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With competition for spots so high, private schools—not parents—will have choice. California’s religious schools and just 15 percent of its independent private schools all undermine Prop 38’s promise.
The workers at the Washington State ferry terminal on Orcas Island scored major bread-and-butter with their first IBU contract. This contract came Francisco Island, Aug. 14, to ratify the one-year pact between the IUB and Russell's at the ferry terminal, the company contracted by the state to run the terminal.

"This is the first union contract in the San Juan Islands except for the county employees and the Sheriff's Department," said Jim Frank, president of Island Bus Lines at Russell's. "It made people aware. This dialogue about prevailing wages, fair wages, has opened up here."

The San Juan Islands sit in the straits between Washington State and Vancouver Island, British Columbia, an hour from the mainland by ferry. Until recently, few people lived on the islands year-round—some 4,000 in all—but their craggy, wooded beauty made them a magnet for tourists and well-off people looking to buy homes there. Now the hot economy is fueling a construction boom, inflating the cost of living, and doing nothing for the historically low wages.

"People work two or three jobs just to get by," said Jack Nowack, IUB steward for the newly organized workers at the ferry terminal. "We are buying groceries out of a bag of groceries, just getting simple things. Gas runs 20, 25, 30 cents more per gallon than the mainland."

Poor compensation and worse working conditions drove the ferry terminal workers to elect representatives to negotiate an agreement with the IUB in March 1999.

"We were at the whim of the emperor," Frank said. "It was entirely up to their discretion—or indiscretion. We were so unconcerned at work the next day. People were let go for no reason, simply written off the schedule."

The six full-time terminal employees withheld a persistent, mandatory payment before the election. Negotiations proved equally trying, but they did make gains that the knowledge could get somewhere.

The IUB and Russell's contracts with a public agency, the Washington State Ferry System, the public can have access to the contract. After the ILWU Organizing Group met with the workers, he picked up the phone.

"The ferry system paid taxpayers diluted the agent with the assumption that she would pay prevailing wages in line with the rest of the system," Frank said. But the workers did a little math, and found a problem. After subtracting their pay and the agent's fee from the amount allocated by the state, around $100,000 remained unaccounted for. Frank said the ferry system allocated money to the state, 

The collective bargaining agreement sets the standards for all Washington State ferry system workers, including temporary summer workers, on Odyssey, the ferry terminal that goes bad. When the meeting began turning into an investigation, the manager failed to make expectations clear, or refer to the contract or establish the steward's rights to representation during a review of the employee.

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"People work two or three jobs just to get by," said Jack Nowack, IUB steward for the newly organized workers at the ferry terminal. "We are buying groceries out of a bag of groceries, just getting simple things. Gas runs 20, 25, 30 cents more per gallon than the mainland."

Poor compensation and worse working conditions drove the ferry terminal workers to elect representatives to negotiate an agreement with the IUB in March 1999.

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The six full-time terminal employees withheld a persistent, mandatory payment before the election. Negotiations proved equally trying, but they did make gains that the knowledge could get somewhere.

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Around the union

September 2000

Another IBU worker drowns in job accident

Rufus Martin, a long-time member of the Islandalooms and Union of the Pacific (IBU), was killed in an industrial accident Aug. 31, 2000 while working at a Port of Seattle industrial site. He died when the machine he was operating was accidently turned off the end of the barge he was working on into the Duwamish River. Martin, a veteran seafarer, was employed at JORE, a freight forwarder that loads barges primarily for shipment to Hawaii and Alaska, since before the company's workers went out on strike in 1986. He was operating a bobcat with a sweeping mechanism, cleaning the yard when he was hit. The accident occurred on the scene within minutes, but were unable to respond effectively due to a jurisdictional dispute between the firefighters union and the police guild overerssage of low scuba gear, divers vigorously dove the 30 plus feet to Martin. They were able to identify him as a bobcat he was in and have it lifted out of the water by crane. They had him on a stretcher and were administering CPR when divers arrived, but were unable to revive him.

In February of this year, another IBU member, Don Clovis, was trapped in a docking structure after an accident. There, too, fire rescue units, denied proper rescue gear, frantically tried to recover the worker. Clovis died in the accident.

"We were upset and bewildered that there would be such a dispute between the firefighters and the police," said IBU President Paul Sprecher, "while Clovis incident," said IBU President David Freiboth. "Now we are outraged that sweet months later this issue has not been resolved. A rescue delay may have contributed to the death of the seafarer union member.

After the Clovis accident the IBU and the Seattle King County Fire Department demanded a resolution to the problem, but tried to stay out of the jurisdictional dispute that continued into the Seattle season.

The day after Martin's death, Seattle Mayor Paul Schell finally granted the IBU's request for the use of the scuba gear that they need to recover bodies in the Puget Sound.

The day after Martin's death, the Washington Marine Group, a subsidiary of Inland Northwest, informed the union in late July of a planned reorganization of the company which would make reorganization of the company which would make it impossible for the company to have a new major company to the Intermodal, which is under a SIU contract, and that would make the majority of the employees a minority within that company, the Washington Marine Group owns Seaspian, however, and ILWU members are a majority in the company in the last support. ILWU represented all the unlicensed members, and the Guild hasn't responded to our application. The ILWU has never had any contact with the Guild, Engler said, but a single union cannot represent both workers and the supervisors.

The guild is also the licensing authority, making it even more inappropriate that they should belong to the same union as the sailors they supervise. The union is hopeful that the lack of response from the Guild indicates they will go along with the plan, moving about 35 jobs into Local 400.

Ibu gets money for ferry expansion plan

Through persistent lobbying, the IBU San Francisco Regional Director Marine Beccichano pushed through a $12 million bill on the last day of the California legislature's session that includes funding for the first steps in expanding ferry service on the San Francisco Bay. The bill is a major transportation funding act with hundreds of millions of dollars assigned to go to highway building and repair and other transit projects throughout the state. It also included $12 million to operate the San Francisco Bay Water Transit Authority and begin the environmental impact reports and passenger surveys and studies of new pollution reduction technologies a mandatory plan for the ferry system will require. The Authority was established by legislative action last year and charged with making a detailed plan for expanded water transit on the bay. Beccichano was appointed as an eight member board on the 11-person Authority board.

With congestion on Bay Area roads and trains, and growing numbers of drivers getting worse all the time, local officials are demanding a relatively inexpensive transit alternative to building more freeways. But even if the bill passes before the legislature adjourns for the season, close to 300 members of the IBU San Francisco Region work on the ferry system now. The Authority will be studying expanding the current nine ferry lines and adding 40 or 50 and as many as 120 to 140 new boats on the bay, greatly increasing work opportunities for union members.

The ILWU and unions will take about a year to complete. Then it's back to the legislature for another lobbying blitz with a plan and a budget to buy new ferries and construct new terminals.

