ILWU joins Euro dockers’ fight

Solidarity bouys McCall Oil workers ULP strike

Local 6 recyclers win landmark contract

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SOLID CONTRACTS
This union is very focused on the longshore contract, its negotiations and administration. And for good reason. The Longshore Division is the backbone of the ILWU, the source of its strength, longevity and prosperity.

But the union’s warehouse locals, especially those in California (Locals 6, 17 and 26) negotiate and regularly mobilize to enforce dues demands and keep locals well collected. One challenge is all the more daunting because they have to do it with far fewer resources than their flush sister longshore locals. How they accomplish it, all of it, is to do a tribute to their ILWU spirit of determination and savvy.

The locals we report on several of the recent contracts Northern California Local 6 has wrested from less than willing employers. Each one of them is a remarkable achievement, demonstrating some shrewd negotiating skills and inspiring solidarity. And each one has made notable gains, especially impressive in the current concessionsary atmosphere unions across the U.S. and Canada are facing.

Take the case of the Bay Healthcare workers (see page 3). More than 550 ILWU workers operate this facility that manufactures blood products, an especially compelling impressiveness in the current concessionsary atmosphere unions across the U.S. and Canada are facing.

The case of the Bay Healthcare workers is a sign of things to come. It is the result of employing patience, shrewdness and inspired leadership to peel off the janitors in this unit. The employer aimed to whittle away at the unit, trying to peel off the janitors in this round. The employer’s first proposal, which involved outsourcing the janitors’ work altogether, when that didn’t fly, the next offer consisted of huge wage cuts for the janitors and bonuses for everyone else if they accepted the deal.

But the unit would have none of it and soundly voted down that contract. Facing an indivisible group, the employer finally relented.

The workers at Republic Services, a landfill operation in the East Bay, knew they were being undercompensated compared to other union workers at similar facilities. So 15 of the 16 workers signed and presented a petition to their employer requesting Local 6 represent them and bargain a new contract. When the employer refused, they took action, walked out and shut the place down. Soon they had talks and eventually a new contract bringing them up to industry standards.

The workers at Recycle America faced a familiar problem (see page 6). The recycling processing industry is relatively new—not to mention labor intensive, dirty and dangerous—and minimal organizing has been done in it. So wages are low. But these Conditions pose a problem for workers face employers getting local government contracts based on low bids.

But the workers at this East Bay facility threatened to strike if their employer didn’t end the two-tier wage system. They also demanded and got not only significant raises, but a new pension plan while maintaining their health coverage.

Dockers of the world unite and win

By James Spinosa

ILWU International President

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sipation, flows downhill, seeking the path of least resistance. Investments flood into where labor costs are the lowest, where working conditions and environmental standards are the lowest. If it weren’t for the kinds of levees and protections workers joined together in unions provide, we would all drown in a sea of greed and poisons.

Outsourcing and runaway shops, the maquiladores of Mexico and the sweatshops of China, closed American factories and plummeting standards of living—these are the results of employers seeking the competitive edge of lower costs. This policy is encouraged and helped along by expanding free trade agreements and by anti-labor laws governments pass and courts and police enforce whenever workers are not organized strongly enough to resist them.

But unlike manufacturing plants that can be shifted from country to country, ports cannot be moved. So the international ship-owning and terminal operating corporations have to challenge union dockworkers head on, even in countries where they are well organized. They have won laws protecting their jobs and rights. They have once again aimed their fire at the port workers of Europe. On Jan. 16 the European Parliament, the legislative body overseeing the economic relations and regulations among the 25 countries of the European Union, considered legislation that would deregulate the port industry throughout the continent. In effect, the proposal would override national and local laws, regulations and labor contracts guaranteeing union dockworkers’ jobs, wages and conditions. It would allow shipowners to have sailors do longshore work and allow terminal operators to bypass registered union dockers and hire temporary, nonregistered workers to load and unload ships. Its backers justify the change in the name of the free market and enhanced competition. Its opponents—union dockworkers in Europe and around the world—see it as a threat to their lives and livelihoods.

The proposal is known as “Port Package 2” because it is the second time in a little more than three years that employers have tried to get the European Parliament to impose their economic interests by passing this law. The first time, in late 2003, dockworkers across Europe united in one strong voice, closing down ports all over the continent and holding mass demonstrations in Rotterdam and Barcelona on Sept. 29. The ILWU sent a delegation to Europe in solidarity then.

In Rotterdam our members were asked to lead the march, and that is what we did. We joined in solidarity actions, we may not keep the jobs that make us tired and bring so much to our families. And we paid the price.

The ILWU stands for the world march through Strasbourg to the meeting of the European Parliament. The ILWU and the Maritime Union of Australia sent delegations in solidarity (see story page 9). In the end the European Parliament voted down the privatization plan by a huge margin. 532 to 120, in a great victory for the dockers.

