Peace Advocate Dies  See story on page 6

Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

Thriftv-Payless workers under attack in S. Cal.

ONTARIO, Ca.—Workers at the Thrifty-Payless warehouse in Southern California, represented by ILWU Local 26, are being asked to give back most of the gains they have achieved over the years. Payless, which recently bought out Thrifty, is a mostly non-union outfit, and has made no secret of its goal of busting the union.

In support of efforts to win a decent contract at Thrifty, Local 26 has issued the following statement:

People struggle hard every day to buy the necessities of life for themselves and their families. Our paychecks go for fuel, rent, utilities, clothes, medical care and transportation. Every penny we bring home is accounted for. The goods and services we buy keep other people working, making more goods and providing services for our communities. This is the American way of life. We are all bound together in this way.

Thriftv-Payless is stealing from its workers, but they are doing it legally. Thrifty-Payless is bringing down the standard of living in our country and our communities by reducing purchasing ability.

Thriftv-Payless is taking money out of our pockets that used to go for food and other necessities of life for our parents, children and families. Thrifty-Payless has said that they aren't broke. They said they just want to save dollars. They want to save it they said by taking it from workers in their Ontario, California warehouse.

Please speak out loudly against the so-called mainstream plan, by taking it from workers in California.

Thriftv-Payless is attacking our veterans and others

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Health care reform hijacked by ‘mainstream’

By LINDSAY McLAUGHLIN  ILWU Washington Representative

Universal health care reform as we know it is dead this Congress. Instead, we are fighting off a so-called "mainstream" health care proposal, which, if passed, would be a huge step backward. Additionally, the ILWU is looking at incremental improvements which would at least set the stage for future reform.

The ILWU Washington Office has recommended that during the next few weeks we support Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-MN) and his efforts to kill the mainstream proposal and suggest positive changes. Sadly, California's own Democratic Sen. Dianne Feinstein, and other senators should be to get out of this group while you can because you're walking into a second place."

Layman Art Almeida's historical article on the development of the union movement in San Pedro, published in the June 1993 issue, won first place in the category of "Best Institutional Profile" for the 1993 International Labor Communications Association (ILCA).

Commenting on the award, the judges said: "The West Coast longshoremen of Harry Bridges' era were one of the most colorful of America's 'militant' unions, and its formation in San Pedro's general maritime strike is traced in this splendid historical essay. The roots of the union went to an 1885 seaman's union in ILWU, or the 'Wobblies,' who suffered as much as any one group for the right to organize and to protest. Pictures, including the legendary Joe Hill, who organized in San Pedro in 1910, flesh out this account.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

GATT free trade treaty could undermine workers

By Lindsay McLaughlin  ILWU Washington Representative

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral trade agreement that sets worldwide trade rules. Begun in 1948 by a small number of developed countries, GATT now has over 100 signatory nations. The current GATT agreement has been used to set the parameters for trade matters such as tariffs and quotas. However, the current Uruguay Round Agreement, which Congress expects to debate this year, vastly expands the authority of GATT to cover additional areas such as government subsidies, health, and the environment—areas that heretofore have been the sole domain of domestic law.

The current Uruguay Round Agreement will increase trade among countries through tariff cuts and stricter adherence to breaking down trade barriers. The question arises to whether unbridled trade with- out facilitation and protection, and losses and possibly some losses in productivity, will lead to further premium price increases.

Please speak out loudly against the so-called mainstream plan—particularly to Sen. Dianne Feinstein (202) 224-3841, to whom the ILWU and other labor home unions are contributing thousands of dollars for reelection this November. At a minimum, we should oppose any provisions that don't at least take us in the direction of comprehensive reform? For now, the mainstream group has managed to propose a giant leap backward.
Hear Hightower Radio on the West Coast

By BRIAN McWILLIAMS, ILWU President

Whatever happened to health care reform? No, not health insurance reform—that's a whole other ball of string—but the type of reform that will enable every American to receive quality health care, regardless of age, health, income, or job status. In other words, the Single Payer Plan.

