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By Brian McWilliams
ILWU International President

The Pacific Maritime Association, the shipping industry employer group, has been whining about union work stoppages and falling productivity, trying to blame longshore workers for everything from equipment failures to the Asian economic crisis. The industry’s media mouthpiece, the Journal of Commerce, obvi- ously weaves the employers complaints into a series of endless- ly repetitive hit pieces and then passes them off as news articles. PMA has gone on a slander campaign against the ILWU, accusing us of an inordinate number of work stoppages. The fig- ures it cites are inflated even if you add those in which the arbitra- tion awards clearly confirm the union was acting within our contract and a particular work stoppage was due to an employer violation of the contract or a bona fide picket line. But now PMA is unilaterally planning its own work stoppage—in vio- lation of the contract.

In our last contract the Longshore Caucus strongly backed Local 63’s proposal to outlaw side deals—the practice of employers making extra payments to some longshore workers to secure certain services from them. This practice not only violat- ed labor’s most sacred principle of solidarity, it was blatantly ille- gal. To enforce this prohibition the contract provides for a first-time penalty—a 24-hour withholding of work to any employer for making side deals. But the contract is clear that the determination of guilt and the imposition of penalties are joint employer/union deci- sions. Nonetheless, PMA has decided to penalize one terminal operator—MT—by denying ship board manning to the stevedore for a twelve-hour period. If all its facilities coastwide, PMA is taking this action without con- sulting the union. In fact, we don’t even know what the allega- tions against MTC are or what procedure was used to decide to pursue the matter. The Coast Committee has asked the PMA for this infor- mation and has formally begun a grievance on the matter. Whatever the reasoning, PMA’s action is of concern to the people who make all the decisions on world trade and demand stable conditions from the ILWU. It’s the fault of West Coast longshore workers.

But like the old joke that only two professions can turn black into white—painters and lawyers—PMA is continuing with its deposi- tion of a San Francisco Chair and Neptune Jade picket captain Robert Irminger, scheduled for Sept. 3. PMA is asking Irminger under oath to name names of other people involved in organizing and participating in the Neptune Jade picket line. Irminger, of course, will refuse and PMA will then ask the judge to compel him to answer or be in contempt of court. The judge will then have to decide whether to make a martyr of him or rule that the protesters’ First Amendment rights to free speech and free associ- ation means they can participate in lawful and peaceful activities without being subjected to law- suits.

This is not over yet.

PMA has again declared the sky is falling and again it’s all the ILWU’s fault.

Of course, this is all PMA’s posturing in advance of next year’s contract negotiations. The employers are trying to create the perception that longshore workers are lazy and overweight and that they need the discipline of a heavy-handed boss. Recently the Journal of Commerce ran an editorial sug- gesting the entire longshore industry be put under the National Railway Labor Act. This would give the federal government and the employers almost unlimited and arbitrary control over labor relations and would essentially remove all the union’s power to keep in check the employers’ insatiable appetite for more and more profits. The ILWU has been the force bringing stability and prosper- ity to the West Coast shipping industry. We provide a trained and creating those prof- its. They deserve better than this.

The ILWU has the experience and the skills to build this industry and continue to profit.

PMA’s work stoppage
TFRAD WINDS
We can build our union

By Leonard Hoshijo
ILWU International Vice President, Hawaii

What did it all mean to you today? What have you done this month to build the union? This year? Not to maintain it, not to utilize the advantages, not to operate it, but to build the union by organizing new members. To increase the number of workers who benefit. Increase our negotiating power and strengthen the voice of working people. These questions are central to building our organizing capacity.

The successful organizing of the Aston Wailea Beach Resort, the Maui Beach Hotel and other new units marks the return of our Hawaii organizing program. There’s plenty of need, and for room, and for member and full-time officer involvement now that organizers are in place on both the Coast and in Hawaii. You should check with your area organizers or your locals about the Volunteer Organizing Committees. Volunteer to discourage companies from coming down on workers who are organizing. Flesh out “leads” among unorganized workers you know. Help make direct contact with workers when an organizing drive gets going. Change the union’s day to day routine, change the union to organize.

The first level of rebuilding the ILWU organizing program has been accomplished, but the process continues. The results of the recent Hawaii victories affirm sound organizing methods carried out by a combination of experienced organizers and rank-and-file members. The two hotels waged all out anti-union campaigns in the NLRB process that puts the union at a severe disadvantage. These wins also point directly to the need for the entire Local union to shake itself out of “business as usual.” We have not yet turned the corner or generated pressure on companies to stay neutral and let the workers choose to organize, getting management to abandon slick campaigns, delays and interference with workers’ rights. We need entire locals jumping in on first-contract battles, not saying “that’s for organizing to do.”

The progress of nine months’ worth of organizers’ work is undeniable, but the leap to another level of growth remains a long one. We have yet to break from the “How are the organizers doing?” way of thinking, and rise to “What are the entire union and I doing to advance our organizing efforts?”

ORGANIZING IS THE MISSION OF THE ENTIRE UNION

Even the best organizing crew can’t do everything by itself. It takes the refocusing of an entire Local to generate a necessary level of “clout.” It takes shifting the priorities and time of full-time leadership, staff, business agents and rank-and-file leaders to organizing for power behind our contracts and grievances. It’s been said before:  

• We need to mobilize people to build pressure on companies to stay neutral when their workers are organizing and/or honor the workers’ signatures for union representation. That takes organization, staff time and volunteers beyond field organizers. We can’t always win neutrality and fairness, but we have to try.

• Use our strength in the political and government process to win neutrality from companies. “The People” are not always in a position to have an impact, but wherever clout is concentrated within our union’s structure, it should be used first to support unorganized workers facing management interference in their organizing efforts, and in turn to build the union.

• Negotiate neutrality and recognition in current contracts for new facilities of the same company. Negotiate coverage and accreditation where work is related to our units, including workers of subcontractors. When companies want economic relief, gain these job protections.

• Also, as noted above, get the entire Local working on winning the first contract covering newly organized units. When companies force us to push against their delay-and-undermine stance, get more of the union involved in pushing. The newly organized workers voted for the ILWU, they’re enduring the stresses of anti-union campaigning, so support them and build the union, too.