But several dockers were arrested during the demonstration and some are still in jail.

As part of the international dockworker movement, we will be helping them in every way we can.

If you don’t think our employers will come after us if they smell weakness, think again.

If you don’t think our employers, the same international corporations now attacking the rights of dockworkers in Europe, will come after us if they smell weakness, think again. They risked an economically damaging, nearly two-week long lockout against us in 2002. They have stone-walled us for three years now on implementing the final agreement, particularly on technology, still trying to find ways to outsource our work. And they will surely try again when negotiations on a new longshore contract begin in another two years.

ILWU Titled Officers

JAMES SPINOSA
President

ROBERT MCELLRAH
Vice President

WESLEY FURTADO
Vice President

WILLIAM E. ADAMS
Secretary-Treasurer

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European dockers quash port de-unionization

by Tom Price

Thousands of European dockers took to the streets of Strasbourg, France in a militant demonstration to defend their jobs and their unions Jan. 16. With dockworkers from ILWU, ILWU Canada, the Maritime Union of Australia, wharfies in support, they demanded the European Parliament drop its latest plan to privatize their ports. The day after the raucous march and confrontation with local police, the dockers won a lauded victory, killing the bosses’ last hope of taking out the unions.

The European Parliament had been testing the legal means to privatize the port industry in one form or another since 2001. But its ideas of bringing “free market competition” to port services meant terminal operators could ignore the labor contracts of unionized, registered, trained dockworkers and employ temporary workers to do longshore work under whatever pay and conditions they could get away with, or have the ships’ owners do the work in port. These proposals also included contracting out the skilled work of port pilots.

The European dockers saw these plans for what they were—not-so-disguised ways of busting their unions and taking the global race to the bottom straight into their homes. So union dockers—organized in the European Transport Workers Federation, the regional affiliate of the global International Transport and General Workers’ Union, and the International Dockworkers Council united in one voice to oppose them. On Jan. 29, 2003 dockers in ports throughout Europe went on strike and held massive demonstrations in Rotterdam, The Netherlands and Barcelona, Spain. Under enormous pressure, the continent-wide port privatization plan, known then as the European Port Directive, was narrowly voted down by the European Parliament the following November.

But the right-wing free-market forces would not accept defeat. The dockers barely had time to celebrate their victory when, less than a year later, another similar proposal, now known as the Port Package (PP-2) was floated in halls of the European Commission, the executive body of the European Union. More angry than before, the dockers mobilized again.

The International Transport Workers’ Federation and the International Dockworkers Council sent to Europe a united delegation to represent dockers across the continent. From Belgium, the Netherlands and the UK, angry before, the dockers mobilized again.

The PP-2 would have meant that the Port Package became a kind of European law, allowing the 15 member states to pass laws that would undermine dockers’ jobs in any way they chose. The dockers saw this as an effort to undermine the ILWU’s leadership of International Secretary-Treasurer William E. Adams and Director of International Affairs Ray Familathe.

Leaders of the ILWU and MUA delegations had arranged a rendezvous at a bar in the Place de Lattes in Toulouse. After decompressing, drinking and talking the seriousness of the events began to sink in.

“It took a while to get my head around that this was what really happened to these workers, and I felt their frustration,” Bauder said. “If I was facing scab legislation taking my job, I would be upset too.”

The great thing we saw in this demonstration is the fact that there were people, at least a few years, Patrick’s in Australia, and the Liverpool struggle, our contract in 2002, which showed dockers that an international picket line is necessary in the global economy,” Familathe said.

Illegals, it was electric,” Familathe said.

Arriving in front of Parliament, the ILWU contingent saw a huge demonstration blocking with walls of policemen in front and sharp shooters on the roof. Gerald Ugles, Louis Hill and I were in front of the crush. Familathe said. “Then Julian Garcia Jr. from Barcelona, Spain and the ILWU came up and grabbed us and said, ‘You.’ The ILWU and MUA dockers had arranged a rendezvous at a bar in the Place de Lattes in Toulouse. After decompressing, drinking and talking the seriousness of the events began to sink in.

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“I could never do anything that the workers I knew would call me and say ‘We’re going to do this,’ Familathe said.

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“Then my throat began to burn. I thought I was choking to death, and as we ran we were kicking tear gas canisters toward the tear gas flowed,” Adams said.

The retreat was as orderly as could be while the acid, brownish yellow gas engulfed the area. Suddenly my eyes began to burn like I never felt anything burn in my life,” Familathe said. “You put your head down and it’s chaos. You’re worried about being trampled and you’re running with your hands out in front of you and you can’t see because you’re eyes are burning.

