Senate action

Board plans

‘86 political campaign

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU International Executive Board, meeting in San Francisco July 15–16, focused on a discussion of the challenges posed by the 1986 election campaign.

The Board also discussed an extensive financial report submitted by International Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain—indicating that the International’s finances were on target with projections of the 1985 Convention—and heard a series of detailed reports on bargaining and organizing from a number of areas.

VOTER REGISTRATION NEEDED

ILWU Washington Representative Mike Lewis was on hand to emphasize the importance of the 1986 vote, particularly in the Senate where a relatively small number of seats changing hands could destroy the Reagan majority in the upper house. Board members, in the ensuing discussion, touched on the need for a stronger voter registration campaign within the ILWU, as well as increased contributions to the ILWU Political Action Fund.

The delegates adopted a statement of policy denouncing repression in South Africa and calling for imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions. Another statement opposed the Congressional vote delivering the $100 million to the Nicaraguan “contras.” See the full text of these statements on page 2.

APPOINTMENTS

With the resignation of board member Willie Zenn, Local 10, to take on the position of Northern California Area Director of the ILWU–PMA Benefit Funds, the delegates accepted the recommendation of the International officers and the majority of the Northern California locals that Joe Lucas, president of Local 10, be appointed to fill out his term.

And, in accordance with Canadian area constitution which designates the area president to sit on the International Board, the delegates approved the appointment of Don Garcia as delegate, replacing outgoing President Dave Lomas.

Board members include the three International titled officers, along with the following regional representatives: Tommy Contrades, Shinichi Nakagawa, Fred Paulin, Jr., Local 142; Hawaii: Pete Fuller, Local 54; Don Garcia, Canadian Area; Ron Thornberry, Local 82; Everett; Bill Ward, Local 40; Portland; George Ginnis, Local 23; Tacoma; Tony Salcido, Local 23; Wilmington; Luisa Gratz, Local 26; Los Angeles; Al Lannon, Local 6; San Francisco; Don Liddle, Inlandboatmen’s Union, Marine Division.

'46 sugar strike

see page 5

Canada dock bargaining

see page 3
California workers

The job rights of practically every worker in California are spelled out—along with the rights on whom to contact if those rights are violated—in a new book called "California Workers Rights: A Manual of Job Rights, Protections and Remedies," a 289-page volume just published by the Center for Labor Research and Education (CLRE), part of the Institute of Industrial Relations at UC Berkeley. The authors are Joan Brami, CLRE coordinator, and Alan N. Kopke, a labor lawyer in private practice in Berkeley.

"California Workers Rights" can be ordered from the Worker's Labor Research and Education, Institute of Industrial Relations, 2521 Channing Way, University of California CA 94720. CWR is $12.95 for individuals, non-profit organization and labor movement agencies, or $19.95 for private businesses. Checks should be made payable to UC Regents or call Kathy Davis at (415) 642-0233 for information on multiple-copy discounts.

Asbestos conference

A conference on "Asbestosis: Working and Living With Asbestos in the Home" will be held September 20 at the McLaren Building at the University of San Francisco from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Registration, which includes study materials and refreshments, costs $20 and should be made payable to the American Lung Association (ALA) of San Francisco, which is also one of the conference sponsors along with the California Department of Health and the California Indoor Quality Program and the Northern California Occupational Health Center of UC Berkeley.

The address for the ALA is 561 Mission Street, Suite 203, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Softball teams forming

ILWU Local 26 announces plans to organize several softball teams to compete in the 8th Annual Southern California ILWU league, as well as in the ILWU slo-pitch tournament on Saturday, October 12 in Sacramento. If you're interested, call the union office at (213) 753-3461 or (800) 843-7775. Leave a message and a home number. Sports co-ordinators are Hector Delgado, Jimmy Salas and Matt Baehrens.

Fire from Congress

The law firm has come under congressional fire for negotiating a secret contract with the Postal Service outside established bidding procedures. Hearings before the House Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee disclosed that Littler, Mendelson was one of the biggest clients of the accounting firm operated by John McKeon, chairman of the Postal Board, and that McKeon had testified as an "expert witness" for the law firm in anti-unions suits.

Union-busting law firm censured by court

FIRE FROM CONGRESS

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The investigation centered on a $300,000 contract the Postal Service awarded to Littler, Mendelson without going through normal competitive bidding.

Lloyd Aubry Jr., Gov. Deukmejian's new California Labor Commissioner, once chaired in the ranks of Littler, Mendelson's anti-unions lawyers.

