Phil Burton was a "people's politician"

The following statement of policy on Phil Burton was passed unanimously by delegates to the ILWU's Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention, meet-
ing in Portland, Oregon, April 11-16, 1983.

Phil Burton was a treasured friend of the ILWU, not only because of the consummate skill with which he served as our advocate in Congress, but as well because of his abiding decency, compassion and humanit-
ity. He was a true people's politician, a leader whose con-
cern for the welfare of America's working people was matched only by the effectiveness with which he worked on their behalf.

For the last twenty years, Phil provided consistently first rate representation for his San Francisco constitu-
ents, among them many members of the ILWU. He was accessible to all, and was always willing to work as an advocate for groups working on behalf of the community. He earned national recognition as an uncompro-
mising spokesman for peace, civil rights and civil liberties, and for humane economic policies. His record on behalf of environmental protection was second to none. This out-
standing record earned him the honor of the number one position on the new right's 1982 Congressional "hit list.", and the ILWU was proud to play an active role in his tough re-election fight.

We in the ILWU remember Phil Burton for so many reasons: More than any other legislator, he understood the necessity of protecting the benefits provided by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and worked closely with us to frustrate the attack on those benefits by the insurance lobby and other employer in-
terests. He worked constantly to assure the workers needed protection for the Hawaii sugar industry, saving the jobs of literally thousands of members of ILWU Local 142.

This Convention extends our deepest sympathies to Phil Burton's family, who rededicate ourselves in his memory to the struggle for political representation which will truly address the needs and aspirations of America's working people. We will work to find and support candi-
dates who will follow the path of principle and dedica-
tion which he blazed so well.

More on Phil Burton, see page 3

Officers, exec board

Nominated

PORTLAND — Delegates to the ILWU's Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention nominated candidates for the three titled Intern-
ationals offices, as well as for positions on the International Executive Board. (For an explanation of voting pro-
cedures, please turn to page 10.)

Nominated without opposition were:

President: James R. Herman, Local 34, San Francisco.

Vice President: Rudy Rubio, Local 13 Wilmington.

Secretary-Treasurer: Curtis McClain, Local 6, San Francisco.

General Counsel: Frank Buccheri, Local 29, San Francisco.

Nominated without opposition for the three titled Intern-
ationals are:

Southern California (two to be elected): Luisa Griffith, Local 26, Los Angeles; Tony Salcido, Local 13, Wilmington; Sam Vargas, Local 29, San Diego.

Northern California (three to be elec-
ted): Edward Peller, Local 54, Stockton; Al Lannom, Local 6, San Francisco; Willie Zenz, Local 19, San Francisco.

Oregon-Columbia River (one to be elec-

Washington and Alaska (two to be elec-
ted): Russell Alexander, Local 19, Seattle; George Ginnis, Local 23, Tacoma; Bob Vauz, Local 31, Seattle; Randy Vokoch, Local 24, Aberdeen.

Hawaii (three to be elected): Fred Gal-
dones and Alfred Villanueva (Sugar); Pat-
rick Despote, John Kanauhi (longshore); Patricia Dehino (tourism).

Islandwide's Union, Marine Division (one to be elected): Don Liddle, Paul Finken.

Canadian Area (one to be elected): Don Garcia, Local 500, New Westminster, B.C.

The International building committee is to be composed of Al Bailey, Local 17, Sacramento; Frank Buccheri, Local 34, San Francisco; Alicia Matger, Local 6, San Francisco; Tom Lusher, Local 19, San Francisco; and Doug Croteau, IBU.

Conventions actions

see pages 6-9

Int'l board elections

see page 10

25th Convention

Hard times program

adopted

PORTLAND — "Tighten up, keep it to-
gether," said the Officers' Report — and the 362 regular and fraternal delegates to the ILWU's 25th Biennial Convention held in Portland Hilton April 11-16, respond-
ed with a program calculated to take the union through continued hard times.

"The ILWU is now going through the most difficult period in its history," the report began. "Few industries in which ILWU members are employed have es-
caped the impact of the worldwide reces-
sion. The harsh and ineffective remedies imposed by the Reagan administration have made life even more difficult. . . . Jobs have been lost which will never be reg-
istered."

PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE

The same tone was struck by Interna-
tional President Jim Herman in his key-
ote note address. "Most of us were in overalls and blue jeans last Friday. We were at work, deeply involved in the day-to-day struggle to make ends meet, to keep our jobs and to enjoy the fruits of our labor. And that's the perspective we bring to this convention—it's called reality."

"From that reality we must make de-
cisions about how to protect, preserve and improve this institution. We must act and work in a way that's weakest, and develop ways to make the best and most productive use of its muscle. We must defend it from its detractors and spread the word of its vir-
te. . . . We must develop and adopt policies which bring us together, which rekindle our sense of solidarity, which strengthen our ability to function effec-
tively, which say to the world, "This is the ILWU, we stand together." While the resolutions, statements of policy, constitutional changes, and other actions covered the usual broad range (see pages 6-9), the basic steps taken were meant to assure a solid legal base for the union, to provide support to the locals in bargaining and administra-
tion; and to strengthen the union's politi-
cal presence. Specifically:

PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE

The '83 Delegates adopted a sober financial report, which assumed continued economic decline. They approved a 1½ per-
capita increase in May 1983, and re-
version of 15e of the 25c now earmarked for the International Building Fund to the

Dock caucus

see page 12

The Dispatch

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25th Biennial Convention

Tighten it up, keep it together.
'Get back to basics'

Following is the "Perspectives" section of the report of the titled officers to the ILWU's Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention, held in Portland, Oregon, April 11-16.

There's no sense in beating about the bush—the ILWU has taken its lumps in the last two years. In every local, particularly those outside of the longshore division, we find variations on the same theme—layoffs and plant closures, takeaways and union-busting. Ten years of chronic economic difficulties, three serious recessions in the last five years and an increasingly hostile political environment have taken their toll—not only on the ILWU but on the entire labor movement.

Hard times notwithstanding, this Convention can point with genuine pride to the courage, dedication, and resiliency displayed by ILWU members. We have come through two years of extremely difficult bargaining having preserved, for the most part, important gains made over the years. In some areas, as indicated in this report, we took some important steps forward.

PROBLEMS WILL CONTINUE

But the relentless pounding will continue. Profound changes in the economy over the last few years are not to be undone. Companies which have shut down or moved away will not come back. In this era of transition and insecurity, many employers who have grudgingly put up with the union's presence for many years can barely conceal their eagerness to be rid of it once and for all.

Our approach over the next two years has therefore got to be very simple—to tighten it up and keep it together. The ILWU has made it possible for generations of its extraordinary diverse membership to obtain a standard of living their parents only dreamed of. Time and time again it has proven an effective defense against arbitrary employer authority. It has been a model of democratic unionism, a haven for workers of all persuasions, an invaluable force for progress in the community. It represents the highest principles of the American labor movement.

Our first priority must be to maintain and, where necessary, improve the quality of representation of the membership. Local steward and committee systems must be bolstered and, if necessary, rebuilt. The energies of the membership must be tapped. The International Officers and staff will assist by providing guidance and support in bargaining and organizing, by responding to requests for educational assistance, by helping in contract enforcement and solving health and safety problems, and by giving vocal and visible expression to the policies and programs adopted by this Convention.

We must also continue the ILWU's broad participation in community affairs. Unless we are able to unite politically with the rest of the labor movement, and with other allies we will be at the mercy of people and policies which have turned an already bad economic and political situation into a nightmare. Unless we are able to help friends of this union to reach or retain positions of political authority and influence, we can be cut to ribbons.

PUT THE UNION FIRST

Finally, without sacrificing one bit of our democratic way of doing business, the effective functioning of this union requires a maximum degree of unity, a frank recognition of institutional realities, discipline, and good old common sense. We must put the union first. We must not dissipate our strength by fighting among ourselves over issues that are, at best, marginally relevant to the gut-level problems we face in representing the economic interests of our members. We must not blame the organization for problems over which we have no control, while at the same time failing to recognize the enormous contributions which have been made.

