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Changing Outside, Changing Inside

It's one thing to learn 20,000 people in the U.S. got fired last year for union activity. It's another listen- ing to the guy on the phone tell you he's not found a job since he got fired for signing a petition, and might have to take his guitar. He's a musician. Meantime his boss rolls over in his grave. It's a pretty sorry right.

Port truckers get charged with private importation of labor, while in 1935, you could still own a truck. But in the 1970s, regulation meant the trucking industry was fragmented and unionized, while transportation giants like AP Moeller enjoy anti-trust exemp- tions. It's upside down. Read about trucker Ruben Lopez and why he needs a union on page 3.

Weak standards of enforce- ment and mild penalties do little to deter employers bent on breaking unions. The Local 14 organizing training focused on building strategy and changing the law to fix this (see page 6). Top AFL-CIO organiz- ers Stewart Acuff and Sam Laubke talk about it more on page 7.

A few things became real clear in the training. Without strong leadership and membership involvement, unions can't grow. And without strong unions, people have no rights at work—and no champion in the political arena.

"The need to organize to build the political side really stood out for me," said Mike Bunyard from the West Coast. Mike got serious about the union when he married a woman with children and suddenly became a dad. "Now I definitely need to protect my job security, so I can protect the kids," he said.

"Organizing changes people as well as their conditions. "The union has turned me around from negative to positive," said Lezla Badiyo, who held a string of crap jobs before becoming a member of 142 at Hawaii Job Corps. "I've regis- tered to vote for the first time. I'm ready to put in to the community and be responsible."

CONGRATULATIONS ORDER

The Dispatcher won awards in every category of the journalism contest sponsored by the Western Labor Communications Web, an organization of AFL-CIO union publication editors and communi- cation specialists. The contest covered materials published in 2003.

The Dispatcher won first place in the "Best Overall" category for newspapers of more than eight pages; first place in "Best Feature" for Steven Stallone's "No Peace and No Peace The U.S. occupa- tion's war on Iraqi workers"; first place in "Best In-Depth Analysis" for Tom Price's story on seafarers; first place in "Best Column" for Harvey Schwartz's "ITF pushes for seafarer rights; Caught between sweatshop ships and well-organized ILWU registration." The Dispatcher also received a proposal to substan- dardize under ILWU jurisdiction. The union proposed registering 2,000 more "B" mem- bers in Local 13 and adding 8,000-11,000 casuals. Recently the employers have agreed to increase staffs in staffing the terminals. This is a step in the right direction.

Having more ILWU members available for work can speed load- ing and unload. That is a good sign. We need to do more to get the containers to the rail yards in a way that the trains can be made up efficiently.

If the terminals, steamship lines and railroad yards coordinated their needs, containers could flow from the dock to rail yard on a priority basis. This would speed the train and more efficiently distribute the tonnage. The union stands ready to help, and we have the knowledge to make it work.

Other operational solutions could also be put in place. An appointment system for truckers and 24-hour gates would save time, cut congestion and reduce air pollution. The union has sup- ported low-emissions equipment and tried to negotiate reduced diesel emissions as a health and safety regulation in the 2002 con- tract. The employers resisted these solutions.

The union has also proposed separate off-dock yards where containers can be transshipped as another strategy for relieving congestion. Retailers, who insist on "just-in-time" delivery, bear some responsibility for congestion too, since they insist on using the docks to supplement their warehouses and passing on that cost to the rest of the transport system. They also need to keep their ware- houses open for evening and night shifts so a 24-hour gate opera- tion can provide the maximum relief possible. Congestion also adds to the challenge of providing port security. More people will be needed to do adequate inspection on con- tainers, to move them safely. And truckers lose more time and money because some steamship lines hoard safe chassis, and give truckers beat-up chassis that are not working. The more crowded the docks get, the fewer trips truckers can make each day. Trucking companies respond by putting more oper- ators on the road, causing more congestion.

Solving this crisis will require a vision that places the country's security and economic well-being ahead of profit. The union welcomes letters, photos and other submissions to the above address. © ILWU, 2004.
A day in the life of a port trucker

by Tom Price

Port trucker Ruben Lopez begins his struggle for survival before the sun rises. He starts his rig in his garage in front of his home at 6 a.m. on June 28.

He gets into his seat, crosses himself, and turns on the radio. He says a prayer and then says, "I hope we get a break today." He then turns on the radio and listens to the news. He says, "I hope we get a break today."