Field organizing is back on track, but has a ways to go. The magnitude of union wins we do will really be determined by how much we go beyond the “field” to give the unorganized worker and our organizers a fighting chance. Organizers can work and sacrifice and win some, but they don’t wield the strength of the entire Local that is required to break through to a higher level. ORGANIZING WILL BE DETERMINED BY HOW MUCH WE GO BEYOND THE “FIELD” TO GIVE THE UNORGANIZED WORKER AND OUR ORGANIZERS A FIGHTING CHANCE.

Union building will be determined by how much we go beyond the “field” to give the unorganized worker and our organizers a fighting chance.
The ILWU's International Executive Board held its regular meeting August 20-21, reviewing the union's finances and agreeing to a batch of new policies.

International Secretary-Treasurer Joe Ibarra walked the board through the union’s financial report. "This is the best shape the International has been in since the mid-1980s," Ibarra said. "We have three quarters of a million dollars in reserves.

In response to a request from the AFL-CIO the board passed a budget adjustment of a one-time, one-dollar per member assessment for political action. In the wake of the labor movement’s successful defeat of Fast Track legislation in Congress and of Prop. 226 in California, the A-F-C-I-O needs the money to continue its political campaign plans, focusing on registering, educating and turning out its members for the November election.

In considering a Statement of Policy on investing union money in community development banks the board heard a report from Phil Palmer, Vice President of Community Bank of the Bay. Palmer explained that unlike most big banks that invest in the global economy, community development banks like his have the goal of keeping money invested in local communities to create jobs and improve housing and community services in low-income communities.

After his presentation the board voted unanimously to approve the policy encouraging locals to invest in such banks in their areas.

The board also passed policy statements encouraging locals to join their AFL-CIO state labor federations, another authorizing the registration of the ILWU logo and names as trademarks and another opposing a proposal for the U.S. to contribute $18 billion more to the International Monetary Fund and condemning the IMF’s role in imposing austerity on workers around the world (see below).

The board also agreed to send a letter to U.S. Senators Gordon Smith (R-OR) and Ron Wyden (D-OR) who are sponsoring a guest worker or "Bracero" bill, to lobby them to withdraw it. The legislation (SB1563 and HB3410) targets immigrant farm workers who are trying to organize in Oregon. It would remove worker protections and would make it more difficult for farm workers to unionize.

ON U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

International Monetary Fund (IMF) involvement in the recent financial crisis in Asia and the 1994-95 crisis in Mexico dramatized the tremendous burden that imposed austerity measures place on working people around the world. The purpose of the IMF involvement has been to bail out international banks and investors whose pursuit of enormous profits led them to make questionable, high-risk loans and investments.

IMF-dictated austerity measures worsen U.S. trade deficits, leading to the loss of solid family-supporting jobs while driving down the already abysmally low wages of workers living on developed nations.

Governments in South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and Mexico and other developing nations are being told that an infusion of capital from the IMF requires them to pay down foreign loans by lowering the living standards of their citizens. Then IMF’s prescription calls for an increase in low wage exports from those countries. The dollars so raised are then used to pay down loans owed to international banks and investors. As a result trade deficits are expected to climb by approximately $100 billion this year alone, causing the loss of estimated one million U.S. jobs.

To achieve this increase in exports, the IMF insists on austerity measures that include slashing public spending, jacking up interest rates to exorbitant levels, deregulating markets, devaluing currencies and reducing existing labor protections. The impact on workers and their families is disastrous. Workers face massive layoffs and wage cuts, while prices of basics such as food, housing, energy and transportation skyrocket.

Many of the governments receiving IMF funds failed to respect internationally recognized workers rights and the IMF has not required them to do so. In Indonesia, for example, independent union leader Muchtar Pulpakhon remains on trial for his life for his union activity, yet the IMF had made no effort to use its leverage to free him.

The ILWU believes that the International Monetary Fund is fully aware of the dilemma that austerity measures have on working people. Yet the IMF has failed to move toward restraining speculative capital, would ensure equitable solutions to crisis in financial markets. The ILWU therefore requests from U.S. citizens that believe that international organizations can and must play necessary and useful roles in world affairs. Our vision of that role is one that places the interests of working people and families at least equal to those of finance and capital.

Statenements of Policy, August 1998

ON INVESTING IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The ILWU has long had a practice of being involved and active in its local communities. Members have served as elected and appointed city officials, worked with community organizations, done charitable fund raisers or otherwise given back to the community.

As a matter of policy, the ILWU has initiated investments in its communities, as with the St. Francis Square affordable housing project in San Francisco, the Umoja housing project in Los Angeles, and the six low-income rental housing developments for workers and seniors in Hawaii.

The ILWU International Executive Board hereby authorizes the board to approve such applications.

Therefore, the International Executive Board hereby authorizes and instructs the United Officers to seek registration as a trademark for the ILWU logo and the trade names ILWU, International Longshore and Warehouse Union, International Longshorers' and Warehousemen's Union, ILWU Local (local number) and related names. Locals that have such trademark and trade name registration pending shall withdraw such applications.

Locals and divisions of the ILWU by virtue of affiliation agreements or charters shall be entitled to use the ILWU logo and trade names as long as they remain affiliated with the ILWU.

ON AFL-CIO STATE LABOR FEDERATIONS

Understanding the need to and the advantages of uniting the House of Labor, the rank and file of the ILWU voted to join the AFL-CIO in 1988. Now, ten years later, the union needs to complete this affiliation and become full participants in the organization's state entities, the State Labor Federations.

The State Federations are a direct link to the state legislative process. They lobby all state legislators tirelessly and keep a vigilant watch on state and local issues affecting our members, their families and communities. They also provide networking and solidarity resources for their affiliates.

Because of their essential role as unifiers and coordinators of the statewide labor movement, the International Executive Board encourages all ILWU locals and regions to affiliate with their AFL-CIO State Labor Federations.
ILWU wins another round in Neptune Jade case

By Steve Stallone

The lawsuit arises from an action that happened in September 1997. The Neptune Jade, a container ship loaded by non-union labor at a port administered by the same company that had fired the ILWU members, sailed from the Port of Oakland on the second anniversary of the dockers' sacking. The ILWU members did not cross the picket line and made public statements that they had, and yet ILWU had made no attempt to question or subpoena him. ILWU lawyer lan Lynch argued that all documents the ILWU Internationa l. Los Angeles was disrupted by a ILWU picket line Aug. 10. Cruise hosts, who check in passengers and make sure their travel documents are in order, have been organizing to join Local 63 Office Clerical Unit. They set up the informational line after their employer, Cruise and Tour Services, which provides ground service for Royal Caribbean Cruise Line ships, fired three hosts for their organizing activities. Pictured here (left to right) are the three fired hosts, Myra Mendoza, Jeanie Tobar and Pauline Becker. The union filed an Unfair Labor Practice with the National Labor Relations Board charging the employer with discriminiarily terminating the three hosts because of their union activity.