The true strength of this union is its membership, bound together not by dues checkoff or union shop clauses, but by common purpose and mutual respect. In times of acute crisis and hardship, the ILWU has always been able to reach back and draw on enormous reserves of loyalty and support. It is imperative that every one of us rededicate himself and herself to our common cause. We call on the membership to:

- Actively participate in the affairs of the locals.
- Select and support candidates for union office who willingly accept the considerable responsibilities of office, who have effective representation of the membership as their primary goal.
- Join the union's effort to have a stronger impact on the political process.
- Spread the word to new members and unorganized workers about the benefits of ILWU representation and the superb track record of this organization.
- And finally, to take all actions necessary to preserve and strengthen the internal workings of the union, and to enhance its stature and influence in the community.

There's nothing new or earth-shaking about this program. We are simply suggesting that it's time to get back to basics. Only in this way can we ward off the most destructive effects of our current problems, and be prepared to move forward again when the time is right.

James Herman
President

Rudy Rubio
Vice-President
Assistant to the President

Curtis McClain
Secretary-Treasurer

George Martin
Vice-President
Director of Organization
• He drafted and pushed through the South Carolina Quality Air Act, which provides a guaranteed income to 4 million elderly, disabled and blind Americans; he wrote the bill which placed an additional 5 million workers under the minimum wage law; he was responsible for the passage of the black lung benefits bill, which helped half a million coal miners. He was one of a handful who initiated congressional opposition to the Vietnam war in 1964.

• He put together the $1.2 billion package which created and expanded more parks, wilderness areas, trails, scenic and wild rivers and other projects at any one time than had been created or expanded by Theodore Roosevelt and all succeeding presidents and congresses combined. He was responsible for the creation of the Redwoods National Park, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

• A longtime and close friend of the ILWU was instrumental in passage of the 1972 amendments which made the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act into a model benefit system, as well as providing supplemental benefits from increasingly threatening employer attacks; he played a key role in passing legislation to unionize the longshore industry, effectively saving the jobs of thousands of ILWU members.

**His compassion was boundless.**

SAN FRANCISCO — Rep. Phillip Burton (D.-Calif.) and close friend of the ILWU, died suddenly on Sunday, April 18. He was 66 years old. (See text of statement of policy passed by ILWU convention delegates, p. 1.)

"It's a terrible loss," said International President Jim Herman. "We have rarely seen such a combination of political intelligence and human compassion. He cared so much, and he was so good at what he did. He was a powerful weapon on the side of social justice."

"Phil was very close to the ILWU. He was our friend and抗日. We owe him a tremendous debt, not only because of what he did for this union time and time again — on longshore comp, and on sugar, for example — but because of what he did for the ILWU; he is much more off in his absence."

**FIGHTING LIBERAL**

Burton's close association with the ILWU goes back to 1956 when, at age 30, he was elected to the California State Assembly from a working-class area of San Francisco. He quickly established a reputation as a fighting liberal who could wheel and deal with the best of them. Over the next eight years he became a vocal and effective champion of a broad range of labor-backed bills — such as legislation to ban professional strikersbreakers, medical care for the aged, etc. As chairman of the Assembly social welfare committee he became a nationally respected authority on welfare legislation and drafted the bill which updated the entire California system.

Elected to the House of Representativea in a 1964 special election, Burton carried the same politics and the same style into a larger arena. Rising to the chairmanship of the House Study Group, he turned what had been an afterthought into a battering ram against the old system which made key committee posts solely the province of the House leadership. The result was a legislative system far more responsive to input from younger members.

In 1964 Philip Burton was among a halfdozen Congressmen who stood against President Johnson's first request for supplemental funds to wage the Vietnam War. He remained an unswinging opponent of the war for the next ten years, and an advocate of arms control, disarmament and reduced military spending.

**SECRET PASSAGEWAYS**

With an insatiable hunger and thirst for justice. He spent his life bringing good news to the poor, healing the broken, announcing that the downtrodden should be free from their oppressors. My simple Irish faith tells me that as the Lord greeted him, He might well have said, 'Welcome, Phil. I owe you a few.'"

"He is the most unpleasant man in American government. He doesn't care about money or cars or creature comforts. He doesn't care about the luxuries of being a congressman. He's a single-minded."

—Sister Margaret Cafferty

"He was the greatest politician, in the best sense of the word, ever produced in by San Francisco."

—Assemblyman Art Agnos (D-SF)

"There is a tremendous integrity about Burton. He doesn't care about money or cars or creature comforts. He doesn't care about the luxuries of being a congressman. He's a single-minded."

—Washington Post reporter Lou Cannon

"When he sees people do things that adversely affect other people, he gets downright pissed off, and he's volatile and explosive."

—Unidentified member of Congress

"Many times he was a very soft man, very compassionate, very emotional. He was a very complex man person with many different sides."

—Rep. George Miller (D.-CA)

"Redwoods will soar, women and men will have jobs, the discovery of the Redwoods National Park in Northern California, which provided the first environmentally related workers' compensation program in history, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which created a string of federal parks and preserves over hundreds of miles of Northern California shoreline."

**DOCK COMP, SUGAR**

Burton was perhaps the key leader in Washington in who in 1981, helped defeat the attack by insurance companies and other employers against the Longshore and Har- bor Workers' Dockworkers Act. "There is absolutely no getting around the fact that without Phil, they would have caved along federal longshore compensation to ribs during the last session," Herman said.

"He was a particularly good friend to ILWU sugar workers. He worked not only for government help to the domestic industry, but for improved labor standards for sugar workers around the country. Both through principled argument and political wheeling and dealing, he repeatedly swung many precious votes in favor of sugar workers. The sugar industry, by which I mean the sugar growers which in his absence would have gone the other way. On more than one occasion, his help was literally the difference between victory and defeat, for example, the farm bill containing the sugar program now on the books was one of the last measures passed by the House before adjourning—by a hair-raising vote of 206 to 205."

"He placed all of his skill and all of his strength behind the sugar workers. His interest was the planet and all its peoples. His compassion was boundless.

—Congressman Burton was a little larger than life. He had an insatiable hunger and thirst for justice. He spent his life bringing good news to the poor, healing the broken, announcing that the downtrodden should be free from their oppressors. My simple Irish faith tells me that as the Lord greeted him, He might well have said, 'Welcome, Phil. I owe you a few.'"

—Redwood San Francisco Examiner reporter Michael Green

"The most competent congressman in the country."

—Sister Margaret Cafferty

"He was the most unpleasant man in American government. He was more knowledgeable than the rest."

—Unidentified member of Congress

"He is the most unpleasant man in American government. He was also the most competent congressman in the country."

—Sister Margaret Cafferty

"Many times he was a very soft man, very compassionate, very emotional. He was a very complex man person with many different aides."

—Rep. George Miller (D.-CA)

"Redwoods will soar, women and men will have jobs, the disbanded will be enabled, some wounds will be healed in ploughshares because Philip Burton lived. Whatever other monuments are constructed, these living monuments, crafted in the splendor of nature, the marvels of life, the blessings of peace are the real monuments to Philip Burton."

"Congressman Burton was a little larger than life. He had an insatiable hunger and thirst for justice. He spent his life bringing good news to the poor, healing the broken, announcing that the downtrodden should be free from their oppressors. My simple Irish faith tells me that as the Lord greeted him, He might well have said, 'Welcome, Phil. I owe you a few.'"

—Sister Margaret Cafferty

Sisters of the Presentation, San Francisco
Labor needs alternate economic policy

Following is an abridged version of the section of the International Officers' Report to the Twenty-Fifth Biennial ILWU Convention dealing with the present state of the US economy.

Perhaps the only area of agreement between the ILWU and the supporters of President Reagan's economic policies is our common understanding that all of our problems aren't his fault. The current recession is, in fact, the third since 1973. Chronic high inflation and high unemployment have cast a shadow over American workers for most of the last ten years.

Our economic problems go back at least to the mid-sixties when President Johnson tried to pay for the Vietnam War without asking Congress for a tax increase. Massive federal borrowing to pay for the war, plus continued high military expenditures, traumatic oil price increases in 1973 and 1979, and continued old-fashioned profiteering, combined to push prices relentlessly higher.

President Reagan took office with a far simpler and more dramatic solution. The free enterprise system, he says, is self-regulating. Get the federal government off the backs of business, and let the victims of inflation pay the price to stop it. Given the President's personal popularity, the conservative victories in the 1980 elections, and disarray in the Democratic party, Congress gave him what he wanted.

