Locals 6, 17

Warehouse delegates plan for ’82

OAKLAND — Fully aware of the challenge posed by hard times and tougher employers, some 500 ILWU delegates met all day Saturday, January 30, to bang out a program for this year’s critical negotiations in the Northern California Warehouse Industry.

The delegates from warehouse Locals 6 and 17 represented Master Contract and June 1 independent warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area and in Sacramento. Negotiations will be conducted by the ILWU-Teamster Northern California Warehouse Council, co-chaired by ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain and IBT Local 853 Secretary-Treasurer Al Costa. The current two-year agreement expires June 1.

"We’re in a very critical situation," McClain told the delegates. "We’re going to have to fight like hell to maintain what we’ve won in the past, and make some advances wherever possible. We’ll never negotiate out of fear, but we had better have a realistic perspective on what’s going on.”

The delegates received a pledge of support from International President Jim Herman. "From the point of view of the International there is no more important event this year than the Northern California warehouse negotiations," he said. "The successful conclusion of a good contract is our top priority." Employers, he warned, "have big eyes. They’ll take everything we’ve won if we let it happen.

By the end of the day, the delegates had worked out a tight list of demands, emphasizing improvements in wages, health and welfare, pensions and job security. The program was adopted in the course of a solid day’s work on the part of delegates and union officers, beginning at 8:30 a.m. in Goodman Hall, Jack London Square. With an invocation by the Rev. Joseph Myler of the Whittington Temple of the Church of God in Christ, and greetings by Oakland City Councilman Carter Gilmore.

Local 6 President Keith Eickerman opened

—Continued on Page 5

Longshore comp vote Feb. 9

WASHINGTON, DC—As we go to press, the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources is scheduled to vote February 9 on S. 1182, the bill sponsored by Don Nickles (R-Oka.) and other anti-labor Senators to gut the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act.

ILWU has mobilized and lobbied intensively against the bill since it was introduced last year. Lobbying will continue if the bill gets through committee and goes to the Senate floor.

No Congressional action has yet been scheduled on the companion House bill, H.R. 25, sponsored by John Erlenborn (R-Ill.), but the International has urged all members of the Longshore Division to write or call their Representatives in opposition.
Changing the subject

At best, the President's state of the union speech was a clumsy attempt to divert attention from the economy's rapid slide into recession. At worst, the new federalism program is a thinly veiled attempt to shift what's left of the "safety net" which has provided minimal assistance for the most vulnerable. In either case, by failing to address the major issues, the speech exposed both the failure of the Administration's economic policy as well as its moral bankruptcy.

ARE YOU BETTER OFF?

The President was elected in part because he spoke to people's frustration with the stagnation of the American economy and continued high unemployment and inflation. When the Republican candidate asked American voters if they were better off in 1980 than four years earlier, many could answer positively. So why not give the other guys a try?

The theory was that by giving business a free hand, reducing government regulation and providing sizable tax incentives, investment and production would soar. Inflation would be controlled by massive cuts in federal spending on social programs and even higher unemployment.

The nation's security would be strengthened by a mammoth rearmament program. Those at the bottom of the heap would endure some temporary hardship, but they would soon be swept up into the wave of increased activity.

LITTLE OPPOSITION

However impractical, contradictory and cold-blooded, this "supply-side" gospel was seductive. The President sold it to himself, his wife and his political allies.

In 12 short months, Congress with one hand, dismantled support for the elderly and the handicapped, aid to education, public transportation, unemployment relief, job training, safety and energy programs. With the other, it handed over billions of dollars to oil companies, defense contractors, currency speculators and other high rollers in the form of tax giveaways and the largest military budget in history.

The effects have been devastating. The promise of a balanced budget dream has turned into a nightmarish $800 billion deficit, paralyzing the economy by producing sky-high interest rates. The promised spur to private investment has failure to materialize, as America's largest corporations prefer to spend their windfall profits buying and selling one another.

Local 8 history

Local 8 expects to move into its new hall on March 15. Local 8 and Local 10 are to sign a new contract with the coalition of unions. Local 8, lifetime CRDC delegate from Local 9, had been collecting old photo negatives, old union books, old plugs, old cargo books, strike bulletins, defense stamps, Brotherhood cards, and other memorabilia, reflecting the waterfront's colorful history, to decorate the walls.

It isn't necessary to wait until the move has been accomplished. Memorabilia can be taken to the Local 8 office, 422 NW 17th, Parks told The Dispatcher.

Beware sneak attack on gas pricing

President Reagan is preparing to use the oil company's price of $3.66 a barrel for inflationary decontrol as a Trojan Horse to decontrol energy in general. But this is a dangerous strategy.

WASHINGTON, DC — Workers and consumers scored a big victory in 1981 by shutting out the oil companies' efforts to speed up natural gas decontrol. But the oil industry's scheme to win decontrol was not defeated in 1981 without beginning action on a tax package that would be in effect by September of 1981. September came and went, yet Congress adjourned in 1981 without even beginning action on a windfall profits tax. That success saved severance payments for several hundred dollars last year that would have been pocketed by the oil industry if decontrol had passed.

Labor's activity in this area was coordinated by the Citizens' Energy Legislative Coalition (CLEC), with which the ILWU is affiliated. Stung by their failure to win a quick decontrol victory in 1981, the Administration and the oil companies regrouped to devise a new dangerous strategy for 1982. They have decided to attack a windfall profits tax by decontrol as a Trojan Horse to trick the Congress into passing decontrol.

This strategy is dangerous because it will be seductive to many legislators. Some will vote for it as a way to balance the budget and get or fund their pet projects. The more cynical will see it as a way to do the oil companies a favor while appearing to be anti-big oil by supporting a staff tax.

Although the Administration and the oil companies are keeping a low public profile, they are busy working behind the scenes to wipe out the windfall profits tax. An oil industry magazine reports that the ILWU has "asked the White House to help the oil industry draft a tax (gas) producers can live with."

If the campaign to stop natural gas decontrol should be successful as in 1981, it must be recognized that the Labor movement is in a far stronger position to stop windfall profits tax. Members of Congress must be exposed to the fact that a vote for a decontrol and windfall profits tax package is still a vote for decontrol. It is an anti-worker, anti-wage and anti-consumer tax.

In order to stop decontrol the windfall profits tax must be expected for what it is: an oil industry scheme to win decontrol. Here are four reasons members of Congress should oppose the tax:

• Gas bills will double whether or not there is a windfall profits tax. The only difference between decontrol and windfall and decontrol without a tax is how much of the profit the oil companies have to pay their shareholders, the government and private citizens.

• Plants will close and unemployment will rise to levels never seen before. There is a sizable profits tax. A windfall profits tax does protect auto factories or steel plants or small businesses that will be pushed into bankruptcy by the combination of higher gas prices and a devastated economy.

• The theory was that by giving the budget director David Stockman writing and decontrol is to be as successful in 1982 as it was in 1981. We must recognize the danger of the "Trojan Horse" to trick the Congress into passing decontrol.

• Gas bills will double whether or not there is a windfall profits tax. The only difference between decontrol and windfall and decontrol without a tax is how much of the profit the oil companies have to pay their shareholders, the government and private citizens.

• Plants will close and unemployment will rise to levels never seen before. There is a sizable profits tax. A windfall profits tax does protect auto factories or steel plants or small businesses that will be pushed into bankruptcy by the combination of higher gas prices and a devastated economy.

Long-term, chronic unemployment, familiar on the wheat farms that have spread from the nation's forests and lumber mills into its industrial heartland, assumes new gravity as the economy's speed-up now threatened. Faced with cutbacks in extended unemployment insurance, food stamps, school lunches and similar programs, many of the unemployed are exercising a level of suffering not approached since the Great Depression.