The tranquility of cruise vacations at the Port of Los Angeles was disrupted by an ILWU picket line Aug. 10. Cruise hosts, who check in passengers and make sure their travel documents are in order, have been organizing to join Local 63 Office Clerical Unit. They set up the informational line after their employer, Cruise and Tour Services, which provides ground service for Royal Caribbean Cruise Line ships, fired three hosts for their organizing activities. Pictured here (left to right) are the three fired hosts, Myra Mendoza, Jeanie Tobar and Pauline Becker. The union filed an Unfair Labor Practice with the National Labor Relations Board charging the employer with discriminatorily terminating the three hosts because of their union activity.
This is the third installment of a new threepart oral history series on the West Coast waterfront. Cleophas ("Bill") Williams, our focus here, was the first Black longshoremen elected President of San Francisco Bay's Local 10. That was in 1967. He was re-elected president three times during a long and distinguished career with the ILWU that spanned the period 1944-1981.

In many ways Williams' life exemplifies the struggle of Black working people in the United States during this century. He traces his journey from segregation days in Arkansas before World War II to leadership of a union that spanned the period 1944-1981.

Cleophas Williams

I was born in 1923 in Camden, Arkansas, a little place about seven miles from the Ouachita River. My father, John Henry Williams, was principal of a school for Black children. My mother, Bertha, was a school teacher, also, but she died when I was three-and-a-half. Later my father married a wonderful lady named Ardella, who was a very caring, meticulous and loving mother. She taught me to read, a very important first number. She's still alive in L.A. at 94 years old.

My father was feared by local Whites because he was so brave, and the children, although they had nothing, would come in twos and threes, never one-on-one.

In 1929, when the Crash occurred, my father went to Ashdown, Arkansas, to teach school. He was very courageous. When he went to the hotel in Texarkana, Arkansas, it was an all-Black school too. We have an alumni association now from that school. I'm in the Secretary of the Northern California Chapter.

Working in a difficult time, Williams provided a role model of the highest order for Black leadership. Williams was interviewed at length early this year at the request of the ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committee (CLRC). Special thanks for their help go to Denise Kang, Victor Stilberman, Pomona College, Adrian Proetzellis, Sonoma State University, and Willie Collins, who allowed me to read his 1995 interview of Williams done for Sonoma State's Cypress Freeway Replacement Oral History Project.

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brilliant to understand that one of the reasons for these attacks upon Harry was his stand on race. Bridges was not a personal friend of mine, but I don’t know anybody I admired more. I think some of the things he did were just incredible for the time. During this same period, in the mid-40’s, I attended the California Labor School, the ILWU backed it and many of its teachers were people I identified with the Left. The first time I went in order to get my union book. I was forced to go then. Later on, I chose to go. I took history, sociology and economics. These classes expanded my mind. This was the first time I had ever gone to high school, much less to an integrated school. I was curious. I wanted to know. And what I wanted to know, the California Labor School taught.

In 1950 the McCarthy era and the waterfront screening program along with almost simultaneous the Korean War brought on the government work pass. Somebody else did less than I did in all the marches, I subscribed to the Party’s paper, The People’s World, and still I got my government work pass. Just because many of the fellows who had flirted with the conservatives of the local’s “Democratic Club” and Chester, who later became an International officer, had the most prized thing on the waterfront, a membership card, the Party’s paper, The People’s World, and still I got my government work pass. Somebody else did less than I did in all the marches, I subscribed to the Party’s paper, The People’s World, and still I got my government work pass. Just because many of the fellows who had flirted

No new longshoremen were hired in numbers to take the place of those who had left to service the war. But that didn’t mean I cared to be a member. I had an interpretation of what their agenda was, so that was that. I’d been involved in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since 1949, but after 1955, during the early stages of the integration movement in the South, I took membership cards and began to solicit members on the waterfront. This was Whites and Blacks. Most of them said “yes.” Doing this, I learned many names that I never knew before. One good thing that happened from that was that year later, when I began to run for union office, a trail of men would come by and I could call them almost all by name.

New longshoremen were hired in numbers after World War II until the 59 B-list men came in. With that program, here again Harry defined his social consciousness—in conjunction with Bill Chester, who later became an International officer—because bridges had to take on the conservatives of the local’s “Democratic Club” and “Fathers and Sons’ Club.” The conservatives argued, “These jobs are ours, and our sons have a right to them.” But Harry said, “Jobs are not a trust of the workers—just a right belonging to all people, and we are going to have an open sign-up.” The B-list committee then solicited new workers from Black communities with high unemployment rates. Most of them became good union men.

Around 1959 Odel Franklin and I joined the “Longshore 56 Club” started by Eddie Parker, a gang boss from Gang 56. The group started as a welfare club, but I suggested that we broaden the agenda to include financial investment. Then we petitioned that we didn’t have any Black walking bosses or ship’s clerks on the waterfront. I became the secretary and did lots of writing and agitating for the group. The Club only had 12 members, but out of the club Odel Franklin became a Local 10 business agent and secretary-treasurer, Parker became a walking boss, and I became a dispatcher and president of the local. The club lasted until maybe 68.

My wife urged me to get involved in union politics. She said, “Those who have been better educated and better exposed have a responsibility to the rest of the people. You cannot afford to sit on the sidelines.” It was Odel Franklin who encouraged me to run for dispatcher in ’64. I ran ninth out of the nine dispatchers elected that year, but I was elected.

I was also the most vocal of the dispatchers when it came to taking on the hierarchy under James Kearney, the local’s conservative president. At that time I just didn’t believe a circle saw would cut me. I defended a White guy named Richard O’Toole who was deregistered, I took on Kearney because he did nothing to help O’Toole or two Black guys who had been in trouble a bit earlier. That lifted me above and made me visible. A little later I ran for dispatcher again, ran second that time around, and became assistant chief dispatcher or I was elected president of the local for the first time in ’67.