THE REAGAN PROGRAM

The long lines in front of the Salvation Army, the homeless people living in our parks and in the streets of our major cities tell the rest of the story. The number of homes in foreclosure is the highest since records were first kept 30 years ago. Two hundred savings and loan associations and financial firms belled-up in 1982. The number of Americans living at or near the "poverty line" has increased sharply. The full toll of the President's mean-spirited, vindictive attack on the achievements of a half-century's effort to cushion the worst effects of corporate power—when measured in terms of joblessness, homelessness, malnutrition, lack of access to medical care, inadequate education and diminished public service—is incalculable.

Inevitably, given the tremendous decline in purchasing power among working class Americans, the rate of inflation is slowing—cold comfort to the unemployed, to the partially employed, and to those who will never work again. It's a great trick to get your kid's fever down by popping him into a cold bath. The problem is how to avoid pneumonia.

A BREED APART

While recessions have regularly battered the US economy, the current business cycle is a breed apart. Entire industries—auto, steel, housing, airlines, rubber for example—have been severely depressed for better than three years. Corporate investment in new plants and research and development—investments in the future—are way down. Jobs which have been lost in basic industries are unlikely to return.

Because of his hard-edged ideological obsession with the defense budget, the President who promised to cut federal spending and balance the federal budget has become the biggest deficit spender in history. The sacrifices of the poor and the near poor on the altar of fiscal responsibility are therefore in vain, and the Reagan program is exposed as nothing more than a scheme to transfer wealth from the bottom of the economic scale to the top.

ALTERNATIVES

The more serious challenge is to develop economic policies for genuine economic recovery. We have got to begin by recognizing that we face a new era. Even with the latent decline in oil prices, we no longer have relatively unlimited access to cheap raw materials. We face intense competition in world markets with other industrialized nations, and we cannot use war as a means to simulate economic activity.

In looking at the overall economic picture, professional economists consistently obscure one fundamental point about the workings of capitalism. That is the fact that the whole system is predicated on workers having sufficient money to buy goods and services that workers by the tens of millions work to provide. The dough we have to spend is what makes the whole thing work. Without it, we have a stratified society where those who have acquired wealth in the past are insulated from the inequities of the marketplace, while the rest of us struggle over the crumbs they leave behind. There will not the magnitude proposed by the Reagan administration. By increasing military spending by one-third in just two years since taking office, the President has created an enormous built-in deficit—up to $200 billion per year—which will not recede even if federal tax revenues increase with "recovery." The prospect of such deficits—forgetting for the moment the more important question of their effect on continued life on this planet—will choke off any prospect of sustained recovery by crowding private borrowers out of the credit market, sending interest rates skyrocketing again, and re-igniting another inflationary cycle. Any politician or political movement which fails to take on this issue in a straightforward way is simply not serious about getting the American economy off the ground.

A top priority must be the development of programs to help the semi-skilled and unskilled who, in earlier years, had good reason to expect employment in basic industries like auto, steel, rubber, aluminum, in distribution and service—jobs which are apparently fast fading from American economic life. Solutions such as sharing what is left by reducing the hours of work, a national system of unemployment benefits and increased federal job training programs at least offer some hope. Consideration of a careful program of protecting basic industries against low wage competitors abroad is also in order.

A NEW WPA

There are also many jobs that need doing. The rehabilitation of the nation's highways and bridges, urban transit systems,
The 6-5 solution leaves Canada unions out in the cold

Following is the foreign policy section of the Report of the International Officers to the Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention of the ILWU.

The foreign policy of the United States has been geared toward achieving a $23 billion budget deficit. The problem of investments overseas, access to markets for American exports, and concern for the survival of key natural resources. A preoccupation with the spread of communism and the need for greater security in Latin America has produced anti-labor policies that benefit the US at the expense of Canada.

The situation in Nicaragua graphically demonstrates the self-serving character of US foreign policy. US foreign policy Nicaragua suffered for decades under the military government of Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his regime, which was in a state of flux. The US government, Somoza's record was an abomination. Trade unions were smashed, but the US government has often blinded American policy makers to the realities on the ground. There's no more pressing face of a $23 billion budget deficit. The US government has often blinded American policy makers to the realities on the ground.

The employers resorted to a lockout, against this background, the ILWU in Canada has been launching military attacks upon the people of Nicaragua.

Desperate for economic support and stable diplomatic relations, the Sandinistas turned to the socialist countries for help. The US hence pushed them into the Soviet orbit of influence, the US now condemns them as "subversives," and wages a campaign to maintain them that can only be described as terrorist. US invasion in El Salvador is cut from the same bloody cloth. Having for years supported a series of brutal and corrupt military regimes, the US now poses as the friend of constitutional democracy.

The ILWU in El Salvador has organized itself to prop up a government that is, at this moment, slaughtering its own civilian population. Bill's long term in office has been a deep concern for its members, "said a convention delegate. "I have had an abomination. Trade unions were smashed, but the US government has often blinded American policy makers to the realities on the ground.

The lockout was ended by a parliamentary decree which ordered the employer to lift the lockout and the longshoremen to resume work.

The growing tendency to define national interest in the narrowest possible way is certainly not unique to the US. The Soviet Union continues its invasion of Afghanistan with apparently little regard for world opinion and the suffering it is inflicting on the people of that country. The Israeli government of Menachem Begin clearly prefers to run the risk of more wars and of loosing conventional arms, rather than negotiate in good faith with the representatives of the Palestinian people.

The longshore industry started in October of 1980 with a strike bound on the Columbia River and the Canadian border. A committee has been established to rationalize these figures to the Canadian government. At no time has the government attempted to prop up a government that is, at this moment, slaughtering its own civilian population. Bill's long term in office has been a deep concern for its members, "said a convention delegate. "I have had an abomination. Trade unions were smashed, but the US government has often blinded American policy makers to the realities on the ground.

At a surprise dinner hosted by the longshore cactus, ILWU President Jim Horman presents plaque to Bill Ward honoring his 20 years service on the coast committee.

Caucus, Convention honor Bill Ward

PORTLAND — After twenty years on the longshore coast Committee, Bill Ward was honored last month by special presentation at the 25th Biennial Convention of the ILWU, and by the longshore cactus held immediately thereafter.

"Bill's long term in office has been marked by a steadfast commitment, and by the longshore cactus held immediately thereafter. His supervision of the ILWU-PMRA Substance Abuse Program has literally saved the lives of scores of members of this union," said 20 years of service Ward said to the convention delegates. "I have had an abomination. Trade unions were smashed, but the US government has often blinded American policy makers to the realities on the ground.

Ward and his wife, Vera, were also at the dinner in recognition of their many years of work for the ILWU. Their children were specifically flown in for the occasion. He has announced his intention to return to work as a member of clerks' Local 62.
R-1. Reaganomics

Recent indicators of recovery notwithstanding, the Administration badly miscalculated the adverse economic consequences of doing the impossible — simultaneously tremendously military spending, while maintaining industries on which our economic system without otherwise increased federally supported job training programs and services and facilities, and which are capable of creating interest rate controls, conservation, and full or partial and sustaining several millions of Americans in productive employment.

(1) Restore the spending on domestic programs that serve the essential needs of our poorest citizens.

(2) Establish a truly progressive tax structure, and that until such time as the standard of living of the nation's elderly, poor, and disabled. This commitment has been increasingly threatened over the years by rising unemployment, inflation, stagnation, and the spending of billions of federal dollars on the arms race.

(3) We urge any first attempt to confront this question, Congress has largely adopted, draw more than 75 percent of their colleagues to support the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

(4) We will work for a federal jobs program on a par with the old Works Projects Administration (WPA) of the 1930s. No traditional jobs program, however, can compensate wholly for unemployment. It cannot balance the budget and by closing corporate tax loopholes.

(5) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(6) We will continue to work for an act against plant closures, for a shorter work week and for a ban on compulsory overtime.

Social Security represents the American commitment to maintaining the standard of living of our nation's elderly, poor, and disabled. This commitment has been increasingly threatened over the years by rising unemployment, inflation, stagnation, and the spending of billions of federal dollars on the arms race.

The ILWU must take the first step to face this question, Congress has largely adopted, draw more than 75 percent of their colleagues to support the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

We urge any first attempt to confront this question, Congress has largely adopted, draw more than 75 percent of their colleagues to support the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

Congress has largely adopted, draw more than 75 percent of their colleagues to support the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

(1) We will urge our Congress to reject the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

(2) We will work for a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(3) We will work for a federal jobs program on a par with the old Works Projects Administration (WPA) of the 1930s. No traditional jobs program, however, can compensate wholly for unemployment. It cannot balance the budget and by closing corporate tax loopholes.