University of California at Berkeley is among its major clients. So are major daily newspapers of Northern California, school districts, retail stores, hospitals, agriculture firms and many white-collar employers.

It has represented the Right to Work Foundation, and its lawyers conduct seminars in how to resist union organizing.
Local 6 plots
Nestlé strategy

BURLINGTON, WIS—ILWU Local 6 president, Al Larson, and Nestlé Valley head, Chief Steward Marcos Simonidis met with representatives of other Nestlé Chocolate unions here last month to discuss common problems workers face in bargaining with the world's largest food company.

Officers and rank and file members of the Machinists Union (Burlington, Wisconsin) and Nestlé Nesquik in Cerritos, California, members of the Store Employees (Fulton, New York) participated in the meeting.

Local 6 is also talking with the International Union of Food Workers about forming a North American Nestle Council. Some ILWU International Executive Board members met at International headquarters in San Francisco July 15-16. See article on page 1, text of policy statements on Local 6’s emeritus Bloody Thursday

PORTLAND—In a solemn counterpoint to the Lady Liberty hoopla exploding across the country, ILWU Local 6 held its annual Bloody Thursday Memorial ceremony July 5 complete with its symbolic wreath-dropping by pensioners into the Willamette River.

As taps were played, six Big Strike veterans, Toby Christiansen, Jim Fantz, Marvin Hicks, Fred Flink, Vince Kuzmanich and George Cook, lowered the wreath as 2,000 ILWU members, labor supporters and guests looked on.

This year's ceremony also featured a speech by IWA International president Keith Johnson. IWA members were on strike against wood products giant Weyerhaeuser.

Johnson tore into the "fireworks, bands and the celebration of the concert. It is we who celebrate 'the tired, the poor, the people who really built this country. The barbee workers gunned down 52 years ago in ports along this coast, workers who fought and died that people might have a better life.'

Keynote speaker was retired ILWU Northwest Regional Director G. Johnny Parks, who reminded these gathered that the ceremony was "not just an occasion when we get together for food and games, but a time "when we must remember the men who struggled to give us what we have today.'

Local 8 vice president Jerry Bltz (c) dishes out food after ceremony.

Local 6's emeritus—Bloody Thursday

Injured Local 6 member retains job

OAKLAND—A member of warehouse Local 6 employed by Pabst Gypsum has won reinstatement and full back pay after an arbitrator simply refused to believe his employers' charge that he had arranged to have his foot smashed by a forklift for some unspecified reason.

Javier Esquivel, employed as a production worker at Pabst for less than a year, was charged with being "accident prone" and fired in December. The employer cited extraordinary conduct of consciously allowing an unseen, unheard hazard approaching from behind his back from an area he had every reason to believe was clear and would have been safe but for the operator's negligence.

Joe Lindsey, asked the obvious question—why blame the victim? The driver, moving a high load which blocked his vision, was behind Esquivel in a noisy area of the plant and failed to use his lights or horn. Esquivel turned around as soon as he heard the lift, but too late to avoid injury to his left foot.

The record is devoid of any evidence that the grievant engaged in the rather extraordinary conduct of consciously allowing an unseen, unheard hazard approaching from behind his back from an area he had every reason to believe was clear and would have been safe but for the operator's negligence.

Following the removal of conciliation officer William Lewis in May, the Labor Department, rather than exercising its option of in absentia conducting the proceedings, appointed a conciliation commissioner. Dalton J. Laren, who held discussions with the parties for five days ending in late June.

NO PROGRESS

There was, predictably, no progress. The employer continued to insist on, wage rollback agreements, a likely blow to the "parity" section of the agreement and the complete removal of the employer clause.

The ILWU demands include improvements in holiday qualification procedures, improved vacation pay, increased employer welfare contributions, elimination of the UIC carve out, as well as wage and pension increases.

In the absence of any movement, Commissioner Laren announced that he would file a report with the Minister of Labor, containing recommendations for a settlement. In an unprecedented move, he requested the parties to support their demands in writing, and provide reasons why they will not accept demands from the other side.

This process was completed at the end of July.

The commissioner's non-binding report, submitted to the Minister of Labor on August 15, will be released to the parties two weeks later. If no agreement is reached within seven days of its release, the parties are free to declare a strike or lockout.

Alberta barge pact

SEATTLE—The All-Alaska Longshore Union has agreed to a contract similar to the one signed by ILWU Local 8 in Central Ferry, Washington, located approximately 250 miles upstream on the Columbia-Snake River system.

