Bloody Monday at the Port of Oakland

Page 3

Oral History

LeRoy King, the equal rights struggle and labor politics

Pages 6-7

Local 40 stalwart Larry Clark passes

Page 11

Inside

Washington Report: Solve the healthcare crisis .................p. 4
ILWU Canada ratifies new longshore contract .................p. 5
Ecuadorian banana workers’ plight gains recognition ........p. 9
Embattled Colombian unionists call Coca Cola boycott .......p. 9
Taking responsibility in the labor movement

By James Spinosa
ILWU International President

The ILWU’s Longshore Division was under attack last year by the combined forces of the huge multinational corporations that make up the Pacific Maritime Association, the Bush administration and the Republicans in Congress, workers everywhere—where came to our defense. Locally, regionally, nationally and internationally supporters raised their voices, joined in our actions and took actions on their own behalf. That’s why we, not just because it’s the right thing to do, but don’t bring other workers up, the employers will surely use them to drag us down.

That is why the ILWU is involved in struggles like local living wage campaigns and the movement for national healthcare. It is why we encourage all or locals and regions to join and participate with their Central Labor Councils and state federations of labor, so we can add our voices and weight to legislation that helps all workers. And it is why the ILWU is a member of the AFL-CIO and why our Longshore Division is associated with the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and the International Dockworkers Council (IDC) and our Borax miners in Southern California belong to the International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers Union (ICEM).

It is also why we need to step up our activity on the political front. We need to reju-venate and re-empha-size the work of our Political Action Fund and we need to mobilize local members to lobby elected officials, rally our communities and get out the vote on the issues that matter to workers.

In the 2002 Congressional elections the ILWU sent more than 30 rank and file to campaigns for pro-worker candi-dates and causes in five states outside our traditional jurisdiction areas. Those delegates not only had great experiences meeting other workers and learning about their issues and struggles, they made a difference in those states and extended the power and influence of the ILWU across our country.

Clearly we need to be doing more of this. The unwarranted police attack at the Port of Oakland April 7 had as much to do with a lack of respect for the ILWU and unions in general as it did with a governmental move to deny and suppress protest. The police made no distinction between the longshore workers and the pro-testers in part because we respect the right to demonstrate and picket. Dietz, even and especially in times of war, is not an issue of patriotism. Every citizen of the world has not just a right, but a duty, to speak out when they see unjust death happening.

Each of us has a duty, not just to our families and our communities, but also to our union.

ILWU Titled Officers

JAMES SPINOSA
President

Bobby McEllrath
Vice President

Steve Stallone
Editor

Tom Price
Assistant Editor

Published monthly except for a combined July/August issue, for $5.00, $10 non-members.

The Dispatcher welcomes letters, photos and other submissions to the above address. © ILWU, 2003
The war at home

Bloody Monday at the Port of Oakland

by Steve Stallone

The right to dissent was wounded and longshore blood spilt at the Port of Oakland when Oakland's most revered the Constitution, violated their own policies, and, at the employers' bidding, opened fire on ILWU members at the Port of Oakland April 7. That Bush is using the war in Iraq and Afghanistan as a war on American workers has become almost a cliché in the labor movement, but proof of the obvious, that like murder, is the only evidence that when a police officer ordered demonstrators and workers alike to leave the area, several cops dragged them out of the crowd, threw them to the ground, kicked them, and beat them into a pulp. When it was done, dozens of demonstra- tors and longshore workers were wounded.

Billy Kepoo, a steady crane driver at SSA, took the bullet in the back and was later found dead. The ILWU had opened fire on SSA workers the month before. The day before, the Port of Oakland was tried for the death of the member, but the most the investigators could do was to charge the employer with negligence.

The police repeated the scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.

The Direct Action scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.

The Direct Action scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.

The Direct Action scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.

The Direct Action scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.

The Direct Action scenario three more times as they pushed the demonstrators back up Middle Harbor Road, declaring the pickets would be safe as workers. ILWU members at SSA and the U.S. government's Agency for International Development to operate the new international port.

