Local 24 nets frozen fish vessel

ABERDEEN, Wa. — American Seafoods Company was stopped cold here May 13 when it assigned fishing crews to offload frozen fish from its vessel, the Acona. The crew had just begun to unload some 500 tons of frozen Pacific whiting from the longshore Local 24 converged near the dock.

“Out here, there’s a lot of freedom. You can be who you are. I loved it the moment I arrived in.”
—Elena Velasquez, Local 13, Los Angeles

“I’m not into asking other people to do my job for me. I’m saying, ‘Teach me, and then I’ll do it.’ ”
—Sandra Peissner, Local 54, Stockton

“You have to prove yourself—learn as much as you can and be good at it.”
—Mattie Lawson, Local 10, San Francisco

Local 24's picket signs went up right after fishing crews started offloading 500 tons of fish at Aberdeen.

ILWU members. "We put longshoremen to work and gave the fishermen a well-deserved break," said Ramiskey. "And the product was still moved to market." It's a one-shot deal, however, Raminsky clarified. "We're doing this vessel by vessel.

We've agreed to handle two more vessels, which will probably arrive in a few days. We continue the arrangement after seeing how productive and cooperative ILWU longshoremen can be.”

Big vote for warehouse agreement

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of two ILWU Northern California warehouse locals have overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year agreement which provides substantial economic gains, and protects health and welfare and pension coverage.

The agreement, directly or indirectly, covers approximately 8,000 members of the ILWU and four Teamster locals employed in warehouse, manufacturing and distribution facilities throughout Northern California. It was ratified by a 2-to-1 vote by members of Local 6 meeting at Oakland's Convention Center Saturday morning, May 18, and by a 96% margin by members of warehouse Local 17, Sacramento, meeting at the same time.

"The major accomplishments were a dramatic improvement in pensions, a larger wage increase than we've had in years, and protection for health and welfare benefits," said International Secretary-Treasurer Curt McClain, who served as co-chairman of the warehouse negotiating committee.

ALLIANCE HOLDS

"Most of all, the alliance between the ILWU and the Teamsters held together. That's 50 years of working together and the results are evident in this contract. They hung with us on issues that didn't involve them, and we did the same thing."

Highlights include basic wage increases of $1.50 over the life of the agreement, a near-doubling of pension benefits for those active who retire before June 1, 1991, and a re-doubling for all years of service after that date.

Health and welfare proved the toughest nut. "But we were able to maintain current benefits and protect the integrity of the plan," said Local 6 President Jim Ryder.

"Health benefits are under tremendous pressure all across the country," he added. "We made several cost-saving reductions which enabled us to defeat demands for co-payment and give us the ability to preserve retiree health and welfare intact, as well as to negotiate future health and welfare benefits."

The agreement was negotiated by the ILWU-IBT Northern California Warehouse Council, co-chaired by McClain and Al Conta, President of Teamsters Local 853. Also representing the ILWU at the main table were Local 6 President Jim Ryder and Secretary-Treasurer Leon Harris; Local 17 President Ray Kristoff and Secretary-Treasurer Dick Wyatt. International Research Director Russ Bargmann and Northern California Regional Director LeRoy King also assisted.

For details of the warehouse pact, see page 3.

Convention Update

SEATTLE—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, some 330 regular and fraternal delegates are gathering at the Westin Hotel here for the 28th International Convention of the ILWU.

Speakers will include AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Davies, United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, United Electrical Workers President Jim Bent and actor Edward Asner.

Delegations from longshore unions in the Soviet Union and Mexico will also attend.
Free trade is dirty business
TV show reveals

The June edition of We Do The Work, the national public television news magazine about workers and workers' issues, features "Dirty Business," a hard-hitting TV documentary that looks at the trade-off having on Mexican and US workers, as well as American consumers.

Independently produced by Migrant Media Productions, "Dirty Business" reveals through dramatic and graphic imagery of US-owned factories operating on the other side of the border, how the maquiladora system is linked with raw sewage; child labor; families trying to survive on Mexico's $3-a-day minimum wage.

