The agony of El Salvador
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ILWU comes through for quake relief

SAN FRANCISCO—Thanks to generous contributions from ILWU Locals, the International, members and their families, and other individuals, the union proudly presented a check for $25,000 to the California AFL-CIO Earthquake Fund December 16. It was the largest donation yet to be received by the fund.

The presentation was made at International headquarters in San Francisco by ILWU International President Jim Herman and International Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain to Jack Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Combining the ILWU's contribution with others recently received, Henning delivered a total of $36,000 to Teamster officials for distribution to over 100 of their members in Watsonville and Salinas who are either homeless or destitute as a result of the quake.

As reported in previous issues of The Dispatcher, the ILWU immediately joined the labor movement in initiating relief efforts for victims of the October 17 earthquake.

Within 3 days of the quake, after electrical power was restored at the International, Secretary-Treasurer McClain issued an appeal to all ILWU members through their respective Locals to contribute to the cause by sending donations earmarked for quake relief to the International Office.

The AFL-CIO was also quick to respond. President Lane Kirkland promptly issued a letter to affiliates urging donations to be sent to the California Labor Federation; intricate networks were established at national, state, regional and county levels to beef up volunteer efforts.

At ILWU warehouse Local 6, where solicitations were launched by the Local executive board immediately following the quake, the Local was able to raise $1,000. The money was promptly sent to the International Office.

First Local 6 DynCorp pact

At DynCorp in Alameda, California, seeds of discontent—sown by management, germinated by corporate policy—blossomed into revolt.

Respect, dignity and self-determination were the issues. As one worker said, "We weren't asking management for anything more than they have for themselves."

Now, they say, "We're treated like human beings." A small thing to ask, but it took an intense organizing drive, an overwhelming representation vote, full-bore contract negotiations, and intervention from corporate headquarters 2,000 miles away.

Marcos verdict
see page 5

ILWU hotel pact tops in wages

HONOLULU—Workers at the newly organized Holiday Inn Waikiki have good reason to be happy about their first union contract under ILWU Local 142. The settlement gives them the best wages in the tourism industry here—beating out non-ILWU workers by as much as 30 cents per hour.

On October 11, the overwhelmingly majority of the new unit voted in favor of the one-year pact which calls for major wage increases retroactive to August 1. Compared to other Holiday Inn workers not under the ILWU contract, Local 142 members there are earning anywhere from 10 to 30 cents more per hour.

The new contract was timed—by design—to expire when other major ILWU contracts are open for negotiations on the Islands next year. ILWU Regional Director Thomas Trask was negotiations spokesman.

Holiday Inn workers voted to join the ILWU in May after two earlier organizing attempts were undone by employer interference (see The Dispatcher, July 13, 1989.) The election win brought 314 new members into the ILWU fold.

COPE workshop

It's 1990, a leap year, and also a critical election year. In California, the most populous state in the union, labor is getting ready.

Two important workshops, coordinated by the California AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), will be held next month to teach unionists how to mobilize their resources, register voters and get out the vote. Sessions will focus on phone banks, mailings, rank-and-file volunteer operations, and how to use mail ballots for maximum results.

The COPE workshops, running from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., are scheduled for:

• San Francisco on February 13 at the Cathedral Hill Hotel, Van Ness Avenue and Geary Street.

• Los Angeles on February 27 at the Biltmore Hotel, 506 South Grand Avenue.

(Each hotel is offering special rates for participants needing overnight accommodations. Call the hotel for reservations.)

Please turn to page 3.

Marcos verdict
see page 5
The agony of El Salvador

By JIM HERMAN
IUW International President

What is the best way for the United States to help end the brutal and devastating war in El Salvador, to encourage democracy, and to assist economic development? What are the obligations of American unionists toward their brothers and sisters in that bitterly divided and tortured Central American country? These are questions we need to consider as we gear up for the US Congress prepares to debate a new aid bill for El Salvador.

The Bush Administration and its supporters propose that the United States taxpayer should continue to contribute in excess of $1 million per day to support the current “war” — a word militarily and otherwise. Their argument runs as follows: the government of El Salvador was elected by 16% of the eligible voters. It’s a military officer has ever been brought to justice, we are not militarily and otherwise.

A study recently released by the Economic Policy Institute connects a record decline in US jobs to the federal deficit. In 1987, the deficit hit an all time high of $117.2 billion while the US lost 5.1 million jobs. But, the Institute says, that could have been avoided.

Significantly, more people instinctively side with a union (33%) than a corporation (26%) when they first hear of a strike. This is the highest gut-level support for unionists and lowest for corporations, that Roper has ever recorded since it began asking these questions 15 years ago.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has made it clear to its neighbors and “clients” that it will not bail out government which routinely suppress and pillage their own people. The Soviets have learned, says Mikhail Gorbachev, that such intervention only delays the final day of reckoning, that such action would be “a dramatic and practical way to push the government back to the bargaining table.” We have particular admiration for the work of the National Labor Committee in Support of Democracy and Human Rights in El Salvador, chaired by Jack Sheinkman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and will work closely with them.