The demonstrators planned to amass a large enough picket that the arbitrators would not step in and health and safety hazard for ILWU longshore workers to cross, effectively nullifying the union contract. The ILWU and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA), which sit side-by-side at the Port of Oakland. The loose-knit group of activists aimed to spotlight the growing labor unrest. SSA aims to begin working at the Port of Oakland, and the U.S. government awarded a $220 million contract to move grain and other cargo through the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland is the busiest in the nation.
Job one: solve the healthcare crisis

By Lindsay McLaughlin
ILWU Legislative Director

WASHINGTON — Job one: solve the healthcare crisis. The Robert Wood Foundation released a study in March 2003 that found that many more people under the age of 65—more than 41 million Americans without any health insurance—were struggling to maintain their health and survival. Perhaps no other issue left unresolved during the last three years and to recommit the union to a social justice agenda in the next few years. Perhaps no other issue left unresolved addresses the disgraceful way this country leaves more than 41 million Americans without any health insurance an additional 200 million more that have inadequate health insurance, according to a U.S. Census survey.

The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.

There are three primary reasons why so many more Americans went without healthcare coverage. First, not all jobs offer health insurance benefits. Second, some employees who have an offer of coverage from their employer cannot afford to pay their share of the premium. Third, millions of workers who have lost their jobs under President Bush's economic recovery since 2002. The study not only measures the number of uninsured, but also measures people uninsured for different periods of time. By taking this closer look, the study found that many more people were uninsured by a significant margin in health insurance than was previously recognized. Based on this analysis, approximately 74.7 million uninsured people under the age of 65—nearly one in three—were without health insurance for all of 2001 and 2002. Of these 74.7 million uninsured people, almost two-thirds were uninsured for six months or more.
Port trucker legislation to maintain area standards

by Tom Price

Long lines of idling trucks at sea port gates may soon be a thing of the past in Oregon and Washington states. Bills recently proposed in both states’ legislatures will require terminal operators to admit trucks efficiently, reducing air pollution and saving drivers unpaid time.

Last year California passed a similar measure. But critics said it would give port operators an unfair advantage, since California terminal operators incur new costs. The ILWU supported the notion that all ports should have such measures, and that the drivers should have the responsibility to keep the air clean and respect the truckers’ time, health and labor.

For the labor movement this is also a fight for “area standards.” Low pay or poor treatment lowers working conditions for the whole industry. Then the employers compete downwards to the lowest standard. Shippers pay truckers by the load, not the hour, and treat them as contractors, not wage laborers. Keeping truckers waiting until the terminal is ready guarantees a steady stream of drivers ready to haul containers for the operators, who don’t pay standby time. The ILWU, if passed, would make area standards problem by raising standards everywhere.

Oregon’s bill, HB 2040, would fine terminal operators $300 per truck left idling for more than 30 minutes while waiting to pick up or discharge containers. Operators would receive special rates allowing reduced rates to other parts of the yard or onto the streets. If caught they would face a $750 fine. The purpose of the law is to prevent congestion, delays and pollution.

An exemption to the 30-minute rule might be granted for terminals that created an appointment system. The driver would know when to arrive and time their trips accordingly. A union dispatch hall would be an ideal way to do this. The bill was sent to the legislature’s Transportation Committee Jan. 20 and might be amended before returning to the House floor.

Washington became the third West Coast state to introduce trucker-idling laws Feb. 4 when HB 1661 went into the hopper. Legislators Mike Cooper (D-21st District), Joe McDermott (D-34th District) and Eileen Cody (D-34th District) authored the bill. Each of these legislators received the endorsement of the ILWU’s Puget Sound District Council of last November.

Their bill would fine a terminal operator $250 for each truck that idled more than 30 minutes at the gates. The bill would impose a $750 fine if operators tried to circumvent the law by diverting truckers onto highways, making them queue inside for the drivers leave the containers in an area outside or adjacent to the terminal and we’d bring them in,” Local 19 President Larry Hansen said. “We could easily set up an appointment system in which the driver drops off a load, and we would have an outgoing container waiting.”

What “peak commuter hours” means will be decided by the operators and unions representing workers at the ports, with the Dept. of Ecology having the final say.

Longshore Local 19 has proposed a streamlining process that would take the appointment system one step further.

“We’d like a staging area, where the truckers leave the containers in an area outside or adjacent to the terminal and we’d bring them in,” Local 19 President Larry Hansen said. “We could easily set up an appointment system in which the driver drops off a load, and we would have an outgoing container waiting.”

The staging area would take care of several problems at once, Hansen said. It would relieve port congestion by getting cars off the dockside, cut down on pollution and wasted time for the drivers and save time for the cargo owners and shipping companies. With a proper union dispatch hall, driver identification would be tighter, adding a layer of security to the process. Union drivers would also have recourse to a grievance procedure and safety enforcement.