It's an extension of the old agreement, International Representative John J. Bukosky told The Dispatcher. The negotiators were Rusty Ross of Local 8 and Bukosky.

Local 8 grain pact

LOCAL 8—The All-Alaska Longshore Union has agreed to a contract similar to the one signed by ILWU Local 8 in Central Ferry, Washington, located approximately 250 miles upstream on the Columbia-Snake River system.

The agreement establishes new standards for barge work not previously performed by longshoremen, amounting to $16.42 an hour for straight time, contributions to the Health & Welfare Plan and vacation language.

Bukosky said that both the employers and the union are optimistic that the agreement "will attract more work to the industry, in both the short and the long term, involving all parties and signatories to the agreement and all ILWU longshoremen in the State of Alaska.

Serving on the negotiating committee, with Bukosky, were Peter Danielski, Keddiak; Pete Ochs, Cordova; Don Gunter, Valdez; Larry De Zault, Juneau; Homer Sarber, Juneau; Pete Danelski, Ketchikan; Jack Reese, Seward; Mike Lewis, Bellingham.

The contract provides wage increase in each of its three years plus a maintenance of benefit package.

The agreement—why blame the victim? The driver, moving a high load which blocked his vision, was behind Esquivel in a noisy area of the plant and failed to use his lights or horn. Esquivel turned around as soon as he heard the lift, but too late to avoid injury to his left foot.

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ILWU Will Count!

Election Outlook: ILWU Local 27, Port Angeles readiness.

Me - DISPATCHER judgeship. His Reaganite voting record has raised our tax dollars and increase the chances Supreme Court, Reagan will try to pack it with his own region: Brock Adams of Washington, of Congress who wear a Democratic label while voting with Reagan are no help to the Reagan arms race will continue to soak your home state over the next two months.

Second, by contributing to the ILWU Political Action Fund, which channels money to deserving candidates.

One of these challengers is in ILWU's strong base in the Seattle area, where 70 percent of the state's votes are concentrated.

Adams, a former US Secretary of Trans- cations, is a top-notch campaigner, will plaster it all over the media.

The last two years of the Reagan Admin- istration will be hard for labor. Now that Congress has OK'd military aid to the contra- rebels, we face an open-ended regional war in Central America, with the strong likely- hood of US troops being sent to Nicaragua. As more vacancies open up on the US Supreme Court, Reagan will try to pack it with his own region: Brock Adams of Washington, of Congress who wear a Democratic label while voting with Reagan are no help to the Reagan arms race will continue to soak your home state over the next two months.

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Enjoined from engaging in mass picketing, striking sugar workers made the same point with massive daily parades.

1946 strike led to new era of unity for sugar workers, established labor's power throughout Hawaiian Islands

The first industry-wide, territory-wide sugar strike, which began almost 40 years ago, effectively inaugurated the modern era in history of Hawaii.

The strike broke the iron grip held by the Big Five sugar corporations on economic and political power in Hawaii. It established labor's insurmountable position as a permanent part of territorial life. It marked the beginning of the end of colonialism and discrimination, and the emergence of Hawaii's working people into full-fledged, first-class citizenship.

The strike transformed a group of divided and dependent workers into a solid union of men and women who successfully challenged a discriminatory system of labor relations, and embarked on a tradition of multiracial cooperation that has been the hallmark of the ILWU in the Islands to this day. The ILWU's leadership, said the Voice of the ILWU, "is a Governor's Committee to hold ceremonies honoring the 40th anniversary of the arrival of the Sakadas, the 6,000 Filipino laborers recruited by the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association in 1946 to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. Most of the Sakadas were single men, but 450 of them brought their wives and children. All of them expected to work awhile and then return to the Philippines. The threat of evictions, which had broken other strikes, was nullified by the massive membership involved.

Finally, anticipating the importance of keeping their own union members informed, and waging a serious battle for public support, the union mounted an elaborate publicity campaign, under the direction of Information Director Brooks. The ILWU purchased radio time and newspaper ads as well as establishing a network for disseminating information throughout the plantations.

Enormous effort also went into making sure that strikers and their families had enough to eat and that other needs were taken care of as well, strike veteran Yoshito Takamine recalls. "We did about three months' preparation. We had a housing committee, a fishing committee, a garden committee, a bumping committee. We had people organizing recreation, sports, and so on. Everyone had something to do. There were communal vegetable gardens on desolate land, hunting groups, fishing groups. So all of these activities really brought people much closer together.