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Workers at DynCorp are proud of the work they do for the U.S. Navy. Right, Sheryl Doughty and Verley Vaughn prepare shipping materials; center: Angel Ramos shows how to nail 'em while building crates with Frank Goins and Ismael De Jesus; left, newly elected stewards Deborah Thomas and Michael Stevens clench hands in victory.

TAKING THE PLUNGE
"My husband was worried," Thomas said. "He thought I'd get fired. But I just said, 'I'll take that chance; getting a union is more important than anything else.' Well, I wasn't fired, but I was watched all the time. When I started to distribute flyers, the supervisor jumped all over me. I couldn't even go to the bathroom without something being said."

Organizing, Stevens said, was "mainly by word of mouth. We told people that getting a union was our only recourse. Trying to change things by going one-on-one with management had gotten us nowhere. It didn't take much persuading because everybody was fed up."

As organizing efforts intensified, the company timelocked became a symbol of worker activism. Management directed employed to punch in five minutes before the start of the eight-hour shift. "That extra five minutes added up to a lot of change in the company's pocket," Thomas said, "so one of the guys just started clocking in five minutes early. Management didn't say anything because they knew he was right. Pretty soon, a lot of people were doing it."

Even though all the signs were there—union leaflets, the timelocking rebellion, hashed pow-wows in the employee break rooms, management really being driven seriously. "They weren't happy with it," Stevens said, but "they didn't think the union would make it." The representation vote, conducted early in November, proved them wrong. By a vote of 110 to 10 in favor of the ILWU, "we showed the company we were tired of being humiliated, humiliated and boycotted our ass without a word of acknowledgment," Thomas said. "The vote proved it wasn't just a few of us who thought things were wrong; over 100 people did too."

The election, Stevens observed "was historic; everyone knew what it meant. But a new song is being played, and for the first time in 14 years, the company got away with it by calling it employee benefit."

TAKING THE PLUNGE
"Morale was quite low," Stevens said. "Morale was a big issue. The pride these people take in their work was not enough to fill the void of respect from management. "They'd cuss and call us names," said Thomas. "They'd say, 'You work for me, and we're going to treat you like you work for me, too.'"

"It wasn't doing us a damn bit of good," Thomas pointed out. "It takes four years to be vested, and DynCorp contract with the Navy is only good for three years at a time. How do we know we'll be around to collect?"

"And it didn't seem like we were going to get any pay raises, either," Stevens added. "Morale was quite low."

Down but not defeated, a core of angry workers steered themselves to fight back. Stevens, Thomas and a handful of others served on the front lines of the union organizing drive, with Ramos, Lindsay and Local 6 BA Victor Pimpiyonn backing them up.

GETTING AN EARFUL
"The top management of DynCorp's corporate office in Virginia flew out for the first round of negotiations—and got an earful. "They were surprised by the allegations of employee abuse," Lindsay said.

Holding both key—and candid—discussions with employees, the Big Guns learned first hand why workers turned to the union. Separate meetings with local supervisors and management followed. "Since then, the problems seem to have been alleviated," noted Lindsay.

The contract talks that ensued were complicated, not so much by the subject matter, but by conflict schedules of DynCorp's Virginia-based negotiating commit-

"We made it clear to them that we didn't want this thing dragging on, because our members were without medical coverage; we wanted that issue settled immediately," said Lindsay, who headed up contract talks with Pimpiyon, assisted by Thomas, Stevens and member Edgar Kendrick.

"We finally wound up doing our last three meetings over the phone, with our committee at the union office here and the management committee back East."

Workers stood by, waiting anxiously for the conclusion of negotiations. On December 21, the parties reached tentative agree-

TAKING THE PLUNGE
Bush's tax policy a throwback to '81

By MIKE LEWIS
LWU Washington Representative

George Bush is proving himself a worthy successor to Ronald Reagan on national security and education, eroding what's going to be his top legislative goal for 1990? A cut in the trickle-down tax policy.

You would think that after nine years of Reaganomics, the consensus would favor less of the trickle-down tax policy. Just cut taxes for the rich, Reagan said, and we'll have more in America. We know where that's led—an annual federal deficit of $120 billion, high interest rates, and massive cuts in every important domestic government program.

BACK TO 1981

Now we're right back to 1981—not just because of Bush but because too many Congressmen want to jump on the bandwagon of a no-budget political culture. The 1986 Tax Reform Act—less than three years old—was a mixed blessing. It corrected the worst of the Reagan give-aways from five years before, and it closed many loopholes for the wealthy—including capital gains, which are still all but nonexistent in the United States well behind other developed countries. Right now, the workers' rhetoric, US employers and wealthy individuals are more pampered by our tax code than their counterparts abroad.