ADMINISTRATION GRITS ITS TEETH

As the official—staring government figure nears 19% there is no relief in sight, at least not from this administration. Armed with the argument, both brutal and fallacious, that unemployment is "the price we pay for inflation," the administration is gritting its teeth and waiting for the promised upturn. The President will not be able to ride any military spending, on taxes, on the slashing of social spending, on virtually any element of his failed energy decontrol program. But if this is written, he is preparing a budget message which will most likely include a move to make up part of the federal budget shortfall by even more severe cuts in medicare and medical, food stamps, welfare, aid to education and other programs.

For a solid year, the President has enjoyed unprecedented support in Congress and from public opinion in general. But the honors are but one. The President has one year of the Senate and all the seats in Congress. If the President and his party do not take advantage of this opportunity to enact a comprehensive program for inflationary decontrol, then the administration will have to add to its failures the most severe of all: the failure to get the Congress to do what it's supposed to do.
**Aid to El Salvador 'futile, immoral'**

ILWU charges

SAN FRANCISCO—The following statement on military aid to El Salvador was released February 5 on behalf of the ILWU by International President Jim Herman.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union firmly opposes President Reagan's decision to spend yet another $55 million to prop up the bloody military dictatorship which now rules El Salvador. Each new report of the atrocities committed against the civilian population by the army is further evidence of both the futility and immorality of the administration's Central American policy.

We find such assistance particularly outrageous in the light of the austerity and hardship which Reaganomics has fastened on the American people. We do not believe Americans are prepared to support a replay of the Vietnam tragedy with their tax dollars or the lives of their children.

The ILWU supports the suit by some 30 congressional Democrats to declare null and void President Reagan's "certification" of the human rights policies of the government of El Salvador—a procedural step which allows him to provide military assistance without Congressional approval. We urge our own representatives to support this effort.

For our part, the ILWU will continue its boycott of all military cargo to El Salvador, and, in concert with other unions and community groups, will explore other means to demonstrate our opposition to further US involvement.

---

**Local 6, 17 convention**

Expects hard bargaining, warehouse delegates plan to 'keep what we've got and move forward'
In this Dispatch feature, the law office of Norman Leonard, General Counsel for international unions, occasionally contributes articles of legal interest to the rank and file. An important word of caution—these articles will deal with legal problems in general terms. The content must not be advice, on any specific subject for any specific person or any specific situation.

In all cases in which a person has a legal problem it should be taken to an attorney for assistance. This is particularly true for persons outside the State of California. Norman Leonard is licensed only in California.

Your spouse’s interest in your pension

In states such as California where assets accumulated during the marriage are, generally speaking, regarded as community property, the spouse is a wage earner entitled to or receiving a pension is regarded as having an interest in the pension which he or she is entitled to receive.

In California there is special legislation which is designed to protect the right to divorce or a dissolution, as it is now called, to make the pension plan a party to the proceeding, and to make appropriate orders directing the plan to pay to a portion of the pension money to the spouse in divorce or dissolution cases involving the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan and ILWU members.

In such cases the attorneys for the Plan appear in the proceedings but it must be remembered that their function is to protect the interest of the Plan—to see, for example, that the rights of the Plan are not violated if the spouse is required to pay a portion of the pension. The attorney for the Plan has to be strictly neutral and in many cases involving the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan and ILWU members.

Local 32 delegates send messages to Sen. Jackson—save dockers’ comp

ETHERV. Wash.—A group of active and retired members of longshore Local 32 held a productive meeting last month with Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wa) to alert him of their concerns regarding threatened changes in the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act.

The ILWU delegation was accompanied by Snohomish County Labor Council President Gary Weikel, and Skagit County Labor Council Vice-President Ken Schott.

In a brief statement, the local recalled the compromise of 1972, whereby injured workers agreed to forego the right to sue in most instances, for exchange in expanded coverage, increased benefits and the right to be treated by the doctors of their choice.

POOR TREATMENT

Describing the pre-1972 Act, several longshoremen recalled instances of less than adequate treatment by company doctors; of having to wait prolonged periods of time to receive even a small portion of their last wages; and of one of many flaws in the Act that covered those injured aboard ship, but disqualified from coverage those whose injuries occurred on the dock.

"Now the employers and their insurance carriers want to renegotiate on that compromise of 1972. They assert the Act must be further amended to combat a rash of fraudulent claims. They argue this, mind you, while completely ignoring the fact that not a single worker, not one, has been injured or made worse in the past eleven years by improper medical treatment. The elderly and infirm have been given safe medical care. The medical profession has been vindicated.

"Pressure Gimmicks"

"Medicare is being gimmicked, but not by any of us. We need a national health care insurance plan with some teeth in it, and watchdogs to enforce the contract. The administration is being asked to make a psychological defense of the Act with some teeth in it, and watchdogs to enforce the contract. The administration is being asked to make a psychological defense of the Act. The—that's a helluva way to treat those who labored long, hard hours and who gave up immediate wage increases during our working years in order to enjoy the right to live our retired lives in relative security," commented one pensioner.

MEDICARE GIMMICKS

"Medicare is being gimmicked, but not by any of us. We need a national health care insurance plan with some teeth in it, and watchdogs to enforce the contract. The administration is being asked to make a psychological defense of the Act. The—that's a helluva way to treat those who labored long, hard hours and who gave up immediate wage increases during our working years in order to enjoy the right to live our retired lives in relative security," commented one pensioner.

\begin{quote}
"We'd gladly trade our compensation for an ironclad guarantee that no further accidents or illnesses will occur in the maritime industry. Lacking that guarantee, we compromised and negotiated and we de serve the Act as it now stands."
\end{quote}

PRESSURE Gimmicks

Senator Jackson pointed out the need to convey our message to those in Congress who are not properly informed on this subject.

He went on to say that the political climate in Washington, D.C. might favor a revision in the Act, and emphasized the need to challenge and refute the assertions of those who seek to have the Act amended.

The subjects of medicare and social security benefits were also discussed, and the pensioner who initiated the Reagan Administration’s cuts in those benefits.

"It's a helluva way to treat those who labored long, hard hours, who gave up immediate wage increases during our working years in order to enjoy the right to live our retired lives in relative security," commented one pensioner.

DOCTOR HEADS PORT COMM

SAATTLE—Jack Block, a member of the Skagit County Labor Council, has been re-elected President of the Skagit County Labor Council. Block has been a Skagit County Labor Council member since 1968. He was re-elected President in December of 1980.

"It's a helluva way to treat those who labored long, hard hours, who gave up immediate wage increases during our working years in order to enjoy the right to live our retired lives in relative security," commented one pensioner.

OAKLAND—As a larger and larger arsenal of nuclear weapons threatens the future of mankind, a grassroots campaign has been initiated by hundreds of groups and thousands of individuals, including Congressional representatives, scientists, community leaders, churches, environmental groups, labor unions and others.

The ILWU’s Nuclear Freeze Campaign, the movement calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to halt the nuclear arms race and the deployment of nuclear weapons systems. This halt will serve to place a stop toward the reduction of the nuclear arsenals on both sides, and lessening the risk of war.

Freeze organizers are now focusing their efforts on an attempt to get the initiative on the November 8, 1982 ballot. Both the Freeze Campaign and the initiative tactic grew out of successful efforts in 1980 and ’81 to pass similar measures in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Freeze proposals were also passed by a large majority of the Massachusetts and Oregon Legislatures and by the unanimous vote of the New York State Assembly.

Opponents of the measure have argued that it would reduce tensions between the US and the Soviet Union and thus increase security. It would halt development of dangerous first-strike weapons like the MX, Cruise Missile, SS-18 and SS-19. It would release resources which could be used to meet human needs. And it would provide incentive to other countries to stop nuclear weapons production.