He then drives to the Port of Oakland. He says, "I hope we get a break today."

At the port, he says, "I hope we get a break today." He then says, "I hope we get a break today."

He loads his truck with a container and then drives back to the garage. He says, "I hope we get a break today."

He says, "I hope we get a break today."

He then drives to the port again. He says, "I hope we get a break today."

He says, "I hope we get a break today." He then says, "I hope we get a break today."

He loads his truck with another container and then drives back to the garage. He says, "I hope we get a break today."

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LOCAL 142 ORGANIZING TRAINING

When the going gets tough, the tough get growing

by Marcy Rein

HONOLULU—Before Hawaii Local 142 did its training, Alexis Torres thought organizing was for professionals. “I always thought it was only the organizing department that does organizing,” said Torres, who works at the Dole Plantation Store in Oahu and helped bring it into Local 142. “Here, I learned that it’s about everyone getting involved,” he said.

The June 4-7 workshop brought 53 rank-and-file activists into a room full of 25 of the local’s full-time elected officers and the ILWU International organizing staff. The Hawaii participants could also hear from their counterparts in Local 142, with people from Oahu, the Big Island (Hawaii), Maui, Kauai and Lanai who worked in agriculture, tourism, general trades, the longshore division and the Inlandboatmen’s Union.

“We wanted to put together a training with the national AFL-CIO’s top trainers to show us what we can do to move forward not only in Hawaii but on the mainland too,” said ILWU International Vice President Wesley Furtado. National AFL-CIO Organizing Director Stewart Aucuff, Organizing Institute Director Sam Luebke and Director of Strategist Michael Hough led Thursday and Friday sessions, with Alison Reardon presenting on the Employee Free Choice Act Saturday morning. Over the two and a half days participants absorbed a brain-splitting amount of information and practiced the fundamentals of targeting and outreach.

Workers’ declining power in politics and on the job made organizing image, said Joseph “Lemo” Kane, IBU Regional Director for Hawaii. “We’re in the fight of our lives. If we don’t get more of those guys—the employers and their politicians—are going to have our lunch,” he said.

Union density, the percentage of unionized workers, has fallen sharply over the last 50 years. Now only one U.S. worker in eight belongs to a union, down from one in two in 1955. When you take public sector workers and independents out of the picture, it gets even gloomier. Fewer than one in 10 private-sector workers have union representation.

Though Hawaii does better, with nearly one in four workers belonging to a union, locals and officers face long odds over the last 20 years. Shrinking numbers equal shrinking power, said Local 142 President Fred Galdoines.

“People listen to numbers,” Galdoines said. “Employers have fear and statistics prove a mass of employees united. They have respect for that organization. Politicians will listen to us when they see the vast group of people we represent.”

The teaching, teamwork and membership testifies to the erosion of workers’ rights, Aucuff said. “As workers have lost the right to organize,” he said. He and the other presenters offered studies and statistics proving a mass gap. Some 20,000 workers got fired last year for trying to organize, even though that’s illegal. In recent years, more than 90 percent of employers for the last 10 years. When they held union elections on work time. About three-fourths haul these in for one-on-one sessions, and about half pre-dict the shop will have to close if the union comes in, though that’s illegal too.

Just to show the pull of the anti-union spiel, Sam Luebke put participants through a mock anti-union meeting à la Walmart. Imagine how odd it was to walk into a room full of Local 142 members and hear them change their name to a “We...”

The drawn-out timeline for NLRB-supervised elections allows for all these abuses. To better the odds of winning a union, the AFL-CIO advocates for the major union agreement. [See box, page 5] But unions have already scored major wins with strategic organizing, using the leverage they have in bargaining to persuade employers to agree to card-check at non-union plants.

For example, UAW members bargaining with Daimler-Chrysler got a card-check neutrality agreement at two unorganized Freightliner plants serving the agricultural sectors of the United States. The employer agreed not to campaign against the union and to recognize the UAW if a majority of the workers signed cards. In one week in February 2003, the union signed more than half the 3,100 Freightliner workers.

Bringing on Freightliner made sense to the UAW because it helped boost the union density in their major industry, and that helped build power. “You don’t build power one workplace at a time,” Ken Zinn said. “Where and who you organize matters.”