In Japan, for example, the capital gains tax on most assets is higher than in the United States. And both Japan and West Germany impose higher overall business taxes. As compared with our maximum personal tax rate of 28%, the top rate is 55% in Japan, 55% in West Germany. 57% in France, 50% in Taiwan, 64% in Korea and 40% in the United States.

Now Bush and his cohorts in Congress want to repeat this comparison even worse. By taxing capital gains—the net gain from the sale of an asset, such as stock, purchase of a home, or discount on a home mortgage—the cut for the rich, we would restore a massive tax giveaway to wealthy investors. In 1986, only 14% of all taxpayers benefitted from this break, and only 4% of the benefits to people earning less than $50,000 a year. Sixty-eight percent—over twenty times the 2% of all taxpayers who earned over $100,000.

SOBER STORIES REFUTED

To refute this statistical debate, the White House and some Congressmen who should know better have been trotting out the story of a small timber company who finally retires and sells his business—a hardwoods or drug store—and for that one year only he makes a big income on paper. Or the small tree farmer in the Northwest who's been growing some timber on his few acres for years and is finally ready to sell it? Don't think he'll have a buyer.

Maybe—but if they do, Congress ought to cut the statute specifically for them, not blow a hole through the whole tax code. To meet that goal we'd need thinking for all capital gains for even the wealthiest taxpayers is like burning down your house to make a meal.

The other claim of the capital gains lobby is that there's a new, more productive investment—is just a lie. Back in 1981 the Treasury Department reported that only one-tenth of one percent of all corporate stock lies in new economic activity, and at least half of that is held by non-taxable investors that can't benefit from capital gains tax cuts. Yet the Treasury's own actuarial study estimates that the benefit to wealthy pension funds and foreign investors. From 1978 to 1983, while the millionaires' share of new-venture investment declined from 32% to only 12%.

The great fear that capital gains break would encourage is corporate raiders and leveraged buyouts. By taking over other companies and selling them, raiders would buy the break and finance the takeovers by selling off their own businesses to acquire companies for their own selfish purposes.

SEATTLE—"It’s just like the drug issue," said Burrill Hatch. "We found out about it, but almost too late." "It's the decision by the US Coast Guard and the Department of Transportation of the impact on marine safety of allowing tanker working on tankers and barges. Hatch, national president of the Inlandboatmen's Union, Marine Division of the ILWU, said his milieu the best friend of the coast guard is someone who's been informed about "it" just weeks before the regulations are effective.

BEGIN LATER THAN NEVER?

The USCG and DOT, Hatch found, had been working on new regulations since the beginning of the two decades. Not because of the problems. The Federal Register in December 1980. Public hearings were held in St. Louis, New Orleans, Long Beach and Washington, DC. Yet the ILWU wasn’t notified until last month.

Last year the ILWU encountered the same problem when Uncle Sam decided to implement sweeping drug testing regulations for US transportation workers, leaving the union to scrape at the last minute to provide adequate protections for its members.

This time, the ILWU sent a letter to the Coast Guard citing cited a similar problem in extending the comment period to the ILWU and asked for more hearing. The hearings were held in Seattle where the ILWU National Office is located.

Copies of the letter were sent to West Coast congressmen and senators, and other maritime unions. Hatch said ILWU input is critical because the rule they proposed, we aren’t stringent enough; we will fight for stricter standards to be enforced.

PERSON IN CHARGE

The main point of regulation is governing the PLC, person in charge, who is directly responsible to the Coast Guard for the loading and discharge of a tanker or barge. The PLC also conducts safety inspections prior to an operation, "just like a pilot does pre-flight checks on an aircraft before taking off," Hatch said.

In the past, he explained, is that the Coast Guard regulations cover only the loading or discharge of a tanker or barge. There’s a “world of difference” between a tanker and a barge.

“On a tanker, if a PLC needs emergency assistance because of mechanical failures, the PLC is on his own, can’t get a response. If many any number of things, there are additional qualified personnel to call upon to maintain the integrity of the discharge or load. But on a barge—capable of carrying 12,000 tons of oil—there’s only one PLC and one tankerman with the necessary qualifications to respond to these emergencies.”

Further, Hatch noted, barges may be required to discharge to 3 to 5 different producers of petroleum and in order to ensure training and on-the-job experience. In other cases, Hatch said, the lack of qualified personnel serves only to jeopardize the operation, endanger the lives of their customers and increase the likelihood of a spill. “That,” he said, “would be an environmental nightmare.”

SOBER SPOT

Another sore spot with the ILWU are regulations for the Federal Barge Regulations. “Loading and discharge of a tanker barge is a relatively simple operation,” Hatch took strong exception to the statement. “It’s not a separate operation from the Coast Guard; which includes requirements on the storage tank of barges and a list of additional proposals and requirements.