"We just need to justify the costs," Beccichano said. "But we have things moving now and I'm confident we'll pull this through."
Harry Bridges: The Beginni

Harry Bridges at his typewriter in the mid-1930s: "We'd grind of the guys could type—including me, with one finger."
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 2000

ILWU INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ENDORSES

AL GORE
FOR PRESIDENT

JOSEPH LIEBERMAN
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ILWU Voting Recommendations for California
Prepared by the Northern California District Council (NCDC) and the Southern California District Council (SCDC)

STATE RACES

U.S. SENATE

Dianne Feinstein (D)

STATE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

Prop 32. Veteran’s Bond Act: YES
Prop 33. Legislative Retirement: NO
Prop 34. Campaign Finance Reform: YES
Prop 35. Contracting out public services: NO
Prop 36. Substance Abuse & Crime Prevention: YES
Prop 37. Polluter Protection Act: NO
Prop 38. School Vouchers: NO
Prop 39. School Facilities: NO RECOMMENDATION

U.S. CONGRESS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

23rd Congressional Dist. Manny Diaz (D)
24th Congressional Dist. Rebecca Cohn (D)
25th Congressional Dist. Stephen R. Fico (D)
26th Congressional Dist. Dennis Cardoza (D)
27th Congressional Dist. Fred Korematsu (D)
28th Congressional Dist. Simon Salinas (D)
29th Congressional Dist. Lita Reid (D)
30th Congressional Dist. Dean Florez (D)
31st Congressional Dist. Sarah Reyes (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

18th State Senate Dist. Jack O’Connell (D)
20th State Senate Dist. Richard Alarcon (D)
22nd State Senate Dist. Richard Polanco (D)
24th State Senate Dist. Hilda Solis (D)
26th State Senate Dist. Kevin Murray (D)
28th State Senate Dist. Debra Bowen (D)
30th State Senate Dist. Martha Escutia (D)
32nd State Senate Dist. Joe Baca (D)
34th State Senate Dist. Joseph Dunn (D)
36th State Senate Dist. George Swift (D)
38th State Senate Dist. No Endorsement
41st State Senate Dist. Steve Peace (D)
33rd Assembly Dist. Betty Sanders (D)
34th Assembly Dist. Steven Figueroa (D)
35th Assembly Dist. Hannah-Beth Jackson (D)
36th Assembly Dist. Paula Calderon (D)
37th Assembly Dist. Rosalind McGrath (D)
38th Assembly Dist. No Endorsement
39th Assembly Dist. Tony Cardenas (D)
40th Assembly Dist. Bob Herzberg (D)
41st Assembly Dist. Shelly James Kuehl (D)
42nd Assembly Dist. Paul Koretz (D)
44th Assembly Dist. Carol Liu (D)
45th Assembly Dist. Jackie Goldberg (D)
46th Assembly Dist. Gilbert Cedillo (D)
49th Assembly Dist. Gloria Romero (D)
52nd Assembly Dist. Cari Washington (D)
53rd Assembly Dist. George Nakano (D)
54th Assembly Dist. Alan Lowenthal (D)
55th Assembly Dist. Henry tumors (D)
56th Assembly Dist. Sally Havice (D)
58th Assembly Dist. Thomas Calderon (D)
61st Assembly Dist. Gloria Negrete McLeod (D)
67th Assembly Dist. Andy Hilbert (D)
68th Assembly Dist. Tina Laine (D)
72nd Assembly Dist. Gangadharapu Nanjundappa (D)

U.S. CONGRESS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

23rd Congressional Dist. Michael Case (D)
24th Congressional Dist. Brad Sherman (D)
25th Congressional Dist. Howard Berman (D)
26th Congressional Dist. Adam Schiff (D)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

District 1: Michael Yaki
District 2: Gavin Newsom
District 3: Alicia Becerril
District 4: Leland Yee
District 5: Agar Jaicks
District 6: Denise D’Anne
District 7: Mabel Teng
District 8: Mark Leno
District 9: Tom Ammiano
District 10: Linda Richardson
District 11: Ames Brown

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY

SAN FRANCISCO MEASURES:

A (Library Bonds) YES
B (District Aides) YES
C (City employee retirement) YES
D (Children's Fund) YES
E (Retiree health benefits) YES
F (JFK Drive closure) NO
G (JFK Drive closure and study) YES
H (Tenant pass-through) YES
J (Business tax) YES
K (City contractors’ gifts) NO recommendation
L (Office development/Mayor) YES
O (Campagne finance) NO
P (Hunter’s Point cleanup) YES
Q (Pedestrian safety) YES
R (Per 45 policy statement) NO
**ILWU Voting Recommendations for Puget Sound**

**Prepared by the Puget Sound District Council**

### U.S. CONGRESS:

- **U.S. Senate:** Maria Cantwell (D)
- **U.S. HOUSE:**
  - 1st Congressional Dist. Jay Inslee (D)
  - 2nd Congressional Dist. Rick Larsen (D)
  - 3rd Congressional Dist. Brian Baird (D)
  - 4th Congressional Dist. Jim Davis (D)
  - 5th Congressional Dist. Tommy Flynn or Tom Keefe (D)
  - 6th Congressional Dist. Norm Dicks (D)
  - 7th Congressional Dist. Jim McDermott
  - 8th Congressional Dist. Heidi Behrens Benedict (D)
  - 9th Congressional Dist. Adam Smith (D)
  - 10th Congressional Dist. Tom Keene (D)

### WASHINGTON STATEWIDE:

- **Attorney General:** Christine Gregoire
- **Auditor:** Brian Sonntag
- **Governor:** Gary Locke
- **Insurance Commissioner:** Mike Kreidler
- **Lands Commissioner:** Mike Lowry
- **Supt. Public Instruction:** Terry Bergeson
- **Secretary of State:** Bob Terwilliger
- **Supreme Court #7:** Bobbie Bridge
- **Supreme Court #9:** Tom Chambers
- **State Treasurer:** Mike Murphy

### WASHINGTON INITIATIVES:

- **I-710 and I-722:** NO
  - would rollback tax increases that make up for shortfall created by I-695
- **I-711:** NO
  - would put 90% of transportation funds into highway construction, gutting mass transit
- **I-729:** NO
  - would create charter schools and be the beginning of the end for public education

### WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE:

#### 1ST DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos 1</th>
<th>Pos 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al O'Brien (D)</td>
<td>Jeane Edwards (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Rosemary McAuliffe (D)</td>
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#### 2ND DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom Campbell (D)</td>
<td>Marilyn Rasmussen (D)</td>
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#### 3RD DISTRICT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alex Wood (D)</td>
<td>Jeff Gombosky (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Lisa Brown (D)</td>
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#### 5TH DISTRICT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di Irons (D)</td>
<td>Lori Bechtold (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Anderson (D)</td>
<td>Kelly Barlean (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl Dugger (D)</td>
<td>Valoria Loveland</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michele Colner (D)</td>
<td>Marlene Adams (D)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ken Landerholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Hatfield (D)</td>
<td>Mark Doumit (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Sid Snyder (D)</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gary Alexander (R)</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mike Cooper (D)</td>
<td>Renee Radcliffe (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandra Romero (D)</td>
<td>Sam Hunt (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Karen Fraser (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phil Rockefeller</td>
<td>Bette Sheldon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh Haffner</td>
<td>Lynn Kessler</td>
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<td>Jim Hargrove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Hildreth (D)</td>
<td>Adrienne Thompson</td>
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<td>James Kastama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pat Lantz (D)</td>
<td>Brock Jackley</td>
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<td>Ruth Fisher (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Hammond</td>
<td>Debbie Regala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steve Conway (D)</td>
<td>Steve Kirby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Miloscia (D)</td>
<td>Maryann Mitchell (R)</td>
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<td>Mike Stensen (D)</td>
<td>Chris Hurst (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolyn Edmonds</td>
<td>Ruth Kagi (D)</td>
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<td>Shay Schual-Berke (D)</td>
<td>Karen Keiser (D)</td>
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<td>Eric Poulsen (D)</td>
<td>Dow Constantine (D)</td>
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#### 35TH DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Haigh (D)</td>
<td>William Erickmeyer (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 36TH DISTRICT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lou Dickerson (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 37TH DISTRICT