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(5) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

R-5. Legislative Agenda

As the 1984 election approaches, many issues will repeatedly confront the public and our government with one basic, underlying question: should the national economic policies continue to be dominated by multinational corporations and the war industry at the expense of our jobs, our environment, and our democratic institutions?

(1) We will continue to impose the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

(2) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(3) We will work for a federal jobs program on a par with the old Works Projects Administration (WPA) of the 1930s. No traditional jobs program, however, can compensate wholly for unemployment. It cannot balance the budget and by closing corporate tax loopholes.

(4) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(5) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(6) We will continue to work with other unions and organizations that recognize that jobs, clean air, clean water, and the protection of our natural resources are consistent, not opposing, interests.

(7) We will oppose the Reagan proposal to accelerate the decontrol of natural gas.

(8) We will continue to work for a national health system which removes medical care, in so far as possible, from the profit-oriented market place.

(9) We will continue to oppose any state or federal ban on the export of logs.

(10) We will continue to oppose legislative or regulatory efforts to weaken the Freedom of Information Act.

(11) We will continue to defend the Federal Insecticide Act (FIFRA) against attacks by the chemical industry.

(12) We will oppose any new financing mechanism for the operation and maintenance of the nation's ports and water-ways which inflicts unfair hardship on smaller ports, smaller river systems, or any particular region of the country.

(13) We will oppose any measures that could further weaken the US tuna fleet. The 97th Congress dealt a serious blow to US fishing by allowing fisher-people to turn back the clock, and will join with other unions and community groups who share our perspective.

(14) We will continue to oppose any American support for the present regime in South Africa, which continues to persecute a policy amounting to racial genocide against the people of that country.

R-5a. Emergency Program

The ILWU will work for the enactment of the following legislative program:

a. Unlimited unemployment benefits for all those unemployed due to plant closures.

b. A moratorium on all home and farm mortgage foreclosures, and on all foreclosures on unemployed workers; and

c. Increased Social Security benefits.

This program is to be paid for by cutting the military budget and by closing corporate tax loopholes.

It is further resolved that all Locals will continue to fight for an act against plant closures, for a shorter work week and for a ban on compulsory overtime.

R-5b. Tip-Income Reporting

The Reagan Administration and Congress have imposed a new income reporting requirement on waiters, waitresses, bartenders, and porters, which has been misused by many employers to increase tax withholding from these workers' paychecks, be it resolved that such regulations be revoked. Congress enacted a truly progressive tax structure, and that until such time as the standard of living of the nation's elderly, poor, and disabled. This commitment has been increasingly threatened over the years by rising unemployment, inflation, stagnation, and the spending of billions of federal dollars on the arms race.

The ILWU must take the first step to face this question, Congress has largely adopted, draw more than 75 percent of their colleagues to support the Reagan budget cuts in education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

It is further resolved that all Locals will continue to fight for an act against plant closures, for a shorter work week and for a ban on compulsory overtime.

The Members of the Portland area convention, as an of the ILWU, strongly reaffirm our commitment to alleviating the suffering of the delegates, from delegates in appreciation of their monumental contributions to education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

They are numbered here in the same or-der as they were at the Convention. Where numbers are used, the resolutions were either filed, referred to a committee, or consolidated into other state-ments.

The ILWU will work for the enactment of the follow-ing legislative issues:

(1) We will continue to support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

(2) We will work to resist the Reagan encouragement on the part of the CIA and the FBI; and its efforts to enact a highly repressive immigration bill.

(3) We will continue to work with other unions and organizations that recognize that jobs, clean air, clean water, and the protection of our natural resources are consistent, not opposing, interests.

(4) We will work to make a federal tax system a progressive mechanism for financing the government, rather than a tool for the transfer of wealth from working people to the rich.

(5) We will work for a federal jobs program on a par with the old Works Projects Administration (WPA) of the 1930s. No traditional jobs program, however, can compensate wholly for unemployment. It cannot balance the budget and by closing corporate tax loopholes.

(6) We will continue to work with other unions and organizations that recognize that jobs, clean air, clean water, and the protection of our natural resources are consistent, not opposing, interests.

(7) We will oppose the Reagan proposal to accelerate the decontrol of natural gas.

(8) We will continue to work for a national health system which removes medical care, in so far as possible, from the profit-oriented market place.

(9) We will continue to oppose any state or federal ban on the export of logs.

(10) We will continue to oppose legislative or regulatory efforts to weaken the Freedom of Information Act.

(11) We will continue to defend the Federal Insecticide Act (FIFRA) against attacks by the chemical industry.

b. We will continue to oppose any American support for the present regime in South Africa, which continues to persecute a policy amounting to racial genocide against the people of that country.

R-6. Rower's Compensation

When this Convention last assembled, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, long a target of reform by shipowners and employers, the insurance lobby, was threatened as never before. The ILWU launched an all-out lobbying campaign to promote mobilization campa-gin to save the Act.

Labor's efforts paid off in 1982 when the Senate amendments in their original drastic form failed to receive majority support. The sponsors of the legisla-tion strongly lobbied the pro-labor legislators in both houses for almost a year to reach a compromise that would make only minor changes. The Senate legislation failed to complete passage in the closing days of the 97th Congress, however, and the Senate opponents of the Act continued to fight for its defeat.

In the 98th Congress, however, and the Senate opponents of the Act continued to fight for its defeat.

(1) We will oppose any new financing mechanism for the operation and maintenance of the nation's ports and water-ways which inflicts unfair hardship on smaller ports, smaller river systems, or any particular region of the country.

(2) We will oppose any measures that could further weaken the US tuna fleet. The 97th Congress dealt a serious blow to US fishing by allowing fisher-people to turn back the clock, and will join with other unions and community groups who share our perspective.

(3) We will continue to oppose any American support for the present regime in South Africa, which continues to persecute a policy amounting to racial genocide against the people of that country.

They are numbered here in the same or-der as they were at the Convention. Where numbers are used, the resolutions were either filed, referred to a committee, or consolidated into other state-ments.

The Members of the Portland area convention, as an of the ILWU, strongly reaffirm our commitment to alleviating the suffering of the delegates, from delegates in appreciation of their monumental contributions to education, health, housing, and income programs, and to expand them to their rightful scope.

They are numbered here in the same or-der as they were at the Convention. Where numbers are used, the resolutions were either filed, referred to a committee, or consolidated into other state-ments.
R-7. Sugar Workers

1981 was a disastrous year for the Hawaii sugar industry. The sugar prices were hit hard. The low price of sugar on the international market is caused by the dumping of subsidized beet sugar from the European Economic Community. Fortunately sugar was included in the 1981 Farm Bill, which provided a base support level that has resulted in federal action controlling the flow and price of dumped sugar into the U.S.

However, a new bill, SB 788, seeks to reduce the sugar price floor of jobs, rather than extend it for the next three years. Such action would jeopardize Hawaii's sugar industry.

Therefore, this Convention urges the Congress and President Reagan to insure the survival of the domestic sugar industry, and to oppose any attempts to lower the support price for domestic sugar as provided for in the 1981 Farm Bill.

R-8. Pineapple Workers

The ILWU and its members were stunned late last year by the announcement of Del Monte Corporation that they are closing their Molokai plantation and Honolulu cannery. The total loss of fulltime and intermittent jobs numbers 500.

Where once there were eight companies producing pineapple on five islands, there will now be three companies producing on three islands. At one time 9% of the canned pineapple sold in the United States came from Hawaii. Today only 3.3% comes from Hawaii.

The pineapple industry and the jobs it represents are in a very precarious position. A realistic and workable solution to this problem has not significantly diminished; duties on imported canned pineapple are the lowest of any canned fruit.

The pineapple workers — 4,000 strong — are an important industrial group of the ILWU. Therefore, this Convention pledges the continued support of the International and its resources to insure the continued well-being of the pineapple workers.

R-9. Humboldt Bay Terminals

Whereas the federal government has allocated $115 million for the construction of a bypass around Redwood National Park, which has little or no significance as a port for anything except Redwood products, and whereas Humboldt County supervisors and state and federal officials are now attempting to transfer the appropriation to the improvement of Highway 101 between the Golden Gate Bridge and the Redwood National Park; be it resolved that the International support the efforts of ILWU Local 14 members and most other residents to have the Park Bypass funded instead for the development of port facilities, specifically a marine terminal and attendant development, for the enhancement of ocean commerce on Humboldt Bay and the entire local community.