Other segments of the June magazine include "I Became a Teacher to Save the World," a profile of a schoolteacher, and "Will Durst's Family Vacation," home movies from the comedian's camping trip, complete with screaming teenagers, the Twilight Zone Theme on a chin-up Moon.

Show times on the coast: San Francisco, Wednesday, June 5, 7:30 p.m., KQED; San Mateo, Tuesday, June 4, 9:00 p.m., KCSM; San Diego, Monday, June 5, 11:35 p.m., KPBS; Los Angeles Sunday, June 5, 10:30 a.m., KCRW.

We Do The Work is broadcast all over the country through local listings for other times and stations.

Family leave study quashed

The Small Business Administration has stepped down its public reports showing that employers would save money by granting family or medical leaves rather than replacing the workers.

There's a reason to this madness.

The leaves are the subject of two bills making their way through Congress in areas which would establish a national leave policy.

The Bush Administration is vehemently opposed—and the IRA is a agency of the executive branch.

Turkish dockers strike

Turkish labor struggle with private port operators Lycos, April 1 when the company dismissed 50 workers and refused to negotiate a new contract.

The company took its action after a move by dockers to dispute a deal and already submitted his report. This is contrary to Turkish law. The union is seeking redress through the Labor Court.

The International Transport Federation has issued a protest to Limas and its parent company, Metas Holding, and has asked ITF affiliates to do the same.

NLRC budget crunch

The Bush Administration's proposed 1992 budget for the National Labor Relations Board "represents another year of fiscal austerity for the agency," said ILWU International President Jim Billeci.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services on May 1, Hunter predicted that the budget means a continued freeze on hiring, staff training, and upgrade of the agency's computer systems is "old, unreliable and technologically obsolete.'

Hunter also warned that "over-age" cases are piling up in NLRC offices to a level of 40,000, and that hearings are being delayed for six months or more. The backlog, he said, reduces incentives for the parties to try to settle their problems.

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Air Quality Board to review POSCO decision

After weeks of big-time corporate and administration arm-twisting, the House and Senate have given President Bush the "fast track" authority he has sought to negotiate a free trade treaty with Mexico. This means that once a treaty is negotiated, Congress will have the authority only to vote it up or down, with no amendments, no real consideration of alternatives.

We are deeply concerned that the free trade agreement is going to have a harsh impact on people throughout North America. It will destroy jobs in the US and in Canada, while it intensifies the exploitation of the people of Mexico, and the environmental degradation of their country.

The agreement, as currently conceived, will allow goods manufactured in Mexico unrestricted access to US and Canadian markets. It will allow Mexican contractors to bid on US and Canadian construction projects. It would, in other words, put US and Canadian workers in head-to-head competition with Mexican workers whose wages are often less than 10% of their own.

We already have a preview of the human and environmental costs of this new "employer paradise." Under this "maquiladora" system, half a million desperate Mexican workers earn 50-60 cents per hour, with no benefits, and live in squalid camps which make US inner cities look like Beverly Hills.

Unregulated by environmental laws, without providing water, sewage, or safe removal of toxic wastes, these companies have turned the border area into what the Wall Street Journal described as "a sink hole of abysmal living conditions and environmental degradation." According to the American Medical Association, "uncontrolled air and water pollution is rapidly deteriorating and seriously affecting the health and future economic viability of communities on both sides of the border.

At the same time, thousands of US employees at companies like Elektrolux, Zenith, Westinghouse, GE, Ford, AT&T, Chrysler and many others have seen their jobs vanish and then reappear on the border. Hundreds of US communities have seen their tax base destroyed by corporations who have taken a hike for greener pastures south of the border.

ILWU members, for example, would be directly threatened by relaxations of workplace, health and safety regulations, the further undermining of US agricultural employment, and by the diversion of maritime employment of all kinds to Mexican ports. Other workers—policing and textiles, electrical, auto, airline mechanics, for example—would suffer devastating job losses. A series of recent advertisements in major US newspapers just about begs US manufacturers to come south in order to take advantage of Mexico's poorly-paid workforce.