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<tr>
<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Tomiko Santos (D)</td>
<td>Kip Tokuda</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 38TH DISTRICT

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Reardon (D)</td>
<td>Pat Scott (D)</td>
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<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 39TH DISTRICT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hans Dunshee (D)</td>
<td>Liz Loomis</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 40TH DISTRICT

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<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dave Quail (D)</td>
<td>Jeff Morris (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Harriet Spanel</td>
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#### 42ND DISTRICT

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<tr>
<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doug Erickson</td>
<td>Kelli Linville (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Georgia Gardner (D)</td>
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#### 43RD DISTRICT

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ed Murray (D)</td>
<td>Frank Chopp (D)</td>
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#### 44TH DISTRICT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dave Schmidt (R)</td>
<td>John Lovick (D)</td>
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#### 45TH DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laura Ruderman (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 46TH DISTRICT

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<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim McIntire (D)</td>
<td>Phyllis Kenney (D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 47TH DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geoff Simpson</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
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#### 48TH DISTRICT

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<th>Pos 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Fromhold</td>
<td>Val Ogden</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>Bill Gasaway</td>
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ILWU Voting Recommendations for Oregon

Prepared by the Columbia River District Council

Your decisions—the Council’s suggestions

The recommendations by the Columbia River District Council recognize the following friends of labor. It is unusual that no Republicans appear on this list. Many Democrats’ names do not appear either. The following list includes only candidates the Columbia River District Council recommends for your vote because they are friends of labor.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4th Congressional Dist. ......... Peter DeFazio (D)
5th Congressional Dist. ......... Darlene Hooley (D)

STATE OFFICES:

Secretary of State: .......... Bill Bradbury (D)
State Treasurer: .......... Randall Edwards (D)
Attorney General: .......... Hardy Myers (D)

OREGON STATE SENATE:

2nd State Senate Dist. ......... Terry Thompson (D)
4th State Senate Dist. ......... Ryan Deckert (D)
5th State Senate Dist. ......... Ginny Burdick (D)
7th State Senate Dist. ......... Kate Brown (D)
8th State Senate Dist. ......... Margaret Carter (D)
10th State Senate Dist. ......... Avel Gordy (D)
11th State Senate Dist. ......... Chris Gorsek (D)
15th State Senate Dist. ......... Roger Pike (D)
24th State Senate Dist. ......... Roger W. McCorkie (D)
28th State Senate Dist. ......... Vern Cook (D)

OREGON STATE HOUSE:

1st House Dist. .... Elizabeth (Betsy) Johnson (D)
2nd House Dist. .... Elaine M Hopson (D)
4th House Dist. .... Sharon Bransiler (D)
5th House Dist. .... James Drizen (D)
6th House Dist. .... Charlie Ringo (D)
7th House Dist. .... Mitch Greenlick (D)
8th House Dist. .... Mark Hass (D)
9th House Dist. .... Raman Veli (D)
10th House Dist. .... Mike Smith (D)
13th House Dist. .... Dan Gardner (D)
14th House Dist. .... Diane Rosenbaum (D)
16th House Dist. .... Jeff Merkley (D)
17th House Dist. .... Gary Hansen (D)
17th House Dist. .... Deborah Kalouy (D)
19th House Dist. .... Jo Ann Bowman (D)
21st House Dist. .... Randy Leonard (D)
22nd House Dist. .... Laurie Anderson (D)
24th House Dist. .... Roger W. McCorkie (D)
26th House Dist. .... Kathy Lowe (D)
27th House Dist. .... Kill Thorn (D)
28th House Dist. .... Mike A. Clark (D)
29th House Dist. .... Frank G. Nelson (D)
31st House Dist. .... George Bell (D)
35th House Dist. .... Kelly Wirth (D)
36th House Dist. .... John Donovan (D)
38th House Dist. .... Irv Fletcher (D)
39th House Dist. .... Robert L. Ackerman (D)
40th House Dist. .... Phil Barnhart (D)
41st House Dist. .... Vicki Walker (D)
42nd House Dist. .... William Morrisette (D)
44th House Dist. .... Al King (D)
47th House Dist. .... Joanne Verger (D)
48th House Dist. .... Barbara Dodrill (D)
50th House Dist. .... Lon Holstien (D)
52nd House Dist. .... Alan C. Bates (D)
53rd House Dist. .... Wayne P. Snooz (D)
54th House Dist. .... Ken Cooper (D)
55th House Dist. .... Douglas Dunlap (D)
56th House Dist. .... Paul Zastrow (D)

Multnomah County Commission: .... Frank Shields

THE COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT COUNCIL MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY ON BALLOT MEASURES IMPORTANT TO THE ILWU AND WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN.

DEFEAT OF MEASURES 92 AND 98 ARE CRITICAL TO THE ILWU.

MEASURES 92, 95 AND 98 ARE AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY UNIONS.
shape-up there were bootleg joints, bookmaking joints, and poolrooms. These were places we hung out at. We'd hang out at Paddy Hurley's bootleg joint, just drink there, and chew the rag. We'd cash our checks at Paddy Hurley's. At one point, I kept on going about once every week, borrowing money from Paddy. He'd scream like hell. I was into him for about 60 or 70 dollars. I'd get ten bucks a week, and that was what we lived on. That was the same period I lost the house.

Hurley used to do business with the company unions, cashing brass checks. When you got a job, and you went to work, the boss had a bunch of brass checks. He'd give you a brass check and he'd put the name on it. That was to show it was a pay roll check. It was a brass check with a number on it, you see. It had a hole in the top so you could put it on a key chain or something. Yet that know the shape-up. It was a brass check and you could take it down to the bootlegger and cash it in.

The bootleg joint didn't take nothing out of your check before drinks. But you had to spend at least 50 cents. When you spent 50 cents, you got two shots of bootleg at 25 cents each and then one on the house. Then the bootlegger used the company union agent to go down and collect his money from the stevedoring company. There was other guys that used to cash in brass checks down there too, and take a 20 per cent payment.

And in the latter part of '32, at the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt being elected president, all over the country there was the beginning of talk about labor unions, the right of workers to organize, and all that jazz. On the waterfront there was a lot of talk on the subject of organizing. The Maritime Workers Industrial Union (MWIU) was talked about. That was a national Communist Party union. It had been organizing and doing a pretty good job. At the end of '32, early '33, we started to meet down at the Albin Hall. It was just a rough and file group, a little later we called it the Committee of 500. It was more or less under the direction of the MWIU, and more or less indirectly under Party leadership. But that did not mean that all members of the group were members of the Party.