The union called a mass meeting across the street from the courthouse and 2,000 workers marched to the ILWU headquarters on Oahu on July 13 at the Ala Moana Amecia Hotel, to call a general meeting of the union. At the meeting, the union gave its support to the strikers.

The strike vote had been taken in early September, the employers sought and received a temporary restraining order, which they used to intimidate the workers. "Our guys were involved in organizing the ceremonies," according to Voice of the ILWU editor Mel Chang.

ROLE OF SAKADAS

Their solidarity was never more dramatically illustrated than when 6,000 Filipino sugar workers — the "Sakadas" brought over by the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association in early 1946 — refused to cross picket lines and instead became among the staunchest supporters of the union.

Federal Mediator Stanley White, around six weeks into the strike, threw up his hands and charged the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association with maintaining a "public be damned" attitude. He was so shocked by the two new mediators sent out by the Department of Labor — Nathan P. Fein- singer, from the University of Wisconsin Law School, and Joe Coo, a Wisconsin attorney — who began knocking heads together in a remarkable series of meetings.

Feininger immediately moved bargaining from HSPA headquarters to the Moana Hotel, and pushed the parties into round the clock talks. Settlement was reached on November 18, after 79 days.

The agreement was in nearly all respects a virtual replay of the 1946 contract, and for a 22 month contract with wages ranging from 70.5 cents to $1.38 an hour, with a carryover to the perquisite system. The agreement also established a 48-hour work week.

With an entire crop wilting in the field, ILWU mass pickets at each plantation prevented employers from sending their supervisors into the fields to irrigate. In mid-September, the employer's union sought to win an injunction restraining such mass pickets. "If we can't picket, we won't work," Hall said. "Instead, we'll have parades.

The union called a mass meeting across

HONOLULU—July was filled with ceremonies honoring the 40th anniversary of the arrival of the Sakadas, the 6,000 Filipino laborers recruited by the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association in 1946 to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. Most of the Sakadas were single men, but 450 of them brought their wives and children. All of them expected to work awhile and then return to the Philippines.

But they arrived in Hawaii in the middle of the 1946 Sugar Strike, and chose to join the growing and militant union movement as full participants in the fight for economic freedom and political freedom. They had been limited to one wage virtually locked them into this by the Big Five sugar corporations on economic and political power in Hawaii. It established labor's insurmountable position as a permanent part of territorial life. It marked the beginning of the end of colonialism and discrimination, and the emergence of Hawaii's working people into full-fledged, first-class citizenship.

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At the Bridges 85th celebration — Nikki Bridges and Jim Herman helped Harry cut the cake; at right, greetings from Local 142 President Eddie Lopa.

A ‘family affair’

ILWU honors Bridges on 85th birthday

SAN FRANCISCO—Some 350 ILWU members, public of-
ﬁcials, family, friends and well-wishers from all over the west-
coast turned up on the evening of July 15 at the Cathedral Hill-
Hotel for an 85th birthday party for Harry Bridges, sponsored
by the International.

It was an easy-going family affair, which clearly moved the
ILWU International President Emeritus, who led the union in
its formation in 1934 to its retirement in 1977.

ROYALTY’S REAR END

Speeches were few and brief, highlighted by a remar-
knace of Bridges’ Australian boyhood recounted by his wife, Nikki.

“When Harry was a little boy his mother was from
Dublin so he used to send him to the post ofﬁce to mail some
letters, and she would never allow him to use a stamp, but a
peony stamp, which bore the shield of Australia. So Harry
would have to paste these stamps all across the front and down the side
and turn the envelope over and paste some more stamps on it
in order to make the appropriate amount. Well, one day he asked
‘mama, why can’t I buy a shilling stamp.’ And she said that
All the shilling stamps bear the face of British royalty and ‘I’ll have
no son of mine marrying into royalty!’

“We are all Harry’s students,” said International Presi-
dent Jim Herman, who chaired the brief program. ‘This occasion
simply provides us with an opportunity to say, from all the
members of this union, that we reaffirm all the things that you
stood for.’

Gifts included a television set, a VCR and a selection of tapes,
a camera and accessories, and two round-trip tickets to Hawaii.

Other greetings were delivered personally by Jack Henning,
executive secretary of the California Labor Federation; Walter
Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Coun-
cil; retired Teamster leader Jack Goldberger; by Paul Damp-
sey, president of the Salinas’ Union of the Paciﬁc former San
Francisco Mayor Joe Alioto; and by PCCPA President Nate
Dilllasse on behalf of Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. Other
guests included Bridges’ son Robby and his daughter Kathy,
all of the ILWU International Executive Board, numerous public ofﬁcials,
and local labor leaders, as well as numerous sizable number of ILWU members and pensioners who
came to town for the occasion.