The organizing training gave people from different islands and industries a chance to work together to “talk union.” (L to R) Frank Churgual and Lena Slaton from the Renaissance Wailes Beach Resort, Maui; International Rep. Tracy Tekano; Taisse Shinozawa from New Otani Kamanawa Beach Hotel, Oahu; Simplicia Timacan from King Kamehameha Kona Beach Hotel and Gary Duguran from the Kapalua Orchards, Maui.

“We should have a bunch of longshoremen listening to this,” he said. “Our jobs will be protected if we help them keep their jobs on our flanks.” Yet longshoremen had that same insight in the late 1930s when they began the “Two Guineas” strike to win the “no warehouse work” contract for longshoremen who handled the steel when it left the docks, turning potential ships into powerful allies.

All the participants at the training had a chance to brainstorm strategy targets, working in small groups then sharing the results with everyone. Frank Chargual, Local 142 President, kicked off the presentation for the group the night before the actual training started. “I think we’re all in the same boat here,” he said. “Amen!” someone replied from the crowd, to general laughter.

That shyness got sorely tested with participants practicing telephone-calling. Many organizing drives are built on house calls, where the organizer introduces himself and reminds members drop by workers’ homes unannounced.

“Organizing is one person talking to one person,” Luebke said. “But there are deeper and more meaningful conversations than selling aluminum siding. You’re dealing with deep beliefs, values and the need for your family and your future’s.”

To make house calls work, you have to listen, listen and listen. When Luebke stressed Local 142 staff role-played the targeted workers, and some of them played them hard. Even more experienced participants noted that the clutch of nerves while opening the conversation was as real as the real thing.

Just in the training, and real life, people realized they could do things they never thought possible.

“It’s brought me out of my shell,” said Leina Badiyo, who works at Hawaii Job Corps. “I know now I can talk to people.”

Carol Reyno, a soft-spoken former teacher, never thought she could organize, even though she’s been unit secretary-treasurer at Yamamoto Construction for 18 years. “I always thought I couldn’t be an organizer because I wasn’t aggressive,” she said. “But you don’t have to be aggressive. You’re a listener, not a talker.” She also noted the need to apply the lessons of the training to internal organizing.

“We want to start to begin from home, from within, so we have a larger resource,” she said. Local 142 will never be able to meet its high goals for growth with out this new resource, said Vice President Donna Domingo. “We start from home, they grow through our members. We believe in them. They get it. We just need to give them tools and encouragement.”

By providing information and skills, the workshop gave mem bers from the different islands and divisions a rare opportunity to work together, and eat and hang out together as well. The local brought in breakfast, lunch and dinner. “It’s a way how we grow, through our members. We believe in them. They get it. We just need to give them tools and encouragement.”

Before dinner on the first night, Wes Furtado summoned everyone together, and instructed them to hold hands around the serving table. Then Ray Mook from First Hawaiian Bank, and the “Docile Henry,” offered at all kinds of gatherings of Hawaiian people—a reminder that when we join hands, hearts and minds, we create “a force far greater than the feeble strength of one.”
Q&A WITH TOP AFL-CIO ORGANIZERS

How can we win back our right to organize?

During the Local 142 organizing training, AFL-CIO Organizing Director Stewart Acuff and Organizing Institute (OI) Director Luetteke discussed how to talk more in depth about some of the issues raised in the union movement.

Both men have long histories as organizers. Acuff started out as a community organizer, working for groups affiliated with ACORN and Citizen Action. He then worked for SEIU, organizing workers in Wisconsin, Texas and building the state workers' union in Georgia. Before coming to the AFL-CIO, he was the president of the Atlanta Labor Council for nine years. Luetteke spent 12 years with government workers' unions, starting with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU) and ending up as assistant organizing director of UNITE. Three years ago he became director of the OI, the AFL-CIO's organizer recruitment and training program.

SL: Workers are at the center of the movement. They are the ones who fight back, who demand better wages and hours, who fight against the boss, start organizing for better conditions.

SA: The best route out of poverty for American workers is forming unions. How can we win back our right to organize?

SL: Workers have to be more visible and more active than in a [National Labor Relations Board] election process. Workers have to be the public face of the campaign, they have to be able to speak to the local community. They have to be in motion, moving issues and raising hell, and then they have to be organized into a leadership committee or group that once the employer agrees to a card-check can get their co-workers to sign a card or a petition.

Q: What arguments can mobilize existing members around organizing?

SL: People either perceive their union as an institution or a movement. Things will work well with the AFL-CIO because people see you as a living, breathing, purposeful organization. You do this by being engaged in social movements. It's always in self-interest, sometimes direct and sometimes broader. Good union members get that every person brought in makes a circle stronger.