In '33 we were just a bunch of rank and file workers. There were not many around who'd be involved in strikes. We used to have a lot of kinds of people at the meetings. Everybody was welcome. Of course, later on the charge was that it was a Party group, but it was really a fraction that included non-Party members.

In '33 we took over the MWIU paper, The Waterfront Worker. The MWIU was putting out The Waterfront Worker for the longshoremen. We used to read it, too. It was mostly concerned with seamen and international affairs, like revolutions overseas. So, it did not fit the situation. The decision was made to concentrate on the longshoremen.

When we started to print The Waterfront Worker it was a tremendous success. Everybody who worked on or near the waterfront read it. We'd grind The Waterfront Worker out. All of us worked on it—John Shoemaker, Shoemaker's wife, Schmidt and I and others. B. B. Jones, too. Some of the guys could type—including me, with one finger. We'd make a stencil each time and hand crank the paper out from a mimeograph machine.

All we said on the top of the paper was, "Put out by a group of rank-and-file longshoremen." It was anonymous—we were afraid of being attacked and about being blacklisted, etc., etc. And as long as you signed up, you could delay your dues, see.

The Waterfront Worker was clumsy and amateurish, but it had an important role in organizing the waterfront. It played a tremendous role in helping the workers organized coastwise, or industry-wide.

The guys in the other ports that were in cahoots with us would watch for the papers. They would distribute them in the so-called fink halls, which were waterfront employer hiring halls that existed in all the other ports. That made it easy to distribute, because that was the central place where all the longshoremen gathered, like the shape-up here.

See, The Waterfront Worker was loaded aboard vessels. You'd put bundles aboard the ships. We'd just leave them in the hull. There'd be a bundle for the guys in the other ports to pick up and read. There was a lot of a handful of guys in the scores. They'd go aboard the ships and look for the papers. Then they would distribute them.

The first issue that came up was to urge the guys to join the ILA. Then this created a collision with the MWIU. They said, the MWIU is one union of seamen, longshoremen, everything; that's not good, it won't work. We should forget the idea of the MWIU and having the longshoremen and seamen in one union. Instead, we should go along and build the union of longshore on an industry-wide basis like the pattern of the East Coast ILA.

I used my experience as a former Wobbly and member of the seamen's union, a veteran of the '21 sailors' strike, and being an Australian, to get one union of longshoremen only. Being Australian helped because, especially on the waterfront here, Australia was well known as a union country. The one group of seamen and longshoremen that supplied the 1919 Seattle strike, which was lost was the Australian unions.

Our difficulty was urgent guys to join the ILA. The ILA was going through a change of leaders, and it was in the ILA Pacific Coast District had autonomy. There'd been a battle back around 1908 when the whole ILA was organized. We had autonomy over the West Coast and the West Coast got autonomy within the ILA International structure. Technically speaking, we were not in the union with the ILA. In 1933, '34, we're out to sea. We had a meeting at the Labor Temple in San Francisco and we were sworn into the union with the oath of obligation.

We were in the ILA, District 38, San Francisco Local 79. The initiation fee to join the union, I think, was 50 cents. Dues were a dollar a month. And as long as you signed up, you could delay your dues, see.

I recall a meeting that must have been held earlier on in 1933 with a report from Henry Melnikow, a Pacific Coast Labor Bureau economist who represented us. It was about those National Recovery Administration (NRA) code hearings in Washington, D.C. This was settling the thing by government decree. We, down below, said that that's another lot of bullshit. The only thing that'll do the goddamn trick is to get organized, see, and negotiate—and strike if need be.
The San Francisco labor movement turned out in support of Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Local 2 members at the Marriott hotel on Labor Day, joining their picket line and their call to boycott the hotel. The Marriott-owned hotel was downtown and was reportedly discussing negotiations with the International Travelers Organization (ITF) to negotiate a contract with the hotel. When the Marriott chain applied to the city 20 years ago to build the hotel, it promised not to fight a union drive. Instead it has engaged in a dirty anti-union campaign, firing organizers, intimidating union sympathizers and refusing to bargain seriously. The National Labor Relations Board is prosecuting the hotel management for more than 80 alleged violations of labor law. In an attempt to step up pressure on the hotel, Local 2 has called for a boycott of the Marriott.

The United Steelworkers of America's 2,900 members at Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation will return to work soon under the terms of a new five-year contract finalized by an arbitrator's reward released Sept. 18. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' records, the Kaiser lockout, which started Jan. 14, 1999, was the largest labor dispute of 1999 as measured by lost workdays.

The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint against Kaiser June 30, 2000 charging that the lockout, which was preceded by a 3½-month strike, was unlawful from its inception. As a result, the federal agency, over the objections of Kaiser before an administrative law judge in a trial scheduled to begin Nov. 13, 2000. The government is seeking back pay for the workers for the entire period of the lockout, a sum that is estimated by the USWA to be $337 million, the largest back pay award ever sought in the 65-year history of the NLRB.

"This has been an epic struggle for our union and the labor and environmental movements in the American," David Foster, Director of USWA District 11 and chair of the union's NLRB Negotiating Committee, said. "Our members will start receiving Special Assistance Payments from the company immediately and over the course of the next month, will return to their jobs. Without the unflagging support of the workers throughout the country, particularly in Humboldt County, Calif., to bring corporate accountability to Kaiser's parent corporation, Maxam, Inc. Maxam also owns and was trying to log the ancient Headlands redwood forest in Humboldt County. During the dispute the USWA also called for a boycott of Kaiser products and suc-

cessfully won commitments from Pepsi Bottling Group, Coca-Cola Enterprises, Anheuser-Busch, Dole Better Built, Crown Cork & Seal and Dee Zee Metals to discontinue their purchase of Kaiser metal.

In addition dozens of elected and appointed public officials, including U.S. Secretary of Energy Richardson, Washington Governor Locke and ten Northwest members of Congress, joined the tens of thousands of Pacific Northwest residents in suc-

cessfully calling for a Good Corporate Citizenship Clause (GCC) under the Bombeine Power Administration (BPA), the federal agency that gener-

ates and transmits power throughout the Pacific Northwest states. The GCC requires companies, such as Kaiser Aluminum, to use renewable electrical power from the BPA at below market cost, to adhere to labor, environmental and other regulatory standards.

Reported by: David Bacon

UNION WORKERS HAVE 'WEINGARTEN RIGHTS'

Getting called into a manager's office can be an intimidating experience, especially for workers without the protection of a union contract. If an employee goes out of hand or makes threats during a meeting, proving it after the fact is often impossible without a witness.

While under a 1975 Supreme Court decision (NLRB v. Weingarten) nonunion employees have held the right to bring a co-worker to discipli-

nary proceedings with management. However, nonunion workers have typically denied such a right. But that's changing. If management is tell-

ing the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) holds up to legal challenge.

On July 10 the NLRB ruled that the Weingarten rights employees do not apply to nonunion employees. The rul-

ing overturned an administrative law judge's decision (Epilepsy Foundation of Northeast Ohio v. Arnis Bergs and Ashraful Hassan), which argued that Weingarten rights do not extend to nonunion employees. According to the NLRB, the judge's decision in the Epilepsy Foundation case misinterpret-

ed the Weingarten precedent. Because the Weingarten rights issue also is a section of employment law that says employees have the right to "mutual aid or protection," it was then it is "equally applicable...where non-employees are not represented by a union."