“Much of the problem is the congestion inside the port, rather than the line at the gate,” Hansen said. “The staging area idea can help cure both of those at once.”

Canada longshore agreement ratified

After six months of difficult negotiation, Canadian longshore workers approved a new contract March 22 between ILWU Canada and the British Columbia Maritime Employers Association.

“We thought it went well,” ILWU Canada President Tom Dufresne said. “We saw correspondence among the shipping companies that showed they knew if they screwed around there’d be solidarity up and down the coast. That’s because of the solidarity that we showed the sisters and brothers on the U.S. West Coast. When we refused to handle U.S. cargo during the recent longshore lockout, they knew the U.S. West Coast would refuse to handle Canadian cargo.”

The employers also seemed pleased with the agreement.

“This is the first agreement in over 30 years that has been reached without the involvement of a federally appointed mediator,” Frank Pascarella, CEO of the BCMEA said in a March 22 press statement. “And it is also the longest agreement ever negotiated.”

ILWU Canada longshore members knew they would have to live with the agreement for 51 months, and looked at it very closely. The democratic process included presentment of the contract to the union’s full Longshore Contract Executive Board March 6, which approved it, and then the Longshore Caucus. After caucus approval the members had the final say. They voted “yes” by a 55 percent margin.

The new deal provides a 12.89 percent wage increase over the term of agreement. That translates into 73 cents an hour in each of the first three years and 95 cents an hour on the last year.

As compensation for work lost due to Mechanization and Modernization, workers receive a lump sum upon retirement. That payment will increase by $2,000 per year for the first three years and $2,500 a year on the fourth, for a total payment of $56,000 at the end of the contract.

Canadian workers enjoy some of the world’s best health care through a national plan. The federal government pays about half, the provinces kick in the rest, and everyone qualifies. The provincial government, led by the right-wing Liberal Party, raised drug co-pays for workers last year, so before bargaining even began the union had a healthcare issue on the table.

“There’s no way the ILWU is going to take a cut in benefits,” Dufresne said. “So we got the employer to throw another 30 cents per hour into the plan and that will allow for some modest increases in the short and long term disability, and an increase in life insurance.

The Liberals also reduced payments for eye exams, so the benefit plan will kick in an additional $25 to raise the benefit to $200 every two years, according to the trustee’s statement of March 28.

-Tom Price
LeRoy King, the equal rights

Introduction by Harvey Schwartz

This month’s oral history features the recollections of LeRoy King, an ILWU activist and long-standing leader. An African American who experienced racism in his youth, King has devoted his life to fighting discrimination wherever he encountered it. Along the way he has developed legendary political and organizational skills, which he has employed for years on behalf of the union and the wider community.

King has served the ILWU with distinction as Northern California regional director, Warehouse Local 6 secretary-treasurer, International representative, and Northern California District Council (NCDC) stalwart. He has been active with NCDC for more than 50 years, and remains a central figure in that political action organization today.

In 1980 King was appointed to the San Francisco Redevelopment Commission. He is now one of the longest-serving and best regarded commissioners in San Francisco history. I interviewed King in fall 2002 at his home in San Francisco’s St. Francis Square housing cooperative. The Square itself was an ILWU-sponsored project King helped build. Stacks of awards from various union, church, and community organizations line his walls and testify to his many admirers and accomplishments.

Here is his story.

LeRoy King

Edited by Harvey Schwartz, Curator, ILWU Oral History Collection

I was born in Fresno, California, in 1923. My back-ground is African American, Cherokee and Irish. I’m the youngest of six kids. My father worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad for almost 45 years. He laid bricks in them steam engine boilers. As a kid I used to go to the roundhouse and take him his lunch. I had to climb that big steam engine to do it.

Fresno was a racist town when I was growing up. We used to go to school with mostly Mexicans and Blacks. You couldn’t go across the tracks until later times, and figs during the summer. In my teens I worked with my oldest brother shining shoes in a little farm work picking grapes, cotton a couple of times, and figs during the summer. In my teens I worked with my oldest brother shining shoes in a

We had our own segregated thing in the city’s Fillmore Street and along Auto Row. All that was basic. I went to San Francisco’s Fillmore Street and along Auto Row. All that was basic. I went to

LeRoy King (left), Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest Wilkins (center) and Bill Chester (right), circa 1950s.