The evening concluded with brief remarks by Bridges, recal-
ling his youth, as a seaman, and his early ex-
periences in the labor movement. “All I ever wanted was a
job,” he said, “and it occurred to me that the best way to have
this was for everyone to have the same thing. That’s where this
slogan, ‘workers of the world unite,’ made sense to me, and I
tried to follow that, for better or worse.”

Glenn Ackerman, Local 10

Glenn R. Ackerman, longtime ofﬁcer of ILWU Local 10
died of cancer last month. He was 67.

Ackerman, who retired on disability in 1977, was ﬁrst elected vice president of
Local 10 in 1963. He went on to become a local trustee and vice to the ILWU
International Convention and Longshore Caucus.

In 1975, he was elected as secre-
tary-treasurer of Local 10.

Before joining the ILWU, Ackerman;
born in Spokane, Washington, sailed as a
merchant seaman member of the National
Maritime Union. He also served in the US
merchant seaman member of the National
Labor Council.

He was 67.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Andrea
Munson stands between her parents,
John and Catherine Munson of Stand-
wood, Washington, with her $1,000
ILWU Local 32 scholarship check.

The scholarship, in its second year, is
provided by Stevedoring Services Of-
America and Local 32’s Sports Com-
mittee. Next year two $1,000 awards
will be made. Andrea is a senior
English major at the University of Washington.

LOCAL 6 UNIT 6 HELPS CANCER VICTIM

OAKLAND—About 200 people attended a fundraising party at the ILWU Local 6 hall on July 12 and raised $2,000 to help sister Shirley Jones pay the medical bills in her fight against pancreatic cancer.

Shirley has retired on disability from her
job at Cutter Laboratories.

A large buffet of Home Style ribs, chicken
and smoked turkey with all the trimmings
was served. It was prepared by the
Broughton Cruisers Cruising Club and
Shirley’s friends and co-workers.

The Soul Survivors musical group per-
fomed and other entertainment included a
fashion show by Tommy’s Boutique and a
Lingerie Fashion Show by Local 6 member
Mary Alice Bynum.

COMMITTEE

The beneﬁt was organized by committee
members A. F. Durrold chair, co-chairs
Madalen Clayton, who came up with the
idea for the party, and Mary Alice Bynum,
and Oris Sengster ticket coordinator.

The committee, with the help of Local 6’s
business agents and ofﬁce workers,
invited the ILWU and Shirley and her family
to the event.

Bynum said the idea to sponsor a fund-
raising party for Shirley came up about 6
weeks ago. We thought it might be nice
to maybe put the word out that we could get
together to help Shirley out. The idea just
crashed.

Tickets to the event cost $10 for adults
and $2.50 for children under 12, and Debbie
Wilkins, Sherry Vierra and Sue HILL acted as
bankers for the event. The $4,200 was
presented to Shirley during the party.

Local 6 Unit 6 helps cancer victim

Local 6 Cutler Lab steward Mary Alice
Bynum with Shirley Jones.

Local 12 leader injured

NORTH BEND—Local 12’s acting presi-
dent Filip Buchanan, a career worker on the
Coos Bay waterfront, was critically injured
in an accident on the Coos Bay waterfront
early Friday.

The accident occurred when Buchanan,
on orders of a barge foreman, was attempt-
ing to move a truck to a different location on
the barge. The boom buckled and the truck
dropped on the cab of the crane, crushing
it and almost killing Buchanan.

He suffered a fractured skull, broken ribs,
a broken collarbone, hearing and vision
injuries, and other injuries.

Dick Groulx, led Eastbay AFL-CIO

HAYWARD—Dick Groulx, re-
cently reelected as secretary-treasurer of the
Alameda County Central Labor Council,
died suddenly on August 16 of a heart ail-
ment. He was 61.

“He’s a terrible shock,” said ILWU In-
ternational President Jim Herman. “Dick
Groulx was one of a kind. He was a reall
ded man, a trouble shooter. He gave
the labor movement his whole life. It is a
tremendous loss for all of us.

Born in New York City, the son of a skilled
mechanic who was later fired for helping
organize for the United Auto Workers,
Groulx went to work as an organizer for the
culinary workers in Hawaii after World
War II.