The case on which the NLRB ruled was brought by the NLRB, a branch of the Department of Labor, that provides services to nonunion employees—employees who were in a dispute with an employer who is in a dispute with management. When one of the employees insisted that his co-worker accompany him at a meeting with a supervisor, the employee refused and subsequently fired the two employees. Both employees were later reinstated and paid.

If the latest NLRB ruling on Weingarten rights is upheld on appeal, it will have a broad impact in the workplace, given that about 85 percent of U.S. workers are not unionized. NLRB cases involving nonunion employees, when appealed, are sent to a federal appeals court. If the court rules against the NLRB, it can make a federal judge review the case. Otherwise, the employer continues to fire the two employees. The judge recommends his decision be upheld on appeal.

The Weingarten rights issue also highlights the crucial role that labor union and environmental movements around the country, particularly in Humboldt County, Calif., to bring corporate accountability to Kaiser's parent corporation, Maxam, Inc. Maxam also owns and was trying to log the ancient Headlands redwood forest in Humboldt County. During the dispute the USWA also called for a boycott of Kaiser products and successfully won commitments from Pepsi Bottling Group, Coca-Cola Enterprises, Anheuser-Busch, Dole Better Built, Crown Cork & Seal and Dee Zee Metals to discontinue their purchase of Kaiser metal.

In addition dozens of elected and appointed public officials, including U.S. Secretary of Energy Richardson, Washington Governor Locke and ten Northwest members of Congress, joined the tens of thousands of Pacific Northwest residents in successfully calling for a Good Corporate Citizenship Clause (GCC) under the Bombeine Power Administration (BPA), the federal agency that generates and transmits power throughout the Pacific Northwest states. The GCC requires companies, such as Kaiser Aluminum, to use renewable electrical power from the BPA at below market cost, to adhere to labor, environmental and other regulatory standards.
Workers of the world stand up for Burma's rights

By Tom Price

In the race to the bottom that is the finish line for corporate globalization, one country has a clear lead. With textile workers making five cents an hour, Burma has the distinction of being the world's worst wages for people who actually get paid. With as many as 800,000 people forced into labor by the Myanmar military regime, Burma, renamed Myanmar by its military rulers, may have the worst conditions for global rights that should be world-wide.

Burma is the globe labor and human rights groups are joining together to pressure the international community to recognize the situation in Burma. Cities and states in the U.S. passed no-trade laws, unions demanded a large-scale consumer boycott of Burmese products is underway. But the military regime has yet to budge, and unionists is getting worse.

Burmese workers in exile founded the Federation of Trade Unions, Burma in 1991. The Burmese military refused to turn over power to the elected government.

Burma's long borders with India and China, both rival nuclear powers, puts it right in the middle of any regional war. Its troubled construction of a naval base on Burma's short border with Tibet, and its sensitiveness to the outside world on human rights abuses can get the offender life in Burma. For years, the crew of a vessel was promptly arrested and she never before taken such a drastic measure. Burma has until Nov. 30 this year to prove to the ILO it has eliminated forced labor. If it can't, the ILO will ask its 174 member states to review their relationship with Burma and take measures to ensure that its rulers "cannot take advantage of such relations to perpetuate or extend the system of forced or compulsory labor," according to an ILO March, 29 2000 press release.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The International Labor Organization effectively kicked Burma out of the world's labor community in 1990 and banned unions after his coup, but now the military Junta. In a July 18 press statement, the International Labor Organization called for the immediate end to forced labor in Burma.

"We have always supported the cause of the Burmese Seafarers' Union, which is in exile since trade unions are not permitted in Burma," Kapahi said.

"We will continue to fight until we win. We will continue to fight until we win. We will continue to fight until we win."

"We will continue to fight until we win. We will continue to fight until we win. We will continue to fight until we win. We will continue to fight until we win."
The ILWU International Executive Board, at its Aug. 24-25 meeting, decided to rerun the election for International Vice President, Hawaii between incumbent Leonard Hoshijo and Interim. If Hoshijo won the election by a vote of 5855 to 5668, a margin of 291 votes. After the vote count, Furtado filed a challenge to the election, citing 11 violations of election rules. The matter, came before the Interim Election Procedures Committee, an ILWU Constitutionally established body by the Board's action under the International Convention. The committee convened at the Interna- tional headquarters in San Francisco on Aug. 23 and heard evidence on Furtado's allegations and then the responses from Hoshijo.

The committee unanimously denied the challenge, but split on the final one. In that change Furtado claimed he was denied access to the membership voter eligibility list. Furtado made the request to view the list, which is the right of all candidates, on the last day it was to be available, Friday, June 16 at 2:45 p.m. Leonard Hoshijo (Puget Sound, Local 32), Teddy Espatea (Hawaii, Local 142), Dave Freiboth (IBU President), and Pete Hendrickson defeated incumbent John Bukoskey, the Alaska Regional Director, by a vote of 71 to 67. Bukoskey challenged the ballots of seven members of the IEB, agreed, claiming that Furtado had they paid their dues and were therefore not members in good stand- ing. During the vote count, the International Balloting Committee denied Bukoskey this challenge, saying that the Local was the determin- ing body on who was allowed to vote and it had put the Unit 60 members on the eligibility list. Both the International Elections Procedure Committee and the IEB concurred, denying the challenge. Hendrickson and Freiboth voted with the rest of the new IEB members.

Once the election challenges were resolved, the new board dealt with the minority of IEB members who were dismissed and outgoing International President Brian McWilliams swore in the new board of officers, including President Brian McWilliams. The new board then elected new Trustee Victor Harber for the next three years at the Local 60, claiming that they had not changed the vote and therefore denied the challenge.

The committee's minority dis- agreement over the election, but split on the final one. In that change Furtado claimed he was denied access to the membership voter eligibility list. Furtado made the request to view the list, which is the right of all candidates, on the last day it was to be available, Friday, June 16 at 2:45 p.m. Leonard Hoshijo (Puget Sound, Local 32), Teddy Espatea (Hawaii, Local 142), Dave Freiboth (IBU President), and Pete Hendrickson defeated incumbent John Bukoskey, the Alaska Regional Director, by a vote of 71 to 67. Bukoskey challenged the ballots of seven members of the IEB, agreed, claiming that Furtado had they paid their dues and were therefore not members in good stand- ing. During the vote count, the International Balloting Committee denied Bukoskey this challenge, saying that the Local was the determin- ing body on who was allowed to vote and it had put the Unit 60 members on the eligibility list. Both the International Elections Procedure Committee and the IEB concurred, denying the challenge. Hendrickson and Freiboth voted with the rest of the new IEB members.

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An election by secret ballot is being conducted by mail to determine the selection of ILWU Vice President-Hawaii. The mail ballot procedure is the only method being used for voting in this election. The election is being conducted pursuant to the ILWU Election Rules and Procedures adopted at the April, 1994 Convention and as subsequently amended. By Friday, October 6, 2000, ballot packets will have been mailed out to all ILWU members listed on the Voter Eligibility List.