Eventual passage of the US-Mexico free trade agreement, we fear, will extend the maquiladora system throughout North America. The 1988 US-Mexico free trade act, for example, has so far cost the Canadians some 165,000 jobs. Crossing one more border would make a bad situation worse for workers in all three countries.

The attempt to bring a "duty free" umbrella on the US-Mexico trade umbrella is being pushed by employers who want a North American free trade zone large enough to compete with the European Community free trade area which will become a reality in 1992. But the members of the European Community have already written into their charter a series of workers' rights and environmental, social and health guarantees. The fast track vote was an important one, but it is not the end of the line. The closeness of the vote means that we have a solid base of support in Congress, and that the votes will be there to beat this deal if American negotiators fail to bring home some basic environmental and workers' rights protections in the eventual treaty.

Such steps would include installation of sewers, water, adequate housing and schools; the elimination of unfair labor practices, such as the use of child labor, and the denial of effective union representation; wage increases for Mexican workers, and the establishment of national environmental and safety and health regulations.

All of us who wrote letters and made phone calls on this issue can take some satisfaction that the issue was raised sharply enough to alert the American people and alarm the Bush administration. We intend to keep the pressure on.

The Free Trade Express

By JIM HERMAN
Ilwu International President

'S free trade will destroy jobs in the US and in Canada, while it intensifies the exploitation of the people of Mexico, and the environmental degradation of their country.'

S FANCeO—Under fire from the NLRC, state legislators, environmental groups and other concerned parties, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District may soon reconsider its controversial "pay-to-pollute" scheme that puts the US/ Korean joint steel processing venture, USO-POSCO Industries of Pittsburg, California on notice.

As reported in last month's issue of The Dispatcher, the BAAQMD staff all but reversed a prior ruling by the Hearing Board barring Korean vessels from Pittsburg pending an environmental impact report. The shipments—which increase air pollution by 10%—will be held in port until the ILWU's jurisdiction—may be resumed "exempt for a fine of &50,000 each.

"With the help of the BAAQMD staff, an agreement with USO-POSCO is now free to defy the Hearing Board's ruling for a price," said Frank Bilici, who leads the ILWU Northern California Jurisdiction Committee's Task Force on USO-POSCO. "It's a giveaway arrangement that we intend to fight and bring to a halt."

California State Assembly Speaker Willie Brown—with eight other State representatives—has so far refused to sign a new contract.

Chairman of the San Francisco Air Pollution Control Board and not the District staff must make that decision, and any change must be the product of an open process rather than a back-room deal.

And, as noted by Julia May of Citizens for a Better Environment, since POSCO "will save $500,000 every time they dock directly at $500,000 face to no discussion of open air regulations. The fine can be waived by POSCO as the cost of doing business."

The Northern California/Nevada Pipe Trades is also protesting the action.

On the positive side, the staff agreement with USO-POSCO is scheduled to be reviewed by the BAAQMD Hearing Board on May 20. We are hoping that this may become a unanimous decision in our favor on April 27, since we have an array of environmental and its enforcement authority.

William Curtis of the Seattle Law School Legal Defense Fund asserted that "the Hearing Board and not the District staff must make that decision, and any change must be the product of an open process rather than a back-room deal."

"Pay-to-pollute policy"

Air Quality Board to review POSCO decision
Following is a summary of the terms of the Northwest Area Collective Bargaining Agreement by the ILWU Local 200 and Columbia and United Grain, and ratified by members of ILWU Locals 6 and 17 on Saturday, May 18.

**Terms of Northern California Warehouse Contract**

**Health and Welfare (Actives)**

- Employees will pay additional costs of health and welfare premiums for active employees (Maintenance of Benefits), which is expected to be 70 cents per hour, during the life of the agreement.
- Modifications Include:
  - New Plan T: $5 for doctor visit, $5 for prescription, $3 for each injection.
  - Injured Plan: $5 per prescription. Hospitalization in hospitals outside the FPO network will be paid on a 50-50 basis. Hospitalization in FPO hospitals remains 100%.
- Delta Dental: $90/20 coverage, $25 deductible for major work (75% annual maximum per family, 50% split for bridges, crowns, etc.