Citing the “multitude of barges carrying billions of gallons of dangerous liquid cargo on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River,” Hatch reminded the USCG of government findings showing that “the number of pollution incidents could be reduced from 10% to 20% when training is received. We believe that the percentage should be further reduced if the increased training and regulations are implemented.

The accompanying list of ILWU recommendations focuses on new safety requirements, training, and monitoring, safety regulations that are not being addressed in the new requirements of two PRC tanker permits.

“In the Union’s position not to criticize the new regulations,” Hatch assured the USCG, “but to specifically point out improvements that are vital to protect the marine ecology and the health of the person who work US registered petroleum barges.”

TOUGH BARGAINING —Inlandboatmen’s Union negotiators are at a critical moment in their contract talks with Hawaii Tug and Barge, as the employer is, extremely reluctant to propose significant changes to the current contract that was forced on the members after their 1986 strike.”

IBU pushes Coast Guard for barge regs

IBU joins survey of USSR alcohol rehab programs

SAN FRANCISCO—For ten days in November, a group of American rehabilitation specialists toured four cities in the Soviet Union to meet with their Russian counterparts on the “common problem” of alcoholism. George Cobb was the only representative from organized labor to be among the 14% of all taxpayers beneficiated by this break, and only 4% of the benefits to people earning less than $50,000 a year. Sixty-eight percent—over twenty times the 2% of all taxpayers who earned over $100,000.

SORE SPOT

Alcoholism in the Soviet Union is big problem. Some 5 million alcoholics are registered and officials estimate that there are an additional 15 million who have a drinking problem but nonetheless run the risk of keeping it to themselves. Alcoholism is seen as the main reason why the Soviet Union is the only industrialized country in the world that has seen a decline in life expectancy in the past two decades. In the 1990s, health experts figure that 8 million alcoholics in the US have a drink problem, but whatever you want, but when you start talking about the problems, think its something else.

GROWING PROBLEM

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from the quagmire of political subterfuge labor organizations, the families brought a strongly pointed to a broader murder conspirators former ILWU cannery the arrest and conviction of two gunmen that shored up the Marcos regime.

to the families of the slain unionists and an accomplice, even though evidence altringly to a broader murder conspiracy to help from the federal govern- ment and with the extensive support of the Committee for Justice for Domingo and Viernes and dozens of church, civic and labor organizations, the families brought a precedent-setting wrongful death suit against Marcos and his wife, including as conspirators for the ILWU cannery workers Local 37 president Tony Baruso and long-time Marcos associate Dr. Leonilo Maldonado of San Francisco.

U.S. OFF THE HOOK

The civil suit, introduced in 1982, also charged that the US government illegally shared information with Marcos' elaborate retribution machine on the families of workers execution the Philippine agents "a free hand in the

Victory celebration

SAN FRANCISCO—On January 27, 1990 two very special events will cel- ebrate the victory of the Domingos and Viernes families in the precedent-set- ting civil trial that eventually brought Marcos to justice. The evening is endorsed by ILWU International President Jim Herman, Assemblyman John Burton, and area labor councils.

First event is a fundraiser from 5 pm to 12 noon, a labor break- fast will be held at the ILWU clerks Local 34 hall, 4 Berry Street, San Francisco, featuring Terri Mast, direct- or of ILWU cannery region 37 and widows of union members. The event is endorsed by ILWU International President Jim Herman, Assemblyman John Burton, and area labor councils.

That evening, starting at 8 p.m. ILWU warehouse Local 6 will host a vic- tory party at its East Bay hall, featuring several leaders of the ILWU who have been critical to the effort. Among the speakers are ILWU officials hand over check for $25,000—presented ILWU Local 142—to Executive Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain.

Jury awards $15 million in 'Domingo vs. Marcos'

continued from page 1

guilt, relief efforts are "ongoing," according to Local secret- tary-treasurer Leon Harris, and have been greatly assisted by employers, specifically Guittard Chocolate and Best Foods, which have contributed matching funds.

Pursuant to a vote of the Local trustees, allocations of Local 6 contributions have been made as follows: $500 to Local 6 mem-

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FBI informant who had served as a "professional witness in other cases," Mast said.

The internal union dispute theory was advanced again in the civil trial by Richard Hickenlooper, attorney for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, however, produced several wit- nesses whose testimony revealed the sys- tematic and extensive persecution of anti- Marcos activists, culminating with the exe- cution-style slayings of Domingo and Viernes in June 1981.

While the plaintiffs gave convincing testi- mony about how Marcos' US operations were funded, who was targeted, who the agents were, and why, the United States was defended Most notable was Bonifacio Gillespo, a 20- year veteran of the CIA, whose expertise in protective intelligence, who is now a Philippine con- servative.

Other witnesses included the former CIA agent Ralph McGee, an expert in intelligence operations, and Richard Fal- cik, an expert on Marcos' US moves at Princeton University.

