The timing of Reagan's post-election sur- 
shells wasn't a "conspiracy," but he 
acknowledged that politics was a factor in 
notice law that Reagan personally 
detested.

action during his campaign—such as 
White House consent to the plant-closing -

he had a big say in every administration 
bush? Never was heard a discouraging 
American people—where was George 
word from the president-elect, even though 
announcements were held back from the 
election "estimates."

The leveraging of America

The mind-boggling $25 billion leveraged buyout of the huge RJR-Nabisco food empire by a Wall Street investment firm—which put up only one-half of one percent of its own money—is just the latest 
episode in the LBO megadeal boom.

A skyrocketing number of corpo-
rate acquisitions and mergers have 
enriched financial speculators dur-
ing the Reagan-Bush years, often at 
the expense of American workers and their 
communities. Companies like Beatrice Foods, Safeway, 
Owens-Illinois, Crown Zellerbach, 
Duracell and dozens of others have 
been involved—and the AFL-CIO 
says that 80,000 jobs have been lost.

What does it all mean? How does 
this "corporate restructuring" affect 
American workers and their 
communities? Is corporate America 
creating a more competitive 
business climate, or simply getting 
rich by taking perfectly viable US 
companies apart? Will these invest-
ment firms be able to pay back their 
$300 billion junk bond debt? What 
happens if they can't?
Peace focus of 100th Olympiad
SANTA CRUZ—Although it's eight years away, clerks Local 34 mem-
ber Demos Bogdis apparently doesn't think it's too soon to start promoting the Cot-
emporary Games scheduled for the summer of 1996 in Athens, Greece.
He has voted his full support for Bogdis' movement and labor-manage-
ternity and tenth in spending for public
Studies Program at (415) 436-2493.

The union has filed an unfair labor prac-
tice charge against National Labor Relations Board General Counsel Rose-
mary Collyer.

The classes start February 1. Fees run
up when it re-enters the earth's
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Labor studies offered
OAKLAND—Lane College is offer-
ing a wide variety of classes under the Labor Studies Program this spring which are specially designed to help union representatives and others increase their understanding of the labor movement and labor-manage-
ment relations.
The classes start February 1. Fees run
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Local 200 opens negotiations at Bartlett

JUNEAU—Members of the Local 200 unit at Bartlett Memorial Hospital opened negotiations December 20 for their second contract since joining the ILWU in 1986.

While the current agreement does not expire until June 30, the members agreed to the hospital's request for early bargaining to deal with problems within the industry.

The union negotiators understand the hospital's concerns and want to be cooperative, and ILWU International Representative John Bukoskey has taken an approach to attempt to deal with these problems by working to create the conditions which make it possible to retain current staff and recruit more people.

Bukoskey will insist a 7-member negotiating committee representing nurses, lab workers, food workers, pharmacists, as well as administrative and clerical workers. Dietary department employees will vote on affiliation later this month.

Nestle alliance pays off

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU participation in the recently formed North American Nestle Labor Council is paying off. Union workers employed by Nestle headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, found out that the company had sent notices to retired members stating that a cap was being placed on the company’s reimbursement for the Medicare, Part B deduction. Nestle claimed it had a unilateral right to “amend, alter or eliminate” this benefit.

Futma’s union grated the negotiation in the designated benefit and notified other unions in the area. The ILWU, through Local 6, followed with an investigation and learned that Mary Elmer, who benefited when she worked for Nestle in Salinas, California, had received the same notice.

Local 6 president Al Lannon and chief steward Maricela Simonidaxis immediately filed a grievance. Similar action is being taken by Nestle union workers in Burlington, Wisconsin.

The unions are now considering a joint arbitration, coordinated through the Nestle Labor Council of the International Union of Foodworkers.

IBU hires organizer

SEATTLE—The IBU National Officers have hired David Della, formerly an officer of IBU Region 37, as National Organizer/Communications Representative. Della’s hiring was first approved by the union’s finance committee.

The purpose of this new national position is to establish and retain a full-time organizing drive, centering on the West Coast to participate in business organizing.

“We are at the point in the IBU where the long-term health of our current membership and survival are completely bound up in organizing,” according to IBU National President Burrell Hatcher.