"It’s an issue of survival. That’s why our support is so broad. Catholics, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Rotary Club members, Senior Citizen groups, and others all support it."

Freeze groups in California are now working to collect the 346,119 valid signatures that would place the initiative on the November 8 ballot. To compensate for possible duplications and inaccuracies, the goal is 350,000 valid signatures.

REDUCE TENSIONS

Proposers of the nuclear freeze argue it would reduce tensions between the US and the Soviet Union and thus increase security. It would halt development of dangerous first-strike weapons like the MX, Cruise Missile, SS-18 and SS-19. It would release resources which could be used to meet human needs. And it would provide incentive to other countries to stop nuclear weapons production.

In answer to criticism concerning Soviet cooperation, Freeze supporters point out that the 1981 agreement on new missiles in the SALT II negotiations were not signed by the US rejected because it did not cover "improvement of current program."

Freeze should satisfy both countries by verifying any new program. As far as verification, it’s argued that confidence can be checked by existing monitoring and verification measures.

As far as verification, it’s argued that confidence can be checked by existing monitoring and verification measures.

Stop nuclear weapons freeze. In February 5, 1982
Inlandboatmen's Union President Don Liddle (left foreground) accepts presentation of new winches and hoists for the joint IBU-National Maritime Union tug and bargeman's training school from Richard Hasiuk, vice-president of Beebe Brothers. Bearded man kneeling at right is chief instructor Jack Newbold. Second from right, standing, is instructor John Nelson.

**Future towboat workers learn ropes**

ASTORIA — When the Inland Chief pushed off from Port of Astoria on Point Tongue, three miles upstream, a unique school goes into session. According to Newbold, 14 prospective members of the ILWU's marine division are enrolled at present — are trainees in the NMU and IBU Tug and Bargeman's training program at the Point's Job Corps Training Center. The school is funded through a Department of Labor grant administered by the National Maritime Union Job Corps Training Center at Treasure Island, CA. Some classes are held on the push boat, some on the Base.

The teachers, Jack Newbold, Chief Instructor, and John Nelson, have long-time labor backgrounds. The students, in addition to a high school diploma or GED, have work experience from an IBU or NMU regional director or business agent. Newbold started as a deckhand on tugs, worked his way up to “deck house,” and was a Columbia River tug captain and pilot before he entered teaching full time. His assistant, Nelson, started sailing during World War II and is described by Newbold as a “walking encyclopedia of seamanship.”

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

According to Newbold, the NMU's job is to train members in the NMU's Columbia River District office in Portland, the benefits of union membership and members' responsibility to one another, is stressed fully as much as other items on the curriculum.

The students come from all over the country — from Virginia to Hawaii. Two of last year's graduates are working on the Columbia. One for Knappton Tug and one "Columbia Marine. Dorman said.

The curriculum includes Red Cross training and firefighting as well as diesel mechanics, all aspects of seamanship, line handling, cable splicing, basic tanker training, lifeboat training, all "on-board" systems, such as fuel and water — the "whole gamut of things they'll experience on the job," Newbold told THE DISPATCHER.

On-the-job safety is stressed throughout the course and students must attend local ILIU meetings in Astoria.

"We've had great success in placing our graduates — about 80 percent are employed in the industry," Newbold said.

The age limitation for entry is from 17 to 21 years, since students have to join the Job Corps to get into the program. It takes from six to eight months to complete the training, depending on the ability and motivation of the individual student. There is no discrimination against women.

The Johnny or Joanna-come-lately wish to enter the school, after securing his or her referral from the union office, go to the Job Corps screener in his or her area. This is the only campus in the nation with a working tugboat. The Inland Chief was leased for a nominal fee from Cray- lways Maritime. The school also has a cooperative arrangement with the Coast Guard Buoy tender Whitebush, and students go on day trips on the lower Columbia to "observe operations, navigation and heavy deck work," Newbold said.

A number of firms have contributed equipment. Recently, Beebe Bros., Inc. of Seattle donated new winches and hoists, enabling the students to have "hands on" experience in putting barge tows together. Tongue Point, a promontory east of Astoria, is a fabled place. Fifty years ago the Finnish Workers Federation and the Columbia River Fisherman's Assn., oldest chartered union in the state, held picnics in the summer on the Point's beautiful sandy beaches. The Navy took over during World War II. Later still, a mothball fleet was moored in the Bay below the Point. Some of the vessels were reliefs from the grain trade with China, embargoded in 1949. Today the buildings from Navy days have been put to a bright, new use.

**Local 13 Business Agent Richard Lomeli (far right) oversees the ILWU's volunteer loading of lumber to Nicaragua.**

**Dockers aid 'love-lift' to Nicaragua**

LONG BEACH — Twenty-six ILWU members from Locals 13, 26, 33, 63 and 94 donated their labor January 5 to load a vessel bound for Nicaragua with lumber to build 100 homes.

The dockers put in a full six-hour shift loading pallets of lumber on board the 446-foot Tropical Sea. The owner of the vessel in shipping the lumber without charge. About 46 members of the Eureka-based Gospel Outreach Church will use the materials to build a housing project in the war-torn city of Managua.

The church purchased the lumber for $3,000, which was donated by its members and the members of other religious organizations. "It was quite an effort, lining up the shipment," said church spokesman Don Rodenfels, "but the longshoremen were great. They seemed to be real eager to help out and work with us.


**OSHA to relax inspection policy**

By Russell Bergmann

In two separate but related actions, the Reagan Administration has further eroded the rights of workers to a safe and healthy workplace. First, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has proposed to allow employers to establish voluntary health and safety programs in exchange for an exemption from certain OSHA inspections. Second, OSHA stated that it is reducing the number of inspections it performs in response to worker complaints of dangerous conditions.

Ironically, even though OSHA acknowledges that it does not have the manpower to adequately inspect workplaces, the Reagan Administration has made this problem worse by slashing OSHA's budget.

OSHA stated that workers and employers, because of their day-to-day experiences on the job, have a thorough knowledge of workplace hazards and can effectively combat those hazards. Consequently, OSHA has suggested three approaches to voluntary compliance.

**EXEMPTIONS**

One approach involves employee participation. Firms with complete health and safety programs would be allowed a one-year OSHA inspection, and experienced labor-management committees could qualify for an exemption from routine OSHA inspections. Even without labor-management committees, companies could qualify if they somehow utilize employees to create and maintain a safe workplace.

A second approach calls for management initiative programs. This would allow companies with sophisticated health and safety systems and low injury rates may qualify under this "management initiative" program.

The third approach is through private sector support for small businesses. Under this proposal, industry trade or professional associations would provide assistance to small employers who could not otherwise afford to hire health and safety personnel.

While all the details have not been worked out, OSHA is considering a series of experiments to determine whether any of these programs will improve workplace health and safety in actual practice.

**COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS**

Citing OSHA's limited resources, Thorne Auchter, head of the Labor Department agency, stated that worker complaints of unsafe conditions may no longer result in an inspection. In cases where a formal complaint does not establish grounds that a violation exists which threatens physical harm or an imminent danger, an OSHA inspection will still get a spot check by OSHA.

Most likely, OSHA will send a letter to the employer asking him to resolve the complaint. In cases where a formal complaint was defeated in committee after labor and industry opposition, OSHA will be allowed five, instead of three, days to respond to complaints of serious hazards, and 30, instead of 60, days for non-serious hazards.

Even in cases where OSHA conducts an inspection, they will only look at the area of the complaint if the employer has a good safety record. Under the new policy, OSHA would look at the entire workplace if the company was in a high-hazard industry, regardless of the employer's record.

Auchter stated that in those cases where OSHA conducts an inspection, some form of action will be taken. Most likely, OSHA will send a letter to the employer asking him to resolve the complaint. Of those companies which claim the hazard has been fixed, OSHA will still get a spot check by OSHA.