The plaintiffs civil suit against Tony Baruso, who allegedly hired the hitmen, and Leonilo Maldonado, charged with han- dling the finances for Marcos' covert opera- tions in the states, is presently in the hands of Judge Rothstein.

Plaintiffs claimed that Malabed paid Bar-uso $15,000 from the slush fund to silence Domingo and Viernes who were on the front lines of the anti-Marcos movement in the US. Malabed has been on the run since a federal judgment against the Marcoses, the jury designated a special award to each of Domi- ngo and Viernes, Liger Briones and Caluayun, age 9. "The jury said they did that for the Marcoses and because of their father," Terri Mast said, "but because of the kind of people they are.

The decision was a tremendous victory for Gene and Silme, and all victims of the Marcos regime, that they were funded, who was targeted, who the agents were, and why, the United States was defended.

Although defense attorneys have repeated seeking charges against Baruso, "We had gone to the Seattle prosecuting attorney repeatedly seeking charges against Baruso," Mast said, "but we were always told there was never enough evi- dence. Now he's reconsidering."

The murder trials focused only on the hitmen, who were convicted on the premise that the murders were precipitated by an "internal union dispute" over disputed pro- fits and union roles.

During those trials, a witness, claiming to have been present at the time of the shootings, offered testimony to refute the prosecution. "We later found out he was an

UW. The US, however, was subsequently dismissed from the suit for reasons of "national security." After 7 years of legal maneuverings, the suit went to trial last month. The murders, plaintiffs attorneys claimed, were committed in an environment of upheaval and paranoia in the region.

Raped by the Marcoses' free-wheeling, free-spending lifestyle and the endless suc- cession of payoffs to secure their political boise, the Philippine economy had all but completely collapsed. Workers, through their unions, had been alarmingly mili- tant, rebelling against martial law and sailing away big-time US investors. Marcos was worried—and obsessed with maintaining control.

Meanwhile, Domingo and Viernes, serv- ing as secretary-treasurer and dispatcher of Local 37, became increasingly involved with the Marcos opposition movement; both here and in the Philippines. In March 1981, Viernes travelled to the Philippines to meet with anti-Marcos leftist labor leaders, finding widespread suppression of the labor movement at the direction of the Philippines dictator.

In April, they introduced a resolution at the ILWU convention which urged the union to investigate labor conditions in the Philippines. The "internal union dispute" theory was advanced again

The agreement was negotiated by the ILWU Legal Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of Local 24 contributed nearly $25,000 to 14 separ- ate community groups in 1989, the first year of operation of locals' "Community Fund.

The fund funnels donations to groups recommended by Local 24 members. Since the fall of 1989, these contributions have been supplemented by a 50 percent contribution from the McKesson Foundation.

"It's a simple, direct way of giving some- thing back," said Local 24 LRC member Joe Robinson, who was among those who set the fund in motion. "And it's a way our people take a hands-on role in determining which groups are given support."

"We're really pleased and grateful that the fund is growing, and that we can add to the many other ways we do our bit to help people," said Local 24 President Duane Farley (Heublein) whose Santa Clara Community Fund is one of the 14 separate community funds created in 1989.

ILWU officials hand over check for $25,000—presented ILWU Local 142—to Jack Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federa- tion, AFL-CIO, for the fed's earthquake relief fund. From Left, Local 142 President Eddie Lapa, ILWU International President Jim Herman, Henning, and International Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain.

ILWU quake aid helps victims

continued from page 1

be Deane Farley (Heublein) whose Santa Cruz home was destroyed by the quake; $3,000 to the Reverend Cecil Williams to con- tinue his work at Glide Memorial Church; $421.85 to Mother Wright for her efforts to feed the homeless in Oakland; $1,049 to the Red Cross from the workers and manage- ment of Guittard Chocolate; and $1522 to the Red Cross from the workers and man- agement of Best Foods.

Credit union pact

WILMINGTON—A compromise worked out with staff members at the ILWU Local 63 Credit Union recently ended a ten week strike.

Strikers won a three-year contract with a total wage increase of $2. The credit union reached an agreement on a five-day operation that will result in additional ser- vice hours.

The agreement was negotiated by the Local 63 clerical workers unit BA Steve Schwab with Helga Meade and Rogers Lucin, with the assistance of Southern California Regional Director Joe Jarrna.
C.L Drellms, 89
OAKLAND—C. L. Drellms, a pioneer black trade union leader died late last month. He was 89.

Born in Corsicana, Texas at the turn of the century, Drellms was among the courageous Pullman porters who, with A. Philip Randolph, formed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925. After winning a contract from the Pullman Co.—the same company that broke Eugene Debs, American Railway Union in 1894—the Brotherhood became a leading force combating racism within the labor movement. Drellms served as vice-president for many years until 1964 when he became president and helped negotiate the affiliation of his union with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Air Clerks.