**Health and Welfare (Pensioners)**

- Employers will pay additional costs of health and welfare premiums for current pensioners (Maintenance of Benefits) which is expected to be 25 cents per hour during the life of the agreement.
- Changes include Insurer and Injured Plan, as above.

**Qualification Changes**

- To apply only to those retiring after June 1, 1991.
- Terminated vested members must work two months (30 hours per month) out of the past 60 months to qualify for retiree health and welfare.
- Those early retirees who retire between ages 55-59 due to social security disability will pay for retiree health and welfare.
- Those early retirees who retire between ages 60-64 due to social security disability will pay 50% of retiree health and welfare, including prescription drug, and 20% of retirement cost of living drug.
- Vesting for retiree health and welfare to be 15 years of service.

**Pensions**

- For those retiring after June 1, 1991:
  - A $25 per month for all years of service prior to June 1, 1991.
  - B $50 for all years of service after May 31, 1991.

**Rock Fever**

- It's enough to make you crazy.
- Northwest locals are engaged in multi-pronged discussions with various employers, covering both longshore and warehouse members.

**Newspapers**

- The new employer rate is raised to $11, with the full rate to be paid after 1040 hours. The old agreement provided a series of new hire rates beginning at $9.60.
- The rate applies to bottlers, packers, freight handlers, or equivalent classification, plus combination rates which are the base rate for any employer.
- New employees working in classified jobs above those base rates shall be paid $1 less than their classification.
- The new employee rate does not apply to the maintenance classification.

**Greyhound Strike Support**

- ILWU clerks Local 34 expressed their support for striking Greyhound bus drivers.
- The settlement terms went into effect on February 1, 1991.
- Members of the Local 1225 will receive wage increases of 4%, 5%, and 15% compounded over the life of the agreement.

**Canada Boss takes credit for ILWU win**

- Vancouver, B.C. - Chalk up one in the win column for ILWU Canadian Area Local 517, which has prevailed in a recent arbitration.
- Last October, Squamish Terminals broke a long-standing agreement with the Local by ceasing payment of the head foreman's rate to two maintenance foremen. The employer had hoped to use the higher rate for seven years, which had reduced the work hours of both the maintenance foremen and the production head foreman.
- As a result of an arbitration decision, the foreman's pay was reinstated with retroactive pay to those affected. The employer, however, seems not to be convinced of a union victory.
- "The strike threat; they'll just quit. You're conditions are unbearable."

**Injured Workers**

- Employer agrees not to remove employees with industrial injury or illness from seniority; until established by agreement.

**Modifications Include:**

- A. Add union consultant to Pension Trust.
- B. Add credited service for participants who work after early or regular retirement.

**Holidays**

- Employees will use one day per year in two-hour or four-hour increments for doctor or dental appointments, rather than to use an entire day of sick leave for each appointment.

**Funeral Leave**

- "stepchildren"; eliminate "earthquake" as disqualification.

**New Processes**

- Add protection of work jurisdiction due to reorganization.

**Negotiations**

- Negotiations will resume following the ILWU convention in June.

**Warehouse Labor**

- Both warehouse Local 9 and longshore Local 19 will benefit if the ILWU succeeds in presenting a new collective agreement to use ILWU labor.
- The agreement provision calls for a $5 per hour increase for those local warehouse workers who work more than 2090 hours.

**Gainers**

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Quotas not the issue in 1991 Civil Rights Act

By LINDSAY MCLAUGHLIN

The California Joint Councils legislative meeting convened for three days last month in Sacramento, with close to 50 delegates from all over the state targeting some 20 bills for lobbying while grappling with state budget cuts, free trade with Mexico, and insurance reform.

"We've got a lot of work to do," said Northern California District Council President LeRoy King. Southern California Council President Dave Ardin reminded the delegates that "the truth and tradition of the ILWU is to stand in defense of freedom of the people.

But, as pointed out by International Vice President Randy Vechik, history and tradition give way to the reality that too few ILWU members are registered to vote. "We need to mobilize in the locals," Vechik emphasized.