In late ’71 I was elected president during the 1971-72 longshore strike. I solicited support for the union from my church and from the Black community and became assistant chief dispatcher previously for the NAACP so when I carried the banner for the union I had credibility. Getting support wasn’t so difficult because people knew where I stood. When I was elected president in the mid-1970s there was a crisis I had to deal with. The local had this huge deficit that people did not want to face. I went in, read the contract and became assistant chief dispatcher for the NAACP and joined the ranks in battles for Black equality. At the next union meeting I told the members, “I was there when I had read the constitution. This particular article stated that when the caucus and convention funds reached a certain low, the membership should be automatically assessed. At that union meeting I told the members, “I was there when I had read the constitution. This particular article stated that when the caucus and convention funds reached a certain low, the membership should be automatically assessed. At the next union meeting I told the members, “I was there when I had read the constitution. This particular article stated that when the caucus and convention funds reached a certain low, the membership should be automatically assessed.

As of tomorrow morning, we are running this unit out of the caucus and convention fund, and every member is assessed sixty dollars for six months.” For the first and only time in my life as a member of Local 10, members came up on the stage and picked me up as you would pick up the Super Bowl coach who had won the big game. They said, “We like you because you have guts.” George Kaye, our Secretary-Treasurer, who backed me up, the staff and I went on a 36-hour strike of a 40-hour week, too. Soon that deficit was gone.

Just before we went out of office, George Kaye and I decided, “We showed up the finances, now we’re going to shore up the dispatch system.” We instituted a new sophisticated rotary dispatch system that limited every man from the hall to one shift only. Jobs came into the hiring hall that hadn’t ever been in the hall before. It was everybody back to the hall unless you were steady men. So we eliminated the preferred list where jobs weren’t shared.

I was going out of office, as I said, but I had made up my mind that there were some things I intended to do as part of what I felt was right. My parents had taught me about sharing, and I’d broken into fair play and the sharing of jobs in 1944 at our old Clay Street hall in San Francisco. That hall is still dear to my heart, and so are its standards.

When I first came on the waterfront, many Black workers felt that Local 10 was a utopia. Even the level of struggle we faced in Local 10 was something so high above what most of us had experienced in Arkansas, Texas and other places in the South that we were willing to get involved and take our chances at the results. We’re talking about a union that gave you a chance to be somebody, to hold your head high.

Local 10 was the most democratic organization I’ve ever belonged to. If you wanted to go out there and face that membership and campaign and work with them and relate to them, that was your challenge, and you won and you lost. When it came to the hiring hall, the bosses were discriminated democratically by seniority. Favoritism was minimized.

This union was the greatest thing in my life, other than my family. In terms of economics and social growth, this union was a platform on which I made my stand and found a place in the sun. I was a part of something that was always out of office and working I was even more proud. I had the most prized thing on the waterfront, a longshore registration, and I didn’t mind working. Some called this arrogance, but it wasn’t arrogance. It was pride.
ILWU DOCKWORKERS ARRESTED IN CANADA

In what local officers see as the first salvo in a coastwise attack on longshore contracts, ILWU-Canada Samplers and Testers Local 518 just had the work they’ve been doing for 27 years taken away and given to a non-union company. The ensuing solidarity actions by dock workers, their family, supporters and even the cops did not stop 20 arrests.

“We see ourselves as the thin edge of the wedge,” Barry Holloway, Local 518 president said. Most of the longshore work on the Canadian side has contracts coming up this year, and Holloway expects hard bargaining.

The tests and samplers of Local 518 are the last line of defense when bulk sulfur is loaded on a ship; they make sure the quality is up to standards and the job is done safely because bulk sulfur is susceptible to dust explosions with devastating results. Sultrans, Ltd., a sulfur-exporting consortium, refused to renew its cargo-testing contract with Local 518’s employers. Although the union-contracted company PKB Scandia/TTS Intertert put in a lower bid, Sultrans awarded the contract to the non-union Cetispeco.

The union discussed the situation with Sultrans during the 60-day cancellation clause period in the contract. International President Brian Mc-Williams and ILWU-Canada President Tom Daviess tried to persuade Sultrans to sign with PKB Scandia. Sultrans also received expressions of concern from ITF Docks’ Section Secretary Kees Marges.

In the end, diplomacy, however, didn’t work. The non-union company Cetispeco brought its ships onto the dock Sunday, Aug. 16 to sample and test the bulk of the cargo, the vessel Ever Gloria, the first ship to arrive.

Hours later dock workers from Local 518 were cheered to see a picket line set up early Monday morning. Aug. 17 at Pacific Coast Terminal’s dock in Port Moody. Longshore Local 500 workers waved the line and left the site. The Ever Gloria waited there for a load of 20,000 tons of sulfur. On Thursday, Aug. 20, twelve workers were arrested for walking the line, by then declared an illegal secondary boycott.

Thirty demonstrators marched to the entrance Thursday afternoon, and police arrested eight more. Monday, Aug. 23, the Canadian Criminal Code Enforcement Order from the court that required the cops to patrol, look for troublesome workers and busting them if they appeared anything like a picket line.

Following safety rules to the letter, longshore workers eventually loaded the ship. The Ever Gloria sailed to Portland, Oregon Friday afternoon. The arrested workers must appear in court next month to answer contempt and other charges.

Local 518 President Barry Holloway and Secretary Treasurer Marion Chorney headed down to Portland, Wash. Aug. 24 to put out the word on the Ever Gloria, tied up at Terminal 5 awaiting a load of Portlanders. Meanwhile, the Cetispeco work stoppage continued.

ILWU-Canada in achieving reforms of the Canadian Labour Code. The changes will expedite union recognition, equalize power relations on the Canadian Labor Relations Board (CLRB), ban lockouts and strikes in grain transportation and provide some protection against blacklisting. The code affects the 680,000 workers in Canada who come under federal labor law, including longshore workers.

No major revisions had been made to the labor code since the early 1970s. Since then many public industries have been privatized and vital services became subject to lockouts and strikes. The bill, known in the previous Parliament as C-66 and passed in 1995, was an attempt to streamline CLRB processes.

It will speed up the certification of unions, ban lockouts, and set guidelines to help management representatives and regulate some management efforts at intimidating workers during organizing drives.

The CLRB, which performs functions similar to the NLRB, will now be balanced between labor and management representatives. Previously the government appointed 50 percent of the members without regard to the interests they might represent, invariably benefiting business interests.

The proposed Canadian Labour Congress, Canada’s AFL-CIO, will provide the government with lists of candidates, as will the manufacturers’ group, and the labor minister will choose from each list.