These recent OSHA actions, couched as a "safety initiative," are an indication that the Reagan Administration does not intend to improve the law. The new rules amount to effective defeat of the law since the OSHA's authority to inspect workplaces in the first place is made irrelevant.

The Reagan Administration hopes to relax the requirements of OSHA by weakening enforcement provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which was never passed by Congress, but signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon. The act was opposed by the Reagan Administration in committee and never made it to the floor of Congress.

By Russell Bergmann

February 5, 1982 Page 5

THE DISPATCHER

**February 5, 1982**

**Page 5**

**OSHA to relax inspection policy**

By Russell Bergmann

In two separate but related actions, the Reagan Administration has further eroded the rights of workers to a safe and healthy workplace. First, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has proposed to allow employers to establish voluntary health and safety programs in exchange for an exemption from certain OSHA inspections. Second, OSHA stated that it is reducing the number of inspections it performs in response to worker complaints of dangerous conditions.

Ironically, even though OSHA acknowledges that it does not have the manpower to adequately inspect workplaces, the Reagan Administration has made this problem worse by slashing OSHA's budget.

OSHA stated that workers and employers, because of their day-to-day experiences on the job, have a thorough knowledge of workplace hazards and can effectively combat those hazards. Consequently, OSHA has suggested three approaches to voluntary compliance.

**EXEMPTIONS**

One approach involves employee participation. Firms with complete health and safety programs would be allowed a one-year OSHA inspection, and experienced labor-management committees could qualify for an exemption from routine OSHA inspections. Even without labor-management committees, companies could qualify if they somehow utilize employees to create and maintain a safe workplace.

A second approach calls for management initiative programs. This would allow companies with sophisticated health and safety systems and low injury rates may qualify under this "management initiative" program.

The third approach is through private sector support for small businesses. Under this proposal, industry trade or professional associations would provide assistance to small employers who could not otherwise afford to hire health and safety personnel.

While all the details have not been worked out, OSHA is considering a series of experiments to determine whether any of these programs will improve workplace health and safety in actual practice.

**COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS**

Citing OSHA's limited resources, Thorne Auchter, head of the Labor Department agency, stated that worker complaints of unsafe conditions may no longer result in an inspection. In cases where a formal complaint does not establish grounds that a violation exists which threatens physical harm or an imminent danger, an OSHA inspection will still get a spot check by OSHA.

Most likely, OSHA will send a letter to the employer asking him to resolve the complaint. In cases where a formal complaint was defeated in committee after labor and industry opposition, OSHA will be allowed five, instead of three, days to respond to complaints of serious hazards, and 30, instead of 60, days for non-serious hazards.

Even in cases where OSHA conducts an inspection, they will only look at the area of the complaint if the employer has a good safety record. Under the new policy, OSHA would look at the entire workplace if the company was in a high-hazard industry, regardless of the employer's record.

Auchter stated that in those cases where OSHA conducts an inspection, some form of action will be taken. Most likely, OSHA will send a letter to the employer asking him to resolve the complaint. Of those companies which claim the hazard has been fixed, OSHA will still get a spot check by OSHA.

These recent OSHA actions, couched as a "safety initiative," are an indication that the Reagan Administration does not intend to improve the law. The new rules amount to effective defeat of the law since the OSHA's authority to inspect workplaces in the first place is made irrelevant.

The Reagan Administration hopes to relax the requirements of OSHA by weakening enforcement provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which was never passed by Congress, but signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon. The act was opposed by the Reagan Administration in committee and never made it to the floor of Congress.
The 1982 Congress—
all bets are off
MIKE LEWIS
ILWU Washington Representative

Congress has just reconvened for a 1982 session that has no wild cards in it
that fewer predictions than usual can be made
on this year’s legislative outcome.

It is an election year, with the economy in
deep recession (or, as the President put it, “it’s
growing down faster than we thought we could”),
the 1981 budget cuts beginning to make themselves felt,
America’s strategic arms buildup increasing in
tensity, and the far right—incredibly—
dissatisfied with the Administration.

One thing is certain: Republican mem-
bers of Congress are afraid, even terri-
fied. Having put their ears to the ground
over the winter recess, they know that
many people who voted for Reagan in 1980 are realizing what Reaganism truly means.

“To date,” Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa),
one of the leaders of the Republican moder-
ates (now called “Gypsy Moths”), said
recently, “all we have done is alienate
the old, through our talk of cutting Social
Security; alienate labor; alienate farmers;
alienate environmentalists. The only group
that appears to be really happy in the
military, and that isn’t a very solid con-
stituency to build a governing majority
around.”

INCREASED RESISTANCE

Increased resistance to the Administra-
tion’s economic reforms for cuts in non-
Military programs, along with new divi-
sions between Republican “supply siders”
and “monetarists,” will make the budget
resolutions for this year a huge question
mark. The right wing, which is now dis-
proportionately represented in the Senate,
is also determined to push to the fore
the increasing popularity of this union-
breaking tactic.

But many progressives in Washington are
maintaining their image as the “humane
soul” of the Administration—souls that are “catastrophic for all of us except those who are privileged to sit
in corporate boardrooms.”

OLYMPIA — “Throw them out, throw
to them out!” chanted 12,000 union demon-
strators January 20 at a rally in front of
the state Capitol after a series of labor
speakers, including ILWU President Jim
Herman, attacked the policies of Presi-
dent Ronald Reagan and Washington’s
Republican Governor John Spellman.

“Thousands” of union employees had
marched through Olympia during a
crisis period of sunsight after a first of
Harbor stewards and many cars dropped
them off for the Jobs and Justice rally
sponsored by the state AFL-CIO.

“A face in the crowd—Local 23 President Phil Lelli, with ILWU cap, led
dlegation to Jobs and Justice Rally from his Tacoma longshore local.

Cudahy changes name, fires 500

SEATTLE — Corporate paper shuffling
has resulted in the firing of 500 employees
of the United Food and Commercial Work-
ers International Union (UFCW) from the
Cudahy Bar-S Meat Products Company.

But the company has raised fears among workers over
the increasing popularity of this union-
breaking tactic.

The labor dispute began on August 28
when the company closed its Seattle plant
and fired the entire work force, only to
reopen the plant on September 8 under
the \massmulate name of Bar-S Foods.

NO PREFERENCES

The union is no longer being recognized
by the company in the Seattle plant.

The former employees were given no preference in being rehired and
were fired through the employment office
just as the 3,000 other applicants for the
400 new jobs. In most cases wages are now
half of what they were when union
employees were working the plant.

“Many local unionists regard this as
an underhanded attempt to break a contract with unionized employees,” says ILWU Local 98 member Bob Sherard, who
brought the dispute to the attention of
The Dispatcher. “So far it’s been success-
ful, I might add.”

The UFCW has challenged the Cudahy
action through both the National Labor
Relations Board and the courts. It’s argu-
ing that the company never did change
its hands. Under state law, the sale of a plant
makes it legal to replace union employees
with non-union employees.

In addition to the union-busting issue, a
host of other grievances prevail. Accord-
ing to the workers’ contract, they are
entitled to severance pay. The company,
however, is attempting to exclude all work-
ers 56 years of age and older from receiv-
ing severance pay, and these em-
ployees can draw their pensions. The exclu-
sion would save the company $450,000.

BOYCOTT

UFCW officer Sid Casey urges all union-
ists to boycott Bar-S meat products. He
warned that if Cudahy is successful other
firms may attempt to use the same strat-
egy, making no contract in any union safe
from attack.
Father Edgar Saguinins is one of the founders of the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) in 1970. He has been a priest in the diocesan seminary in Bacolod City, and now is Director of the Labor Relations Office of the diocese of Bacolod, organizing, educating and giving legal assistance to workers in Bacolod and the surrounding area.