If Washington's political pundits are to be believed, Single Payer is the way of the wobbly marmot—long eared, broad footed, its bones buried under layers of muck and mire. To a certain degree, that's true. Efforts toward meaningful reform have been derailed by business and political concerns, thanks to a crankered up public. But when the smoke clears, the blitzy by insurance companies, employers and health care providers. Instead of zoning in on ways to provide decent health care, legislators are arguing over private health-related issues. Somewhere along the line, the needs of the American people have fallen through the cracks.

But the ILWU is not prepared to write Single Payer off—and neither are we. We are joined by millions of other workers—workers, health care professionals, educators, senior citizens and more—who recognize that Single Payer is the best, most cost efficient and fair system of providing health care to all Americans. We also know that, without Single Payer on the table, the debate on health care will move further away from the American people.

What would Single Payer do?

* It would control health care costs by allowing the government to sit down with health care providers and negotiate the price of their services.

* It would allow you to see the doctor of your choice.

* It would cover you and your family whether you change employers or lose your job or have a preexisting condition.

* It would provide you "universal coverage" so that you can get the quality medical care you need when you need it, rather than the "universal access" of other plans, which only allow you to buy private insurance—assuming you can afford it.

Single Payer, like anything else, isn't free. It's financed by taxes, with the brunt being borne by employers and the wealthy. Taxes in any form are hard to swallow, but we are already paying billions for a variety of medical services. Taxes, for example, emergency room costs. People who have no insurance and can't afford to see a doctor regularly, often end up in emergency rooms—at tax payer expense. By then, they are often more ill than a year earlier, and that treatment is many times more expensive than it would have been had they been properly treated to begin with. We have the same experience among pregnant, low income women who are at great risk for delivering sick babies. Lack of proper prenatal care directly translates into increased illness among newborns (along with increased costs for taking care of them) and a shameful reputation for the US as the major industrialized nation with the highest infant mortality rate.

Every time we bargain a contract we are forced to weigh the rising cost of insurance against the need of our members for decent wages. There is no way for employers to pay, whether in the form of salary or medical coverage. One way or the other, you are, in effect, paying for health care.

With Single Payer, insurance premiums are out of the picture. We'd be in a much stronger position to bargain better pay and other benefits.

Even with private health insurance, many Americans are paying hundreds to thousands of dollars a year in deductibles, co-payments or premi- ums, which would be eliminated under the Single Payer Plan. We also frequently run into situations where insurance premiums reduce the percentage of coverage, dictate the method of treatment to limit their liability, or raise premiums if you already have coverage. These problems would be nonexistent under Single Payer because insurance companies would no longer be calling the shots and because the government would have control over health care delivery costs.

Right now, America's tab for health care is running over $800 billion year, and rising. We spend more per capita on health care than any other country on the planet, yet we have the greatest percentage of the uninsured and under-insured, with the possible exception of South Africa. Nearly 30 cents of every dollar we spend on health care goes to pay the administrative costs of insurance companies that don't provide a single health care service.

We could do a lot with that money. We could finance a federally-run system—completely accountable to the taxpayers—and provide decent, efficient, affordable health care to every man, woman and child. Another bureaucracy? Sure. But we are already grappling with the bureaucracy of hundreds of private insurance companies that have thousands of different plans administered by millions of agents, adjusters and clerks at a cost of billions of dollars. Compared with such successful and efficient government-run (and nonprofit) programs like Social Security and Medicare, Single Payer makes sense.

From every aspect, Single Payer makes sense. That's why we support it. That's why we need it. I hope you'll agree. And I hope you let your Senators and Members of Congress know.

CONTINUATION FROM PAGE 1

An excellent cover design leads the reader into the feature.

A series of three articles written by Nauth on ILWU employers SeaLand, Matson and American President Lines won an honorable mention in the "Best Series," category. ILCA judges commented: "This three-part series, identified as such from the first installment on, gives damming depth information about large companies and unions. Everything is fodder for these investigative pieces—specific citations of soaring profits, executive pay in six and seven figures per year, job exports, anti-union activities, the like. Well researched." The Dispatcher received another honorable mention in the "Special Recognition" category for a December 1993 package written and designed by Nauth about the participation of the ILWU in the fight against foreign-flag ships and poor working conditions in the shipping industry.