The ILWU strongly supported measures banning lockouts in the grain sector, although the bill prohibits strikes as well. Canadian Area President Tom Daviess told The Dispatcher that management always locked-out on the grain, forcing government intervention to solve disputes without bargaining.

The bill includes some protections against the use of scabs by guaranteeing workers their jobs back after disputes. Additionally, if management lays off workers “during a dispute in a way as to undermine the representative capacity of the union, the board will then be empowered to order them reinstated after the dispute.

The provincial labor codes of Quebec and British Columbia prohibit such actions as a counter to the union-backed New Democratic Party. Quebec Union Progressives and the union-backed New Democratic Party unsuccessfully tried to get scabs banned into the grain danger zone.

The Quebec experience demonstrates fewer, shorter strikes, with an absence of picketing. In Ontario, Pat Martin, Member of Parliament from Manitoba. Ontario also had a no-scab provision, only to void it when the New Democrats were turned out of office by the Progressive Conservatives a few years ago.

IBU WINS MANNING DISPUTE

IBU tug deckhands working for Foss Maritime in the Puget Sound won an important victory on Manning issues just a few months before their contract comes up for renewal.

Working the tugboats of the Puget Sound, assisting ships into port and towing barges, is a tough job. For two weeks at a time the deckhands live on board, usually working 12 hours a day, and at night their chief job is to keep watch.

Monday, Aug. 3, the United Tugboaters Local 518 came to the aid of the deckhands, who had left the site, and the chandlers, the people who provide a ship, also left.

Foss argued that the contract contained a provision allowing the company to eliminate the cook on six of its vessels. The union contended another provision clearly stated that conditions of employment in effect at the start of the contract that were more favorable to the union could not be changed during the term of the contract.

A union decision dated Aug. 4 the arbitrator, though hesitant to rule against management’s right to manage and control their workers, found that the language in the provision the union cited was unambiguous and overriding. He not only ruled that the company must reinstate the deckhands, but the company must pay for their salaries while they were out of work.

“IBU members had decided that management had imposed scab deckhands on our members, and we struck in protest of this action and stayed on the job,” said Tom Price, IBU representative.

“The company tried to claim Foss laid off 12 deckhands, but the union’s position was even stronger than that. The deckhands were working in the grain loading area, although the bill prohibits strikes as well. Canadian Area President Tom Daviess told The Dispatcher that management always locked-out on the grain, forcing government intervention to solve disputes without bargaining.

The bill includes some protections against the use of scabs. It provides that management representatives must appear in court next month to answer contempt. The charges were brought by the non-union company Cetispeco.

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Local 518 President Barry Holloway and Secretary Treasurer Marion Chorney headed down to Portland, wash. Aug. 24 to put out the word on the Ever Gloria, the first ship to arrive.

However, the Local 8 longshore crew had dispersed, and the ship ended up waiting several shifts before getting loaded and proceeding to Australia. The three hours of work everyone was promised took two days.

IBU WINS MANNING DISPUTE

IBU tug deckhands working for Foss Maritime in the Puget Sound won an important victory on Manning issues just a few months before their contract comes up for renewal.

Working the tugboats of the Puget Sound, assisting ships into port and towing barges, is a tough job. For two weeks at a time the deckhands live on board, usually working 12 hours a day. But things got a little harder last winter when Foss unilaterally reduced the crews on nearly half its boats.

Without consulting the union Foss laid off twelve cooks. The cooks prepare three meals a day aboard the boats, assist on deck making and breaking taws and stand radio watch so the rest of the crew can take breaks and comply with rules limiting the number of hours each can take breaks and comply with rules limiting the number of hours.

Debbie Dean visited the ship and found the Chinese crew well-treated, but the captain was at a loss as to why Foss wanted to make such a change.

“When you’re working those hours 15 days a month, at the end of the trip you start to get mentally drifty,” he said. “It made my life a livell. I was working all the time. Did anything else I was robbing myself of sleep. There was no down time, no relaxation time, no time to do a crossword puzzle or something.”

But the union was not about to allow this speedup to be imposed without a fight. Foss Sound Patroclman Stuart Downer, then shop steward, filed a grievance and the matter wound its way to arbitration.

The hearing was held June 30 and July 20 before arbitrator Eric Landers.

Foss argued that the contract contained a provision allowing the company to eliminate the cook on six of its vessels. The union contended another provision clearly stated that the conditions of employment in effect at the start of the contract that were more favorable to the union could not be changed during the term of the contract.

A union decision dated Aug. 4 the arbitrator, though hesitant to rule against management’s right to manage and control their workers, found that the language in the provision the union cited was unambiguous and overriding. He not only ruled that the company must reinstate the cooks, he ordered it to reimburse them lost wages and benefits.

“I see this as a victory and real team effort all the way,” Downer said. “We now have twelve people back at work.”

But the IBU’s contract with Foss expires Sept. 1 and even management supports the company to push for reduced Manning in negotiations. Even so, the shipbuilding win boosts morale and momentum going into bargaining.

“We’re on a little stronger basis because if they still want the cooks off, they have to negotiate it,” Van Horn said. “We’ve got a contract against it because we’re pissed and we’ll be prepared.”

Steve Stafette

ILWU—CANADA SUCCESSFUL IN LOBBYING FOR CHANGE IN LABOR CODE

Working with farmers’ unions and the 2.3 million member Canadian Labour Congress the ILWU-Canada in achieving reforms of the Canadian Labour Code. The changes will expedite union recognition, equalize power relations on the Canadian Labor Relations Board (CLRB), ban lockouts and strikes in grain transportation and provide some protection against blacklisting. The code affects the 680,000 workers in Canada who come under federal labor law, including longshore workers.

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Local 6 recyclers fight company and city in Oakland

By David Bacon

When seventy workers walked out of a west Oakland recycling facility August, they were fed up with the abusive working conditions and poverty wages. But as the crushing, acridly-bitter strike has ground on for weeks the ILWU showed similar cuts, abrasions and shards of glass and metals, a seriously leaking roof that soaks workers with the city. CWS operates from a huge concrete building stretching for a city block in West Oakland. Fifty-six workers sort recycled trash at the facility. In addition the company runs a dozen trucks through Oakland picking up the curbside recycling of plastic, paper, metal and glass.

The upheaval at CWS began this spring when its workers, almost entirely immigrants from Mexico and Central America, decided to organize a union. "We were very unhappy about wages," explained Valladares, a sorter. "Almost everyone here makes $6 an hour. Just a handful are paid a little more.