How did you, a priest and an academic, get involved in organizing sugar workers?

I was born and bred in Negros Occidental, a province where injustice is the main feature of life. Many of the poor, especially the workers, were suffering. I was serving, with their hunger and misery. Imagine a mother without milk for her baby, and this accounts for a high rate of infant mortality.

There are so many stories like this. I'll never forget a man knocking on my door at one in the morning, in the middle of the night. He was an old man who had died. When I asked him why he had to wake me at this "unholy hour," he said, father, we have been walking since 5 a.m. this morning from a faraway hacienda, bringing our dead. I said, surely the hacendero has plenty of trucks; he hauls you all down to town on election day to vote for his candidates. Why don't you borrow one?

He told him after all, he believed it has something to do with their wages and benefits. There were only a few of us. But when I asked him why he had to wake me at this "unholy hour," he said, father, we have been walking since 5 a.m. this morning from a faraway hacienda, bringing our dead. I said, surely the hacendero has plenty of trucks; he hauls you all down to town on election day to vote for his candidates. Why don't you borrow one?

In 1971 when the NFSW was formed in Carlota City, my bishop said I must only be an advisor. But I became more and more saddled with responsibilities, and especially with the legal assistance to workers. I could not refuse.

In the beginning they thought I was kind of a crick pot. There was a lot of criticism within the church. But injustice was so rampant, and the gap between the very rich and the very poor so great, you can't avoid it. In the beginning I was sometimes a little depressed about it, I was too. But gradually I won the support of other priests and nuns, and now, a good 35% are sympathetic, if not yet active. One's position, in the end, is not so important. In the end, who could not understand what we were doing, has a good heart, and has supported me against many attacks from the landlords.

How has the church responded to your activities?

When I asked him why he had to wake me at this "unholy hour," he said, father, we have been walking since 5 a.m. this morning from a faraway hacienda, bringing our dead. I said, surely the hacendero has plenty of trucks; he hauls you all down to town on election day to vote for his candidates. Why don't you borrow one?

I intervened and asked for a conference. The Bishop was so_charmed by the work we were doing that he gave us permission to continue.

In the middle of the conference, the presiding colonel stood up and said we were all under arrest. Why, I said? You are serving in a medical capacity.

We were ordered to file an affidavit and be present at the mobile court. We were allowed to go home. We were released, but we took photos of the court. They had orders to shoot to kill. We were allowed to go home. We were released, but we took photos of the court. They had orders to shoot to kill.

How would you describe the overall condition of Filipino sugar workers?

Export of sugar accounts for 25% of Philippine foreign exchange earnings every year, yet it has not improved the standard of living of the workers who till the soil in order to produce it.

The sugar workers are not usually paid even the daily minimum wage prescribed by law. In the sugar districts, the daily minimum wage decreed by the government is P25.20 ($3.36) for agricultural workers and P38.76 ($5.12) for non-agricultural workers. However, in major cane growing areas, the daily wage actually paid to the sugar worker, that is if he works for the day, is P10.00 (about US $1.30). Because of the seasonal nature of growing sugar cane a sugar worker can work on the sugar plantation or hacienda for a maxi- mum of 200 days a year, and when he does not work he has no income and has to live on loans.

Such is the situation of a low income sugar worker and his family is malnourished, and easily succumb to dis- eases. Sugar is the most common and easily communicable disease among the sugar workers.

To supplement the father's income the mother and the children do other jobs or they till the soil on the hacienda; but they are paid less than the men workers. Moreover, the children have to work very early in order to work, and this accounts for a high rate of illiteracy among children in sugar workers' families.

The sugar workers of the Philippines are not only economically exploited, they are also politically weak and oppressed. Ignorant of their rights, and culturally domes- ticated, the vast majority of them have little participation in the political life of the country. If they sense, if they claim higher wages and economic benefits, and especially if they freely organize themselves, the landlords and owners of the sugar mills retaliate by locking them out from their work, or by harassing them with court cases and imprisonment, or by intimidating them through the military.

How has the National Federation of Sugar Workers been able to function in this environment?

It's not easy. The union was formed in 1970 and, by organizing very patiently and carefully, we have approximately 40,000 sugar workers in The Philippines.

There are many other unions of sugar workers. Most of these are controlled by the landlords and the sugar mill owners. Many landlords actually organize their own unions. One man, Mr. Coronel, recently established a whole federation—Workers Amalgamated Unions of the Philippines—and before you knew it, they had "negotiated" a whole series of collective bargaining agreements. They say more than 90% of the existing unions are company- dominated. Many are also heavily influenced by foreign funding. In 1971 when the NFSW was formed in Carlota City, my bishop said I must only be an advisor. But I became more and more saddled with responsibilities, and especially with the legal assistance to workers.

The APLCIO's organization in The Philippines, the Asian Institute for Free Labor Development. Some of them begin with good intentions, but they always end up sold out.

We also have problems with the existing labor law. The procedures of representation elections and certification are very cumbersome and subject to tremendous delay. Under martial law, of course, there were no strikes. So Marco lost his positio. But now you can only strike if you have been able to function in this environment.

Table: 24th Biennial Convention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IAULWU delegates denounce martial law</td>
<td>The following resolution on Conditions in The Philippines was adopted by delegates of the ILWU at its 24th Biennial Convention, held in Honolulu in April, 1972.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whereas: On September 22, 1972 President Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines; and

Whereas: Under martial law the condition of trade unionists and all workers were seriously affected in the following ways:

1. Strikes in all vital industries (which have been objectively expanded to include all industries) have been banned through the declaration of Presidential Decree 821;

2. Wages and benefits continue to be depressed so that workers and their families can barely subsist. In March 1981 the minimum daily wage was set at P30.65 ($4.04) for workers in Metro-Manila, P31.76 ($4.24) for non-agricultural workers outside Manila and P55.35 ($7.36) for plantation workers (Bulletin Today, March 27, 1981). Yet, in January 1981 the government estimated the average cost of daily food and other basic necessities for a family of six to be P48.96 ($6.41) for non-agricultural workers and P74.05 ($9.64) for agricultural workers (National Census and Statistics Office, Food and Nutrition Research Institute Bureau of Agricultural Economics); and

3. Due to the inflation rate in the Philippines, sec- ond highest in Asia, the minimum wage is the highest in Asia. The real wages of the workers decreased by 38% from 1972 to 1979 (Central Bank);

4. Even the government-recognized Trade Union Congress of the Philippines admitted that 65.5% of the firms were found to be in violation of labor standards mostly for non-payment of workers; while 36.4% of the firms violated health and safety standards; and

Whereas: On September 2 and 3, 1980 the govern- ment arrested 17 labor leaders including Ernesto Amed- rellans (General Secretary of the Kilusan Mayo Uno Labor Center), Leos Vilas (General Manager of the Canbo Driver Cooperativa), Alejandro Magtuto (Pres- ident of the Wyeth Suceo Employees Union), Jose Pedro Panta and Cleario Tauno (leaders of the Philippine Textile Mills Employees Union), and according to the Task Force on Detainees of the Philippines, 37 labor organizers have disappeared or been "salvaged" since the beginning of martial law, while hundreds more have been detained in prison; and

Whereas: The ILWU has taken an active interest in the welfare of the trade unionists and working people in the Philippines in the past forty years; therefore be

Resolved: That the ILWU objects to the continuance of the restrictive laws on the trade unions of Marcos government initiated under martial law and which continue to this day; and be it further

Resolved: That the ILWU continue to promote ac- tive interest in the welfare of the trade unionists and working people in the Philippines; and solicit the assistance of the government of the Philippines for the realization of the goals and aspirations of the voters.