The judgments commented: "When a merchant ship flying a Panamanian flag pulled into the Port of Longview, longshoremen refused to load it until certain conditions were met. The longshoremen teamed up with an inspector for the International Transport Workers Federation to inspect the ship. Shipowners began to threaten the longshoremen. This is an unfolding struggle by the ILWU to keep up with the growing, and the like. With the help of Nauth, the story was incredible."

Published monthly, except for a combined July/August issue, for $2.50 by the ILWU. 1188 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109-6898. The Dispatcher welcomes letters, photos and other submissions to the above address. 0 ILWU, 1994.
**'Re-engineering' new buzzword at Borax plant**

By Ray Panter
Local 30 President

BORON, Cal.—What are we facing here at Local 30 is probably what many of us have faced, or will face in the future, because the attempt to see to it in the U.S. Borax, is trying its damndest to either break our local electrical or do away with us all together.

Don't get me wrong. Local 30 has committed itself to fight off whatever attack that is thrown at us. We have felt compelled to tell all of the ILWU what we are facing—it's called, of papers. From the shop floor to the Union Hall, “TQM” (Total Quality Management) and “Re-engineering” are just some of the buzz words that have tossed some of the workers under the guise of “Re-engineering.”

Corporate America makes the claim that both workers and management will benefit, and that radical change, employee participation, phase in and out of job classifications or job mergers, or any other reorganization scheme, contains a list of positive results for the workforce. The promised benefits are rarely seen by us in the workplace, or last longer than sugar coating on a bitter pill.

Since it's hard to measure the direct impact of a reorganization program on quality, or even profitability, there's a chance there's a win for support of the bill from a handful of Republicans.

The report will be released in Seattle, Oct. 21-24, on Proposed OSHA regulations for the longshore industry, Call Russ at (415) 755-0533 for more information.

The Davis-Bacon reform bill (HR 1231/S 627) raises the spending threshold above which contractors using federal funds must pay the prevailing wage while eliminating loopholes in the law.

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.

In the short run, layoffs have meant fatter profits. According to a Fortune magazine, the world's 500 biggest industrial companies raked in more than $116 billion in profits last year. Employment at the multi-billion dollar pharmaceutical companies continues to grow, but layoffs do damage in the long run

Corporate profits are up in short run, but layoffs do damage in long run

Economic Research study of manufacturing productivity at 140,000 factories employing 12.7 million workers found that productivity fell in more than a third of factories that cut employment between 1977 and 1987. Furthermore, 55 percent of productivity gains came at plants that cut jobs, 45 percent of productivity growth came at factories that added workers.

The problem is that shareholders respond favorably to job cuts, raising stock prices. And managers' compensation is often tied to stock price, giving them an incentive to cut workers.
Bloody Thursday in So. Calif.

Southern California ILWU Locals 13, 63 and 94, along with their families, relatives, children and friends all gathered together at El Dorado Park, celebrating the 60th anniversary of Bloody Thursday with a variety of activities, including the surfing pictured above. The 187th ARGT, Southern California Chapter 1, presented the colors and officially opened the day's events. Folks enjoyed hearing the live blues band, Victor Sanchez & the Daily Blues along with enjoyed pony rides and a petting zoo. A group called "Power Ranges" from Hollywood who took photos of all the kids. There were awards of lottery tickets, t-shirts, artist sketches and consolation prizes of radios, golf carts, VCRs, cookware, fans and pocket-size TVs. The big winners were Dianne Middleton, chairman. Contributing to the bountiful food lineup with free hot dogs, cokes, Hollywood who took photos of all the kids. There were awards of lottery tickets, t-shirts, artist sketches and consolation prizes of radios, golf carts, VCRs, cookware, fans and pocket-size TVs. The big winners were Dianne Middleton, chairman. Contributing to the bountiful food lineup with free hot dogs, cokes, popcorn, fruit, cookies and cakes, were the Bloody Thursday picnic. Jim Hermengildo, Local 13, who took photos of all the kids. There were awards of lottery tickets, t-shirts, artist sketches and consolation prizes of radios, golf carts, VCRs, cookware, fans and pocket-size TVs. The big winners were Dianne Middleton, chairman. Contributing to the bountiful food lineup with free hot dogs, cokes, popcorn, fruit, cookies and cakes, were the Bloody Thursday picnic. Jim Hermengildo, Local 13, chairman. ILWU, Washington, D.C., will hold its first election December 5 to 9, 1994, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, record secretary and the seven-member executive board. Nominations will be taken November 10, 1994 at the regular stopwork meeting. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at 608 Marine Drive in Port Angeles.