Workers also complained about conditions in the garbage area - a lack of ventilation, goggles, industrial dust masks and proper long-sleeve shirts. San Francisco restaurant owner Juan Hernandez showed a deep gash in one of his fingers. "When a glass bottle got stuck on the line, it cut right through my glove when I tried to get it loose," he said. Other workers showed ragged wounds and eye inflammations they said were due to their job.

Duong also benefited from a city policy that allows industrial managers to recruit immigrants without labor union cards. Duong and his coworkers signed union cards with ILWU warehouse Local 6 and petitioned for a representation election. Local 6 organizer Alfredo Flotte, however, promised rewards just before the election. Roberts took workers to lunch at a local restaurant as a reward.

In the meantime Local 6 filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, citing numerous employer threats and promised rewards just before the election. The union requested the board set aside the election and grant a bargaining order requiring the company to recognize Local 6 and bargain with its workers.

CWS workers wanted more than a free lunch, however. They began to protest Duong to fulfill his promise of a wage increase.

"I'm not paying $2.60 per hour for its employees," he said. "I'm not paying $8.00 for sorters, and further mandated $2.60 per hour for medical benefits, from 25 to 41 per hour for pension, five holidays, five sick days, from two to four weeks of vacation a year, and overtime rates after eight hours in a day or 40 hours in a week. As a Vietnamese immigrant, Duong also benefited from a city policy encouraging minority-owned businesses. He received a loan of $350,000 "for the express purpose of purchasing vehicles ... to be utilized in the exclusive performance of this agreement.

On July 15, 1997 Duong signed a new city agreement that contained the same salary provisions for sorters. "But they've been paying almost all the sorters $6 per hour," said Local 6 organizer Alfredo Flotte. "The company is not paying 26.20 per hour for its medical plan, and many workers say they're been required to work over time at regular hourly rates.

For each worker employed under city contract at $6.00 per hour, the $2 per hour underpayment amounts to $4,000 per year, according to workers alone - a potential backpay liability of $28,000 per person since the original 1992 agreement was signed.

Underpayment of medical insurance, overtime and other benefits would raise that bill much higher.

Terry Roberts, director of Oakland's Public Works Agency, said that a contract compliance group within the city was supposed to monitor wages paid at CWS. He was unable to describe that process, however, or explain why no monitoring took place for seven years. "It didn't happen the way it should," he acknowledged. "We'll make the contractor make good if he hasn't done what he's supposed to.

Meanwhile, Roberts requested payroll information from Duong and began working with Mark Waid, a deputy city attorney, to determine possible penalties for non-compliance.

Both the mayor and Councilmember Reid seemed unconcerned by the hiring of strikebreakers. "He's caught between a rock and a hard place," Harris said. "If he doesn't pick up the trash, he might lose the contract." Elliott Reid declared that Duong was "a business he has to run." He accused the union of making unreasonable wage demands. CWS, he said, "is just a small, family-owned business trying to survive in a competitive market."

CWS, however, is reportedly purchasing ten additional trucks at $100,000 each, and is bidding for a collection and sorting contract in San Jose. Roberts Flotte accused Duong of using low wages to underbid companies like Waste Management, which pay union scale. They're losing jobs as a result, he said.

While Duong and city officials cry poverty when facing worker demands for just wages, Duong has found plenty of money to contribute to local politicians. Since 1994 David Duong and his family have contributed more than $25,000 to city election campaigns, with the Mayor ($60,500) and Councilmember Reid ($5350) the largest beneficiaries.

Taking the workers' case directly to the Sept. 1 Oakland City Council meeting, ILWU Organizing Director Peter Olney accused municipal officials of misplaced priorities. "The demands of these workers for a decent wage that can support their families are completely just," he told council members. "They're only asking for what the city itself requires. Elected officials should have enforced the city's own contract years ago, rather than finding reasons today why the company shouldn't have to live up to its obligations.

At press time negotiations are continuing.

LOCAL 6 CONTACTS:

Puget Sound Organizer
Jerry Martin 415-775-0533
Mike Diller 310-835-2770
Peter Olney 415-775-0533

Southern California Organizer
Mike Diier 310-835-2770
William Kramer 310-835-2770

Northern California Organizer
Paul Bigman 206-448-1870
Agustin Ramirez 415-775-0533

Columbia River Organizer
Michael Cannarella 503-223-6057

Puget Sound Organizer
Paul Bigham 206-448-1870
Local 10’s box of books for African library

In 1994 longshore Local 10 member Leo Robinson was helping with a class project at the Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School in Berkeley, Calif., teaching the history of the ILWU. Former University of California Professor Ed Santana, Local 34 retired; Frank Cresci, Local 10 dispatcher and BALMA president; and George Romero, Benefits Specialist for the International Union.

This is a very unusual act of solidarity,” Ferguson said. “So many people who work for Tidewater Barge, Brian, who plans on attending Azusa Pacific Univ, is majoring in psychology and education and plans on becoming a teacher/counselor. Toni Dean, daughter of ITF Inspector Robert Dean, won the other $500 Columbia River Region Scholarship. She is pursuing a Masters in Education degree at the University of Portland, and plans to teach elementary school students.

By providing these scholarships the membership of the IBU, Columbia River Region is expressing their commitment in support of education.

Columbia River IUB Awards Scholarships

With special thanks and appreciation to the investment firm of Ferguson, Wellman, Rudd, Purdy and Van Winkle, Seattle, and the Lavovush of A and I Benefit Plan Administrators the Columbia River Region was able to provide two additional scholarships for children of active members; Ferguson-Wellman manage some of the funds in the National Pension and Health Trust. A and I Benefit Plans manage both the health and pension trust.

For many years the Columbia River Region has offered two $500 scholarships, but with the help of the above firms we were able to offer four this year. The competition was intense, and all who applied were deserving. The four selected excelled in academics, community projects and in their goals for the future. The winner of the Ferguson, Wellman, Rudd, Purdy and Van Winkle $500 scholarship is Deborah Russell, daughter of James Russell, who works for Tidewater Barge Lines. She attends Albertson College in Idaho and her career goal is to become a physical therapist or a social worker.

The winner of the A and I Benefit plans scholarship is Bryan Dyer, son of Don Dyer who also works for Tidewater Barge. Brian, who plans on attending Azusa Pacific Univ, is majoring in psychology and education and plans on becoming a teacher/counselor.