Drellms also served for many years as Western Regional Director of the NAACP, and was considered primarily responsible for the passage of California’s Fair Employment Practices Act, the first such anti-discrimination law in the country.

He was a supporter of the 1934 maritime strike, risking his life at one point to break up a meeting called by employers to recruit scabs in West Oakland.

Set get for “CPR Saturday”

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU warehouse Local 6 West Bay porters vice president Jim Kipnis wants to make sure “CPR Saturday” is a success.

Scheduled for February 10, 1990, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., at Justin Herriman Plaza at the foot of Market Street in San Francisco, the event aims to increase public awareness of the need for cardiac pulmonary resuscitation training. The US Air Force Band will be on hand to play a few tunes.

“I would be honored to see a lot of ILWU members there, both active and retired,” said Kipnis, who serves on the Rally Committee. Kipnis was also instrumental in helping coordinate “Save a Life Saturday,” the mass CPR training class held at Can-nestick Park last fall.

“Many organizations that would emphasize preventative health care, rehabilitation, and services would find use in it.”

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Behind all those merit badges, center, ILWU retiree George Simotas beamed as he received the AFL-CIO George Meany Award for his work with the Boy Scouts of America. Left is Jim Gustafson, chair of the San Mateo County Boy Scouts. Right is ILWU warehouse Local 6 business agent Mort Newman.

Local 6 pensioner earns Meany Award for service to youth

SAN MATEO, Ca.—ILWU warehouse Local 6 retiree George Simotas is one of the good guys. But, contrary to the old axiom, he didn’t finish last.

On January 6, the San Mateo County Central Labor Council bestowed on Simotas the George Meany Award, the AFL-CIO’s highest recognition for service to youth through the programs of the Boy Scouts of America.

Presentation of the honor was made at a special awards breakfast at the Dunley Hotel here. Over 110 people from labor and Alternatives would be a last resort.”

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“Many organizations that would emphasize preventative health care, rehabilitation, and services would find use in it.”

San Francisco, CA—ILWU warehouse Local 6 West Bay porters vice president Jim Kipnis wants to make sure “CPR Saturday” is a success.

Scheduled for February 10, 1990, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., at Justin Herriman Plaza at the foot of Market Street in San Francisco, the event aims to increase public awareness of the need for cardiac pulmonary resuscitation training. The US Air Force Band will be on hand to play a few tunes.

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Behind all those merit badges, center, ILWU retiree George Simotas beamed as he received the AFL-CIO George Meany Award for his work with the Boy Scouts of America. Left is Jim Gustafson, chair of the San Mateo County Boy Scouts. Right is ILWU warehouse Local 6 business agent Mort Newman.

Local 6 pensioner earns Meany Award for service to youth

SAN MATEO, Ca.—ILWU warehouse Local 6 retiree George Simotas is one of the good guys. But, contrary to the old axiom, he didn’t finish last.

On January 6, the San Mateo County Central Labor Council bestowed on Simotas the George Meany Award, the AFL-CIO’s highest recognition for service to youth through the programs of the Boy Scouts of America.

Presentation of the honor was made at a special awards breakfast at the Dunley Hotel here. Over 110 people from labor and Alternatives would be a last resort.”

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Dockers, widows on pension list

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the January, 1990 listing of dockers widows receiving under various ILWU-PMA pension plans.


Committee on Nominations are: Carol Alexander (David, Local 13); Florence Carter ( Nicholas, Local 19); June Carter (Nicholas, Local 19); Marianne Faber (Eugene, Local 10); Leonora Doeping (Bremerton, Local 1); John (Local 40); Eva E. Johnson (Howat, Local 15); Richard Kerr (Local 36); Israel Le Blanc (Albert, Local 98); Geraldine Lira (Toledo, Local 10); Kenneth Marson (Reno); Nancy Messam (John, Local 12); Mabel Silva (Tomas, Local 90); Louise Smith (Paul, Local 19); Beverly Strader (Edward, Local 40); Regina Thomas (Nicholas, Local 92).

Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands.

Local 8, Portland

The results of the December 15, 1989 election as reported by ILWU Local 8 Election Committee members includes Frank Page, Howard Tharaldson, Radish and Mike Fisch are as follows:

President, Jerry Bitz; vice-president, Joseph Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Francis Ziech; regular dispatcher, Dave Cox; night dispatcher, C. D. K. Hall; and Huff, Gene Keele. The two business agents/LRC members are Ron Philbrook and William Menzilberger.

Bob Fambro Jr. and Art Wagner are the Columbia River/Oregon Coast Area. Safety committee members are Art Wagner, Frank Kirk, Mike Weeks, Ron Philbrook, Geno King and Frank Whitlock are the trustees. Cauusa delegates are Geno King, Frank Whitlock, Ron Philbrook, Frank W. Keele and Norman S. Parks.