David Della, formerly Patrolman/Business Agent of Cannery Workers Region 37, was selected by Hatch and IBU Secretary-Treasurer Steve Rogers. He has been a member of the IBU since 1972, working in the canneries in Alaska, and serving as Secretary-Treasurer of Local 37 until its merger with the IBU.

Della commenced his organizing and representative duties November 6, 1988. Any questions regarding IBU organization and representation should be directed to him at the IBU National Offices in Seattle, 1-800-IBU-ILWU or the toll-free number 1-800-IBU-ILWU (1-800-428-4598).

New IBU pact at Great Lakes Dredge

LONG BEACH—As this issue of the Dispatch goes to press, the 40 members of the IBU employed at Pacific Tow Boat and Salvage continue their strike, which began November 18, with solid hopes of reaching an acceptable agreement.

Thanks in large measure to the support of ILWU longshore division locals, and the cooperation of members of ILWU warehouse Local 26 at Western Fuel Oil, the company’s ability to function has been severely impaired.

Since the strike began the company has brought in 50 small tugs, including 8-9 tankers. Oil barges, ship bunkering and ship assist work are completely shut down.

“We have them about 98% contained,” according to regional director Bob Forester. Aside from ILWU support, the IBU members have also helped receive help from members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association who have refused to cross the picket line.

Still at issue are nearly 40 employer takeover proposals—including standard wage cuts and manning reductions. The biggest problem, says Forester, is their proposal for the one-man barge. “It’s totally unsafe and it would create a domino effect in the harbor.”

Negotiations are continuing. “We’re optimistic,” said Forester. “Our picketing reasonable proposals to them, and at least we’re talking,” says Forester. “We understand the company’s situation, and we want what’s fair, and that’s safe.”

IBU Pacific tow strikers remain optimistic


After two months

IBU Pacific tow strikers remain optimistic


After two months

BC program

—continued from page 1—

while the ILWU Canadian area wholeheartedly endorsed the program, and joined other Labor Councils in opposition when the resolution was adopted.

The key recommendations were:

1. The BCFL will continue its total opposition to the Mulroney-Reagan free trade deal;

2. The BCFL will continue to work with community councils and other leaders in the trade;

3. BCFL affiliates and local labor councils will be encouraged to participate in community-based campaigns;

4. The BCFL will call upon the Canadian Labor Congress to develop a program of action against the government’s trade deal;

5. The BCFL in consultation with affiliates, will develop a program of action to deal with the consequences of free trade in each sector, and will provide concrete support to affiliates affected by threatened or actual plant closures.

6. The BCFL will meet with appropriate state legislators in the US to enlist their support in opposing the attacks on Canadian labor standards and social programs;

7. The BCFL Labor Task Force on Economic Alternatives will be requested to identify alternative to the trade deal to generate meaningful employment in BC;

8. The BCFL, through the Canadian Labor Congress, will condemn the federal government for failure to offer full public disclosure of all the items under discussion in the future in regard to trade with the US; and, recognizing the program's environmental measures and regional development programs are specifically excluded from definition as subsidies, and for failing to establish any programs to help those who will suffer as a result of the trade deal.

9. The BCFL will continue its public information and education program concerning the negative implications of the trade deal.

10. The BCFL will monitor and report on the impact of the free trade deal on BC workers and industries, and urge the CLC to do likewise on a national level.
Behind the grape boycott: UFW report cites pesticide dangers in California farms

By Mike Lewis
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, DC—When Congress passes a bill and the president signs it, that’s supposed to be law. The policy has been made by those elected representatives and nothing remains but to carry it out.

At least that’s what we’re taught in high school. And even the labor and human rights community thought we had finally won a major victory last year when the 1988 trade bill was signed into law.

UNFAIR SUBSIDY

The law was passed to help all workers who live in the US or produce for our market. Any organization that works actively to restrict those products in to the US.

The real legislative purpose here, of course, is to stop Congress from passing a law that would result in sanctions against an offending country. "Standing up against workers and organizations that have a significant and sufficiently direct economic stake in the outcome of inter-state trade is unwise."