The ILWU delegation mingled with European dockers. International Secretary-Treasurer William E. Adams (second from left), Local 52’s Max Vekich (third from left) and Director of International Affairs Ray Familathe (far right).
The ILWU has attempted to pro-
tect the ILWU/PMA pension plan in this legis-
lation. In 2002 longshoremen and the PMA agreed to a 
pension funding schedule that was approved by the PBGC. However, the legislation considered by Congress would alter this funding schedule. Both the union and the PMA spoke to representatives of Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-MA) and Sen. Michael Enzi (R-WY) about the importance of the ILWU plan. As a result, Kennedy and Enzi’s amendment in the Senate supported a provision grandfathering the ILWU-PMA plan.

This provision will soon be con-
sidered by a conference between the House and Senate. We are lobbying conferees to retain it for our union members.

The ILWU has historically sup-
ported single-payer, affordable health insurance for all Americans. Sen. Kennedy is drafting legislation to offer Medicare for all Americans starting with individuals in the age range of 55-65 and to children 18 years old and younger. Rep. John Conyers (D-MI) has introduced the National Health Insurance Act (H.R. 676) establishing an American single payer health care system. The ILWU would create a plan to reduce the cost of health care and to provide health coverage to all Americans.

Third, the American people need real pension protection. Last sum-
mer, the courts agreed to let United Airlines renege on nearly $10 billion of its pension promises to 134,000 of its workers. This is not just about United. If a corporation in America generally breaks promises to workers, many companies not shying their pension obligations by filing for bankruptcy are switching their defined benefit plans—which promise a fixed monthly check—to riskier defined con-
tribution plans like the 401(k)s that are dependent on the uncertainties of the stock market, or to no plan at all.

Some progressive voices in Congress have raised serious con-
cerns that the two pension protection bills considered by Congress make the problems with underfunding pension 
plan worse. They also fail in many other respects. Most significant-
ly, the bills do not stop companies like United Airlines from dumping billions of unwanted pension debt onto the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), the government agency established to insure workers’ pensions.

The ILWU is currently in a conference on the Pension Security Act (S. 2008), introduced by Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), and the Senate passed the bill with a provision authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to modify the requirements for companies to pay into the PBGC to cover plans that are underfunded.

The problems with this proposal abound. These changes are like a 
new coat of paint on the Titanic’s lifeboats; it looks nice, but it doesn’t solve the fundamental problems with the nation’s health care or with HSAs in particular. On the most basic level, it seeks to destroy the risk pooling system of insurance, and use since the days of the New Deal. Sick Americans become consumers of health care ser-

ices, forced to worry about the costs of every procedure and test their doctors recommend. Individuals are left to bargain with hospitals alone, and are almost certainly going to be overwhelmed by the complexity of the system. The poor would be the hard-
est hit by an expansion of HSAs. Millions of Americans simply pay too much in income taxes to make any tax credit an attractive option. Moreover, those who are already uninsured do not have the means to save enough money to make a significant contribution to these accounts.

So Bush and his backers in the financial services industry who stand to earn billions from managing and administering these accounts are finding this “consumer-driven” health care onto the country. He is doing this health insurance what he failed to do with last year’s National 
Social Security privatization.

The legislation also provides for first contract mediation in the event that a settlement cannot be reached. An agreement may be brought to the parties to agreement after 30 days of mediation, the dispute will be referred to arbitration and the results of the arbitration will be bind-
ing for two years.

There are strong penalties in the legislation to punish coercive behav-
ior by employers and increases the amount an employer is required to pay to three times the amount of the deficiency. When an employee is discharged or discrimi-
nated against as a result of engaging in an organizing campaign or first contract drive.

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McCall won't talk so workers walk

by Marcy Rein

A t 12:01 a.m. Dec. 5 the workers from McCall Oil and Chemical in Portland walked off the job, to the beat of the No War Drum Corps filling the freezing night and nearly 100 people rallying to buoy their spirits and labor strike.

Those supporters helped keep at least 15 people on the picket line throughout the 96 hours that the workers stayed out to protest McCall's refusal to bargain a first contract. McCall's 10 operators and one management man voted unanimously to join the IBU March 8, 2005.

"One hundred percent of us have been along for this ride," bargaining team member Vicky Wintheiser said. "This is a company that does not want to deal with us. They legally hung us out to dry and the line.

Over the last nine months, the company met with the workers just 11 times to discuss their concerns, then threw the union bargaining team out of one of those. It claimed it didn't have to put issues in writing and refused to look at the union's counterproposals.

"In the middle of the night it can get a little daunting," Finger said. "But trucks come by and people honk so that buoyed your spirits. Up the road (from McCall) is the dump and the transfer station. Lots of ordinary Joe's drive by. It's an industrial area."