Local 19, Seattle

The results of last month's election are: President, Pat Vakich; vice-president, Bob Frazier; secretary-treasurer, Alex Baricich; regular dispatcher, Dave Cox; night dispatcher, C. D. K. Hall; and Huff, Gene Keele. The two business agents/LRC members are Jim Herron and Stan Tow. Delegates are Jim Dean; alternate day business agent, Steve Perkins; night business agent, Vern Parrot; alternate night business agent, Dave Bjurman.

Bob Frazier and Bob Lindsey are on the labor relations committee. Area LRC is W. Nishiyama, John A. Holmes, Dallas Bogert and Robert Lomax. Delegates are Jim Dean; alternate day business agent, Steve Perkins; night business agent, Vern Parrot; alternate night business agent, Dave Bjurman.

Pension Club of longshore Local 19 are Dennis Osborne, Rockne Foshaug and Glen Oehring. They will serve with others: Leonard Grizzle, Mike O'Toole, John Usorac is the Pacific north. Business Longshore is W. Nishiyama, John A. Holmes, Dallas Bogert and Robert Lomax. Delegates are Jim Dean; alternate day business agent, Steve Perkins; night business agent, Vern Parrot; alternate night business agent, Dave Bjurman.

President, Frank Cappiello; vice-president, Sam Black and Ian Kennedy. A 7-member executive board term members were also elected to the executive board.

Local 21, Longview

New officers elected at last month's election are: president, Frank Cappiello; vice-president, Ralph Rider III; secretary-treasurer, Alex Baricich; regular dispatcher, Dave Cox; night dispatcher, C. D. K. Hall; and Huff, Gene Keele. The two business agents/LRC representatives are Jim Herron and Stan Tow. Delegates are Van Dorward and Leonard Grizzle.


Balloting Committee members were: Ed Scott, George Bush, Madeso Passi, Andy Wilson, Archie &Minetx and Ralph Rider Jr. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Lowr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boerner, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Ridding, Elizabeth Nettick, Nellie Swanson, Richard Bichetti and Don Nye.

Local 23, Tacoma

Officially are: President, Dick Marzano; vice-president, Philip Lefeb; business agent, Jim Norton; treasurer, Daryl Hedeman; secretary, Rodger Skiffington. LRC representatives are Bill Blimey and Robert Brown; LRC trustee. Bob Edwards; trustee in absentia is: John Drieber, Dave Roberts, Phil Lelli, Daryl Hedeman, John Cleverson, Tony Tomal. Puget Sound District Council delegate is in Doug Jacobson. An executive board was elected.

Local 26, Los Angeles

New officers for the ILWU's Southern California warehouse are: President, Luisa Gratz; secretary-treasurer, Frank Cappiello; treasurer, Scott Attrill.

Local 34, San Francisco

The 1990 annual election results are: President/BA, Richard Cavalli, vice-president/dis- count/assistant BA, Brian Nelson, secre- tary-treasurer/BA, Robert McWilliams. The San Francisco relief dispatcher is Ron Davis. The East Bay dispatcher is: Orrville Rice, East Bay relief dispatcher, Pat Callahan.

Don Watson is the National labor relations and District Council delegate. The sergeant-at-arms are Luisa Carabilla and Michael Oliver. Caucus delegates are Frank Bilbi, Richard Cavalli and Brian McWilliams.

Committees are: Executive—Larry Broc- khi, James Cressey, Lew Gibbons, Bob Gradek, Pete Heiser, Mr. Josefaro, David Morten, Edmonds Scala, Don Watson; Trustees: 1) openings; Charles E. Claussen, Art Kinney; Grawer, 2) openings; Frank Stary, Geoff Follin, James Eldridge, Eddi Gutierrez; Labor Relations—James Fleming, Edmond Lavoie; Information & Publicity—James Fleming, Edmond Lavoie; Legislative—4 openings, Larry Walker.

Local 52, Seattle

Results of last month's election are: Pres- ident, Frank Cappiello; vice-president, Mike Case; secretary-treasurer/BA, Bob Vaux; Puget Sound District Council delegate, Russ Rousseau; sergeant-at-arms, Lon Miller. The dispatcher is Bob Fair- child and Bill Peck. Trustees are Tom Con- nally, Bob Fairchild and Bill Peck.

Local 26, Los Angeles

Results of last month's election are: Pres- ident, Frank Cappiello; vice-president, Mike Case; secretary-treasurer/BA, Bob Vaux; Puget Sound District Council delegate, Russ Rousseau; sergeant-at-arms, Lon Miller. The dispatcher is Bob Fair- child and Bill Peck. Trustees are Tom Con- nally, Bob Fairchild and Bill Peck.

Labor relations committee members are Frank Cappiello, Sam Black and Tony Rowe. Fowler LRC alternates are Mike Case, Robert Broom and Mike C. Black and Frank Cappiello are the caucus/con- vention delegates, alternates are Sam Black and Jan Kicalek. A 7-member executive board was also elected.