"CONDITIONS ARE MURDER" Lindsay Mclaughlin, the new ILWU Women's National Director, emphasized the importance of opposing George Bush's "fast-track" for a US-Mexico Free Trade Agreement. Local 6 delegate Wilfrido Manzanares added that his nephews works in Tijuana and "the truth is terrible; conditions are murder."

California State Assembly Speaker Willie Brown told the conference that Assembly members have sent letters to "our sisters and brothers in Congress" asking them to oppose the free trade proposal. Brown also spoke about Gov. Pete Wilson's proposed state budget. Aimed at reducing California's $13 billion deficit, Wilson's plan would: impose a new sales tax on some services; slash funds for existing agencies and freeze new programs; initiate massive layoffs; eliminate thousands of teaching positions and cripple the public school system; and furlough state workers. Labor and other groups have criticized the proposal as an attempt by the right-wing to balance the budget on the backs of the poor and middle-class, while letting corporations and the wealthy off the hook. "You've got to keep the heat on," Brown told the delegates. Other speakers attacking the budget were Assemblywoman Barbara Lee (D-Oakland), California State Labor Federation Executive Secretary Jack Hanning, and Assemblyman Dick Floyd (D-Garden). The delegates adopted a program of opposing proposed budget cuts and closing tax loopholes for the wealthy.

"THE LAW IS THE LAW"

The newly-elected California State insurance commissioner John Garamendi held an insurance workshop. He told the delegates he intends to change the Department of Insurance which refused to implement Prop. 103 and "handed a Christmas gift to insurers. We need to tell them, 'The law is the law, fellows.'"

Garamendi also warned that the public needs to be aware that the savings and loan crisis can be duplicated in the insurance industry. He asked for ILWU help in his fight. In other actions, the delegates:

• Voted to oppose SB 1105 (Dills) which would eliminate 18 percent rate ceilings on retail credit interest rates.

• Endorsed SB 36 by Senator Nick Petris (D-Oakland) for universal state health insurance. The entire delegation visited with Petris' staff at the Capitol on the bill.

• Strongly opposed police practices in California, exemplified by the brutal beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles. Dan Matthews of Los Angeles 13 brought the issue to the conference.

• Supported SB 896 (Art Torres, D-LA) to keep the historic 8-hour day, which is now being eroded by the State Industrial Welfare Commission. Don Watson testified in the hearing for the ILWU. Senator Torres asked the ILWU delegates at the Senate Industrial Relations hearing in support of SB 896. It passed out of committee by a 4 to 1 vote. The legislative report was presented by Northern California legislative representative Don Watson, with assistance from ILWU research director Russ Borgmann, who spoke on safety bills. George Cobbs, Northern California Drug & Alcohol Abuse Program Director, addressed drug and alcohol issues.

Pensioners Art Kaukaia, Ruben Negrete, Erben Dennis, International rep Abba Ramos and Don Watson of Local 34 handled the conference details.

LOBBYING—Joint council delegates at the offices of State Senator Barry Keene: (from far left, clockwise) Don Watson, Local 34; Bill Watkins, Local 10; Gene Bledsacker, Local 14; and Morel Marshall, Local 10, retired, with two of Senator Keene's staffs.

Step aside, Willie Horton, the right wing has another code word to divide the working class. It's false and misleading, but, unfortunately, the quota propaganda against HR 1 is woven into these unfortunate remarks. Last fall's Senate race in North Carolina provides insight on just how effective it can be.

As a native North Carolinian, I took an active interest in this race. I read numerous articles, followed the polls, and communicated with black workers in the state. At one point, it appeared that Harvey Gantt, the progressive mayor of Charlotte, was going to give Senator Jesse Helms a well-deserved boot out of office.

HELMS & COMPANY

But, in the final weeks of the campaign, Helms and his avatars—opposition to affirmative action, opposition to television commercials implying that Gantt's support of the Civil Rights Bill was tantamount to taking jobs away from whites. The play worked in North Carolina, as the state, and it enabled Helms another six-year term in the Senate.