That was New Jersey camp. Any time a couple of Blacks would go by, some of these White guys’ barracks would come out and taunt them. I’ll never forget one Saturday afternoon when we had so many fights. We had an underwear carry every day.

When the young Blacks left the Army they challenged segregation and changed San Francisco from being a racist city. We had demonstrations on Fillmore Street and along Auto Row. All that was basically led by these young Black soldiers who came back. They felt like me—I served my country, I did not break the back of the train. That was the first time I felt everything I could try to make this a decent place and make sure we got rid of racism. So when we came back home, we figured there’d be some change.

I got discharged, came back to San Francisco, and went down to the Department of Employment. There I met Julius Stern, who was recruiting for the ILWU. He sent me to Warehouse Local 6. I went out to Edward’s Coffee and worked in the warehouse unloading 100 pound green coffee sacks. I’d stack them up for the restarers. There was various other work—racing, cleaning, loading the cars. But my first job was unloading that green coffee. I was Edward’s last 13 years.

Two progressive Local 6 white guys, Henry Glickman and Clarence Paton, used to hold meetings every noontime in a park near Edward’s. This was before the 1949 warehouse strike. They’d organize demonstrations, have people stop work, all that stuff. Not many Blacks were active in Local 6 then. Those two guys were trying to get the young Blacks involved. Glickman used to say, “You gotta go to union meetings, you gotta do this, you gotta do that.” This got me more rank and file community involvement.

I began to get into politics, something I’d always been kind of interested in. My folks were very religious and their church was active in politics as a way to get things done. In the 1950s. Clarence’s brother, Eugene Paton, was president of Local 6. He’d been one of the Pauls was a great Black singer who was associated with the Left. We took up his cause. I remember how my wife and all the women stood guard around Paul at the Booker T. Washington Hotel.

Dave Beck, the Teamsters International president, used McCarthyism too when he raided Local 6 of the ILWU. Northern California regional director in 1951. He led the church-labor effort and I was part of that, too. We were black, as per the McCarthy era. The right didn’t like Harry Bridges or our union. They didn’t like it when we got Paul Robeson concerts in Black churches after he was denied at the San Francisco opera house. This was early, about 1947.

The right wing tried to attack our church-labor program. We ran for U.S. Senate in 1950. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.

The Teamsters kept picketing us so we mobilized our membership. Finally there was a big battle with the ILWU. The ILWU won. It was a national crisis in 1950s. I was put on as an International organizer to help stop the raid. That job lasted about a year and a half. I went around making sure our warehouses were organized and I got the churches and the community to support the ILWU.
organized a group to get more of us involved in the union. It was about ten of us at the time. We were all from Bakersfield had the best contracts in the Central Valley, but the ICWU was undercutting us in Fresno. We had our members show the Fresno workers their contract and ours. The Fresno people knew us and we knew them. Alito said, "If you guys go with me I'll be loyal to the ILWU." I appointed Blacks to commissions and I'll have somebody Black in my administration. When appointments are needed, Black and white, I'll run 'em by the union." So we decided we'd support Alito, who won and kept his word. He appointed Revels Cayton deputy mayor. Several appointments of ILWU guys to San Francisco commissions followed—Joe Johnson was named deputy mayor after Revels—and we got real influence in city politics.

We've supported and worked with San Francisco's community organizations. Before that, I'd explain our grievance machinery to them. So they decided to come into the ILWU.

I was appointed International representative in 1961. Getting the Cargill, Inc., copra (dried coconut) processors and warehousemen who worked next to Pier 84 in San Francisco into the ILWU was my project. I worked five years on it. They were in an affiliate of the Seafarers International Union (SIU) that functioned like a company union. I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that the ILWU was talking to him. I wrote letters to the ILWU, and I worked with Woody Box, who had been in one of our plants in the early days. He'd gone on to Cargill and then he came to me. Box told me that...
Nine guards hold the line in Portland

M E S S E N G E R S P R O T E S T F I R I N G S

The Unmaking of the American Working Class

Marcy Reid

Around 50 bike messengers, drivers and their supporters demonstrated outside the San Francisco offices of King Courier April 14.

Founded 13 years ago as a messenger-owner cooperative, King is now an organizing target in the campaign to make the courier industry operate legally. It fired four people in the week before the rally for organizing against its violations of wage-and-hour laws—specially its September 2002 decision to reclassify its employees as “independent contractors.” Nothing in their work life changed when they became ICs, but they suddenly had to pay more taxes and lost their coworkers’ comp and health insurance.