This would effectively block some of the most aggressive advocates of worker -rights violations in human rights, religious organizations and possibly even some unionized workers. The law would give the USTR an amazing means to ignore a petition. "You’re not impacted by this import" might be all a group would ever hear in response to their complaint—no matter how outrageous the worker -rights violations in question.

UNPROTECTED WORKERS

In many cases, a union would still be able to file a petition for sanctions against an offending country. "Standing up against workers and organizations that have a significant and sufficiently direct economic stake in the outcome of inter-state trade is unwise."

But it’s been revealed that the US trade law is supposed to protect not only US workers but workers abroad. "It is structurally similar to World War II and longer chromosome and DNA."

Captan is a frequent cause of skin rashes in grape workers, causing an allergic skin reaction as well. It is not otherwise toxic and has been cleared of any possible epidermal poisoning or death from occupational exposure. The risk of chronic effects such as cancer and birth defects is of great concern with this chemical.

The National Academy of Sciences noted Captan as a post ing cancer risk to con- sumers. Although it is the most frequently found pesticide to be used on food, the LPFA, most recently in Texas in 1984. It is not used in California, can now be imposed against the import of those products in to the US.

The real legislative purpose here, of course, is not to actually bar imports but to cause the government and employers abroad to act more properly when it doesn’t want to, since the trade law is supposed to protect not only US workers but workers abroad. "The law is supposed to protect not only US workers but workers abroad."

But the law is supposed to protect US workers and the LPFA. "Standing up against workers and organizations that have a significant and sufficiently direct economic stake in the outcome of inter-state trade is unwise."

FACT

In a whirlwind of controversy, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted 8 to 2 early last month to give the city’s official support to the United Farm Workers boycott against California table grapes. The decision, which has incurred the wrath of the state’s huge and powerful agriculture industry, may have been taken from a wide variety of witnesses.

One such witness was Dr. Marion Moses, a consultant for the LPFA and a specialist in the field of agricultural chemicals and their effects on workers and consumers. Following are excerpts from Dr. Moses’ presentation to the Board:

In California and receive more restricted -use pesticide applications than any other food crop. Approximately one-third of the most toxic pesticides, classified as restricted use, require certification and a one -year permit. California used $84 million of such restricted use pesticides in 1986—ten million pounds in grape produc- tion alone.

Grapes are the largest fruit crop in Cali- fornia and receive more restricted -use pesticide applications than any other food crop. Approximately one-third of the most toxic pesticides, classified as restricted use, require certification and a one -year permit. California used $84 million of such restricted use pesticides in 1986—ten million pounds in grape produc- tion alone.

DEADLY HARVEST

Over half of the all the acute pesticid -related illnesses reported in California involve the cultivation or harvesting of grapes. In both 1987 and 1988, there were several poisonings of entire crews of farm workers sent into vineyards where toxic pesticide residues remained weeks after spraying. In all of these episodes, which involved several hundred workers, all the legal requirements for use of the pesticides had been followed.

In 1987, the poisonings resulted in the banning of the implicated pesticide for any use in grapes. But in 1988, the poisonings resulted in changing the waiting period after spraying from 2 days to 14 days. Farm workers continue to be guinea pigs to regu- latory ineptitude.

Farm workers and their families are exposed to toxic pesticides from many sources: the crops they cultivate and har- vest, the soil they are grown in, drift from spray, Farm workers live in homes camouflaged by fields which are heavily and repeatedly sprayed. Pesticides

In the irrigation water and in the groundwater which is the source of their drinking water. And since they are more likely to consume produce very soon after harvesting, they may get even more poisons residues in the food than the gen- eral public.

SUFFERING OF INNOCENTS

Children are a significant part of the workforce; they are also taken to the fields by their parents because child care is not available. Pregnant women must work in the fields to help support their families—therefore toxic exposures begin at a very young age, often in utero.

The cancer cluster among children in McFarland; recent studies that show an association between pesticide exposure and leukemia and brain cancer in children; recent reports of increased risk of cancer in farmers related to their pesticide exposure; recent reports of effects on the reproduc- tive system such as sterility and miscar- riage, as well as birth defects are increasing evidence of adverse long-term effects on human health from exposure to pesticides.