Tiffany Dahlen won the $500 Columbia River Region Scholarship. She is the daughter of Bud Dahlen, who works for Pacific Northern Oil. Tiffany will attend the University of Portland, majoring in psychology with elementary education as a career goal.

Ferguson figures the ILWU might be able to help move his African studies library to the island of Zanzibar, in the East African republic of Tanzania, and asked Robinson if he could help. He knew of Local 10 members’ record in helping the Abraham Lincoln Brigade move shipments to Nicaragua and school supplies to El Salvador. Robinson put the word out, and the local stored the books and obtained a shipping container.

Further contributions doubled the number of books since then to 10,000 and the rest of the space in the container is filled with computers and supplies. The container will soon be shipped to the New Africa Research Library and the Central Library System in Zanzibar. Teamsters will provide the drayage and will ship the transportation costs.

Pictured in front of the container are: Robert Costa, Local 10 Sergeant-at-Arms and Vice President of the Bay Area Longshore Memorial Assn.; Leo Robinson, Local 10 member; Wilfred LeFleur, Local 10 winch driver; Jim Santana, Local 34 retired; Frank Cresci, Local 10 dispatcher and BALMA president; and George Romero, Benefits Specialist for the International Union.

This is a very unusual act of solidarity,” Ferguson said. “So many people have called from both continents asking how did we do it. They’d never heard of such solidarity.”

The LABOR DEPT. RULES ON WORKERS’ RIGHTS VIOLATION COMPLAINTS FILED IN MEXICO

Sun Price

August 1998

The fund, established in 1988, is the bequest of Victor and Antonia Smolin. Brother Smolin, a long time member of Local 10, deeply believed the children of longshore workers need and deserve a college education. The fund’s trustees award scholarships to every applicant who meets the basic qualifications set out in the will, but declining interest rates and growing numbers of applicants have reduced the fund’s balance. For that reason the Trustees reduced the 1998-1999 awards to $870 from the usual $1000.

With that in mind the Trustees have decided to repeat their encouragement of donations to the Smolin Fund in the form of direct contributions, or by mention in an individual’s will. Hopefully a generous response will restore the $1,000 award next year, they said.

Smolin Scholarship winners announced

Smolin Scholarship Fund trustees Norman Leonard, Reino Erkki and Gene Vranas announced the winners of the $750 award for 1998-1999. This year’s winners are: Marlene G. Abreu, who will attend the University of California at Davis, and John Vasco Gomes, who will attend the Academy of Art College.

With these awards the Smolin Scholarship Fund has now distributed over $150,000 to 85 children of Local 10 members. The fund, established in 1988, is the bequest of Victor and Antonia Smolin. Brother Smolin, a long time member of Local 10, deeply believed the children of longshore workers need and deserve a college education. The fund’s trustees award scholarships to every applicant who meets the basic qualifications set out in the will, but declining interest rates and growing numbers of applicants have reduced the fund’s balance. For that reason the Trustees reduced the 1998-1999 awards to $870 from the usual $1000.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE ON ILWU POLITICAL ACTION FUND

Delegates to the 30th Triennial Convention of the ILWU, meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 7-11, 1997, amended Article X of the International Constitution to read:

"SECTION 3. The International shall establish a Political Action Fund which shall consist exclusively of voluntary contributions. The union will not favor or discriminate among any member because of the amount of his voluntary contribution or his refusal not to contribute. In no case will a member be required to pay more than his pro rata share of the union's collective bargaining expenses. Reports on the status of the fund and the uses to which voluntary contributions are made shall be sent to the International Executive Board.

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

"Up to One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) of each March and July's per capita payments shall be diverted to the Political Action Fund, but wish to make political contributions directly to either the Political Action Fund or their local union, may do so in any amounts whenever they wish.

"No contribution—I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I understand that the International will send me a check in the amount of $1.50 prior to August 1, 1998.

"Less than $1.50—I do not wish to contribute the entire $1.50 to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I will contribute $1.50 prior to August 1, 1998. I understand that the International will send me a check in the amount of the contribution or less if they so desire, in advance of the member making his/her dues payment to the local union for the month in which the diversion occurs.

"For three consecutive months prior to each diversion each dues paying member of the union shall be advised of his/her right to withhold the contribution or any portion thereof otherwise made in March and July. Those members expressing such a desire, on a form provided by the International Union, shall be sent a check in the amount of the contribution or less if they so desire, in advance of the member making his/her dues payment to the local union for the month in which the diversion occurs.

"Those members who do not wish to have any portion of their per capita payment diverted to the Political Action Fund, but wish to make political contributions directly to either the Political Action Fund or their local union, may do so in any amounts whenever they wish. I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I understand that the International will send me a check in the amount of $1.50 prior to August 1, 1998.

"Less than $1.50—I do not wish to contribute the entire $1.50 to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I will contribute less than $1.50 prior to August 1, 1998. I understand that the International will send me a check for the difference between my contribution and $1.50 prior to August 1, 1998.

"More than $1.50—I wish to contribute more than the minimum voluntary contribution of $1.50 to the ILWU Political Action Fund. Enclosed please find my contribution."

SIGNATURE

NAME

ADDRESS

LOCAL #:       DATE:

RETURN TO: ILWU, 1186 Franklin Stree • San Francisco, CA 94109
NOTE: CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NOT DEDUCTIBLE AS CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS
Keeping Harry’s Chair hot

By Tom Price

Professor Margaret Levi, current chair of the Center for Labor Studies at the University of Washington, is a woman who lives by words, studies the history and energy. While earning her Ph.D. at Harvard, she took time out to help organize the ILWU. Since then, she has written and published several books. Now in her second two-years term as the Bridges Chair, Levi leads the six-year old institution into the last year of a major grant from the T. W. W. Foundation with vigorous activism and a deep commitment to the history of the labor movement.

To set up the Harry Bridges Chair required a million dollars. That is why the university needs the money as an endowment, which is like a trust fund, and the interest from that fund pays the expenses of the chair and contributes to running the Labor Center.

The Bridges Chair drew on the energy and dedication of a large number of former and present members. Their 1,000 relatively small individual contributions added together made up almost the entire million dollars. "It’s one of the only chairs named for a major labor leader," said Levi, who, as Bridges Chair, is also the Center’s director.