Thrift-y-Payless threatening to gut contract at So. Cal. warehouse

Three ballot measures directly threaten organized labor in Oregon in the November election. "Ballot Measure 8, "Public Employees Pay Part of Salary For Pension," would unfairly restrict any future raises and benefit improvements to cost-of-living increases only. Measure 9 would destroy any means that originated during contract negotiations in 1979. Then-Republican Gov. Atiyeh asked the public employee unions to allow the government to "pick up" the employee pension contribution in lieu of a six percent raise. The employees rejected this concession and were told to build a new contract around this issue. Thrifty-Payless wants to pay 70 percent of wages and eliminate cost of living clause.

Workers fighting three ballot measures in Oregon

Three ballot measures directly threaten organized labor in Oregon in the November election. "Ballot Measure 8, "Public Employees Pay Part of Salary For Pension," would unfairly restrict any future raises and benefit improvements to cost-of-living increases only. Measure 9 would destroy any means that originated during contract negotiations in 1979. Then-Republican Gov. Atiyeh asked the public employee unions to allow the government to "pick up" the employee pension contribution in lieu of a six percent raise. The employees rejected this concession and were told to build a new contract around this issue. Thrifty-Payless wants to pay 70 percent of wages and eliminate cost of living clause.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

that fought for our country by eliminating Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday as holidays. Those were holidays we fought for and respected for many years as a tradition in the United States. Oregonians since 1979 have worked unlimited overtime which takes away from working in the communities of America. Help stop this madness and this injustice. We worked hard, fought hard, and now we must protect it for our children. You can make the difference. Tell your local Thrifty-Payless store manager you will not shop there and why.

Write to Thrifty-Payless Inc. and tell them you will not shop there and why:

Thrifty-Payless Inc.
1800 Wineville
Los Angeles, Calif. 91807

For more information call: (213) 753-3461.

Feds force Sprint to rehire Spanish women it fired illegally

SAN FRANCISCO—The Sprint Corp. illegally fired 235 Latino telemarketing employees on July 14 solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees, according to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) regional office has found after an intensive seven-week investigation.

Sprint has recommended that the Board's general counsel file a complaint alleging that the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing her support for the union campaign. The workers, who began organizing their union to prevent them from becoming the first Sprint workers immediately. Sprint removed all the sign-up sheets, but also to spread fear of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.

Prior to the July 14 shutdown of Sprint La Conexion Familiar, 70 percent of the union-eligible workers had signed cards at the NLRB for a union election that was scheduled for July 22. Union witnesses later told NLRB investigators of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.

Prior to the July 14 shutdown of Sprint La Conexion Familiar, 70 percent of the union-eligible workers had signed cards at the NLRB for a union election that was scheduled for July 22. Union witnesses later told NLRB investigators of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.

Prior to the July 14 shutdown of Sprint La Conexion Familiar, 70 percent of the union-eligible workers had signed cards at the NLRB for a union election that was scheduled for July 22. Union witnesses later told NLRB investigators of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.

Prior to the July 14 shutdown of Sprint La Conexion Familiar, 70 percent of the union-eligible workers had signed cards at the NLRB for a union election that was scheduled for July 22. Union witnesses later told NLRB investigators of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.

Prior to the July 14 shutdown of Sprint La Conexion Familiar, 70 percent of the union-eligible workers had signed cards at the NLRB for a union election that was scheduled for July 22. Union witnesses later told NLRB investigators of an aggressive antiunion campaign by Sprint managers that included threats that the office would close if workers voted for the union, one-on-one meetings to intimidate the workers, and even the firing of one worker who was prominent in showing support for the union campaign.