Resolved: That the ILWU International officers consider the Philippines as a destination for the next foreign delegation program as a means by which to further our program. They have been listeners, and, if we are to fulfill our obligations to the Filipino workers, we must fulfill our obligations to the Filipino workers.
Reaganomics hits 'Dispatcher' as postal rate hike zaps labor press

WASHINGTON, DC — Labor and other nonprofit publications were zapped last month with a staggering increase in postal charges.

The increase, which doubles the postal costs, resulted from Reagan administration demands for stiffer budget cuts.

The United States Postal Service Board of Governors has voted to bring nearly all "first class" rates immediately up to levels that would not otherwise have taken effect until 1987. The higher rates went into effect January 16, 1982.

The Postal Service said it was forced to act "as a result of congressional cuts in Postal Service appropriations.

In the Continuing Budget Resolution approved by Congress on December 13 and later signed by President Ronald Reagan, the Administration and Congress cut Post- al Service appropriations from $800 million to $614 million. The cuts included funds that would have reimbursed USPS for the cost of a revenue-generating foreign service by the independent government agency for handling nonprofit mailings at rates below what USPS said were its actual costs.

BUSINESS OPERATION

The Nixon Administration and Congress enacted the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 to replace the Cabinet-level Post Office Department with USPS as an independent government agency. The thrust of the reorganization was to change the United States mail system from a public service, which dated back to this nation's founding, to a privately run business-like operation.

The 1970 legislation called for a 16-year schedule of rate increases, beginning in 1971, which would have eliminated "first class" public service operation to allow them to gradually assimilate the impact of those higher postage costs.

Under this arrangement, lived up to by President Nixon, Ford and Carter, the Congress was too busy to appropriate a subsidy to reimburse the Postal Service for the difference between what the non-profit papers paid and the proposed 1980 rates. Since 1971, under the 16-year schedule, postage costs for the nonprofits went up nearly 25 percent each year.

After President Reagan took office, he proposed that the schedule of phased-in rates be scrapped and that rates be slammed into effect immediately.

The doubled postal rates will force some nonprofit journals to cease publication and others to cut back in size, frequency and type of publication.

If your holiday spending left you under a stack of credit card bills, the Federal Trade Commission advises you to review your holiday billing statements with care.

Credit card billing errors do occur, but they are simple to resolve if you know how to use the Fair Credit Billing Act. Under this law, you must send the creditor a written notice about the problem to avoid paying for any disputed charges.

The two dispatchers are Clarence Nelson, president; William Trotter, vice-president; Danny Caruso and secretary-treasurer.

The safety committee consists of Ray Sousa, William Christensen and Mike Mill. Trustees are Tony Crapo, Richard Peters and George Souza. A 13-member executive board was also selected.

Local 32, Everett

New officers of longshore Local 32 are: president, William Christensen; vice-president, James B. Race; secretary-treasurer, Samie Lisi; recording secretary, Ray Reinhardt. The two dispatchers are Clarence Nelson and Marvin D. Hedlund. Henry R. Miller, trustee at large, is president of the stewardship.

Grievance committee members are William M. McCormack, Robert D. Smith, Thomas C. Chatterton and Thomas C. Chatterton. LRC members include Kenneth C. Nelson, Donald M. Dur, Larry R. Setton Jr., and Leslie E. Thur- ton. Local 19, Seattle

Election results for this longshore/clerk local are: president, Fred Santsche; vice-president, Danny Caruso and secretary-treasurer. BA Larry M. Clark; recording secretary, John E. Olson Jr.; chairman, Joe Jakovac Jr. The safety committee consists of Ray Sousa, William Christensen and Mike Mil. Trustees are Tony Crapo, Richard Peters and George Souza. A 13-member executive board was also selected.

Local 40, Portland

Supercargoes and clerks here elected their 1982 officials and standing commit- tees for the year: Philip E. Fritz, vice-president; Gaylord L. Linder; secretary-treasurer. BA Larry M. Clark; recording secretary, John E. Olson Jr.; chairman, Joe Jakovac Jr. The safety committee consists of Ray Sousa, William Christensen and Mike Mil. Trustees are Tony Crapo, Richard Peters and George Souza. A 13-member executive board was also selected.

Local 54, Stockton

Longshore members elected their 1982 officials and standing commit- tees for the year: Paul D. Faller, vice-president; Danny Caruso and sec- retary-treasurer is Robert O'Keefe. Trustees are Tony Crapo, Richard Peters and George Souza. A 13-member executive board was also selected.

The following safety committees for 1982 are

Local 14, Eureka

Members of Local 19 elected Ken Giss- berg president last month. Other officials for the coming year are: Daniel W. Butler, secretary-treasurer; Alex Baroums, traffic agent; Jol- fay, night delivery; Bill Kanui, 1st dis- patchers; Dallas Bogert, George H. Nishi- mura, 2nd dispatchers; Hal Fischer, 3rd dispatchers; Robert M. Peters, 4th dispatchers; and Henry Lunde, a past presi- dent. Henry Lunde, a past presi- dent. Henry Lunde, a past presi- dent. Henry Lunde, a past presi- dent. Henry Lunde, a past presi- }
Local 57 history began on 'Pedro docks in 1934, featured tremendous progress against heavy odds

FRESNO — The recently completed merger of ILWU cotton compress Local 57 with chemical workers Local 78 brings to an end a long and important chapter in the tumultuous labor history of California's fertile central valley.

"It's been a long hard road for us," says retired Local 57 Business Agent Ernest Clark. "We've had to deal with some of the roughest employers in the business, with racial discrimination, fear and intimidation. But I think we've made a difference for the compress workers, and I think this merger will help them move even further ahead.

Like so many other episodes in modern west coast labor history, the story of Local 57 begins with the waterway, in 1931, at Anderson-Clayton's old Western Compress facility on the San Pedro docks. "We were very much affected by the '34 strike," recalls George Lee, a compress worker who went on to become an officer of warehousing Local 26.

"We were all very inexperienced in this union business, we didn't know exactly what we were doing, except that we had seen what happened on the waterfront. So one day we just quit working in the middle of a shift. When the employer came out and asked what the problem was, we just said we wanted a 25¢ increase." Over the next few years, conditions and pay at West Compress improved rapidly and the unit became a strong component of the brand-new ILWU Southern California warehouse local.

RUNAWAY

In 1937, hoping to escape the growing strength of organized labor in the LA harbor area, Anderson-Clayton opened a new facility in Fresno. "They ran it just like an old-time plantation," recalls Clark, who had started work in 1930 at the San Pedro facility and moved up to Fresno soon after the new plant opened. "Their paid their local. Supervision was tough because they were in different conditions. This is a deep south company and that's how they ran it."

The new Fresno plant was an obvious target for organization. In late 1937 or early 1938 "a fellow by the name of Alexander, representing the CIO showed up. These people were scared, but we met privately a few at a time, in people's homes, to talk with them about unions. About catching up with San Pedro. They were making 25¢, we were making 35¢ for the same work."

Voting in the union was easy enough, but negotiating the first contract took about a year. "A man by the name of George Martin, President George Martin," Clark recalls.

The Fresno crowd said they didn't want to be able to work with them, so the merger of Local 57 and 78 was a logical step. These employers are tough. They've seen what we've done in the last few years and I think they mean to go after us." Clark remembers.

The Fresno people were deeply impressed by the militancy and spirit of the ILWU people from Bakersfield, and out of that strike we began to develop a closer relationship," Clark recalls. Feeling that they were receiving insufficient services from their own Internationals, the Fresno workers began discussions with Chester about affiliation with the ILWU. "I had belonged to the ILWU in Pedro and I knew what it could do," Clark remembers.

At Calcot/Pinedale, remembers Sykes, "we knew that they were getting good service in Bakersfield and that they were getting ahead of us because of the ILWU affiliation. We wanted to be in the same union."