Protection from potential acute and chronic health effects of pesticides is an integral part of the farm workers’ grape boycott. They are calling for the ban of five toxic chemicals used in grape production: Captan, Dinoseb, Methy1 bromide, Para- thion and Phosdrin.

There are enormous deficiencies in the pre-marketing testing of these chemicals. Only two of the 1,290 pesticide active ingre- dients registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (marketed under 35,000 different formulations) have met current testing standards for chronic health effects.

PROTECTIONS RESISTED

Amendments to state and federal laws and improved regulations that would pro- tect workers, consumers and the environ- ment are powerfully resisted by the agricultural and agrichemical industries. It is estimated that it will take the EPA until well into the 21st century to evaluate the safety of the pesticides currently being used on food.

I remind the Board that the first ban on DBC, Aldrin and Dieldrin in the United States was not by the EPA in 1972 but in a farm workers’ union contract with a grape grower in 1967.

For these reasons, I strongly support the grape boycott as the most direct and mean- ingful way to begin to protect workers, con- sumers and the environment from the toxic pesticide. I urge the Board to support this effort that has such important public health goals. Only when farm workers are protected in the fields will the general pub- lic be protected in the markets.

THE CHEMICALS

CAPTAN: A fungicide first marketed in 1949, it has been found to cause can- cer and birth defects in laboratory animals. It is structurally similar to Thalidomide and shorter chromosome and DNA.

Captan is a frequent cause of skin rashes in grape workers, causing an allergic skin reaction as well. It is not otherwise toxic and has been cleared of any possible epidermal poisoning or death from occupational exposure. The risk of chronic effects such as cancer and birth defects is of great concern with this chemical.

METHYL BROMIDE: A fumigant and insecticide, it has been in use since 1952. There are many studies linking methyl bromide to cancer in laboratory animals, except for one recent study that was done by researchers from Holland reports it to be a carcinogen.

Methyl bromide has caused more occupa- tional deaths in California than any other pesticide. It is highly poisonous, and would cause severe acute poisoning often suffer permanent damage to the nervous system.

Studies show that exposure to Methyl bromide may cause neuropsychiological and neurobehavioural effects. There are deaths worldwide of school children who re-entered their homes too soon after fumigation.

Methyl bromide is in the same family of chemicals as the two it has replaced: BCP, and Phosdrin. Both cause sterility in human males, are mutagenic and are contaminated to thousands of drinking water wells in the San Joaquin Valley.

PARATHION: This "nerve gas" type of insecticide first appeared in 1947. It causes cancer, eye damage and damage to the ner- vous system in laboratory animals. There are data gaps (no studies or no acceptable studies on file) for eight of eleven required toxicity tests.

Parathion is highly poisonous and is responsible for more occupational deaths worldwide than any other pesticide. It breaks down on leaf surfaces to a much more toxic chemical called para- oxon which is readily absorbed through the skin and has caused many episodes of poi- soning and damage to the nervous system.

Parathion is taken up and bound by the skin--"like rubbing your hands with a bar of soap then washing them off," therefore posing a residue haz- ard for consumers.

PHOSDRIN: Marketed since 1953, Phosdrin is another "nerve gas" type insecticide. It is a strange chemical and lacks data and dose forms for nine of eleven required toxicity tests.

Phosdrin is highly poisonous, is readily absorbed through the skin and has caused widespread poisoning in workers. Phosdrin is responsible for more than two-thirds of the hospitalizations of farm workers reported in California.

Although Phosdrin breaks down more rapidly than Parathion, it can be potent on food at the time of sale and therefore can pose a residue hazard to the con- sumer.

Page 4 January 15, 1989
High-priced corporate lawyers have come up with yet another scheme to intimidate workers from exercising their rights: "fire at will" clauses on employment applications and outlawed the practice. Today, civil rights as a condition of employment.

"No Way to Repay"
TV shows expose Cal comp crisis

The California Workers' Compensation system is a $7 billion per-year business which provides injured workers with benefits which are among the lowest in the United States. In fact, employers pay nearly the highest insurance rates in the nation. It's a system which allows insurance companies, doctors, rehab specialists and lawyers to take 75 cents of every dollar.