The workers—one of them Latino women who speak little English and were paid $7 an hour—will have to visit the restroom during work hours. They are amongst the most skilled of Sprint's workers and were fired solely to keep them from unionizing, but also to spread fear among hundreds of other Sprint employees around the country who would like to have union representation.

Sprint for several years has issued its managers a "Sprint Union-Free Management Guide" that states that a manager's "primary responsibility is to keep workers from organizing. Sprint instructed its terminal head in Kansas City also travel around the country showing workers an in-house video that demonizes unions in general and Sprint in particular.
Dear Editor,

I am a retired longshoreman and foreman of Locals 13 and 94, and I have a good memory! I retired September 1 after 35 years on the San Francisco/Oakland waterfront as an ILWU longshoreman and clerk. I want to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to the ILWU, its past and present officers and all the membership for my past wages and benefits and the extraordinary pension we now enjoy.

Very few working people in the world over have what we have in the ILWU. We are special people. We bear the memory of Harry Bridges and the rank and file who supported him over the years. I served for a number of years on the Executive Board of Local 10. Harry never missed those meetings or the membership meetings. What an education it was to listen to that man!

God Bless the ILWU. May it long endure. Good Luck to Brian, Rich and all the new officers.

Richard Schaefer, Local 34 (retired)
San Francisco

ILWU local reinstates member who was persecuted for political beliefs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

against him.

Local 19’s executive board had to reinstate Nelson, but one board member had been on the Auxiliary for a minority report when the recommendation went to the membership for approval. Maloney recalled.

The membership meeting, the member said he objected to reinstating Nelson because of his Communist Party activities. Several members spoke both for and against reinstating Nelson. When he stood in line waiting to speak in Nelson’s favor, someone called for the question on the minority report, and the motion not to reinstate passed by a 4-1 margin, he said.

Maloney said there was a conservative undercurrent in Seattle, and many members probably voted out of fear of peer pressure and browbeating on the job.

Nelson went back to work on the waterfront anyway as a proxy for the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union member. In 1972, suffering from his beatings in New Orleans, and with support from the ILWU, he retired. He died in 1989 without ever again being allowed to participate officially in the union he helped to reinstate by a 4-1 margin.

Maloney said Nelson was accepted into the pensioner’s organization when he retired, and several of his friends voted to take up his cause. The creation of the Harry Bridges Chair at the University of Washington opened an avenue for support, Maloney said, because that showed that someone else who had been attacked for his political beliefs could be accepted by mainstream institutions.

The Local 19 Executive Board voted unanimously this March to reinstate Nelson. The board’s recommendation was approved at a membership meeting a few days later with only a few objections.

“We in Local 19 had committed a moral diabolical sin. We persecuted a guy because of his political beliefs,” Maloney said. “You can’t say an injury to one is an injury to all.”

(Shocked) the people in this union were incapable of recognizing a right from a wrong.

Reprinted by permission of the People’s Weekly World.

GATT “free” trade treaties protects corporations instead of workers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Union, they are in favor or challenging the U.S. Cuba Democracy Act. The Cuban Democracy Act effectively “punishes” countries which choose to trade with Cuba. This policy is wrongheaded and has outlived its political usefulness.

WHEREAS: The New World Order means recognition for the Hague over the Hague rules and the legal jurisdiction for a further disfranchisement of working people; and

WHEREAS: The New World Order means the undermining of the major right of the people to their own laws, their own policies, and their own governments.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That such described conditions establish the need for the development of an International and National Charter of Labor Workers’ Rights that must include:

The right to represent and organize workers into independent unions;

The right to basic standards of living that includes decent housing, medical care, quality education, a safe environment at work and the community, and quality of life for senior citizens;

Protection from whipping and double-breasting;

Protection for freedom of speech and democratic rights;

AND IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no new International Investment agreements include a social component with the right of representative unions;

AND IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no new International Investment agreements include a social component with the right of representative unions;

WHEREAS: The majority of the people who actually labor to produce the workforce that will benefit from the expansion of trade in spite of the lack of labor standards. Long-term trade. Opening up markets in American steel, paper and fishing have the effect of killing dolphins. Our negotiators have pointed out to me that only Congress can change our laws, and despite international pressure, we would most likely accept reciprocal sanctions rather than change.