Returning to the mainland in 1948,
Groulx went on to work as an organizer for
Teamsters Local 588, and subsequently, as
an executive secretary-treasurer of Local
29. He was elected assistant secre-
tary-treasurer of the Alameda Labor Coun-
cil in 1956, and served in that capacity until
1969 when he was elected secretary-
treasurer.

There were few struggles in Bay Area
Labor over the last 40 years in which Groulx
did not play a major role. He took the leader-
ship, for example, in carrying Alameda
County workers against a police strike init-
iative, and the subsequent consolidation of
Alameda County workers into the ILWU,
the strongest labor political organizations in the
country. He was led such landmark
struggles as the Unions-United negotiations in 1972 and the 49-day county
workers’ strike in 1975.

Groulx was a dedicated supporter of the
farm workers, and led the Council to become the ﬁrst such group to
oppose the War in Vietnam.

ANTI-APARTHEID

More recently, Groulx organized and helped lead two ILWU-AFL-CIO-Teamster
civil disobedience demonstrations in front of the San Francisco ofﬁces of South
African Airways, in protest against apartheid.

“Dick also played an upcoming role in present-
ing the good relations between the Council and
the ILWU,” Herman said. “He was a good friend of ours and we will never forget him.”

ILWU Softball Tourney

SACRAMENTO—The call is out for
ILWU locals to send teams to compete in this year’s ILWU Invitational Softball
Tourney at the Elk Grove Softball Com-
plex on September 1 and 2.

The deadline for entries is September 12.

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African Airways, in protest against apartheid.

Dockers, Widows on Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the August, 1986 listing of dockworkers
treated under various ILWU-PMA-
plans:

San Francisco: Carl J. Smith, Hiroshi Tsurumi, Walter Wilson, Local 12.
North Bend: Ervin Erinickson, Horten L. Hightower, Local 13, Wilmington:
Richard Bean, East Bay: Ed Miller, Jerry B. Duran, Cornelious
Lockhart, John Toman.

Local 19, Seattle: Donald E. Thorn-
ton, Local 21, Longview: Ronald R.
Coulombo, Samuel R. Halauno, Frank J.
Kalisch, Rea S. Mitchell, Edwin W.
Scalise, Local 23, Tacoma: Ed DePaul, Walter G. Kilby, Morris Peter-
sen, Local 24, Seattle: John L. Coulombo, Leo Lopierre, Robert Marsh, Local 40.

The widows are: Laverna Alvarez (Manuel, Local 29); John Archuleta (John, Local 29); Charles Arm-
en (Carl, Local 98; Ruth Ferrera (Vic)
ctor, Local 10); Marie Figoni (John, Local 10); Theresa Delong (Frank, Local 6); Viesta
Lesly (William, Local 10); Margaret Mejia (Jose Mejia, Local 11); Gene Merritt (Charles, Local 19); Donna K.
Muir (Warran, Local 13); Clara Pope (Archie, Local 10).

* Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands.
ILWU Washington State primary recommendations

Following are the recommendations of the ILWU Puget Sound District Council for the Tuesday, September 16, 1986 primary elections.

National Office
US Senate  Brock ADAMS (D)
US House of Representatives

State Senate
District 1  Justice James DOLLIVER
District 2  Justice Fred DORE
District 3  Justice Robert UTTER

State House of Representatives
District 1  Rep. Nancy S. RUST (D)
District 2  Rep. Grace COLE (D)
District 3  Rep. Bill SMITHERMAN (D)
District 4  Rep. P.J. GALLAGHER (D)
District 5  Rep. Ken MADSEN (D)
District 6  Rep. Bill DAY (D)
District 7  Rep. Dennis BRADDOCK (D)
District 8  Rep. Jan POLK (D)
District 9  Rep. Darrell BAILEY (D)
District 10  Rep. Mary Margaret HAUGEN (D)
District 11  Rep. June LEONARD (D)
District 12  Rep. Eugene V. LUX (D)
District 13  Rep. Margaret RAYBURN (D)
District 14  Rep. Forrest BAUGHER (D)
District 15  Rep. W. Kim PEERY (D)
District 16  Rep. Frank LAMBERT (D)
District 17  Rep. Bob BASICH (D)
District 18  Rep. Bev BUTTERS (D)
District 19  Rep. Katherine ALLEN (R)
District 20  Rep. Jennifer FISCH (D)
District 21  Rep. Daniel K. GRIMM (D)
District 22  Rep. George W. WALK (D)
District 23  Rep. Daniel K. GRIMM (D)
District 24  Rep. Ron MEYERS (D)
District 25  Rep. Wes PRUITT (D)
District 26  Rep. Ruth FISHER (D)
District 27  Rep. Art WANG (R)
District 28  Rep. Shirley J. WINSLEY (R)
District 29  Rep. P.J. GALLAGHER (D)
District 30  Rep. Dee ROSE (D)
District 31  Rep. Mike TODD (D)