The re-organization of the compresses went slowly. The employers did everything they could to keep the ILWU out of the Fresno, including putting ads in local newspapers and hiring agents of other unions to attempt their own organizing campaigns. But the two units, now comprising about 500 members at the peak of the season were chartered in 1957.

Improvements continued to come hard. Wages moved slowly upwards, and innovative health and welfare and pension programs were soon negotiated. Organizing continued as well, over the years, with the inclusion of Summit Compress and Calcot's warehouse in Hanford.

A major strike was lost in 1964 at California Compress, which had been organized a year later. "They agreed on wages, but they just wouldn't budge on the health and welfare issues," Clark remembers. The membership wouldn't accept getting less than we had won at Calcot and Anderson Clayton," according to Clark. Despite support from Teamster drivers, the strike was lost after three weeks when the company was able to move cotton out by rail, and, with the assistance of the sheriff's department, bring in truckloads of scabs from Texas. "We may have lost that strike, but I was told that we caused that company to spend $300,000 to get us out."

CHRONIC PROBLEMS

Despite these losses, with a strong steward system in place at each plant, the local council got to improve itself to serve the members. There were chronic problems. Clark recalls, of employers forcing foremen to perform bargaining unit work, and of attempts to play off Black and Chicano workers against one another in hiring and promotions. "But we had pretty good discipline on a number of key grievances. We shut them down a couple of times and things gradually improved. We had tremendous support from the International, Bill Chester, from his successor Lefty King, and later on, from Vice President Walter Price."

The next major breakthrough came in the west coast labor history, the story of California's fertile central valley.

Local 57 and with the Western Chemical Workers, which represented workers in the Fresno-Bakersfield cottonseed oil mills and a number of compresses as well. Once the WCU affiliated with the ILWU at Local 78, the way was cleared for still better contracts, climaxing in a 1960 agreement featuring a wage increase of 60¢ across the board in every compress.

GREATER UNITY

"All along we've been moving towards greater and greater unity," says Clark, and so the merger of Local 57 and 78 was a logical step. These employers are tough. They've seen what we've done in the last few years and I think they mean to go after us."

"It will make all of us stronger," concludes former Local 57 President James Wallace who has spent better than 20 years at Calcot/Pinedale. "We had some serious problems of race against race, our own independent local, but things are going to be a little different now. The two units, now comprising about 500 members at the peak of the season were chartered in 1957."

Despite these losses, with a strong steward system in place at each plant, the local council got to improve itself to serve the members. There were chronic problems. Clark recalls, of employers forcing foremen to perform bargaining unit work, and of attempts to play off Black and Chicano workers against one another in hiring and promotions. "But we had pretty good discipline on a number of key grievances. We shut them down a couple of times and things gradually improved. We had tremendous support from the International, Bill Chester, from his successor Lefty King, and later on, from Vice President Walter Price."

The next major breakthrough came in the west coast labor history, the story of California's fertile central valley.

Local 57 and with the Western Chemical Workers, which represented workers in the Fresno-Bakersfield cottonseed oil mills and a number of compresses as well. Once the WCU affiliated with the ILWU at Local 78, the way was cleared for still better contracts, climaxing in a 1960 agreement featuring a wage increase of 60¢ across the board in every compress.

GREATER UNITY

"All along we've been moving towards greater and greater unity," says Clark, and so the merger of Local 57 and 78 was a logical step. These employers are tough. They've seen what we've done in the last few years and I think they mean to go after us."

"It will make all of us stronger," concludes former Local 57 President James Wallace who has spent better than 20 years at Calcot/Pinedale. "We had some serious problems of race against race, our own independent local, but things are going to be a little different now. The two units, now comprising about 500 members at the peak of the season were chartered in 1957."

Despite these losses, with a strong steward system in place at each plant, the local council got to improve itself to serve the members. There were chronic problems. Clark recalls, of employers forcing foremen to perform bargaining unit work, and of attempts to play off Black and Chicano workers against one another in hiring and promotions. "But we had pretty good discipline on a number of key grievances. We shut them down a couple of times and things gradually improved. We had tremendous support from the International, Bill Chester, from his successor Lefty King, and later on, from Vice President Walter Price."

The next major breakthrough came in the west coast labor history, the story of California's fertile central valley.

Local 57 and with the Western Chemical Workers, which represented workers in the Fresno-Bakersfield cottonseed oil mills and a number of compresses as well. Once the WCU affiliated with the ILWU at Local 78, the way was cleared for still better contracts, climaxing in a 1960 agreement featuring a wage increase of 60¢ across the board in every compress.

GREATER UNITY

"All along we've been moving towards greater and greater unity," says Clark, and so the merger of Local 57 and 78 was a logical step. These employers are tough. They've seen what we've done in the last few years and I think they mean to go after us."

"It will make all of us stronger," concludes former Local 57 President James Wallace who has spent better than 20 years at Calcot/Pinedale. "We had some serious problems of race against race, our own independent local, but things are going to be a little different now. The two units, now comprising about 500 members at the peak of the season were chartered in 1957."

Despite these losses, with a strong steward system in place at each plant, the local council got to improve itself to serve the members. There were chronic problems. Clark recalls, of employers forcing foremen to perform bargaining unit work, and of attempts to play off Black and Chicano workers against one another in hiring and promotions. "But we had pretty good discipline on a number of key grievances. We shut them down a couple of times and things gradually improved. We had tremendous support from the International, Bill Chester, from his successor Lefty King, and later on, from Vice President Walter Price."

The next major breakthrough came in the west coast labor history, the story of California's fertile central valley.

Local 57 and with the Western Chemical Workers, which represented workers in the Fresno-Bakersfield cottonseed oil mills and a number of compresses as well. Once the WCU affiliated with the ILWU at Local 78, the way was cleared for still better contracts, climaxing in a 1960 agreement featuring a wage increase of 60¢ across the board in every compress.
**1882**

**Remembering FDR — 1982**

As working people we adored Roosevelt. He gave us the day to organize. He gave us the bread and the job, and all of that. But he wasn’t always right. Like the war with Japan. I knew it was coming because of the freight we were handling. I knew that a lot of those Zeroes had motors made by the United States. But the main thing is he painted this picture of real Americans being put into concentration camps — I’m talking about Japanese native born here in the United States. That’s what real Americans put in a concentration camp.

— Jack Schmidt, Secretary

Columbia River Pensioners’ Memorial Assn.

"I have a big respect for President Roosevelt. I think he was one of the best. I started working for the sugar companies in 1932, and didn’t feel the depression too much. It was bad, but not that bad. The Inlands and the people helped each other out. I think he started organizing, his policies helped, of course, but I don’t think we realized how much benefit we were getting from the present provider of welfare. I think his generation, our Group of Japanese descendants weren’t as fortunate. So generally I think he was an outstanding president.

— Shigeru Kobayashi, Vice-President

ILWU Hawaii State Pensioners’ Association

**Newsweek article — A ‘poor overburdened taxpayer’ speaks her piece**

I know about the cheaters. There are always going to be some people who are going to take more than they should. I think those of us out here in America who work in the factories and offices are ignorant. I believe that they think is black one day and white the next and we’ll never trust ourselves enough to look down and say, ‘yes, that grass isn’t black and white — it’s green!’ We know the grass is green. We just don’t know what to do about it.