If for any reason you do not receive in the mail a ballot packet by Friday, October 13, 2000, and if you believe you are an ILWU member who is eligible to vote in this election, you can obtain a ballot packet by directly calling Sequoia Pacific Systems, the outside agency assisting in this election, at 1-800-828-1113. Since most ILWU members should receive their ballot packet from the mailing, telephone calls to Sequoia Pacific Systems will not be accepted until after October 12, 2000. A ballot packet can only be obtained from Sequoia Pacific Systems and not from the ILWU, the ILWU Election Procedures Committee, the ILWU locals and affiliates, or any of their officers and representatives.

Please also note that all voters must return their ballots in the mail post-marked no later than November 15, 2000 for receipt at the designated post office box in San Francisco, California, no later than November 20, 2000. Late ballots will not be counted under any circumstances.

To prevent ineligible persons from voting, please note that any individual who requests a ballot packet and who is not on the Voter Eligibility List will be sent a challenged ballot for voting. Any challenged ballots will be subject to possible later investigation as to the voter's eligibility.

Also, the ballot packets are electronically coded to prevent anyone from having more than one ballot counted. If a voter mails in more than one ballot, he or she will be voided. Where it is not possible to determine the latest postmark or receipt stamp, all ballots cast by the same voter will be voided.

Any ILWU member who has a question about the election may call the ILWU Election Procedures Committee at 1-415-775-0533 to leave a voice mail message. If you call before 9:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m. or on weekends and holidays, dial extension 150 during the answering machine message to be connected to voicemail.

**CANDIDATE STATEMENTS**

Leonard Hoshijo

Last election I was re-elected standing on deeper experience, a solid 26-year record, success rebuilding Organizing, controlling spending. Readiness for "big picture" battles, directing programs, curing this election, I again stand on proven leadership.

"Last election?" Membership voting in ILWU's highest body, not to be overriden without rock-solid reason. This rerun's reason is weak.

*Wesley Furtado filed 11 challenges.*

The Election Procedures Committee (EPC) found them all without merit, with a minority report on one. No wrongdoing on my part. Locals have the EPC Report for posting.

The International Executive Board, I-Local-1296 rerun on a technicality, alleging an 11th hour request for a voter list.

*New evidence disputes (sic) that allegation. I've requested IEB reconsideration."

The EPC Major Report upheld the election because the technicality wouldn't have changed the results. Don't quietly allow voiding an ILWU election on a shaky technicality. Members deserve 100,000 to rerun, but also protest degrading the membership's voting authority.

A VOICE OF "CHANGE" Campaigns against officers with established records, without wrong-doing, typically sloganize, "time for a change." You heard it last election. Ironically, my record shows a voice of "change" and action (not vague talk), to face the future.

*Within leadership, advocating, studying, developing programs.*

*Changing to organize, to mobilization and pressure campaigns. Developing corporate strategies, community-clergy alliances. Preserving and educating around our ILWU heritage.*

Take organizing. A few years ago there was no national program. We'd look below 40,000, from 60,000 members closing the "70s. I moved, others, to change our ILWU. We "moved" debate, education, program design and budgeting. My opponent, present at the same policy and budgeting Conventions, did not.

Nationally, changing-to-organize is to put the "movement" back in the labor movement. So with changing to educate and mobilize for negotiations, countering employer's not limiting focus to the bargaining table.

CHANGE, FIRMLY ROOTED IN ILWU TRADITION

"New" voice actually reflect ILWU traditions and principles, where my roots are, having lived, breathed and loved this union my entire adult life. I value my support from "old timers." Some discount as "the past," but not all. In fact, it was a younger member who said, "I see pensioners supporting you, the people with principles."

The Rudy Rubois, John Ariusimas, the late Carl Damao and others emerged through many years as consistent in their principles. My voice for "change" is rooted in work around proven leaders.

"Change" isn't finished, and I'm not done. Remember proven leader-
ship and effectiveness:

*12 to 15 years in office.*

*20 years 20 years field organizing, or building and running programs.*

*Negotiating contracts, innovating corporate, political and community pressure campaigns.*

*Career field leader-trainee, affordable housing for members, pensioners, or govern-
ment battles.*

*26 years ILWU membership, 6 years incumbent Vice President.*

I'm ready for teamwork, while preserving an independent voice with-in leadership for ILWU principles, keeping the union working for the members.

Wesley Furtado

**BOSSES WHO TAKE CREDIT FOR YOUR WORK**

In Hawaii we once had the "lunars" on the plantations. They were the foremen sitting on horse-back over the workers and getting all the rewards.

You know what that's like. You work hard all day, all week, all year. And some supervisor gets all the credit. It happens to the bonus. You know what it's like too.

Leonard Hoshijo mailed out a slick campaign brochure and takes credit for 15 organizing drives that Leonard takes credit for. Most of Leonard's organizing success stopped on election day. No contract. What? He doesn't understand what it's like to be the boss, what it means to struggle, what it means to work hard, what it means to support the workers organized to fight for the contract after the election has been won. Leonard has never on the job.

**BO LAPENIA KNOWS WHO DID THE WORK**

Local 142 President Bo Lapenia, as a member, recently sent a letter to all ILWU members. He was neutral in the first campaign between Leonard and me.

But when he saw Leonard doing what bosses do by taking credit for the work the rank-and-file member did, he decided to support me.

Here is what Bo said in his letter:

"Leonard Hoshijo is wrong to claim the work of others as his own. Wesley Furtado led 7 of the organizing drives that Leonard takes credit for. I am strongly supporting Wes!"

That is the biggest difference between my record and Leonard's. Most of Leonard's organizing success stopped on election day. No contract. Wrong. What? He doesn't understand what it's like to be the boss, what it means to work hard, what it means to support the workers organized to fight for the contract after the election has been won. Leonard has never on the job.

**PEOPLE WHO KNOW US BOTH**

Many of you know Leonard. He has had the advantages of the incumbent. In fact, the reason we are voting again is that Leonard took unfair advantage of his incumbency and I was denied access to the list of our members through a custodian. You ask me why. You ask why I consider what people who know us both have decided...they support me. Bo Lapenia has joined my campaign. Ask yourself why. And then join the growing number of rank-and-file members who want a rank-and-file leader.

"Preserving and educating around our ILWU heritage..."
Visit Cuba with the Harry Bridges Institute

Tour the Port of Havana and meet with Cuban dockworkers

One week in Havana, Cuba
December 2-9, 2000
$1,750 (double occupancy)

Price includes:
Airfare—LAX Havana (non-stop)
All tour related ground transportation
Six nights at Hotel Parque Central
(4 star) in Old Havana
Guided tour of Old Havana and surrounding areas
One night at Hotel Los Jazmines
(3 star) in Vinales
Guided visit of Pirata Del Rio
Tour of the Port of Havana
Meeting with Cuban Dockworkers
Breakfast each day at both hotels
Lunch three days
The Cuba Handbook
"Special License"

Optional tours and activities also available

Revolution through the eyes of 100 video cameras

Unprecedented collaboration produces powerful new film on the Seattle WTO protests

This IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE combines gripping video, with narration by SUSAN SARANDON and music by RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINE, to tell the real story of what happened in the streets of Seattle during the 1999 WTO protests.