Important notice on ILWU Political Action Fund

Delegates to the 26th Biennial Convention of the ILWU, meeting in San Francisco, California, April 15-19, 1985, amended Article X of the International Constitution to read as follows:

"The International shall establish a Political Action Fund which shall consist exclusively of voluntary contributions. The union will not favor or disadvantage any member because of the amount of his/her contribution or the decision not to contribute. In no case will a member be required to pay more than his/her proportionate share of the union's collective bargaining expenses. Reports on the status of the fund and the uses to which the voluntary contributions are put will be made to the International Executive Board.

The voluntary contributions to the Political Action Fund shall be collected as follows:

Sixty cents (60c) of each September's per capita payment to the International Union shall be diverted to the Political Action Fund where it will be used in connection with Federal, state and local elections. This 60c per capita contribution is a suggestion only, and individual members may contribute more or less than that guideline suggests. The diverted funds will be contributed only on behalf of those members who voluntarily permit that portion of their per capita payment to be used for that purpose.

Each June, July and August, each dues paying member of the union shall be advised of his/her right to withhold the 60c payment or any portion thereof otherwise made in September. Those members expressing such a desire, on a form provided by the International Union, shall be sent a check in the amount of 60c or less if they so desire, in advance of the member making his/her dues payment to the local union for the month of September.

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

Members of the ILWU who wish to contribute more than 60c may do so by sending a check in the desired amount, made out to the ILWU Political Action Fund, directly to the International Union.

More than 60c
I wish to contribute more than the minimum voluntary contribution of 60 cents to the ILWU Political Action Fund. Enclosed please find my check for $ .

Less than 60c
I do not wish to contribute the entire 60c to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I will contribute .

No contribution
I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund. In order to ensure that no portion of my dues payment is allocated to the Fund, and recognizing that I have no obligation whatsoever to make such a contribution, the International will send me a check in the amount of 60c prior to September 1, 1986.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Signatures of members who contribute more than 60c will be published in the ILWU Political Action Fund report to the International Union's membership.
Drug expert warns of spreading crack epidemic

An epidemic of drug abuse—is triggered by the easy availability of a powerful and often deadly form of purified cocaine that is spreading across the country, experts say. No longer restricted to the world of rock stars and ballplayers, on one hand, or hard-core street users on the other, cocaine abuse is increasingly widespread at the workplace, raising serious safety and health issues, as well as complex labor relations issues.

The following interview with Dr. David Smith, a nationally recognized expert on drug abuse, was conducted on August 10, 1986, which has worked closely with the ILWU-PMA Employee Assistance Program, is research director of the Menlo-Palo Alto Medical Foundation, is a forensic toxicologist at the Stanford University Hospital, and Associate Clinical Professor of Toxicology at the University of California.

The interview was conducted by George Cobbs, Northern California Director of the ILWU-PMA Employee Assistance Program, and Dispatch editor Daniel Beagle.

Are we dealing with hysteria, or do we have a real epidemic on our hands?

Oh, it's the real thing all right. While this new form of cocaine really first came into heavy use on the east coast, it's spread out west and is taking root. It's everywhere. I've seen ten year old kids with seven year old kids.

When I started this field 20 years ago, coke was hard-core street drug. In the '70s it became fashionable, a very fashionable and very bad drug. But all that's changed. First of all prices are way down, which is a glut on the market. It's a tidal wave. So we're at the point where two or three school kids can put two or three dollars together and buy a very high grade.

Second, this new form of coke, which we'll call crack, is much more powerful, and becomes a very addictive very rapidly. The abuser will follow a pretty classic pattern of needing more and more of the stuff into the rent and grocery money pretty quickly. But this is like pushing a button, and that's started for a lot of an initial investment. You don't have to buy a gram of cocaine for $100. You can get pretty high for $10.

Finally, there's a whole new style of use where people are cooking crack, using a very dirty, its dangerous, it's associated with high temperatures, is much more acceptable to people who don't think they're addicts. It parallels somewhat some of the research points to a tripling of cocaine related emergency room visits in 1985, and a tripling of cocaine-related emergency room visits.

What is crack?