SA: When you're bargaining to win changes, the union presents the best example. Decades of not having a nationalized health care program. Every single campaign to make it better. Workers make the changes.

SL: People simply signing a card or a petition saying they want representation. Current law allows card check but doesn't require it. Most employers opt for the more powerful union as an institution or a movement. They can't do this unless you're engaged in larger scale issues.

SA: The best route out of poverty for American workers is forming unions. How can we win back our right to organize?

SL: Trade unionists want to help other workers so that's what they do. And they do that if they understand that their union is about a social movement, not just about getting a cleaner water fountain. Look at the article in Local 142's newspaper about the union helping a group of agricultural workers keep from being evicted from their housing. The union I worked for, ACTWU, built the first low-income housing for workers in Manhattan. Unions are the vehicles through which working people get broader power in society.

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Q: How are workers central to strategic organizing?

SA: When you're bargaining to win changes, the union presents the best example. Decades of not having a nationalized health care program. Every single campaign to make it better. Workers make the changes.

SL: Workers have to be more visible and more active than in a [National Labor Relations Board] election process. Workers have to be the public face of the campaign, they have to be able to speak to the local community. They have to be in motion, moving issues and raising hell, and then they have to be organized into a leadership committee or group that once the employer agrees to a card-check can get their co-workers to sign a card or a petition.

Q: How do you address the especially now when times are so tough?

SL: This is the same dilemma trade unionists have faced going back to the Boston shoemakers. The boss has power and workers have a decision to make. Either live with what the boss is putting on your plate or take a risk to make it better. Workers make the decision, we don't. They decide whether it's worth the risk.

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Q: What arguments can mobilize existing members around organizing?

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SA: When you're bargaining to win changes, the union presents the best example. Decades of not having a nationalized health care program. Every single campaign to make it better. Workers make the changes.

Q: How does union density affect organized and unorganized workers?

SL: With the lack of union density, workers have fallen further and further behind. The lack of wages of working people overall and the minimum wage hasn't kept in line with inflation. The floor is lower and lower.

SA: When you're bargaining to win changes, the union presents the best example. Decades of not having a nationalized health care program. Every single campaign to make it better. Workers make the changes.

Q: What does this perspective say about unions' relationships with other community organizations and movements?

SL: At the foundation of our thinking about organizing is the Voice@Work campaign, about changing the climate for organizing and restoring the freedom to form unions. This campaign should exist at every level of society, at the community level, the city and county level, the state level. At the federal level we're trying to change the law. At the community and city level we're trying to convince employers, engage people to support workers and pressure employers who abuse workers.

SL: Trade unionists want to help other workers so that's what they do. And they do that if they understand that their union is about a social movement, not just about getting a cleaner water fountain. Look at the article in Local 142's newspaper about the union helping a group of agricultural workers keep from being evicted from their housing. The union I worked for, ACTWU, built the first low-income housing for workers in Manhattan. Unions are the vehicles through which working people get broader power in society.

Q: You said the Employee Free Choice Act aims to change the rules. Current labor law does little to protect workers who try to organize and less to punish employers who break the rules. The Employee Free Choice Act (H.R. 3619 and S. 1295) aims to change that. It would:

• Make card-check recognition, rather than NLRB-supervised elections, the primary means of winning union recognition. “Card check” agreements bring in the union if a majority of workers in a shop sign cards or petitions saying they want representation. Current law allows card check but doesn't require it. Most employers opt for the more certain route of running an election and putting their case to a federal mediator if they lose.

• Require an NLRA election to be held within 90 days. If they don't get a deal after working with the mediator for 30 days, they will have to go to binding arbitration. The contract that comes out of arbitration will last for at least two years.

• Set up arbitration and mediation requirements for first contracts. Now employers can stall first contracts for years. Under the Act, either side can call in a federal mediator if they can't agree on a first contract within 90 days. If they don't get a deal after working with the mediator for 30 days, they will have to go to binding arbitration. The contract that comes out of arbitration will last for at least two years.

• Require the NLRA to be reviewed against employers when there is "reasonable cause to believe" their law-breaking will have a major impact on an organizing drive; require employers to pay triple the back pay due when they're found guilty of illegally firing workers during a drive; and allow the Board to fine employers up to $20,000 per violation committed to thwart organizing.