R-10. Nuclear Freeze

While recognizing the need for a rational and adequate defense the ILWU has not wavered from its long-standing dedication to world peace and disarmament. Therefore, this Convention gives its full support to the National Committee for a Nuclear Freeze and its “support for the Pacific as a zone for peace.”

They called for an end to the testing and storage of nuclear weapons; the dumping of nuclear wastes; uranium mining; proliferation of nuclear reactors; the presence of nuclear vessels and nuclear military bases; and the transport and storage of uranium, uranium waste and nuclear weapons.

Trade union representatives from Australia, Brazil, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa participated in the Forum. This Convention expresses the goal of the PTUF for Nuclear Free Pacific, and pledges the ILWU to work towards that goal.

R-12a. George Martin

George Martin first joined the ILWU in 1944 as a sugar company mechanic. In 1948, he was elected Hawaii Division Director to serve in that capacity. He was then elected Local 14 President in 1957. He served as Executive Secretary of ILWU Local 142, and served in that office through 1962. He was then elected Local 14 President in 1971. He served as Alternate International Vice-President for Local 14 from 1971 to 1973. He was elected International Vice-President for Local 14 in 1973, and served in that capacity until he retired in 1983.

Martin has fulfilled the responsibilities and duties of Vice-President admirably for 12 years. This Convention recognizes the contributions of George Martin to the ILWU and extends best wishes upon his pending retirement.

R-12c. George Martin

George Martin first joined the ILWU in 1944 as a sugar company mechanic. In 1948, he was elected Hawaii Division Director to serve in that capacity. He was then elected Local 14 President in 1957. He served as Executive Secretary of ILWU Local 142, and served in that office through 1962. He was then elected Local 14 President in 1971. He served as Alternate International Vice-President for Local 14 from 1971 to 1973. He was elected International Vice-President for Local 14 in 1973, and served in that capacity until he retired in 1983.

Martin has fulfilled the responsibilities and duties of Vice-President admirably for 12 years. This Convention recognizes the contributions of George Martin to the ILWU and extends best wishes upon his pending retirement.

R-14. Jobs with Peace

Whereas the nation's cities are in desperate need of federal assistance that generates jobs for their residents, and proposed increases in military spending will require deep cuts in domestic programs, further undermine the economy, be it resolved that the International and all ILWU locals call upon the US Congress and the President to make more federal money available for jobs and social programs by reducing the amount of our tax dollars spent on weapons, wasteful military programs, and military aid to undemocratic governments known to violate human rights.

Be it further resolved that the ILWU will participate in the National Jobs with Peace Week of Sunday, April 15 - Saturday, April 21, 1985, and support a Los Angeles City Jobs with Peace ballot initiative for the Primary Elections in June, 1986.
R-20. Martin Luther King

The ILWU will join with other labor and community groups, in the political, financial, and other ways, to the movement to adopt legislation that will make January national holiday and thereafter, as one of their demands, the observation of Martin Luther King's birthday as a paid holiday until it becomes a national holiday and a federal holiday.

R-21b. Emeritus Status

The International Executive Board recommends that the title of Vice-President Emeritus be conferred upon George Martin.

R-22. Bill Ward

Bill Ward, a former member of Local 13 and present member of Local 43, has served on the ILWU's Longshore Division Committee since 1963. Bill has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election that will be held to work on the committee. Bill's long term in office has been marked by a strong demonstration of loyalty to the ILWU, and a deep understanding of the problems of members both active and retired. He has attended to his duties with skill and dedication, and consistently promoted leadership and effective representation. His supervision of the ILWU-PMA Substance Abuse Program has literally saved the lives of scores of members of this union.

This Convention extends to Bill its heartfelt thanks for a job well done, and wishes him continued health and success in the years ahead.

R-24. Illegal Intemperance

Whereas in 1961 the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians conducted extensive hearings throughout this nation to determine the appropriate remedy for the incarceration of persons of Japanese ancestry — citizen and non-citizen alike — including Aleuts; and whereas the commission found that theSlots were in a state of disarray, and the government had no power to interfere, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership — and that the Aleuts were subjected to deplorable conditions following their evacuation, be it resolved that a United States Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution which would not institutionalize the mistakes of the past in foreign policy, and which could work in an atmosphere free from the self-interests of industry and the military.

Therefore, this Convention pledges the continued support of the International Union and all its resources in working to bring the benefits of ILWU unionism to organized tourism workers, and recognizes the importance of the contemporary world.

R-29. Academy of Peace

In October 1979, both houses of Congress passed a bill to create a comparable Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution. Public meetings were held on the subject in 1980. Testimony before ILWU was that for an Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution that would, for the first time in the over 30-year history of the United States, formalize the study of and training in peace-making and conflict resolution skills.

R-30. Lou Goldblatt

For better than 40 years Lou Goldblatt devoted his considerable abilities to the members of the ILWU. Lou was a skilled negotiator and organizer, a brilliant tactician and a leader of intellect and vision. Lou's accomplishments helped shape the ILWU into one of the most militant and progressive unions in this country. The March Inland in which he played a major role was effectively given birth to the ILWU's war zone division, while the formation of the ILWU-IBT Northern California Warehouse Council gave it greatly increased bargaining strength. His role in the organization of Hawaiian agricultural, longshore, and hotel workers vastly improved the conditions of working people on the islands and brought a creative new spirit into the union. He was a consistent voice for peace, for civil rights, racial equality and for solidarity among all working people.

The delegates to the 25th Biennial Convention of the ILWU gratefully dedicate our proceedings to the memory of Lou Goldblatt, and request the International Officers to see to the creation of a suitable plaque in his memory at International headquarters.

R-31. Phil Burton

See full text, page 1

R-33. Ron Dellums

Whereas Representative Ron Dellums (D-CA) has for the past twelve years been one of the most respected members of Congress, a leading advocate of peace and disarmament, national health care, and senior rights; and whereas Congressman Dellums has recently become the target of a so-called investigation into drug use on Capitol Hill, which comes at a critical moment on the Congress of Industrial Organizations' (CIO's) Federal Politics Project, be it resolved that we consider this attack to be politically motivated and go on record in support of Congressmen Dellums and his service to his congressional district.

R-35. Family Responsibility

Whereas there has been a recent attempt by the Reagan Administration to introduce a bill forcing adult children to be responsible for their retired parents' medical care, which would place an undue hardship on wage earners who must look to their children and other relatives to see that their parents' needs are met, be it resolved that the ILWU go on record to defeat this unfair bill.

R-36. Atari

Whereas the imminent closure and movement of the Atari production and assembly plant in Santa Clara (Silicon Valley) to Taiwan is an example of the unlimited power of a multi-national corporation to disinvest and move a profitable operation in order to increase its rate of profit, and whereas this plant closure will result in the loss of 1,700 jobs, throwing a predominantly minority and female work force out of jobs at the very time its organizing drive had begun, be it resolved that the ILWU will work in conjunction with labor, community and religious organizations to develop support for Representative Ron Dellums, should he be called to the House of Representatives. The ILWU supports a negotiated end to the conflicts in Central America.

OSH-1. OSHA Turnaround

The president and his political appointees have transformed OSHA, which was once dedicated to protecting workers' health and safety, into an agency that is primarily concerned with employers' short-term goals. This has been accomplished through "regulatory reform" and "cost-effectiveness." The result has been budget and personnel cutbacks, reduced enforcement activities, and weakening of existing standards, and the refusal to issue new and important standards.

Since workers can no longer look to Washington for effective enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act while Reagan and his like are in office, they can, and must, shoulder the burden themselves. Through education, training, collective bargaining and shop-floor attentiveness, workers can force their employers to provide safe and healthful places of employment. At the same time, every effort must be made to turn OSHA around into an agency that is once again primarily concerned with workers' lives.

OSH-2. ILWU Health & Safety

In 1978, with the financial assistance of OSHA, the ILWU developed a union-wide health and safety program to improve the conditions under which ILWU members work. Since then, much has been done to assure ILWU members safe and healthy places of employment.

In conjunction with ILWU Locals, the International Union has held workshops on issues of vital concern to the membership. Assistance has been provided to locals struggling with health and safety problems encountered by their members.

This Convention wishes to express its thanks to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for providing essential financial support for the ILWU's health and safety program.

After 1983, the International Union will no longer be able to receive OSHA funding. If the health and safety program is to continue, the ILWU must fund it from its own capita receipts.