Wouldn’t we be making progress if Congress took its responsibility to preserve the liberty of working people as seriously as it does the protection of dolphins? People have raised serious concerns that GATT may have the effect of lowering wages and conditions for our domestic workforce. This is a legitimate concern and we should raise it with our elected officials. However, the WTO has no new authority, in my analysis, to challenge domestic labor law or domestic collective bargaining agreements. I wish, however, that signatory countries in the European Union would challenge the U.S.’s unconscionable weak laws, which allow intimidation tactics by employers against individual workers, and permanent replacement of striking workers. No wonder our U.S. workforce is way behind in quality of life indicators compared with our international trading partners.

In closing, I urge the Uruguay Round Agreement is the most complex issue in which I have ever attempted to provide analysis as a legislative aide. I am learning much about its overall impact, both pro and con, weekly. Much of the analysis is speculative and we should be wary of definitive conclusions.

I suggest that resolutions passed by delegates at the International Convention are sound, and provide policy makers in Congress a ready-made stand for in the international trade arena. I would suggest clipping the resolutions and sending them to your members of Congress to think about before committing themselves to GATT.
Linus Pauling helped end nuclear tests, was attacked during Red Scare censorship, and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1962 for his work for disarmament and against nuclear weapons, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.

Pauling was extraordinary because while he continued his groundbreaking research, he took the time and the risks to take a stand on controversial issues. In 1949, he helped organize a Congress for Peace in Mexico City, working with W.B. DuBois, singer Paul Robeson and actor Charlie Chaplin. As a result of his activism, Pauling was attacked by red-baiter U.S. Sen. Joe McCarthy and denied a passport to London in 1952 because of the suspicion that he was a Communist.

Undaunted, he led a petition drive, collecting the signatures of more than 11,000 scientists from 50 countries urging for international agreements to end nuclear testing. He presented the petition to the United Nations in 1956, and soon after, the major world powers halted tests.

“It is the duty of every American to work for a peaceful solution of international arguments,” Pauling said, explaining his unusual political activity outside of the science world.

The only future that we can consider in a sensible way is that of eliminating war from the world, war of any kind, Pauling said. “My conscience will not allow me to protect myself by sacrificing these idealistic young scientists distorted in a misleading way... There are some people who hard for me to understand why there are such people. Some of them, I think, are ignorant; some of them are blinded by the emotionalism of extreme nationalism or religious sectarianism or the memory of past wrongs. Some of them I think are hoping that—not that there will be war—but that they can keep the Cold War going year after year and continue to benefit from the great Cold War profits that they are getting... I've been disappointed in labor... I've been disappointed in labor unions in the past years... spoke up for peace in the world, who spoke up for disarmament, for international agreements, for ending the Cold War! A few, a very few.

Now there are some people who talk about freedom in a misleading way. There are some people who believe in freedom for capital and not for labor.

Following the ILWU Convention, the Longshore Caucus unanimously voted Pauling an honorary member. When Pauling won the Nobel Peace Prize, the ILWU sent him a telegram saying “No man on earth is more deserving.”

Linus Pauling shakes hands with ILWU President Harry Bridges during 1961 Convention in Hawaii. His wife, Ava, looks on. Longshoremen later voted Pauling an honorary member at their council.

"You carried your love of humanity into the streets to the people, on picket lines, to fellow scientists, to labor and to all who would listen. We gave you our vote of confidence then and you have never faltered in your fight.”

It was the first time anyone had received two unshared Nobel prizes. After receiving the prize, his Oregon high school awarded Pauling an honorary degree. He had left the school without graduating as a protest against taking courses he considered pointless.

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."

Pauling continued agitating for peace after winning the prize, calling the Vietnam War "immoral and unconstitutional," and decrying the "unprovoked" bombing attacks and the use of chemical warfare, such as Agent Orange and napalm. The U.S. is in Vietnam for "economic" reasons, he said, citing examples of huge profits made by U.S. firms in various underdeveloped countries around the world. "Maldistribution of the world's wealth must be ended."