A suitable and just alternative, they say, is the DOT's pose biennial testing, pre-employment services and spills because workers can't see how serious health problems. Many symptoms most often associated with alcohol addiction. And a study performed by the National Transportation Safety Board showed that "water transportation recovery systems on vessels entering the Bay.

"Vapor recovery is practical, it's inexpensiv", and it works," said IBU Northern California Regional Director Richard Estrada. "I'm glad the District came to the same conclusion."

Although vapor recovery controls have been in place for decades in the transfer of petroleum products from tank to barge, and then to dock, neither IBU members continued to be exposed to hydrocarbon vapors in fueling and in lightering. For years, IBU members have been seeking a "no way to repay" system.

Bill Burke remembered—The memory of the late Bill Burke, veteran Local 6 Business Agent was honored at the Local 6 East Bay Christmas Party last month by presentation of a plaque to his widow, Virginia. Shown from left are Art McFarland, Edward Engstrom, Ray Degler, Urban Dennis, Adelle McCoy, Gerry Lindbrook and Eddie Saunders.

Local 10 novelist

Benet's 'The roadside novel' seems to have grown out of his love for Chicago and cigars, has written a sad and simple story of love and desperation and alcoholism in the waterfront. If you're interested in self-destruction and drunkenness in a natural story teller with flashes of brilliant prose drenched by unusual clothes and tied images. Much of his story has been told before by other writers. But not in this setting, not with quite the same economy of prose.

Benet's characters are familiar to longshore workers and their families— but are none are clearly drawn, and don't look for any working class heroes in Benet's writing. It's riddles instead of revolutionaries. But this is not a sad row novel.

It's the tale of two brothers on separate paths within the family of the ILWU. Both are good-hearted workers, one a business agent, the other a chronic alcoholic. Both are sexually active (as the book lets us know in very explicit and generally non-explosive terms), and both use women and try to avoid the tedious and complicated relationship of their relationships and sex. Benet's "no way to repay" system suggests that the setting of his novel's characters is not as familiar as the qualities of the leading characters. No major character seems interested in growing or changing. There is no villain in the piece, no ruthless employer or brutal cop, just human tragedy: Redemption is not through the action or quality of any character, but if at all through the union itself, and the community workers who built the ILWU.

Indeed, the book is dedicated, "to all the longshoremen, clerks, and walking bosses..." and spills because workers can't see how serious health problems. Many symptoms most often associated with alcohol addiction. And a study performed by the National Transportation Safety Board showed that "water transportation recovery systems on vessels entering the Bay.

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Indeed, the book is dedicated, "to all the longshoremen, clerks, and walking bosses..." and spills because workers can't see how serious health problems. Many symptoms most often associated with alcohol addiction. And a study performed by the National Transportation Safety Board showed that "water transportation recovery systems on vessels entering the Bay.

"Vapor recovery is practical, it's inexpensiv", and it works," said IBU Northern California Regional Director Richard Estrada. "I'm glad the District came to the same conclusion."

Although vapor recovery controls have been in place for decades in the transfer of petroleum products from tank to barge, and then to dock, neither IBU members continued to be exposed to hydrocarbon vapors in fueling and in lightering. For years, IBU members have been seeking a "no way to repay" system.

Bill Burke remembered—The memory of the late Bill Burke, veteran Local 6 Business Agent was honored at the Local 6 East Bay Christmas Party last month by presentation of a plaque to his widow, Virginia. Shown from left are Art McFarland, Edward Engstrom, Ray Degler, Urban Dennis, Adelle McCoy, Gerry Lindbrook and Eddie Saunders.

Local 10 novelist

Benet's 'The roadside novel' seems to have grown out of his love for Chicago and cigars, has written a sad and simple story of love and desperation and alcoholism in the waterfront. If you're interested in self-destruction and drunkenness in a natural story teller with flashes of brilliant prose drenched by unusual clothes and tied images. Much of his story has been told before by other writers. But not in this setting, not with quite the same economy of prose.

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Felix Rivera was w/house organizer.