This Convention recognizes that the ILWU's health and safety program has proved beneficial to the membership. We also recognize that the health and safety problems of our members will not be taken care of by the "good will" of their employers or through government intervention. Clearly, the International Union must continue its health and safety program for the protection of the membership. Only through the training, education, and assistance provided by the International Union and our members own awareness will the health and safety problems be addressed. Therefore, this Convention urges the International Union to continue the health and safety program, and to provide for it in the annual budget effective January 1, 1984.

Delegates from Inlandboatmen's Unions, Marine Division.
Constitutional changes adopted by Convention

Following are the amendments to the International Constitution adopted by delegates to the ILWU's 25th Biennial Convention held in Portland, Oregon April 11-16, 1983.

Housekeeping Changes

Grouped in this resolution are 29 “housekeeping” changes, minor language revisions which are needed to clarify or conform to actual practice several parts of the ILWU constitution. They do not involve substantive changes in policy, intent, or interpretation.

Titled Officers

Article VII is amended to eliminate the positions of International Vice President, Director of Organization and Vice President - Assistant to the President. The two jobs are combined as Vice President.

The Vice President shall serve as President in the President’s absence, shall be responsible for planning the organizational budget and the expenditures of funds earmarked for organizational activities subject to the approval of the National Organizing Committee, shall make reports on the activities of the International Executive Board, and shall perform such duties as are delegated to him by the President, including acting on the President’s behalf when so assigned.

Organizing Committee

Article VI, Sec. 1 is amended to read: “The titled officers shall comprise the National Organizing Committee, and shall be responsible for the selection, employment, and assignment of organizing personnel.”

The titled officers shall direct the organizational activities of the International Union.

Executive Board

Article VI, Sec. 2 is amended to maintain the present composition of the International Executive Board, allocating one board member for areas with 3,000 members or less; two for areas with between 2,500 and 10,000; three for areas with 10,000 to 25,000 members; and four for areas with more than 25,000 members. The Canadian Area of the ILWU and the Inlandboatmen’s Union — Marine Division of the ILWU shall each be entitled to one member of the Executive Board.

Charges Against Locals, Officials and Members

Article VIII, Sec. 3 is amended to read: “The International President, subject to approval by the Executive Board at the next meeting of the Board, may, without prejudice, suspend any organization official or any member of any local union, from acting as an excuse for banning the export of logs from state-owned land. Longshoremen would rather load lumber from Columbia River ports, however. At Astoria, Local 50 spokesman Chuck McBrade charged at a standing-room-only hearing before the Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee that 90% of the cargo shipped over the Astoria docks is logs. The bill ‘would put us out of business,’ McBrade said.

The bill, a substitution-type measure, would forbid companies that export logs from bidding on state-owned timber and also would prevent companies that sell state timber from exporting by buying state timber for three years.

The hearing had a membership attendance of 10.

Vancouver Exports

Vancouver docks almost tripled during the first quarter of 1983, according to the Portland Merchandise Exchange.

The picture was far rosy in other Columbia River ports, however. At Astoria, the lone export — logs — dropped to 107,488 tons, off from 269,189 tons last year.

May 6, 1983 Page 9  Mr. DISPATCHER

ILWU blasts new Oregon log ban bill

SALEM — Yet another bill to restrict Oregon log exports (HB 2197) would have “a devastating effect” on the port of Astoria, Local 30 spokesman Chuck McBrade charged at a standing-room-only hearing before the Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee.

Statistics show 90% of the cargo shipped over the Astoria docks is logs, the bill “would put us out of business,” McBrade said.

The bill, a substitution-type measure, would forbid companies that export logs from bidding on state-owned timber and also would prevent companies that sell state timber from exporting by buying state timber for three years.

“Longshoremen would rather load lumber than logs, that there is no market for our lumber in Japan,” Parks said.

Also at the hearing were Gene Bailey, secretary of Local 12, North Bend; Buck Buchanan, Local 12 LIBC; Art Wagner, CRDC secretary; and John Olsen, CRDC lobbyist.

Vancouver Exports

WASHINGTON — Exports moving out of Vancouver docks almost tripled during the first quarter of 1983, according to the Portland Merchandise Exchange.

The picture was far rosy in other Columbia River ports, however. At Astoria, the lone export — logs — dropped to 107,488 tons, off from 269,189 tons last year.

1934 MEMORIAL — The site of the San Pedro’s old Pepper Tree Inn, where jobs were bought and sold in the old days, will be the site of a monument to honor those who died in the 1934 strike. Shown at recent groundbreaking ceremonies are, from left, Southern California Pensioners Group secretary Ruben Mogrete, President Chick Lorveridge and Walter Smith, Los Angeles Park and Rec maintenance supervisor. The monument, put up by the Southern California pensioners and the Local 13 Longshoremen’s Memorial Association, will be dedicated in ceremonies to be held next month.

IEB Salary, Subsistence

Article VI, Sec. 14 is amended to increase the wages and out-of-town subsistence expenses for members of the International Executive Board by $25 each, from a maximum of $75 per day to $100 per day.

Staff Pension

The ILWU Staff Pension Plan is amended by doubling the benefit for service accrued prior to April 1, 1961. This change affects only two participants in the Plan, and the cost of it can be supported by the Union’s present level of contributions to the Plan.

Officers’ Subsistence

Article VI, Sec. 14 is amended to increase the maximum reimbursement for subsistence expenses of the Titled Officers by $25, from a maximum of $75 per day to $100 per day.

Conventions

Effective January 1, 1977, service as International Union President shall be credited at the rate of fifty dollars ($50) for each year in office, pro-rated to the last completed month of service, inclusive of any sums payable under the ILWU Staff Pension Plan.

Effective July 1, 1977, service as International Secretary-Treasurer or Vice President shall be credited at the rate of forty-five dollars ($45) for each year in office, pro-rated to the last completed month of service, inclusive of any sums payable under the ILWU Staff Pension Plan.

Officers’ Retirement Benefits

Effective July 1, 1977, service as International Union President shall be credited at the rate of fifty dollars ($50) for each year in office, pro-rated to the last completed month of service, inclusive of any sums payable under the ILWU Staff Pension Plan.

Balloting

Article VI, Sec. 12 is amended to allow ballooning by mail for the referendum election of titled officers, Executive Board members, and for all other questions referred to referendum by the convention of the International.

Hawaii Jurisdiction

Article IV, Sec. 2 is amended to read: “(d) In Hawaii, agriculture and aquaculture (to include processing, transportation and distribution), tourist industry (to include hotels, resorts and restaurants), wholesale and retail trade, general manufacturing and food processing, local, personal and miscellaneous service industries (to include hospitals and health care facilities, financial and insurance operations, and newspapers), and other operations related and incidental thereto.”
Candidates for ILWU International Executive Board

**Northern California**
- vote for 3
- **Canada**
  - vote for 1
- **Oregon-Columbia**
  - vote for 1

- **Al Lannon**
  - Local 6, San Francisco
- **Pete Fuller**
  - Local 54, Stockton
- **Willie Zenn**
  - Local 10, San Francisco
- **Don Garcia**
  - Local 502, Vancouver
- **Bill Ward**
  - Local 40, Portland

**Hawaii**
- vote for 3

- **Patrick Deponte**
  - Local 142, longshore
- **John Kanaulu**
  - Local 142, longshore
- **Alfredo Villanueva**
  - Local 142, sugar
- **Fred Galdones**
  - Local 142, sugar
- **Patricia Debina**
  - Local 142, tourism

**Southern California**
- vote for 2

- **Luisa Gratz**
  - Local 26, Los Angeles
- **Tony Salcido**
  - Local 13, Wilmington
- **Sam Vargas**
  - Local 29, San Diego
- **Paul Fuhs**
  - Local 142, tourism
- **Don Liddle**
  - Local 142, sugar

**IBU-Marine Division**
- vote for 1

- **Russel Alexander**
  - Local 19, Seattle
- **George Ginnis**
  - Local 23, Tacoma
- **Bob Vaux**
  - Local 52, Seattle
- **Randy Vekich**
  - Local 24, Aberdeen

**Washington and Alaska**
- vote for 2

- **Russell Alexander**
  - Local 19, Seattle
- **George Ginnis**
  - Local 23, Tacoma
- **Bob Vaux**
  - Local 52, Seattle
- **Randy Vekich**
  - Local 24, Aberdeen

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**VOTING PROCEDURES**
The Balloting Committee, appointed by the Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention to conduct the referendum ballot for 1983, met in San Francisco on April 29, 1983 and assigned ballots to the locals on the basis of average per capita payments for the months of December, 1982 and January, 1983. Ballots will be in the hands of local secretaries by May 11, 1983. The referendum covers the election of the International Officers and the International Executive Board.