—MER

Stewart Acuff (with microphone) addresses the Local 142 organizing training while Ken Zinn (party hidden) and Sam Luetteke look on.
SACRAMENTO, CA—A pre-summer labor councils—including seven from the ILWU—to advocate for its “good federation came to town for its 2004 Legislative Conference. The weather whispered of global warming and added to the sense of urgency that the Capitol that the California Labor Federation kicked off its first lobbying effort with “Governator” Arnold Schwarzenegger in the statehouse. The Federation brought in 500 activists to lobby state labor councils—including seven from the ILWU—to advocate for its “good local representatives at Calcutt, a cotton warehouse south of Fresno. "Recently, a worker came up and showed me his check," Pecker said. "I've paid weekly medicals, he pays more for his co-pay than he takes home. He pays $424 for medicals and takes home just $172 and change." Vote Yes on 72. The California Chamber of Commerce, Retailers Association, and Retailers’ Association raised around $3 million to put an initiative challenging SB-2 on the November ballot—so the CalFed kicked off the campaign to save SB-2 with “Walk of Shame,” visiting their offices and asking of SB-2, it called for SB-2, and demanded workers to get health insurance from its Food Stamp hotline and keeping up its criminal fingerprint database. The Tuesday walk gave activists a break from back-to-back meetings and negotiations at the Capitol. The plenary conference brought people down a heavy work. Firefighters and teachers would hurt workers less than the bad ballot measure would be hard to beat, they figured, and they wanted to focus on defending last year’s health insurance gains and winning regime change in Washington. “The newspapers up and down the state have portrayed injured workers as scam artists taking money out of the pockets of honest employ- ers,” said State Senate President Pro Tem John Burton. “Tom and (CalFed President Tom Rankin and Secretary-Treasurer Art Pulaski) saw the big picture. We got as much as we could in negotiations, but we were hanging on a low branch.” After the plenary, conference par- ticipants broke into workshops to get the details right on the redistricted earlier.
CAFTA stalls in Congress
by Tom Price

The Bush administration seems to have run out of Congressional gas on the way to enacting the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to five Central American nations. The Central American Free Trade Agreement, signed by President Bush May 28, must be approved by Congress. Failure to vote yes or no on its support vote will be tantamount to disapproval. More than 300 citizens and labor leaders are planning a counter-march in Washington, D.C., to protest the approval.

There are so many people committed to voting "no" they don't have the votes. There is a solid Democratic front, plus a number of Republicans who are looking at the loss of this vote as a way to say "let us vote for it this (election) year," ILWU Legislative Director Lindsay McLaughlin said.

Many House Democrats, including Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), support increased trade but oppose the agreement.

This integrated market cannot be built upon the suppression of workers, Pelosi said in a May 27 statement. "In fact, respect for the environment and for core, internationally recognized labor standards, could be a key selling point for the region."

There are other reasons to oppose CAFTA, including its promotion of privatization of public property in Central American countries. Like NAFTA, it lacks: public input into trade issues, immigrant worker protection, country debt relief and protection for displaced workers.

Like NAFTA it would allow foreign corporations to sue governments if local laws interfere with corporate profits. Such a case went to a secret NAFTA trade tribunal June 7. The State of California had banned the poin taged to make addictive MTBE several years ago and Methanex, the Canadian company that makes it, brought a case against the U.S. for "taking" $970 million in future profits. The tribunal should issue its ruling in three to six months. California will either have to revoke its environmental regulation or Methanex gets $970 million.

"Technically the U.S. government is on the hook to pay it, but the Bush administration is hinting strongly that they would take it out of federal appropriations to the state if California doesn't "overturn its law," said Jesse Swansonbuy, Director of the California Coalition for Fair Trade and Human Rights.

For now CAFTA covers Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and San Salvador. The Dominican Republic is expected to be added soon. President Bush has lost the support of free-trade advocates like Senator Max Baucus, (D-Mont.) who co-authored the Fast-Track trade authority bill in 2001. It agrees with Congress' way of giving up its Constitutional authority to pass trade policy and negotiations June 24.

"While I had hoped that the Teamsters could maintain some semblance of a working relationship with this administration through my service on the ACTPN, President Bush finally decided to sign CAFTA has left me with no choice but to resign," Hoffa said in a press release.

"In contrast to the race-to-the-bottom deals you have negotiated culminating in CAFTA, the Teamsters support trade rules that lift up the living conditions of people in the countries of our trading partners," Hoffa said in a letter to President Bush.