FREMONT, Ca.—Long-time Local 6 active member and organizer Bob Ritter has been elected to the ILWU as an organizer and International Representative for the growing Spanish-speaking population. Born in New Mexico in 1932, Rivera came to California on his own at age 14, ultimately landing a job at the Los Angeles Harbor and Redwood City. Over the next 18 years he helped Local 6 organize many workers throughout the Bay Area, particularly among the growing Spanish-speaking workers, but among all those with whom he came into contact.

He is survived by his wife, Carmen; by his sons Ricardo, Felix Jr., Danny, and Robert; a daughter, Susie; a brother, Juan, also a son-in-law, and his father, Santos Rivera; and by seven grandchildren.

The family wishes to express its appreciation for the many messages of sympathy it has received, and to the many members of Local 6 who attended Felix’s funeral.

Local 34 hosts farewell dinner for local president

SAN FRANCISCO—A dinner in appreciation of departing ILWU clerks Local 34 president Frank Billeci was sched- uled for January 25 at Francesco’s restaur- ant in Oakland, California.

The event starts off at 7 p.m. with a no- host cocktail hour. Tickets are $25 per person and can be obtained from the office of Jim Eldridge, Local 34 president.

For more information, call (415) 362-8852.

Local 6, All Divisions

Members of Local 6 have elected the following officers for 1989-90.

President, Jim Ryder; secretary-treasurer, Leon Harrig.

EAST BAY

West Bay hose agents—Morton Newman and David Schermerhorn, Distri- ct Council representatives; 3-year directors: Robert W. Portland, LeRoy King and Al Lamson, Joe Jaen, Richard Moore and James Lassiter are the elected trustees. Five members of the general executive board are elected by the rank and file: Mary Lea Lassiter, Donald R. Burke, Jefferson Bonville and Brian Moore.

MONTEREY COUNTY/SALINAS DIVISION

Derrick Johnson is the elected division chairman.

General executive board members are: James A. Becker, John W. Jones and Gary F. Kollman.

Local 8, Portland

Election committee members Mike Fisch, Francis Paper, Tony Radich, and Howard Tharaldson have submitted the following official results of the December 16, 1988 election: President, Neil Mill- spaus; vice-president, Geno King; secre- tary, Frank Whittick. O. J. Freeman is the general executive board.

The secretaries and treasurers are Stephen Hanson and Bill Mildenhailer: 6-month BA is Gary E. Smith.

The regular dispatcher is Don Prunz. Night dispatcher is Ron Lewis. Lowry Ron, Henson and Carl Meuler are the trustees. Cuscles delegates are Frank Nole, Gene King, Carl Meuler, Ron Henson and Norman Parks. Delegates to the Columbia River District Council are Norman Lowry and Arthur J. Wagner. Safety committee members are James Welch, Curt Lomax and Storm King. Labor relations committee members are Bill Haines and Jim Morris. ARCC or Affiliated Local 3 is the liaison to the ILWU Local 3.

Local 10, Seattle

Balloting committee members A. Col- lins, Manenica is labor relations commit- tee chair. A three-member executive board was also elected.

Local 12, Coos Bay

Local 23, Tacoma

Change to Kids ’88, better than ever

SEATTLE—A small boy lies in a coma in a Seattle hospital. Next to him, Teddy Bar- lin, the talking Teddy bear, tells him sto- ries 24 hours a day. The toy achieves its desired effect. The little boy starts to respond to the sound of Teddy’s voice. Another child, retired from birth, delights in his new Nintendo video game. As he plays, something wonderful is hap- pening. The game is actually helping to increase his ability to learn.

There are just two success stories from the “Christmas for Kids” program, a joint effort by all ILWU locals in Seattle to help the holidays a little happier for those who need it.

THE BEGINNING

When Leon and Dave Vigil started “Christmas for Kids” in 1987, they realized that their efforts would evolve into the major program it is today.

Back then, working informally with a handful of other ILWU Local 19 hose-borough members, they were able to help 35 families see a brighter Christmas for their children. Three years later, the program became officially organized. And now, over 3,700 kids and their families have received assistance from the “Christmas for Kids” program.