In a speech in 1976, however, he was pessimistic about the future. "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of suffering reaches its maximum. Unless we are wiser than we have shown ourselves to be in the past... there will be a catastrophe during the coming century..."
embers of UPIU Local 7837 have been locked off their jobs in Decatur, Ill., by the A.E. Staley Mfg. Co. now for 15 months. It has created an unbearable hardship on the 760 union members and the families that they must support.

And now the Staley Co. has pulled another trick from its anti-union, anti-people arsenal by utilizing Decatur Police and the Illinois State Highway Patrol to scatter union pickets and supporters from just outside Staley property. On June 25, during the one-year anniversary of the lockout, police turned violent by spraying intense doses of pepper gas and using riot sticks on peaceful demonstrators. And what did Staley Executive Vice President J. Patrick Mohan say about police force to frustrate the lawful right to assemble? "I think the police did an outstanding job!"

Take action again at your next union meeting to help the members of Local 7837 by sending a contribution to their Food & Assistance Fund. Or send an individual contribution. They have come too far to be starved into submission. Remember their slogan—It's Our Solidarity vs. Theirs. The Theirs has taken on new meaning with June 25's police force.

So turn the Our into a living link of solidarity by contributing!

Clp and Send to Link Lines of Solidarity to learn more. call: 217/812-2209. or 217/816-1006
Sid Roger, Dispatcher editor, was "voice of the people".

BY DICK MEISTER

It was a truly extraordinary voice. A voice that some heard could never be forgotten. A voice that compelled a sense of conscious concern. One knew immediately that he meant exactly what he said. What he said, and said so eloquently, was at times all meant to further the cause of society's underdogs—working people, minorities, political dissidents and others oppressed by powerful government and economic interests.

Unmarried for that humor, a man of culture and learning who nevertheless remained at one with the plain people he championed, a courageous man. Sidney Roger was his name, the former Dispatcher editor whom thousands of people were privileged to have known personally. He died of lung cancer at the age of 89, who was president of Local 19 from 1970-76. And it besmirched the union. A man who had sacrificed so much for his political beliefs is horseshit. Burt was a member of the Communist Party in those days. He was a non-difference to me; it made no difference in this union.

Sid's sure grasp of what was going on among farmworkers was typical. His rapport with working people was phenomenal. To walk with him among ILWU members, in San Francisco, Southern California, the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii, was to be met with a world of unionists; the United Farm Workers union.

Sid's sure grasp of what was going on among farmworkers was typical. His rapport with working people was phenomenal. To walk with him among ILWU members, in San Francisco, Southern California, the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii, was to be met with the United Farm Workers union.

Sid maintained steadfast loyalty to the ILWU even after Bridge forced him to resign his ILWU post in 1972. Bridges apparently was unhappy that, like many others in the union, Roger opposed Bridges' idea of merging the ILWU with the Teamsters or the East Coast International Longshoremen's Association (ILA).

Sid went back to work on the waterfront, joined ILWU delegations that investigated working conditions on European docks and, after retiring, began sifting through his archives as an actor in local dramatic productions.

Sid marked a heroic symbol of the ILWU and the ILWU Co. on the waterfront, joining the United Farm Workers union.

Sid, who, as he once shouted, was certain "the Goddamn press is our enemy!" Harry had a point, but I wasn't of using it to arrest and punish people who showed any signs of support for any wing of political parties or organizations. The Communist Party, the main target of the Smith Act, advised its members to "get themselves by going underground.

The ILWU itself became a lightning rod for government repression and employer attacks, most notably the decades-long attempt to have President Harry Bridges deported. In 1967, the ILWU expelled the 11 other unions on false charges of following the Communist Party line.

In the early 1960s, Nelson was of the ILWU members who were targeted by U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy for prosecution under the Smith Act. The charges were eventually thrown out of court.