The Center for Labor Studies does more than offer degrees and fill classrooms. It is also a coordinating center for hands-on labor through activism, combining the university’s mission of community-involved classes with the focus on labor. Not that Professor Levi doesn’t teach. The former fellow of Exeter College at Oxford University and the Max Planck Institute in Koln, Germany conducts the Introduction to Labor Studies class that starts students on their way to a minor in Labor Studies. But work at the center always reaches beyond, and Levi puts her efforts into coordinating events involving students and the public. "We have a lot of student engagement, including many in the ILWU pensioner and auxiliary clubs. The university offers awards to students for community involvement, and Levi’s students have been very successful," she said.

"Our major aim is to make the faculty and students alert to and more involved in the history of the labor movement and to provide outreach and links to the local, national and international labor movement," Levi said.

The center assisted in establishing courses on labor history, and has recently provided Harry Bridges Fellows to students. Students connected with the center have created the Seattle Labor Arts Coalition and are working with farm workers and against privatization of union jobs in the food industry.

Other students have joined the Scholars, Artists and Writers for Social Justice program, which was created by Levi.

A Visiting Committee provides more help from outside campus. "That committee is composed of the ILWU peninsula who were instrumental in establishing the Chair, labor leaders and unionists from the local labor movement," said Levi.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the prosecution of the Washington “red scare,” and the Center for Labor Studies has been very much involved in commemorations at the university. In 1947 the Washington State Labor Council formed the committee to investigate and harass the political left in the state. Officials knew the American Activities Committee, state legislator Albert Canwell of its "committee took out of the powers necessary and convenient" from the legislature to purge the University of Washington and the labor movement of persons suspected of being radicals or members of the labor movement.

When that committee met in July 1948 Ralph Gundlach worked as an interpreter for the prosecution. Then Canwell subpoenaed him and 40 other professors to appear for public grilling. Gundlach tried to organize them into hanging together and refusing to cooperate. He and professors Phillips and Butterworth refused to talk, were cited for contempt and fired.

Gundlach went to New York and became a psychiatrist. His sister Jean, who now serves on the Visiting Committee, never gave up on her brother’s reputation. Her history on the committee goes back to 1980 when she worked for the Committee for Maritime Unity. Eventually she went to England with the Committee, and her international headquarters in San Francisco, she retired in the late 70s. When the university agreed to set up the center she asked for and got an apology for her late brother’s dismissal.

Professor Gerberding, UW president at that time, read a formal apology to Gundlach at the dedication ceremony for the Harry Bridges Chair.

The Center co-sponsored the All Powers Project, a multi-media presentation of theater, library and art exhibits that took its name from the mandate Canwell got from the legislature. Yours, in dread of the Hot Seat, the library exhibit, took its name from one of Gundlach’s letters to his attorney seeking advice on how to not be a stool pigeon and still stay out of jail. That letter and exhibits from supporters of republican Spain in the 30s (Canwell automatically suspected anyone publicly against fascism in Spain) are on display in the library for the near future.

Burton and Florence James, founders of the Repertory Playhouse where socially progressive plays raised the backles of the Uni-American Activities Committee, also refused to cooperate. Burton died shortly after the hearings and Florence moved to Canada, where she became involved in Canadian drama. Appropriately, their old theatre was the site of the recent performance of the multimedia play necessary and Convenient. The play, by Mark Jenkins, Professor of Drama at UW, takes transcripts from the hearings and survivors’ videotaped testimony and weaves them into a vision of the paranoia and fear the right was able to impose at the time.

Longshore pensioners, survivors and deceased

RECENT PENSIONERS:

Local 4—Darrell Morgan; Local 7—Marvin Simonson; Local 10—Fred Hogan, Isaac Hughes Sr., Sidney Pelletie, Walter Rothchild, Jerry Hasty, Yusuf Al-Waajid; Local 21—Melvin Murray; Local 50—Wayne 98—Donna Anderson.

DECEASED SURVIVORS:


Werner Thurston; Local 19—Jean Robertson; Local 34—Rose Pophoff (Lucille), Joseph Vilemnette (Margaret), Fred Anthony (Vera). Survivors in parentheses.

DECEASED SURVIVORS:

Local 4—Agnes Chaple; Local 8—Velma Malby, Alene Powell, Elizabeth Eden; Local 10—Edith Wichmann, Thelma Parsons, Lucille Wells, Isabel Randall, Georgia Williams, Beulah Ferrell, Jerry Avila; Local 12—Nell Piper; Local 13—Mary Coble, Gladye Butts, Virginia Zon, Elaine Elsberry, Dorothy Yeakel; Local 18—Ruth Hofer; Local 19—Jean Robertson; Local 21—Cathers Smith; Local 26—Donna Berry; Local 34—Rose Thompson; Local 40—Evelyn Davidson; Local 54—Margaret Hargrave; Local 63—Rosemarie Goosen; Local 91—Lona Junkin; Local 94—Cosia Bugbee; Local 98—Donna Anderson.

An extensive listing of books and films on the topic of anti-communism, labor and socially progressive groups was compiled and posted on the web site www.lib.washington.edu/EXHIBITS/ALLPowers. The All Powers events ended with a survivor’s forum after the play, featuring tales of the red scare from those who were there and their survivors.

In 1999 the Center plans on collaborating with several organizations, including the University of Washington Drama School, the new Odyssey Maritime Discovery Center, the University of Washington Henry Art Gallery and the King County public libraries to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the 1919 Seattle General Strike and the 65th anniversary of the great waterfront strike of 1934.

Future activities also include the establishment of a second Martin and Ann Jujug scholarship. Jujug was a long time longshore leader from Local 19 and a friend of Harry Bridges. As co-chair with Bob Duggan of the Harry Bridges Memorial Committee, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Chair. The fund is near its goal of $250,000.

Donations to the fund and to the program activities of the Bridges Chair can be sent to:

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- **Reds or Rackets: The Making of Radical and Conservative Unions on the Waterfront** by Howard Kinkeard: a thoughtful and provocative comparison of the ILA and the ILWU. **$10.50**
- **The Union Makes Us Strong: Radical Unionism on the San Francisco Waterfront** by David Weilman: the important new study of longshoreing in the ILWU. **$15.00** (paperback)
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**VIDEOS:**
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- **Life on the Beam: A Memorial to Harry Bridges** A 17-minute VHS video production by Arnautoff: wonderful line drawings and text about longshore work. **$7 ($5 benefits Bridges Chair at the University of Washington)**
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