The International Constitution as amended to April, 1983, provides for a local and/or a small ballot. Procedures are as follows:

- Local balloting must take place during June 6-10, 1983.
- Mail balloting must take place during the thirty day period ending June 10, 1983.
- The ballots shall be counted in the local unions, such count commencing no earlier than the first day immediately following June 10.
- The International Office must be notified of the results by June 25, 1983. If the returns are postmarked earlier than June 10, 1983 or if the returns are not received or postmarked by June 25, 1983, the ballots will be declared null and void.
- Used and unused ballots and ballot stubs must be returned immediately following the election, either by first class or priority mail, in order for the balloting committee to spot check local returns, as recommended by the 1981 Balloting Committee.
Local 3, Seattle, Washington: Robert Quar-
iner.
Local 4, Vancouver, Washington: Donald R.
iner.
Local 5, San Francisco, California: Jerry B.
allan, Donall, Joe Figueroeda, Leon Herm,
erry King, Al Lennon, Ben Madrid, Alicia
etzer, Curtie McClab, Robert Moreno, Mort
well, Jim Pinkham, Jim Ryder, Ellen Shaffer, Joseph Scott, Marcus
ompong, Joe Videla.
Local 7, Bellingham, Washington: Carl
kind.
Local 8, Portland, Oregon: Jerry Bitz, Jim
ollins, George Doshbury, Norman Lower,
usk, Frank Keefe, Norman Parks.
Local 9, Seattle, Washington: Randy Cam-
pbell, Bob Hargis.
Local 10, San Francisco, California: Bill
ncroft, Al Broussard, John Crew, Andrew
ulyan, Stan Gow, Lumphie, Ralph Ro-
rry, Harry Simon, Charlie Walls, Larry
ile, Willis Zenn.
Local 12, North Bend, Oregon: Louis
ick, Danny Martin.
Local 13, Wilmington, California: David
ilz, Richard Ho, Richard Lome, Lou
rce, Bob Hargis.
Local 14, Eureka, California: Charles Oli-
ives.
Local 16, Juneau, Arkansas: Larry Cotter.
Local 17, Broderick, California: Al
Local 18, W. Sacramento, California: Eddie
olland.
Local 19, Seattle, Washington: Russell
nwell, Affordry, Joffe Frye, Kenneth Glascas,
Bill Hargis, Tetsuo Kojima.
Local 20A, Wilmington, California: Naso
xis, John Tavini.
Local 21, Longview, Washington: Richard
arrington, Jim Herron, Edwin Scott.
Local 22, Tacoma, Washington: William
idges, George Grins, Philip Leil, James
orton, Raymond Stub.
Local 24, Aberdeen, Washington: Randy
ik, George Xaefield.
Local 25, Anchorage, Washington: Donald
owell.
Local 26, Los Angeles, California: Luisa
rat, Jose Martinez, John McKinney.
Local 27, Port Angeles, Washington: Gerald
uff.
Local 28, Portland, Oregon: Walter Goul.
Local 29, San Diego, California: William
oman, Samuell Vasgas.
Local 32, Eureka, California: Ron Thom-
berg.
Local 33, San Pedro, California: John
ya.
Local 34, San Francisco, California: Frank
ielli; Gregory Delucchi, Thomas Robb,
 J. Jim Santama.
Local 37, Seattle, Washington: David Della
Cristi, Larry Mast.
Local 40, Portland, Oregon: Larry Clark,
clare, Nelson Johnson, John Olson, John
itzer, William N. Ward.
Local 46 — Port Hueneme, California: Luis
nriquez, Lourdes Jaramillo.
Local 47, Olympia, Washington: Del Ed-
rt.
Local 49, Crescent City, California: Ken
ry.
Local 50, Astoria, Oregon: Robert Bish.
Local 51, Port Gamble, Washington: Charles
adias, Bill Callan.
Local 52, Seattle, Washington: Sam Black, Rober
Ward.
Local 53, Newport, Oregon: John Miller.
Loca 54, Stockton, California Ralph Edal-
Local 55, Prince Rupert, B.C.: Stanley
iners.
Local 60, Seward, Arkansas: Gilbert Ol-
estad.
Local 62, Ketchikan, Arkansas: Jay Brow.
Local 63, Wilmington, California: Thomas
nry, Penny Laevy, Andrew Murray,
 David Miller.
Local 71, Portland, Oregon: Wesley Yon.
Local 94, Wilmington, California: Donald
kovich, James North.
Local 95, Portland, Oregon: Wesley Yang.
Local 116, Honolulu, Hawaii: Mildred Ko-
yakamu.
BU Marine Division: Robert Boyer, Doug-
Crust. David Day, Daniel Dorman, James
ningham, William Forster, Paul Fuha,
 Hamlett, Burrat Fitch, Jerry Johnson,
 Kienel, Imanuel Kuehu, Donald Lid-
george Michaelshol, Lawrence Mine,
 Tom Palen, Robert Pantekzok, John Pater,
 Local 500, Vancouver, B.C.: Canada;
 John Daniel, Earl Williams, William Kamp,
 Local 502, New Westminster, B.C.: Di-
 Garcy Gentry, White.
Docks, widows on pension list
SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the
April, 1983 listing of dockworkers re-
eried under various ILWU-PMA plans:
Local 6, Portland: Wallace Groo,
 William Lugar; Local 12, North Bend:
 Jack A. Elkins; Local 13: Edmund
 Bennett Jr., Edmund Brickerbelt,
 Joe Chavez, Anthony Yvich, Mi-
 chael Malzner Jr., George Ponce, Ro-
 thercher.
Local 23, Langniew: Roy Fitpatrick:
Local 34, San Francisco: Joseph C. Mer-
 Local 46, Port Hueneme: 
 Local 52, Seattle: Robert Christensen: 
Local 63, Josephson: John D. Jacbalby;
Local 74, Wilmington: Theodore Jack-
so.
*The widows are: Margaret Alberts,
 Charles, Local 40; Marie Anderson,
 Charles, Local 32; Pauline Becksted,
 Burt, Local 53; Chetna Chick, (Phil-
 ) Clara Cole, Perry, Local 91;
 Geraldine Erare, (Perry, Local 19; 
 Betty Fester, Liliwelly, Local 81; 
 Danielle Forono, (Robert, Local 63; 
 Margaret Hicks, (Randall, Local 19; 
 Helmi A. Holvik, (All, Local 10).
 Jennie Horne, (Robert, Local 53; 
 Ruth Hutberer, (Jesse, Local 34; 
 Millie Labarty, (Harold, Local 93; 
 Artie Luton, (Local, Local 34; 
 Doris E. Marshall, (Bud, Local 40; 
 Alma Modin, (Local, Local 10; 
 Edwina Nowlan, (John, Local 4; 
 Kamma E. Ohm, (Kai, Local 18; 
 Mary N. Oliver, (Albert, Local 
 34; Gladys Rougeau, (Miller, Local 
 34); March G. Womac, (Lynn, Local 
 34)." 
SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the 
May, 1983 listing of dockworkers re-
eried under various ILWU-PMA plans: 
Local 4, Vancouver: Robert S. Good-
man; Local 5, Port Warren; Warren Clin-
ger, Glen R. Embeny, Everett Hamil-
l, Ezra M. Parks; Local 10, San 
 Francisco: Charles Pendant; Local 13,
 Pacific Coast: Robert Bridges, Ron-
 Burke, James H. Kuso, Richard L.
 Edward E. Ruster, Local 46, Local 46;
 Joyce L. Yilt; Local 46, Port Hueneme: 
 Joseph E. Saloto, Mike L. Urlich.
 Local 57, Seattle: Wesley E. 
 Coulter; Local 92, Portland: Jean P. 
 Steinbeck; Local 96, Seattle: Edward A.
 Hopper.
*The widows are: Lols V. Banister,
 (Melvin, Local 21; Rose M. Bellerby,
 (Robert, Local 63, Wilmington: Joseph D. Jacobelly;
 Local 52, Seattle: Wesley E. 
 Edelward, Local 46, Port Hueneme: 
 Joseph E. Saloto, Mike L. U.
 Local 57, Seattle: Wesley E. 
 Coulter; Local 92, Portland: Jean P. 
 Steinbeck; Local 96, Seattle: Edward A.
 Hopper.
*Names in brackets are those of de-
ceased husbands.
FRATERNAL DELEGATES
No. 2 — Aberdeen, Washington: Jackie 
 Vechik.
No. 3 — Seattle, Washington: Thelim Fa-
 bron.
No. 4 — Portland, Oregon: Jewel Lea-
 wan; Local 52, Seattle: Wesley E. 
 Edelward, Local 46, Port Hueneme: 
 Joseph E. Saloto, Mike L. U.
 Local 57, Seattle: Wesley E. 
 Coulter; Local 92, Portland: Jean P. 
 Steinbeck; Local 96, Seattle: Edward A.
 Hopper.
PENSIONERS
Pacific Coast Pensioners: Gordon Gibling.
San Francisco Bay Area: Harry Bridges, 
German Bucirke, Robert Ronacht, Mike 
Samadoff, little Sylvia.
Southern California: Liu Arian, Ed Com-
stock, John, Local 71; Milton Gorey, Mike 
Chick Lorender.
Contraverssionary: Robert Coffey, Mike 
Flach, James Johnson, Bud Henri, Dutch 
Henderson, Freda John, Freda John, Ray 
Keanan, Lloyd Kennedy, Lee Lind, Frances 
Page, John Kennett, Melik Sabelin, John E. 
Stithan, Elise Werner, Joe Wernick.
South West Oregon: Eugene Hughes, Nor-
a Maiz, Sei Shikan, Shinlin Tai.
Pacific Coast:
No. 21 — Longview, Washington: Roy 
Mills.
No. 50 — Astoria, Oregon: James A. R.
No. 8, Portland, Oregon: Clara Fabmbo, 
Vicki Foster, Barbara Johnson, Julia Rulf-
tus, Lisa Stranan.
No. 8 — Wilmington, California: Rose 
Arian, Birdey.
No. 12 — Raymond, Washington: Lucelle 
Matterson.
No. 16 — San Francisco, California: Elaine 
Yermel.
No. 17 — Oakland, California: Ilyadin 
Ruller, Sylvia Smith.