Alcohol Problems?

If you are a longshoreman, clerk or boss with an alcohol or drug problem, contact your Alcoholics/Drug Recovery Program representative, listed below by geographical region. They are trained to offer professional and family counseling, referral and other services—all on a confidential basis.

SOUTHERN COLUMBIA RIVER

Jackie Cunningham
505 W. Pacific Highway
Suite C
Washington, CA 90714
Phone: (213) 549-9066

Northern California
George Coba, Local 10
135 North Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94133
Phone: (415) 577-6300

Puget Sound/Washington Area
Richard Boshem
Smith Tower Building
Room 1211
506 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Phone: (206) 621-1308

Northern California Warehouse
Gary Atkins
255 Ninth Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
Phone: (415) 621-7336

Columbia River/Oregon Coast Area
Jim Capp
506 W. Pacific Hwy
Suit E
Portland, Oregon 97232
Phone: (503) 231-4882

Puget Sound/Washington Area
Richard Boshem
Smith Tower Building
Room 1211
506 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Phone: (206) 621-1308

British Columbia/Columbia Area
Bill Blower
745 Clark Drive, Office Suite 260
Vancouver, BC 60910
Phone: (604) 254-7511

Western Europe
AFL-CIO convention, especially the refer- ence to the appearance of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, the Soviet leaders, and the labor unions.

I have had inner questions for some time about Mr. Walesa. The recent resurgence of Solidarity, its presence at the Washington, D.C., conference, to be held February 15-18 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel.

The United Nations has been in the news; Poland is the only one that advo-

cates a return to an unbridled "free mar-
ket" system. We have lived under this de-
cade, and, consequently, the working class will suffer.

The postwar government in Poland did a rotten job of managing the economy. Pol- a

and, of course, their economy is in shambles.

All the other countries in Eastern Europe have adopted policies to assure a return to democratic socialism and to rid themselves of the legacy of Stalinism. They know what a "free mar-
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The postal worker in Poland did in accepting huge loans from the interna-
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January 15, 1990

ILWU members on stand by

RICHMOND, Calif. - A crew of Burmese seaman aboard a Japanese ship docked at the Port of Richmond received the flip-off sign against their Chinese officers by blockading the vessel's gangway and halting the discharge of 1,500 Hondas and Accuras bound for US dealerships. Just the night before, the crew stopped a Tuesday Bounder, which brought off some 800 tonnes of minor goods charged on by Chinese officers and crewmen during the trip.

FEARED FOR THEIR LIVES

"They were afraid to go back to Japan," said ILWU clerks Local 34 president Rich- mond's captain and other officers released. They were blocked from leaving the ship, and 1,500 Hondas and Accuras bound for US dealerships. Just the night before, the crew stopped a Tuesday Bounder, which brought off some 800 tonnes of minor goods charged on by Chinese officers and crewmen during the trip.

San Francisco's five member port com- mittee, headed up the San Francisco and Local 13 of the International Longshoreman's Association, voted to close the Port of San Francisco for the few weeks, is also subject to review by benefit fund trustees and the courts. At one point during the summer, 46,000 miners were off the job in 10 states, the Coal Association of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW), Local 10 put them up. Some 3,000 UMW members were arrested during the course of the strike.

When you light a fuse and it burns down to the powder, the powder explodes. From Williamson, it's 13 miles down Route 40 to the place where this fuse was lit. Back then newspapers across the nation reported the incident in large headlines. The fuse never went out. It kept sizzling and spitting Foreign-born workers have become a major part of the labor force in the United States. Some 3,000 UMW members were arrested during the course of the strike.

"We continue to hope for a full recovery," said Herman. His condition has stabilized, his heart is strong, his general health is good, and he is reportedly hungry, he is increasingly responsive. Still, an evaluation of Bobby's eventual ability to return to work will be determined by time.

"The increasingly heavy work load associ- ated with the April earthquake and the beginning of longshore bargaining simply forced the decision," said W. Joe Sayles, the federal mediator appointed in October to oversee an end to the strike.

The terms were not disclosed prior to a vote of the 1,700 striking workers and the 4,000 longshore members of the United Mine Workers announced January 1 that they had resolved their tough nine-month strike in the hills of Appalachia.

"Truly this is a victory for collective bar- gaining," said W.L. Urey, Jr., the federal mediator appointed in October to oversee an end to the strike.

"For us this is Thanksgiving Day," said UMW President Richard Trumka. "We've done something we didn't think was possible."

As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, the ratification process is underway. The agreement must also be approved by the UMW and employer representatives on the board of the health and benefit plans, which were an important issue in the strike. The courts and the NLRB also have agreed to resolve legal issues brought by the $63.5 million in fines that a Virginia court awarded to the United Mine Workers. The courts and the NLRB also have agreed to resolve legal issues brought by the $63.5 million in fines that a Virginia court awarded to the United Mine Workers.

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