“We were trying to change our IC status and improve our conditions,” said Aaron Lalonde, one of the fired messengers. “Basically we were fired for voicing our concerns.”

The board that oversees MERSIC includes representatives from government bodies. The security officers, and many local unionists, fear that any one of these bodies could pick up on the PFP scheme if it became part of a contract.

“The other all municipal groups are looking to see if this is the wave of the future,” said Judy O’Connor, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Northeast Oregon Labor Council. “I truly believe Portland would be used by other groups to say, ‘See, this will happen to you if PFP goes through.’”

For a few weeks it looked like the guards got PFP off the table—but management replaced it with an offer of a 0.4 percent wage increase, less than 1 percent per month behind inflation.

“That was just insulting,” Harvey said. “There was plenty of money on their books. When we came to the table, they were talk- ing PFP!” Then at the end of their last negotiating session, it seemed management might have kept PFP.

“We heard through the mediator that management said, ‘Nobody’s going to fire nine people,’” Harvey said. That was at 3 p.m. Just with two hours to make calls, they turned out 26 supporters for the MERC meeting during working hours the next day. Members of IASTE and AFSMEC, the Carpenters’ union and the Operating En- gineers’ union and the Warehouse Local and longshore Local 8 came down, along with representatives from the Labor Council and the state and national AFL-CIO.

The guards have kept up the pressure on MERC, and their community support has grown. They have a major endorsement from the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

“They’re going to be surprised if you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

“They’re going to be surprised if you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.

If you want to help, call MERC Chair Judy Rize 503-281-3790 or MERC Executive Secretary -Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Portland Teachers’ Association and the Business and Technical Workers’ union.
Ecuadorian workers' plight gaining international attention

By Joe Radisch

On a daily basis, Ecuadorian banana workers face wages, lack of health care, exposure to toxic chemicals and child labor exploitation. Their attempts to organize into unions to improve their situation have been met by heavy resistance, including intimidation and violence. What few protections they had were lost after the massacre.

Because of this, the Ecuadorian banana workers' plight has begun to gain international recognition. Last year, Human Rights Watch released a scathing report, documenting and enforcing the plight of workers toil under in the banana industry. Recent articles in The New York Times have spotlighted the issue further.

The international labor movement and non-profit, non-governmental organization fruit is sold in the US/LEAP (U.S./Labor Education in the Americas Project) Banana Workers Delegation Program to eradicate these abuses. The goal of these groups is to improve the lives of workers who are subject to exploitation by American companies under the terms set by globalization and free trade.

In support of this movement, a delegation of representatives from the ILWU, Teamsters, and the General Union of Workers of the World traveled to Ecuador in February in support of its banana workers. The delegation covered the employees were planning to form a union, the company countered by bringing armed paramilitaries to kill her and her family. She further explained that when they did try to unionize, the government and law enforcement were of no help and allowed the company to do as it pleased. The worker then went on to broach the question of the delegation, how do you fight against this abuse? The delegation was hard pressed to provide an answer. As the day wore on there were stories of employer brutality, against workers trying to form unions, as well as stories of sexual abuse, dangerous working conditions and child labor.

After meeting with these workers, the delegation was stung by the realities facing them. Employers in Ecuador are so resistant to any unionization by workers that it can literally be a life-and-death situation for those who try to unionize. The courage of those who do try to unionize exhibit was inspirational and will hopefully lead to change someday. But for now, Ecuador's banana workers continues to be the most exploitive and non-unionized in all of Latin America. This is driving down the wages and conditions of other banana workers throughout Latin America. Many of whom are organized and must try to compete against Ecuador's abuses.

Colombian unionists call for Coca-Cola boycott

by Tom Price

If you work is often difficult and daunting, but in Colombia it is downright dangerous. Three of every five fired in the world are in Colombia, with 30 murders so far in 2003.

"In the past decade 4,000 of my compañeros have been murdered, 192 in 2002 alone," William Mendoza, head of the food and beverage union SINALTRAINAL, told a group of labor leaders gathered at the Harry Bridges Building April 11.

Mendoza is part of a four-person delegation touring the U.S. drumming up support for a boycott against their employer, Coca-Cola, which they charge is heavily involved in the repression and assassination of Colombian unionists.

Colombia occupies the northwestern corner of the South American continent. About a dozen consumer goods workers in the country are unionized, most of whom are organized and must try to compete against Coca-Cola's abuses.