With more cameras on the street than any other media organization, the Independent Media Center (IMC) coordinated hundreds of media activists and collected more than 300 hours of video footage during the WTO protests. THIS IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE, a co-production of the IMC and Big Noise Films, weaves the footage of over 100 video tape recorders into a gripping document of what really happened on Seattle's streets. The film cuts through the confusion and tear gas to paint an intimate, passionate portrait of a week that changed the world.

With narration by SUSAN SARANDON and SPEARHEAD's MICHAEL FRANTI, and with a driving soundtrack including RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINE, DJ SHADOW, DJ MUSAKA, and COMPAN Y OF PROPHETS, THIS IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE is the first documentary to capture the raw energy of the Seattle WTO protesters, while clarifying their global and historic significance.

"THIS IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE is a truly ground-breaking accomplishment. With beautiful graphics, a passionate narrative, and stunning writing, it is a powerful embodiment of the spirit of the protests."

-Naomi Klein, Columnist and author of NO LOGO

"a passionate, intense and deeply moving account...As the winds of change blow across this land, This Is What Democracy Looks Like can be regarded as the documentary account of the first great democratic political struggle of the 21st century." Robert McChesney, Author RICH MEDIA POOR DEMOCRACY

Contact: Jill Freidberg, 206.548.8258,

To Order Copies Of The Video
Mail check or money order to:
This is What Democracy Looks Like
Independent Media Center, Seattle
1415 3rd Ave
Seattle, WA 98101
206-262-0721
10 night in Havana

Videos for personal use are $24.95
Videos for institutions (universities, libraries, school districts, any institution that will use the video for repeated public screenings) $250.00
Please include $5.00 for shipping and handling
You can also order online at
Please contact us before holding public screenings.

$500 deposit due 10/15/99
$1,250 balance due 11/15/99

For more information contact
Pilar Wright at the Harry Bridges Institute at 310-531-2397.
Checks are payable to the Harry Bridges Institute and can be mailed to:
461 W 6th Street, Suite 223
San Pedro, CA 90731

The Harry Bridges Institute is acquiring a "Special License" for participants to travel to Cuba in full compliance of U.S. Federal law. An additional airport departure tax of $20 is required upon departure from Havana and is not included in the price of this package.

The ILWU Legacy Fund

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON ILWU LEGACY FUND

Over the years the ILWU has received tens of thousands of dollars in donations from members, active and retired—sometimes in the form of bequests—who want to give something back to the Union. Because many of our members and friends also wish to contribute directly to internal education and organizing, the Titled Officers suggest that we formally establish the ILWU Legacy Fund, and that an ongoing request for donations appear in The Dispatcher. Donors will receive a special pin in recognition of their contribution, which will also be acknowledged in our newspaper.

The Legacy Fund is a way to earmark general funds for education and organizing, and to receive voluntary donations to be used only for organizing and educational programs and publications (such as those managed but not funded by the 1994 Convention). The Legacy Fund will require no additional legal or administrative costs as it is neither a charitable fund nor a corporate entity, and donations to it will not be tax deductible.

The Legacy Fund will stand as a tribute to the men and women who built this Union, and the Fund's income and disbursements will be entirely under the direction and authority of the elected representatives of the rank-and-file members of the ILWU—the Titled Officers—who will report to the International Executive Board on the status of the Fund. (passed by the ILWU International Executive Board April 6-7, 1995)

CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED

Contributions to the Legacy Fund are needed to finance several programs and projects that are not currently funded by the International Union's budget. These include:

• Production of non-English language editions of "The ILWU Story" and our award-winning video, "We Are the ILWU."

• Holding advanced leadership training workshops for members who complete the highly successful Leadership Education and Development Institute (LEAD).

• Establishing an audio-visual center in the ILWU library for use and duplication of audio and video materials, including the ILWU oral history project interviews.

• Increased involvement in community outreach programs, including the ILWU participation in labor history conferences and development of exhibits and other activities at high schools, colleges, museums and libraries.

• Classes and materials for newly organized ILWU members and/or new units or locals in the ILWU.

• Matching funds for a major grant to conserve, arrange, describe and exhibit the photographic collections in the ILWU library.

Your contribution to the Legacy Fund, however large or small, will help to make these proposals a reality. All contributions of $25.00 or more will receive a commemorative ILWU lapel pin.

Smolin-Melin Scholarships Awarded

The trustees of the Smolin-Melin Scholarship Fund, Norman Leonard, Reino Erkkila and Gene Vrana, announced the following scholarships of $1,500 and $750 each awarded to the sons and daughters of longshore members since 1988, the date the fund was established by the wills of Victor and Antonia Smolin and Muriel Melin. The Legacy Fund is a way to earmark general funds for education and organizing, and to receive voluntary donations to be used only for organizing and educational programs and publications (such as those managed but not funded by the 1994 Convention). The Legacy Fund will require no additional legal or administrative costs as it is neither a charitable fund nor a corporate entity, and donations to it will not be tax deductible.

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The Trustees of the Fund will be happy to receive any further contributions so that the good work can continue.

THE ILWU LEGACY FUND

NAME

ADDRESS

LOCAL WORKBOOK NUMBER

AMOUNT OF DONATION

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE ILWU AND EARMARK THEM FOR 'THE LEGACY FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS

The ILWU Legacy Fund has now distributed over $175,000 to more than one hundred children of Local 10 members since 1988, the date the fund was established by the wills of Victor and Antonia Smolin and Muriel Melin. The Legacy Fund is a way to earmark general funds for education and organizing, and to receive voluntary donations to be used only for organizing and educational programs and publications (such as those managed but not funded by the 1994 Convention). The Legacy Fund will require no additional legal or administrative costs as it is neither a charitable fund nor a corporate entity, and donations to it will not be tax deductible.

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Leroy King honored

ILWU pensioner Leroy King was the honored guest at the San Francisco Labor Council's annual Labor Day breakfast this year. King has been active for decades in the union and the community, having served as, among many other positions, Warehouse Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer, Northern California Regional Director and is President Emeritus of the Northern California District Council. He is also a member of the San Francisco Redevelopment Commission (the second longest sitting commissioner in the history of San Francisco), a member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco NAACP and is known around the city as a major mover and shaker. He was presented with the unionist of the year award by his long-time close friend San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown.

KPF A Local Advisory Board election—Vote Stan Woods

P F A radio has been a strong, unapologetic supporter of the labor movement (and ILWU in particular) since its founding in the late 1940s. The labor movement and KPF A reciprocated that solidarity by backing the station's staff during the three-week lockout imposed by the national board of the Pacifica Foundation in July and August 1999. (The foundation is the formal owner of KPF A's broadcasting license.)

The station is having its first Local Advisory Board (LAB) election, with ballots going out to supporters on Sept. 25 and being returned no later than Oct. 31. Anyone who has contributed $25.00 or more has done three hours or more of volunteer labor for the station between July 31, 1999, and August 31, 2000, is eligible to vote.

The role of the Local Advisory Board is to assist the station in developing programs and policies to address the specialized needs of the communities the station endeavors to serve.