In 1960, Nelson asked to be re-registed for work on the waterfront in accordance with past practice, but there was a hiring freeze. In 1961, when the freeze was lifted, the ILWU supported his re-registration, but the employers blocked his return to work.

Burt Nelson, center, with ship gang on the Seattle waterfront in the '30s.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Sid Roger, center, consults with then-Dispatcher editor Morris Watson, left, and a typesetter in the composing room in the '50s.

Despite his talent, his skills and his experience, despite that unassuming voice, there was no place in commercial radio for Sid Roger. But if commercial radio wouldn't have him, the ILWU would have him. If he couldn't get work as an "extra man" or casual, then a "B-man," becoming a member of the ILWU Coast Committee argued against criticism of unapproved activities intensified: Congress had amended the Smith Act with the intent of using it to arrest and punish people who showed any signs of support for any wing of political parties or organizations. The Communist Party, the main target of the Smith Act, advised its members to "get themselves by going underground.

The ILWU itself became a lightning rod for government repression and employer attacks, most notably the decades-long attempt to have President Harry Bridges deported. In 1967, the ILWU expelled the 11 other unions on false charges of following the Communist Party line.

In the early 1960s, Nelson was of the ILWU members who were targeted by U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy for prosecution under the Smith Act. The charges were eventually thrown out of court.

In 1960, Nelson asked to be re-registered for work on the waterfront in accordance with past practice, but there was a hiring freeze. In 1961, when the freeze was lifted, the ILWU supported his re-registration, but the employers blocked his return to work.

Burt Nelson, center, with ship gang on the Seattle waterfront in the '30s.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Sid Roger, center, consults with then-Dispatcher editor Morris Watson, left, and a typesetter in the composing room in the '50s.

Despite his talent, his skills and his experience, despite that unassuming voice, there was no place in commercial radio for Sid Roger. But if commercial radio wouldn't have him, the ILWU would have him. If he couldn't get work as an "extra man" or casual, then a "B-man," becoming a member of the ILWU Coast Committee argued against criticism of unapproved activities intensified: Congress had amended the Smith Act with the intent of using it to arrest and punish people who showed any signs of support for any wing of political parties or organizations. The Communist Party, the main target of the Smith Act, advised its members to "get themselves by going underground.

The ILWU itself became a lightning rod for government repression and employer attacks, most notably the decades-long attempt to have President Harry Bridges deported. In 1967, the ILWU expelled the 11 other unions on false charges of following the Communist Party line.

In the early 1960s, Nelson was of the ILWU members who were targeted by U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy for prosecution under the Smith Act. The charges were eventually thrown out of court.

In 1960, Nelson asked to be re-registered for work on the waterfront in accordance with past practice, but there was a hiring freeze. In 1961, when the freeze was lifted, the ILWU supported his re-registration, but the employers blocked his return to work.

Burt Nelson, center, with ship gang on the Seattle waterfront in the '30s.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Sid Roger, center, consults with then-Dispatcher editor Morris Watson, left, and a typesetter in the composing room in the '50s.

Despite his talent, his skills and his experience, despite that unassuming voice, there was no place in commercial radio for Sid Roger. But if commercial radio wouldn't have him, the ILWU would have him. If he couldn't get work as an "extra man" or casual, then a "B-man," becoming a member of the ILWU Coast Committee argued against criticism of unapproved activities intensified: Congress had amended the Smith Act with the intent of using it to arrest and punish people who showed any signs of support for any wing of political parties or organizations. The Communist Party, the main target of the Smith Act, advised its members to "get themselves by going underground.

The ILWU itself became a lightning rod for government repression and employer attacks, most notably the decades-long attempt to have President Harry Bridges deported. In 1967, the ILWU expelled the 11 other unions on false charges of following the Communist Party line.

In the early 1960s, Nelson was of the ILWU members who were targeted by U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy for prosecution under the Smith Act. The charges were eventually thrown out of court.

In 1960, Nelson asked to be re-registered for work on the waterfront in accordance with past practice, but there was a hiring freeze. In 1961, when the freeze was lifted, the ILWU supported his re-registration, but the employers blocked his return to work.

Burt Nelson, center, with ship gang on the Seattle waterfront in the '30s.