Colombian unionists call for Coca-Cola boycott

by Tom Price

Colombia is one of the companies that works closely with the paramilitary groups in Colombia.

"Death threats have been delivered to 65 of us at Coke, including myself. They even attempted to kidnap my daughter, who is four years old," Mendoza said.

Mendoza laid out the Colombian unionists' plan:

"First, we have filed a lawsuit against Coca-Cola in Florida, based on the alien torts claims act that allows lawsuits to be filed against U.S. individuals or corporations accused of any wrong doing abroad," Mendoza said.

"Our second action is the creation of public hearings where we denounce the Coca-Cola's role in war, in murder, in torture, in rape, in kidnapping, in abducting the children," he said.

"Our third goal is to take the issue of human rights to the people," Mendoza said. "We have three goals: to uncover the truth, seek justice and to demand reparations. The banana workers who have more than 600 organizations that participated in these hearings was to craft a boycott of Coca-Cola a world scale."
The wooden dowses—an inch-and-a-quarter in length and an inch-and-a-quarter in diameter—are supposed to be aimed below the waist or skipped off the pavement to hit people in the legs. But photos and videos show the police shooting high and including most of the injuries on the upper body, especially the shoulders, neck and face.

Deputy Technology-Federal Laboratory, the munitions manufacturer, states in its training manual that munitions like those produced by them are not aim at "areas such as the head, neck, spine and groin... unless it is the intent to deliver deadly force." The manual goes on to cite a study by the Oakland Police Dept. that found in those "less lethal" munitions killed people in two percent of the cases where they were used and broke bones in five percent of the cases.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ON ILWU POLITICAL ACTION FUND

Delegates to the 50th Triennial Convention of the ILWU, meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 10-18, 1997, amended Article X of the International Constitution to read:

"SECTION 2. The International shall establish a Political Action Fund which shall consist exclusively of voluntary contributions. The union will not favor or disfavor any member because of the amount of his/her contribution or the decision not to contribute. In no case will a member be required to pay more than his/her pro rata share of the union’s collective bargaining expenses. Reports on the status of the fund and the uses to which the voluntary contributions of the members are put will be made to the International Executive Board.

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

1. Up to One Dollar Fifty Cents ($1.50) of each March and July’s per capita payment to the International Union shall be diverted to the Political Action Fund where it will be used in connection with federal, state and local elections. These deductions are suggested contributions, and individual members are free to contribute more or less than that suggested guideline. The diverted funds will be contributed only on behalf of those members who voluntarily permit that portion of their per capita payment to be used for that purpose. The decision not to contribute will be immediately known by the International, and the financial condition of the International warrants suspension.

2. For three consecutive months prior to each diversion, each dues paying member must be given notice of the possibility of 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, 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.

"These members who do not wish to have any portion of the 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.

1. No contribution—I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU 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.
2. Less than $1.50—I do not wish to contribute to the entire amount to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I will contribute... (amount to be specified).
3. More than $1.50—I wish to contribute more than the minimum voluntary contribution ($1.50) to the ILWU Political Action Fund. Enclosed please find my check for...

Local 10 President Graham minced no words on the police actions.

"The police were out of control," Graham said. "They brutalized longshore workers. It was like a direct attack on us."

Local 10 Oakland City Council members—Nancy Nadel, Jane Brunner, Jean Quan and Desley Brooks—have also called for an independent investigation into the police response to the demonstration. Nadel’s aide, Joel Tena, was present during the whole event and publicly stated he witnessed absolutely no violence by the protesters towards the police, even though the mayor and the police chief, neither of whom were on the scene, have told the press the cops were ineffective because they were responding to rocks, bottles and railroad ties being thrown at them.

Unions around the country and the world have been writing to Mayor Brown and to APL and SSA to protest the police violence perpetrated during the actions in the area.

Local 10 has changed its stop-work membership meeting this month to Saturday, April 26. As allowed by the contract, all operations at the Port of Oakland and all Bay Area ports will cease for the first shift that day and members will assemble for a rally to protest the police violence, especially the violence against longshore workers, near the Oakland Port Commission building at Jack London Square. From there they will march downtown, stopping at the Oakland Police Dept. headquarters and ending at City Hall. The Alameda County Central Labor Council is helping to organize the event and to turn out union members from all over the area.
Local 40 stalwart Larry Clark passes

April 2003

February 13, 1933, where his father "gave public emplees the right to strike and then by the use of semantics takes that right away," according to an article in the Feb. 25, 1971 issue of The Dispatcher. The membership-elected Clark secretary-treasurer/BA again in 1977, and he made good use of the year. The employers built a rewarehouse with non-union labor, and then accused the union of staging a slowdown in a safety beef on the caravans. While he was on strike, Clark refuted their charges, testifying before the NLRA that the union's actions were legitimate.