Helping families with food, gifts, clothing, furniture, and even utility bills, the ILWU “Christmas for Kids” program kicks-off each September with volunteers meeting to strategize fundraising and start an in-depth investigation process to ensure that the families get what they really need and want.

CHRISTMAS ’ANGELS’

Seattle-based Hanley & Hanley has been a key contributor, and, as is the case every year, the Port of Seattle did its part by providing warehouse space and phones for the group. Vigil said a wide variety of organi- zations are pitching in each year, some as far away as Southern California.

But it’s really the ILWU volunteers who do the work. "We have been sworn in this week by his father as a member of the Local 19 Executive Board," said Vigil. "And there are so many of them out there in the Local. I don't know, I want to know how much we appreciate their help.”

Many volunteers teamed up on the ILWU’s Christmas for Kids program to brighten the holidays of needy Seattle area families. Representing the different locales were, from left, Jerry Kerzic, Local 19 with baby daughter Rhonda; Angie Vigi, Local 19; James Long, Local 52; Mike Fairbanks, Local 19; Helen Connelly (on strike) Local 52; Les Vigi, Local 19; Arlene Westcott, Local 52; Tom Ralls, Local 10; and Darle Love, Local 52.

Richard Estrada, was IBU leader

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO—Richard Estrada, IBU Northern California Regional Director, died suddenly at his home here January 14. He was 49 years old.

Estrada began working as a dockhand on San Francisco Bay tugs and remained there some 20 years ago after attending Jefferson- ville School and the University of Arkansas with the Coast Guard. He was elected Regional Director in 1979, and was extremely active in the process which led to the formation of the then-independent IBU with the ILWU.

"Richard centered his whole life around his work and his family," said IBU President Bur- ritt Hitch. "He was an extraordinarily capable and dedicated union official. His vision on your side of the bargaining table was a tremendous advantage. He did it all for himself, for his family, and for himself. It's a great and unluckily looked for leader."

"He was a credit to the entire ILWU," added International President Jim Her- man. "He played a very positive role in the affiliation process, and in every thing else that we've gone through together over the last nine years. He was solid, depend- able, and timelessly capable and dedicated union official. The whole union will miss him."

He is survived by his wife, Chris; by his son Michael; his daughter, Angela; by his son Robert; a daughter, Susie; a brother, Juan, also a son-in-law, and his father, Santos Rivera; and by seven grandchildren.

The family wishes to express its appreciation for the many messages of sympathy it has received, and to the many members of Local 6 who attended Felix’s funeral. It's a great and unluckily looked for leader.
Local 23 president "manager of the year"  

Everett sluggers win semi-pro series  

OK. So, a baseball story in the dead of winter is a little weird. We don't have much to say about baseball other than we just recently learned about this, and we hope you enjoy it. So, sit back, relax, and think summer. Maybe you'll feel warmer.

MICKEY MANTLE ODOS  

But when the opportunity came to compete in the National Championship in Wichita last month, Pirte wasn't sure that he would.
Workers the losers as merger mania runs amok

Corporate takeovers and makeovers are costing American workers their future. Corporate restructuring is threatening to deplete or totally destroy the pensions, health plans, and retirement benefits of millions of workers and community residents. Low-paying, temporary work, corporate restructurings and leveraged buyouts, and the impact of corporate restructurings on workers and communities are the major topics of this 1989 article.

The workers had just 121 judges to deal with some 1,400 bankruptcy cases. The average worker was $100 a year to $350 a year.

Today's workers are seeking to take over a firm, often having neither financial strength nor know-how to achieve redistribution of wealth. In some cases, workers have been forced to buy back a lot of company stock at rising prices.

The tactic of a merger mania is to make employees and workers more dependent on their employers. Top management has been able to buy back company stock at rising prices by acquiring more. When the workers lack the resources to buy back the company, their power is weakened.

Companies that are in financial difficulty are often able to buy back a lot of company stock at rising prices by acquiring more. When the workers lack the resources to buy back the company, their power is weakened. The tactic of a merger mania is to make employees and workers more dependent on their employers. Top management has been able to buy back company stock at rising prices by acquiring more. When the workers lack the resources to buy back the company, their power is weakened.

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