Dockers, widows on pension list
Two Local 8 members killed

PORTLAND—Two longshoremen, Louis Netting, 37, and John B. Scheffel, 49, were killed while working on the Port of Portland's Terminal 6 about 1:30 p.m. April 20. Local 8 shut down the Port immediately and it stayed down until 8 a.m. the following day.

The accident occurred during the loading of a container ship, the Mandaloun. It was the first fatality on the Portland waterfront in many years, Secretary Neal Milnagh told The Dispatcher. He added that "we are taking precautions and urging all other ports to take precautions so accidents like this cannot happen again."

Services for Netting, a Navy veteran of World War II, will be held at the Lombard Little Chapel of the Climes, with a commitment at Willamette National Cemetery.

His survivors include his wife Carol; daughters Gloria Netting, a signal woman second class on the USS Goomer now in port in March, and the stepsiblings, Aaron Tom at home; a stepson, Terry Jon Roles; and a sister, Veronica Foster of Auxiliary War veterans.

Scheffel's family includes his wife Carol; daughters Gloria Netting, a signal woman second class on the USS Goomer now in port in March, and the stepsiblings, Aaron Tom at home; a stepson, Terry Jon Roles; and a sister, Veronica Foster of Auxiliary War veterans.

Netting "had been on the waterfront a long time, having started as a casual in 1967," according to his brother-in-law, PCP's secretary Jim Foster.

Services for Scheffel will be held April 23 at Trinity Lutheran Church, with interment in Lincoln Memorial Park. Survivors include his wife, Dolores, a son, John, and two sisters.

Families of the two men received the following wire from the International Office:

"To the Coast Committee and delegates to the Caucus, in session in San Francisco when this occurred;

"Words cannot undo today's tragedy. We still wish you to know that we are with you in your sorrow during this difficult time."

Medical, dental choice month

SAN FRANCISCO — Active and retired longshore families in the port where members are enrolled in certain health plans may change dental plans during the open enrollment period May 1 to May 31, 1983.

The change will be effective July 1, 1983.

In San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, active and retired longshoremen may change dental plans during the month of May.

MEDICAL CHOICE

The medical plan choice is between the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and the Choice Port Insured Plan for Southern California Locals 10, 18, 34, 43 and 92; Northern California Locals 10, 18, 34, 75 and 91; and Oregon-Columbia River Locals 1, 4, 80 and 82.

In the Washington area, the choices for Locals 10, 17, 43, 46 and 88 are Group Health Cooperative and the Choice Port Insured Plan. As Community Health Association in Seattle has informed the trustees, it cannot renew its contract July 1st, all members of CHA will be asked to choose another medical plan this May. A mailing to individuals in that Plan is being prepared.

DENTAL PLANS

For Los Angeles locals, dental choice is between the Kaiser Dental Service and the Doctors Sakai, Simms, Simon, Sugarna and Young group plan.

For Seattle locals, dental choice is between the California Dental Service and Wick group plan.

For Portland/Vancouver locals, dental choice is between the Kaiser Dental Cooperative of Oregon/Denticare, Oregon Kaiser Dental Plan and Oregon/Washington Dental Plan.

For Stockton locals, dental choice is between the California Dental Service and Wick group plan.

All enrollment cards must be completed, signed and submitted to the Benefit Plans office by May 1 in order for the change to be effective July 1.

SAN FRANCISCO — Delegates to the ILWU Local Longshore, clerks and warehousemen's conference, held in San Francisco April 18-20, voted to begin negotiations with PMA for the establishment of eight-hour shifts. Such negotiations are provided for, by mutual agreement, during the third and final year of the 1981-84 coast collective-bargaining agreement.

Bargaining will begin June 1 at International headquarters. Any agreement reached with the PMA will be subject to approval of a membership referendum.

The negotiating committee elected by the caucus will include International President Jim Herman and coast committee members Bill Ward and Dick Wise, along with: Bill Sample, Local 10; Frank Koeke, Local 5; Willie Zenn, Local 54; Tom Miller, Local 12; Solomon Vekich, Local 24; Larry Clark, Local 40; and Frank Billeci, Local 34.

The committee was also instructed to hold discussions with PMA on other issues, including:

• PGM shortfall: The caucus voted to seek full funding by PMA, to implement proper coding for replacements and unemployment insurance, to negotiate an early retirement program, to broaden and expand voluntary travel provisions and to eliminate abuses, if any on a local level.

The program was developed by subcommittee including Ward and Wise, Frank Billeci, Local 34.

25th Convention

Continued from Page 1—

The convention was chaired by Randy Vokich, Local 24, Frank Billeci was secretary, Bill Sample was sergeant-at-arms. International President Jim Herman doubled as parliamentarian.

Torr Bean, federal organizer of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia, addressed caucus April 21. Also shown are caucus chairman Randy Vokich (partially hidden) International Vice-President Rudy Rubico, and President Jim Herman (background photo by Jim Santana

ILWU to bargain for three 8-hr. shifts


After hearing an address by Torr Bean, federal organizer of the Waterside Workers of Australia, the delegates also voted the International Executive Board to explore affiliation with the International Transport Workers Federation.

"From my knowledge of your union the ITF would be strengthened by such an organization as yours," Bean said. "Our experience is to date is that the ITF is a genuine International organization, prepared to stand up and take the necessary action in support of its affiliates." Bean also reported on current developments in Australia's labor relations, particularly on the waterfront, and on the implications of the election of a new labor government.

The convention was chaired by Randy Vokich, Local 24, Frank Billeci was secretary, Bill Sample was sergeant-at-arms. International President Jim Herman doubled as parliamentarian.

 Dock comp report

Another unacceptable dock comp bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Committee on Labor & Human Resources has approved S. 38, the new bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.

The bill, sponsored by Sena. Don Nickles (R-Okl.), Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), and others, is identical to the one passed by the Senate last summer. It bears little resemblance to the original bill introduced by the Republicans back in 1981 to eliminate the Act. But its provisions on jurisdiction, choice of physician, and other items are still unacceptable to labor.

The bill is expected to pass on the Republican-dominated Senate floor in the near future. ILWU and the other unions concerned will have additional input when the bill goes over to the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards, chaired by Rep. George Miller (D-Cal.).