In January 1978 Clark and Local 8 members sat down with Portland port officials and crafted a safety-protection agreement that gave both sides something. In this Clark showed another talent the employers respected even more than his toughness, his sense of fair play.

The longshore bargaining committee elected Clark secretary in May 1978, and sat down to negotiate. That session came to right up until the decision to work as dispatchers up and down the Coast stood by for the 7:29 A.M. call from the bargaining team signaling the agreement on July 1, the day the contract would expire. Clark revisited the issue of the right to strike for public employees in April of the following year. Port workers had been ordered back to work by over-eager judges who ruled that the terminology of the state’s right to strike act forbade strikes. When it was all over the legislature clarified the language.

The first Chinese merchant ship since the 1949 trade embargo arrived in Portland. Clark was there with the ILWU delegation to greet it. Clark gave credit to the port, another example of his even-handedness. "We have long advocated trade with China, where at times we have stood alone," he wrote in a letter to the editors, as reprinted in the March 7, 1980 issue of The Dispatcher. Later that year Clark joined other port laborers on a successful trip to help guide the port development into the 21st Century.

When it came to standing up for ILWU jobs, Clark was there, this time on the strategy committee. A non-union crew was called to load construction equipment on a Hawaii-bound barge out of Vancouver, Wash. The company tried to load the barge into a ship, as reprinted in the March 7, 1980 issue of The Dispatcher. Later that year Clark joined other port laborers on a successful trip to help guide the port development into the 21st Century.

Retired:

Local 4—Tommy Fraizer, Terry Olson; Local 8—Donald Kanges, John Burman; Local 10—Farlees Darley, Ralph Duenas; Local 12—Henry Cordes, Jose Calderon, Jack Hansen, Martin Weisman; Local 94—Esquiel Ruelas, Roy Rohar, Roy Brewer, Anthony Di Bernardo, Frank Ravalli, Abdul Mohmin; Local 94—D. Jenkins. Deceased:

Local 4—Richard Lynch (Nancy), Darryl Taylor (Phyllis); Local 8—Andrew Weber; Local 10—Walter West; Local 15—Curtis Sanford, Doris Smith (Mary), Farris Ellis, Johnnie Moore, Horacio Garitano; Local 12—Ronald Olson (Joycie), Earl Lemasner; Local 23—Amador Lopez (Esparza), Frank Gray (Terri), Alex Escocho (Lucy), Ralph Duenez (Juhe), Carlos Maya, Henry Sanchez, Wesley Prevost, Raúl Rodríguez, W. E. McCasland, Gerald J. Gonzalez. Local 14—Joseph Kahioulhi, Local 34—Edward Knock (Nana), Howard Lew (Joycie); Local 40—Warren McCullin (Hildegar), Charles Toebel; Local 40—James Andrade (Esparza), David Bonfield (Lola), Vince Pack; Local 75—Ralph E., Local 40—Warren McCullin (Hildegar), Charles Toebel; Local 63—Charles Angulo (Esparza), David Bonfield (Lola), Vince Pack; Local 75—Ralph E., Local 12—Juanita Tobin; Local 14—Mittie Smith, Frances Sarmiento; Local 23—Geneva Wilson; Local 29—Mary Browne; Local 40—Warren McCullin (Hildegar), Charles Toebel; Local 63—Lavern Mayrul Apukka, Local 27—Alvayne Bond, Local 29—Mary Roij; Local 50—Donna Parnell, Local 98—Marilyn Morano. Longshore retired, deceased and survivors

Larry Clark passed away suddenly April 10 of a heart attack. born barge out of Vancouver, Wash. The company tried to load the barge into a ship, as reprinted in the March 7, 1980 issue of The Dispatcher. Later that year Clark joined other port laborers on a successful trip to help guide the port development into the 21st Century.

Larry Clark was a man of humor, a wit, and a sharp mind. He was also a man of action, who never hesitated to stand up for what he believed in. He was a beloved figure in the ILWU and a respected leader in the community. He will be missed by all who knew him.