One of the 26 candidates for the 11 community positions is Stan Woods, book number 24873, executive board member of ILWU warehouse Local 6. Woods says in his campaign statement that he would like to serve on the LAB because KPF A is "a station that wants strikes and organizing drives to be won, brutal racist cops brought to justice, and the Pentagon's wars to be stopped." As a union activist, Woods feels that he would contribute to the ongoing fight against the "corporatization" of KPF A and the Pacifica national network.

Longshore retirees, deceased and survivors

Recent retirees: Local 4—Raoul Allard, Local 8—Ralph Sackhoff; Local 10—Willis Williams Jr., James Brown, Francisco Teixeira, Ray Goodwin, Charles Grier, Michael Mullany; Local 12—John H. Clark, Richard Erickson; Local 13—William Scott, Michael Mahon, John Gatlin, Joe M oy e, Dennis Fitzpatrick, David Giat ley, Edward O'Donnell, Hubert Logan; Local 19—Jack Spiering; Local 21—Carl Nys, Ronald Dalgarino, Gary Firth, Edwin L. Johnson, Jerry Rogers; Local 23—Fred W. Johnson; Local 26—James Soto; Local 29—Morris Wilson, Ray Navarro, Steven Paich; Local 40—Todd Stanley; Local 46—J esse Lar u; Local 47—Sept Mower; Local 50—Richard Ventrice; Local 52—Neil Rundquist, Charlie McBride; Local 63—Paul F o l a, Ralph DeMartino, Robert Ross; Local 92—Elias Sousa, Howard Davis, Local 94—Floyd Bates Jr., Herbert Moen, William W. Anderson, Andy Fi an cen go; Local 98—Leon Pedersen.

Deceased: Local 8—Raymond Weigand (Patricia), Grant Fulmore; Local 10—Roy Norlin (Betty), Richard Thomas (Robbye), William Sheppard (Beulah), Agostinho Braz (Constance), Martin Logan Jr., Joseph Caramagno, Mason Anderson, Earl Green, Charles Pennington, Stanley Fountain; Local 13—Felix Barrios (Lupe), Wilbur Brooks (Barbara), Elwin Fitzgerald (Esther), Pedro Medina (Cana), Earl Hinkle (Lillian Fay), Gino Zuliani (Betty), Richard Wyatt, Roosevelt Strayhan; Local 14—John Anderson (Mary Eveline), Robert Santsche, Robert Cooke; Local 19—Alfred Sutton (Jesse), James Walker (Freddie Mae), John Morgenroth (Mary), Robert Fern, George Passmore; Local 21—Virgil Pushase (Verda); Local 23—Virgil Weed (Marion), John Buchalski (Mary), Myra Hartman (Larry), James McMamara; Local 24—Mike Billings, Local 27—Dennis Standley (Ann), Local 32—Fred Miller, Jesse Knox; Local 34—John Ring Jr.; Local 40—Daniel Hughes (Mary); Local 46—Robert A. Mendez (Dolores), Antonio Amaro (Helen); Local 53—Lloyd Sparks (Shirley); Local 63—Manuel A. Espinosa (Theresa), Robert Sharpe (Delores), Howard Lane; Local 75—Clarence Gray; Local 79—Andres Cano (Rebecca), Joseph Luz (Esther), Harry Shoults (Phyllis). (Survivors in parenthesis.)

Deceased Survivors: Local 4—Lucile Gilchrist; Local 8—Ruby Headrick, Lewyn Lily, Bernice Howard, Mary Nolan, Marjory Stark, Claire Cobb; Local 10—Margaret Gomes, Helen Balke, Frances O'Brien, Della McCarty, Moneta Draper, Eula Guidry, Ola Grudup, Cathy DeHois, Who r m y Wells, Thelma Donavon, Catherine Pollard, Cecilia Colan y a, Mary Quinm ine, Zelma Hall, Pearlie Silas, Mable Davis; Local 12—Letha Lucas; Local 13—L upe Rodriguez, Rosalie Scannapieco, Lena B lagisich, Edith Carins, Blanche Watson, Lydia Mascola, Alma Thowe re, Christina Marquez, Rose Torek; Local 14—Edythe Sarlund; Local 19—Elizabeth Austin, Louise Smith, Oleta Moore, Esther Wilson, Edith Squire, Mary Martih, Ida Hammond, Genevieve Haley; Local 24—Willa Rora Bair, Local 27—Norma Gustafson; Local 29—Edith King, Laura Eroy; Local 47—Frieda Zahn; Local 52—Betty Dyke, Gladys Tierney; Local 53—Lillian Smith, Mamie Young, Marjorie Howard; Local 54—Virginia Booth; Local 94—Virginia Sommers, Local 96—Anna Burchett.
ILWU Book & Video Sale

Books and videos about the ILWU are available from the union's library at discounted prices!

BOOKS:

The ILWU Story: unrolls the history of the union from its origins to the present, complete with recollections from the men and women who built the union, in their own words, and dozens of rare photos of the union in action. $7.00

The Big Strike By Mike Quin: the classic partisan account of the 1934 strike. $6.50

Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unionism in the 1930s By Bruce Nelson: the most complete history of the origins, meaning, and impact of the 1934 strike. $13.00

Reds or Rackets: The Making of Radical and Conservative Unions on the Waterfront By Howard Kimeldorf: a thoughtful and provocative comparison of the ILA and the ILWU. $11.00

The Union Makes Us Strong: Radical Unionism on the San Francisco Waterfront By Mike Quin: the important new study of longshoreming in the ILWU. $15.00 (paperback)

A Terrrible Anger: The 1934 Waterfront and General Strike In San Francisco By David Selvin: the newest and best single narrative history about the San Francisco events of 1934. $16.50

Work on the Waterfront: A Longshore Artist's View By Jean Gundlach and Jake Arnautoff: wonderful line drawings and text about longshore work. $7.00 ($5 benefits Bridges Chair at the University of Washington)

The March Inland: Origins of the ILWU Warehouse Division 1934-1938 By Harvey Schwartz: new edition of the only comprehensive account of the union's organizing campaign in the northern California warehouse and distribution industry. $9.00

VIDEOS:

We Are the ILWU A 30-minute color video introducing the principles and traditions of the ILWU. Features active and retired members talking about what the union meant in their lives and what it needs to survive and thrive, along with film clips, historical photos and an original musical score. $7.00

Life on the Beam: A Memorial to Harry Bridges A 17-minute VHS video production by California Working Group, Inc., memorializes Harry Bridges through still photographs, recorded interviews, and reminiscences. Originally produced for the 1990 memorial service in San Francisco. $28.00

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Add $3.00 per item for orders outside the U.S. Total Enclosed $_____.

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Make check or money order (U.S. Funds) payable to “ILWU” and send to

ILWU Library, 1188 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109

Prices include shipping and handling. Please allow at least four weeks for delivery.

A Helping Hand...

...when you need it most. That’s what we’re all about. We are the representatives of the ILWU-sponsored recovery programs. We provide professional and confidential assistance to you and your family for alcoholism, drug abuse and other problems—and we’re just a phone call away.

ILWU LONGSHORE DIVISION

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ADRP—Northern California
George Cobb
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ADRP—Washington
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ILWU WAREHOUSE DIVISION

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