— I know the grass is green. We just don’t know what to do about it.
Machinist media survey finds deep anti-union bias

The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) has completed the second phase of its close watch on commercial TV's representation of the labor movement. The Machinists, the IAM and the Progressive National Machinists Association (PMA) have organized into media action groups that use any kind of skill to make America aware that "most network reports have increased the importance of apprentichip programs. Nevertheless, Valdez feels that his work is not only based on "a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo" and that "You can't do all the levels at once," explains Valdez. "It takes a long time to evolve a meaningful play that's going to be of any use to the Mexican American community or to the American community at large. That's one of the reasons we're in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

Despite the theatre's successes, Valdez feels that his work has been neglected in favor of shows that "spawned a direct relationship between the substance of meaningful art and the social process," he says, "and if that doesn't involve unions I don't know what does."

"There is a direct relationship between the substance of meaningful art and the social process," he says, "and if that doesn't involve unions I don't know what does."

But over the years the troupe has remained close to the union, making appearances at its conventions and USO tours, "We're still entire in favor of workers' rights and everything that goes with it," says Valdez, "and if that means keeping tracks of the needs and conditions of the union seemed to get repetitive. There's just so many union meetings that you can do after a few years. Fourteen years. I mean the union has its own problems, and a union hall is different than a theater."

Nevertheless, Valdez feels that "the Green pastures of the image of labor from which it derives its essential roots from which it derives its essential greatness."

"Right TRACK

"It's possible for any artist to prostitute himself in this society," says Valdez. "But the real danger is that your work loses its substance and therefore its meaning. There's too much that confounds us in terms of the reality of the social condition of the country that keeps us right on track."

For Valdez, that track has led to San Juan Bautista, a heroic mission town south of San Jose. Here, close to the fields where strikers staged their first "action" can bandit, and thus rework the myth of "how the west was won."

Teatro Campesino continues to explore the myths of the Mexican-American community with "Bandido!" the American Melodrama. The play is chock full of singing, dancing and raunchy humor. It was first performed at the Delano grape strike, "The Farmworkers' Theater" has grown into a major international company. It has toured Europe six times, performed on Broadway, won the prestigious Obie and Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Awards, created hit movie Zoot Suit, built its own 180-seat theater, and just recently signed its first union contract with Actors Equity."

That which once attacked institutions now have become one. More astoundingly, however, El Teatro Campesino and its star of 'Zoot Suit,' Luis Valdez, have not just lost touch with the political, cultural and community roots from which it derives its essential greatness.

Luis Valdez

short, politically-charged skits. El Teatro Campesino continues to explore the myths and reality of American history and the Anglo-Hispanic relationship. Its latest offering, "Bandido!" the American Melodrama of Tiburcio Vasquez, Notorious Californian Bandit," is a colorful, high-kicking account of the life and legend of an actual 19th Century outlaw. Written and directed by Valdez, "Bandido!" is a work-in-progress which attempts to expose and renounce the archetype Mexican gang members were unjustly convicted in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

But Valdez feels that his work is not only based on a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo. "You can't do all the levels at once," explains Valdez. "It takes a long time to evolve a meaningful play that's going to be of any use to the Mexican American community or to the American community at large. That's one of the reasons we're in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

Despite the theatre's successes, Valdez feels that his work has been neglected in favor of "a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo." Such may have been the case with Zoot Suit, his play about the Sleepy Lagoon trial. The play is chock full of singing, dancing and raunchy humor. It was first performed at the Delano grape strike, "The Farmworkers' Theater" has grown into a major international company. It has toured Europe six times, performed on Broadway, won the prestigious Obie and Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Awards, created hit movie Zoot Suit, built its own 180-seat theater, and just recently signed its first union contract with Actors Equity."

That which once attacked institutions now have become one. More astoundingly, however, El Teatro Campesino and its star of 'Zoot Suit,' Luis Valdez, have not just lost touch with the political, cultural and community roots from which it derives its essential greatness.

"Right TRACK

"It's possible for any artist to prostitute himself in this society," says Valdez. "But the real danger is that your work loses its substance and therefore its meaning. There's too much that confounds us in terms of the reality of the social condition of the country that keeps us right on track."

For Valdez, that track has led to San Juan Bautista, a heroic mission town south of San Jose. Here, close to the fields where strikers staged their first "action" can bandit, and thus rework the myth of "how the west was won."

Teatro Campesino continues to explore the myths and reality of American history and the Anglo-Hispanic relationship. Its latest offering, "Bandido!" the American Melodrama of Tiburcio Vasquez, Notorious Californian Bandit," is a colorful, high-kicking account of the life and legend of an actual 19th Century outlaw. Written and directed by Valdez, "Bandido!" is a work-in-progress which attempts to expose and renounce the archetype Mexican gang members were unjustly convicted in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

But Valdez feels that his work is not only based on a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo. "You can't do all the levels at once," explains Valdez. "It takes a long time to evolve a meaningful play that's going to be of any use to the Mexican American community or to the American community at large. That's one of the reasons we're in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

Despite the theatre's successes, Valdez feels that his work has been neglected in favor of "a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo." Such may have been the case with Zoot Suit, his play about the Sleepy Lagoon trial. The play is chock full of singing, dancing and raunchy humor. It was first performed at the Delano grape strike, "The Farmworkers' Theater" has grown into a major international company. It has toured Europe six times, performed on Broadway, won the prestigious Obie and Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Awards, created hit movie Zoot Suit, built its own 180-seat theater, and just recently signed its first union contract with Actors Equity."

That which once attacked institutions now have become one. More astoundingly, however, El Teatro Campesino and its star of 'Zoot Suit,' Luis Valdez, have not just lost touch with the political, cultural and community roots from which it derives its essential greatness.

"Right TRACK

"It's possible for any artist to prostitute himself in this society," says Valdez. "But the real danger is that your work loses its substance and therefore its meaning. There's too much that confounds us in terms of the reality of the social condition of the country that keeps us right on track."

For Valdez, that track has led to San Juan Bautista, a heroic mission town south of San Jose. Here, close to the fields where strikers staged their first "action" can bandit, and thus rework the myth of "how the west was won."

Teatro Campesino continues to explore the myths and reality of American history and the Anglo-Hispanic relationship. Its latest offering, "Bandido!" the American Melodrama of Tiburcio Vasquez, Notorious Californian Bandit," is a colorful, high-kicking account of the life and legend of an actual 19th Century outlaw. Written and directed by Valdez, "Bandido!" is a work-in-progress which attempts to expose and renounce the archetype Mexican gang members were unjustly convicted in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

But Valdez feels that his work is not only based on a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo. "You can't do all the levels at once," explains Valdez. "It takes a long time to evolve a meaningful play that's going to be of any use to the Mexican American community or to the American community at large. That's one of the reasons we're in San Juan. We find we have to work as much as possible within a closely guarded privacy."

Despite the theatre's successes, Valdez feels that his work has been neglected in favor of "a jaundiced critical eye that is serving the interest of the status quo." Such may have been the case with Zoot Suit, his play about the Sleepy Lagoon trial. The play is chock full of singing, dancing and raunchy humor. It was first performed at the Delano grape strike, "The Farmworkers' Theater" has grown into a major international company. It has toured Europe six times, performed on Broadway, won the prestigious Obie and Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Awards, created hit movie Zoot Suit, built its own 180-seat theater, and just recently signed its first union contract with Actors Equity."

That which once attacked institutions now have become one. More astoundingly, however, El Teatro Campesino and its star of 'Zoot Suit,' Luis Valdez, have not just lost touch with the political, cultural and community roots from which it derives its essential greatness.

"Right TRACK

"It's possible for any artist to prostitute himself in this society," says Valdez. "But the real danger is that your work loses its substance and therefore its meaning. There's too much that confounds us in terms of the reality of the social condition of the country that keeps us right on track."

For Valdez, that track has led to San Juan Bautista, a heroic mission town south of San Jose. Here, close to the fields where strikers staged their first "action"
Voluntary contributions to the ILWU Political Action Fund, authorized by delegates to the 24th Biennial International Convention, can be made to the local of which you are a member, or from which you have retired. The assistance of every member is essential.