Longshore retired, deceased and survivors

Patricia Sandlin; Local 12—Juanita Browne; Local 13—Elvira Ponce, Mario Esperanza Medez, Cora S. Rodriguez, Joyce A. Johnson, Eva Dawn Grayes; Local 19—Colleen Foley, Mary Yarka, Wilma Maloney; Local 21—Virginia Shepherd; Local 23—Geneva Wilson; Local 27—Alvanye Bond, Local 29—Mary Roij; Local 50—Donna Parnell, Local 92—Olga Nelson; Local 94—Grace Cummins, Local 98—Elizabeth Blood.
**ILWU Book & Video Sale**

Books and videos about the ILWU are available from the union’s library at discounted prices!

### BOOKS:

- **The ILWU Story**: unrolls the history of the union from its origins to the present, complete with recollections from the men and women who built the union, in their own words, and dozens of rare photos of the union in action. $7.00
- **The Big Strike** by Mike Quin: the classic partisan account of the 1934 strike. $6.50
- **Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unionism in the 1930s** by Bruce Nelson: the most complete history of the origins, meaning, and impact of the 1934 strike. $13.00
- **The Union Makes Us Strong: Radical Unionism on the San Francisco Waterfront** by David Wellman: the important new study of longshoring in the ILWU. $15.00 (paperback)
- **A Terrible Anger: The 1934 Waterfront and General Strike in San Francisco** by David Selvin: the newest and best single narrative history about the San Francisco events of 1934. $16.50
- **The March Inland: Origins of the ILWU Warehouse Division 1934-1938** by Harvey Schwartz: new edition of the only comprehensive account of the union’s organizing campaign in the northern California warehouse and distribution industry. $9.00

### VIDEOS:

- **We Are the ILWU**: A 30-minute color video introducing the principles and traditions of the ILWU. Features active and retired members talking about what the union meant in their lives and what it needs to survive and thrive, along with film clips, historical photos and an original musical score. $5.00
- **Life on the Beam: A Memorial to Harry Bridges**: A 17-minute VHS video production by California Working Group, Inc., memorializes Harry Bridges through still photographs, recorded interviews, and reminiscences. Originally produced for the 1990 memorial service in San Francisco. $28.00

### ORDER BY MAIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copies of The ILWU Story - 17 ea.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of The Big Strike - 16.50 ea.</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of Workers on the Waterfront - 16 ea.</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of The Union Makes Us Strong - 15 ea.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of A Terrible Anger - 16.50 ea.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of We Are the ILWU - 15 ea.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of Life on the Beam - 12 ea.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies of The March Inland - 19 ea.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Enclosed $__

No sales outside the U.S.

Name ____________________________
Street Address or PO Box __________
City ___________ State __________ Zip ___________

Make check or money order (U.S. Funds) payable to “ILWU” and send to ILWU Library, 1188 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109

Prices include shipping and handling. Please allow at least four weeks for delivery. Shipment to U.S. addresses only.

---

**A Helping Hand...**

...when you need it most. That’s what we’re all about. We are the representatives of the ILWU-sponsored recovery programs. We provide professional and confidential assistance to you and your family for alcoholism, drug abuse and other problems—and we’re just a phone call away.

**ILWU LONGSHORE DIVISION**

- **ADRP—Southern California**
  - Jackie Cummings
  - 870 West Ninth St. #201
  - San Pedro, CA 90731
  - (310) 547-9966

- **ADRP—Northern California**
  - George Cobbs
  - 400 North Point
  - San Francisco, CA 94133
  - (415) 776-8363

- **ADRP—Oregon**
  - Jim Copp
  - 3054 N.E. Gilsan, Ste. 2
  - Portland, OR 97232
  - (503) 231-4882

- **ADRP—Washington**
  - Richard Borsheim
  - 506 Second Ave., Rm. 2121
  - Seattle, WA 98104
  - (206) 631-1038

**ILWU WAREHOUSE DIVISION**

- **DARE—Northern California**
  - Gary Atkinson
  - 22693 Hesperian Blvd., Ste. 277
  - Hayward, CA 94541
  - (800) 772-8288

**ILWU CANADIAN AREA**

- **EAP—British Columbia**
  - Bill Bloom
  - 745 Clark Drive, Suite 205
  - Vancouver, BC V5L 3S3
  - (604) 254-7811