The right wing may have scored some points on this issue, but, in the end, they will suffer a heavy defeat in the coming debate. Myths and falsehoods about HR 1, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, are communicated with campaign workers in ILWU Washington Representative Gantt's support of the Civil Rights Bill was Harvey Gantt, the progressive former mayor of Charlotte, was going to give Senator Jesse Helms a well-deserved boot out of office.

"Our sisters and brothers in Congress" asked-
Elena Velasquez: Flying high over L.A. Harbor.

Sandra Peissner—Both feet on the ground in Stockton.

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The Dispatcher

Remembering a forgotten war

By ALEXANDER COCKBURN

Despite protections enacted in the early 1970s, workers are still being killed in hazardous conditions. Oh, this is no irony. Nixon signed the Occupational Safety and Health Act into law at a moment when public support for federal regulation of industry was high. Soon came the corporate counterattack of the mid-'70s, and under President Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, such regulation has gotten steadily more lax.

In the 20 years since the Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed, about 300,000 American workers have lost their lives on the job. Another 1.4 million have been permanently disabled in workplace accidents, and as many as 2 million have died from diseases incurred from work-place contamination. In the same period, some 20 employers have been prosecuted and just one—builder in South Dakota—sent to jail, for 45 days.

Throughout the 1980s, the casualty lines in graphs climbed as business sought to preserve profit margins by increased productivity—meaning speed-ups and more corners cut on safety standards for workers. Repetitive-motion injuries are now commonplace in the graphs, both among so-called pink-collar workers in the computer-dominated service sector and line workers, as in the 1979 factories in Detroit.

BUSINESS BACKLASH

Last year, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union brought before Congress new legislation designed to beef up the 1970 safety act by making it easier for workers to refuse hazardous labor and for whistleblowers to disclosure perilous conditions. But the measure died. Business and the Bush Administration beat back the attempt.

Indeed, business has been launching additional attacks. During the past few years, employers, having already gutted wages, have gone after workers' medical benefits in contract negotiations, demanding worker co-payments, higher insurance deductibles, decreased coverage or a combination of the above. The maximum allowable civil penalty is $70,000, $7,000 for violations of posting requirements; $7,000 for each additional attack. During the past few years, employers, having already gutted wages, have gone after workers' medical benefits in contract negotiations, demanding worker co-payments, higher insurance deductibles, decreased coverage or a combination of the above. The maximum allowable civil penalty is $70,000, $7,000 for violations of posting requirements; $7,000 for each additional attack.

OSHA fines still too low, critics charge

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Although the Occupational Safety and Health Act now provides for stiffer penalties for violations of the law and regulations, many critics say they are still far too low.

The maximum allowable civil penalty is $70,000 for each willful or repeated violation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Each "serious" or "other-than-serious" violation carries a $7,000 fine, as do violations of posting requirements; $7,000 is also levied for each day beyond a stated abatement date for failure to correct a violation.

In the 20 years since OSHA was passed, 200,000 American workers have lost their lives on the job. In the same period, about 20 employers have been prosecuted and just one—builder in South Dakota—sent to jail, for 45 days.
Tommy Trask, ILWU honored at fundraiser for rehab hospital
by MELISSA ACPAL

HONOLULU—A fundraising event honoring ILWU Local 142 and Hawaii Regional Director Tommy Trask raised $300,000 for the hospital's very special spinal cord injury programs. The event opened with a dinner program and featured Tommy Trask's recognition as an Honorary Member of the hospital. The evening concluded with a silent auction, a décor auction, and a live auction. The event was attended by a large crowd of friends and colleagues of Tommy Trask.

Trask was recognized for his contributions to the hospital and the ILWU's credibility to get so many people to donate. He was also honored for his commitment to the hospital and the ILWU. His dedication to the hospital and the ILWU continues to be a pillar of the hospital.

ILWU International Executive Director Randy Vekich said that it was Trask's vision that guided the ILWU and allowed it to continue its strong and viable union vision. He said, "Today public acknowledgment of our efforts to work for a better Hawaii.