For years, most cocaine users snorted it, which is called "snorting." Or they would absorb it through the capillaries in the nasal passages, which is called "snorting." Or they would refine their coke to a free-base form called "crack" that could be smoked, which meant it could be used in a hand-held device, the crack pipe, producing a quicker and more powerful rush. It is a lab process that produces cheap, smokable cocaine that has already been "base-ified." That's what we call crack.

I often compare it to cooking a ham. There are people who have a backyard and a barbecue grill— they go out and buy the meat and the charcoal, they season it, they stand around while the coals get just right, and they have a pretty good hamburger. Then there are people who go to McDonalds, and get more or less the same thing, maybe not quite the same quality, but it's certainly a hamburger. Not everyone has a backyard barbecue, but this one wants to take the trouble. But everyone can get more or less the same thing—crack has taken a very powerful drug and made it available to a mass market. It's the same product—just a different delivery system.

What does crack do?

It can kill you. There has been a substantial increase in fatal overdoes since around 1977 and 1978 when the stuff became available and fashionable.

It can act in several different ways. What you get is a sudden stimulation of the nervous system which is followed by collapse of the respiratory system and heart.

The same sudden stimulation can disrupt the nerves that regulate the heart, causing an abnormality called ventricular fibrillation, can lead to cardiac arrest and immediate death. The most serious arrhythmia, ventricular fibrillation, can lead to cardiac arrest and immediate death.

Or you may have a sudden increase in the respiration and breathing of more oxygen, while blood vessels that carry oxygen to the heart become narrow. A section of the heart muscle can become damaged, and a situation called myocardial infarction, or heart attack, can result.

Or finally, a suddenly stimulated heart beat can rapidly increase blood pressure, which can burst a blood vessel in the brain. The result is an intercranial hemorrhage—a stroke.

So the important thing about all this is that a single instance of high dosage, a single episode, can be fatal. It can happen to the healthiest heart in the world, at any time.

What's the typical course of the disease?

It's highly addictive for a certain group of the population. There are a large number of people who will use crack once and—if they live—never use it again. They simply don't like how powerful it is, or they get some guilt feelings about it.

But people are going to become addicted—meaning they lose control and continue to use it without regard to its effects—so they do very quickly, often within a month. When trying to help identify those people in the population who are susceptible. We suspect that people with a strong family history of alcoholism, for example, have a stronger possibility of becoming addicted. It parallels somewhat some of a biological predisposition to addiction. I had a patient recently who was in training, and was in the process of going through the end of his apprenticeship, and his elevation to full union status. He celebrated by freelancing with his fellow employees. Three months later he had lost 50 pounds, screwed up his job, his family, and so forth. It was just like pushing a button and he was gone.

What's your approach to treatment?

We find that the greatest success is with the programs which base themselves on the Alcoholics Anonymous, the twelve steps, and some sort of an AA type program which bases itself on the steps, and its continued aftercare, really resist it—they feel they can understand and deal with drunks, but drugs are illegal, and they can walk away from it.

The technology simply doesn't support massive random testing, says George Cobbs, Northern California Coordinator of the ILWU-PMA Employee Assistance Program. "And incorrect testing is worse than not testing at all. A false positive test can destroy a person's reputation, hurt his or her ability to ever get a job again. And a false negative simply discredits the entire process.

POLICIES ESTABLISHED

ILWU Local 42, in Hawaii, was recently confronted by a demand for random drug screening by one employer, C. Brewer & Co. After considerable discussion with legal and medical experts, the local executive committee established a policy which laid down some basic guidelines.

The ILWU does not in any way support or condone the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of legal drugs, such as alcohol. Every worker has an obligation to his/her fellow employees to come to work sober. That does not endanger other workers and himself or herself.

At the same time, the union has an obligation to protect its members from the potential abuses of management in the establishment and implementation of any substance abuse screening program, and from any flaws in a program which might arise because of technical reasons. Also, the union, on behalf of the members, has the obligation to protect the collective bargaining agreement.

Acting under these guidelines, the local succeeded in winning agreement by the employer to abandon the idea of random testing and establishing a system of testing upon probable cause, based on specific criteria.

ILWU-PMA POLICY

The ILWU longshore coast committee and the Pacific Maritime Association established similar policies a year ago: The ILWU-PMA policy states: The ILWU-PMA policy provides for the implementation of any substance abuse screening program, and from any flaws in a program which might arise. The most serious arrhythmia, ventricular fibrillation, can lead to cardiac arrest and immediate death.

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