The ILWU lobbied hard against CAFTA in Washington, D.C. in April, sending officers, legislative staff and 45 rank-and-file to the Hill.

"Workers going to members of Congress that CAFTA is a bad deal for workers made all the difference," McLaughlin said.

Workers' comp deal ails business, hurts workers

by Tom Price

California workers dodged a big bullet and took a smaller one when Gov. Schwarzenegger signed the new workers' compensation bill into law April 19. The bill, worked out as a compromise between Governor and Legislative leaders, will not be as harmful to workers as the bill many Republicans wanted to pass.

The compromise means savings for insurance companies and cutbacks for injured workers. Injured workers came out of the fight unscathed, avoiding rate regulation. They will be able to charge whatever the market will bear.

Injured workers will swallow some bitter pills. Most will not be able to get relief from the governor through the compromise. They will have to choose a doctor from a pool of physicians approved by their employer. Those doctors will be able to apportion the blame for injuries. A reduction in injuries caused was by work and how much by such factors as age and obesity, or even shirking. A person could be disabled at work, and the doctor could rule only a part of that was caused by the job and the reduce the award proportionately. Temporary disability benefits will be ended after two weeks the compromise rules allowed extension of payments. However, the union members can go longer under the new bill.

Another improvement allows injured workers to collect up to $10,000 in medical care payments immediately after injury. Previously the company could still hold for 90 days while injured workers had to come up with care on their own.

Union workers will be able to negotiate out of the employer-adopted doctors pool at better rates. The insurance industry won big.

They have no requirement to pass on their savings to the businesses paying that rates. In fact, the industry-funded Workers' Comp Insurance Rating Bureau proposed a 3.5 percent increase in insurance rates, the July 23 Los Angeles Times reported.

Schwarzenegger staunchly opposes capping rates. He also took the governor is himself a special interest. He holds stock in companies such as Walmart, General Electric and Coca Cola, which could profit from lower rates.

California workers have spoken before the issue of insurance rate gouging. Proposition 103, passed by Californians in 1990, regulated insurance rates for homeowners and several other types of insurance. State Insurance Commissioner Steve Poerner said in May 22 testimony before the CAFTA hearing. "I would appreciate my friends and colleagues paying some attention," she said. "But now we're in a different situation. We're in a different market. Money will be important too, not down vote with limited debate and no amendments allowed.

The compromise means savings for insurance companies and cut-backs for injured workers. Injured workers came out of the fight unscathed, avoiding rate regulation. They will be able to charge whatever the market will bear.
The following list, compiled by ILWU Director of Educational Services Gene Vrana, details the author, commitment to left-wing political activism, much of it about the ILWU can also be read at the HAW Library. In service to the ILWU in New Orleans. Bookstores and ability of these books. These and other publications by Brown, Lee and Robert Allen. Strong in the Power and Technological Change in a West Coast Longshoring on the West Coast Waterfront. ILWU and libraries. Profoundly informative and unvarnished appraisal yet written about the strengths, traditions and labor journalist in the Pacific Northwest—much of it in the ILWU. Paperback. Paperback, $22.95, libraries, bookstores, and at a 20% discount from the publisher. The only book about the ILWU longshore labor relations, focusing on pivotal bargain- ing in 1948. University libraries. A stirring account of the San Francisco strike. Watch The Dispatcher for ILWU discount price. Much of the strike. Watch The Dispatcher for details. An epic account of the birth of the ILWU in Hawaii, and the Union's role in the social, economic, and political transformation of Hawaii. University libraries. Out of print. Many of these new, used and out-of-print books are available through Powell's.com, the Internet sales arm of Powell's books. ILWU's online bookstore! Many of these new, used and out-of-print books are available through Powell's.com, the Internet sales arm of Powell's books. ILWU's online bookstore! The Digital Edition is available from the ILWU library by mail at a discount—watch The Dispatcher for details. The classic and comprehensive account of the San Francisco General Strike of 1917. Available by mail only. $7.50. Available from the ILWU library at a dis- count—watch The Dispatcher for details. A narrow sociological study of how the ILA and ILWU organized longshore workers in the 1930s. Available from the ILWU library at a signif- icant discount—watch The Dispatcher for details. The most comprehensive discussion of the San Francisco 1979. An epic account of the birth of the ILWU in Hawaii, and the Union's role in the social, economic, and political transformation of Hawaii. University libraries. Out of print. Buy on-line and support ILWU workers!