ILWU International Vice President Randy Vekich said that it was Trask's vision that guided the ILWU and allowed it to remain a strong and viable union in the state. He said, "Today public acknowledgment of our efforts to work for a better Hawaii.

"Tommy Trask has been a wonderful human being and an energetic member of the Local Executive Board. He has always been there for the people and has always been a tireless advocate for the hospital.

With the help of the late Jack Hall and others from the Honolulun union headquarters, Trask organized the docks, bringing an end to discrimination and favoritism on the docks.
“Sophisticated agenda”
ADRP volunteers confront life problems.

WILMINGTON—A 4-day workshop early this month brought together 17 rank-and-file ILWU Southern California longshore division members to hone their skills as volunteer coordinators for the ILWU’s Probation/Drug Recovery Program.

Following introductions by ADRP coast director George Coles, Local 13 secretary-treasurer Gene Banday, and ADRP Southern California representative Jackie Cummings, the group spent 3 days reading and discussing a list of 6 with a round-robin discussion in which the members shared their experiences, strengths and hopes.

“That’s my favorite part of the program,” Cummings said, “when you’re in a very intimate situation where we talk about our feelings, how we’re helping people, what we hope to accomplish. We know the program is working. I can easily say that everyone who walks into our office mentions our coordinators—there they’re out there, they’re visible, and they’re doing the job.”

ACCRIDENTS DECLINE

Cummings also reported that he’s seen the difference. Dennis Patterson, assistant supervisor for the Pacific Maritime Association, said, “My remarks are that the statistics have improved dramatically. I can take it a step further and say that the whole thing is a credit to the west coast maritime industry.

The seminar also included a number of training sessions with a variety of experts. “All the coordinators were already knowledgeable about the basics of addiction and recovery,” Cummings said, “so we came up with a couple of sophisticated agenda, dealing with the life problems that are inescapably interwoven with alcohol and drug abuse.”

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence was the topic of Sue Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling of the Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, Aebischer’s session. As the associate director of Rainbow, an agency that provides family counseling...
Banned in France for 30 years

"Rendezvous on the Docks" makes a comeback

By Brian NELSON
Vice President, Local 34

"Rendezvous on the Docks" is about work, but it is set in the port of Marseille in 1953, much of the film was shot on location, and in surrounding working-class districts.

The film’s creators aren’t actors at all, but real dockers, their families and other workers. The script isn’t written by someone, but played by his real-life counterpart. Real dockers and their families have brought their life stories to the screen.

The narrative is found directly from their words. When the workers look out, they find their own words.

The villain’s philosophy is simple: everyone for himself. He begins to undermine the heroes behind the dock.

The film’s action takes place right on the docks where the two brothers build. We wonder if the man with the camera and before him, the two brothers builds.

DOCKERS PROTEST WARS IN THE MIDST OF THIS PERSONAL DRAMA IS AN IMPENDING STRIKE AGAINST THE WARS.

DOCKERS PLAN TO STOP ALL CARGO OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE ELVOST VPORT OF MARSEILLES AS PART OF AN IMPENDING STRIKE AGAINST THE WARS.

They began to strike against the war.

The dockers plan to stop all cargo operations throughout the vast port of Marseilles and paint slogans at the harbor entrance to greet the returning troops. Scenes of a huge group of dockers, staging an act of civil disobedience, feature the docker-actors playing both cops and protesters.

Some got tired of what they thought of the "cops" were actually beaten up during filming.

MOJENT OF TRUTH

Our hero and the villain are the only people who cross paths. When the moment of truth comes when the villain is confronted by the boss for failing to deliver the union leader.

The young hero begins to understand that he has been tricked into betraying his own people through false promises of an apartment.

He comes to his senses and revives his way of being a union leader.

When "Rendezvous" premiered in France nearly forty years ago, the police broke into the projection booth and confiscated the film. Presumably, it represented a serious threat to public order in Marseille.

In the midst of this personal drama is an impending strike against the war. The dockers plan to stop all cargo operations throughout the vast port of Marseille as part of an impending strike against the war.

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