McCall brought in three scabs the first night, hired six extra security guards and night security camera crews trained on the workers. Still, all the workers stayed out until noon Dec. 6. Some 40 people gathered for a back-to-work rally, Oregon AFL-CIO President Tom Chamberlain among them. The people scheduled to work at noon walked back in without incident, except for a few sprinkler words from the sales manager.

During the strike, McCall signaled it would be ready to sit down again. The NLRB hearing on the complaint is set to begin March 7. And ILWU members in the Portland area took another step together.

"The McCall workers walked off their job, and that takes a lot of courage and a lot of faith," Conradi said. "The group out there with them helped supply the courage. It really reaffirmed my faith in us all."

Bayer Healthcare workers stick together, save jobs

by Tom Price

In their recent contract negotiations, warehouse Local 6 members at Bayer faced down a serious threat to their jurisdiction—the contracting-out of union janitors' jobs.

The trouble began last June when Bayer Healthcare Products told Local 6 that it would hire non-union janitors in a new facility. The company had its way, the 54 janitors at the East Bay facility and 367 janitors at all of its other jobs outsourced to a company that paid most of its workers $10.35 an hour, almost 50 percent less than Local 6 workers.

From the beginning, the 550 union members knew they were in for a battle that could redefine their jobs.

"The employer looked at the janitors as if they were supporting one person instead of a complete family," bargaining team member Trina Lewis-Moore said. "We said 'You're fired.' That was our saying—'550 of us were willing to walk out for 54.'"

Bargaining team had spent some six months preparing for the negotiations, which began July 19 with an exchange of proposals. In addition to Mahon and Lewis-Moore, the team consisted of Chief Steward Alex Magiano, Asst. Chief Steward Christian Sledge, Ron Hershman, Rebecca Allen, Rodney Ball, James McMahan, Lorena Ruance, Regina Allen and Mike Tryon. They come from all areas of the plant and met regularly throughout the year as an informal steering council.

Local 6 workers at the Bayer plant make blood-clotting agents for hemophiliacs, people who lack the gene that triggers the production of blood-clotting proteins. Clotting prevents blood loss in the event of cuts. The gene that makes the protein, human 'Factor 8,' is spliced onto the genes of baby hamster kidney cells. Local 6 workers grow the cells in fermenters, siphon off the liquid, purify it by filtration, freeze dry and ship it.

For the bargaining team, preparation meant an annoyance, Wintheiser said, and routinely yell, scream and bully the workers.

"This company is the exact reason unions exist," one worker wrote. "On the line, Wintheiser and her co-workers saw another reason to be union. Members of ILWU warehouse, retail and allied Local 5, longshore Local 8, marine clerks Local 40 and longshore Local 21 from Longview walked with them. So did SWP organizers and members of Jobs with Justice, SEIU, AFSCME, the Teamsters and the Carpenters. The IBU set up a regular schedule to bolster the line.

"People turned down overtime and didn't take work calls so they could be there," said IBM Columbia River Patrolman Mike Conradi. IBM crews on Sause Bros. tug boats didn't fuel up and trains didn't drop off at the yard at all. The company had its way, the 54 janitors at the McCall plant make blood -clotting agents for hemophiliacs, people who lack the gene that triggers the production of blood -clotting proteins. Clotting prevents blood loss in the event of cuts. The gene that makes the protein, human 'Factor 8,' is spliced onto the genes of baby hamster kidney cells. Local 6 workers grow the cells in fermenters, siphon off the liquid, purify it by filtration, freeze dry and ship it.

"Before negotiations we met at the hall for five or six Saturdays at a Weber grill and Local 8 members donated the firewood to burn in it, as well as a propane heater."

"I've been on strike many times and never seen this kind of support, not only from the ILWU and the IBU but from people in the community," IBU Columbia River Region Executive Board member Joe Marsh said. "Jobs with Justice put a lot of people out there."

Any kind of picketing takes determination, Finger said, but the round-the-clock line had some special challenges.

"In the middle of the night it can get a little daunting," Finger said. "But trucks come by and people honk so that buoyed your spirits. Up the road (from McCall) is the dump and the transfer station. Lots of ordinary Joe's drive by. It's an industrial area."

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Recycle America workers bargain big gains

by Tom Price

Warehousel Local 6 workers at San Leandro Hospital bargained long and hard on Dec. 12, signing a first contract. That signed that first agreement Nov. 1 as warehouse Local 6 members and have won some big gains.

Following the start of the new contract, Bargaining, by Local 6 workers and two new contracts, Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Fred Pecker (left) confers with a Chief Steward. Jos Solano at the Recycle America facility.

Local 6 scores big win in Republic contract

by Tom Price

workers greeted the arriving garbage trucks with a picket line. Management responded with a two-hour lockout. Meanwhile, many of the trucks had turned around and parked with their doors locked in the hot sun. Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Fred Pecker went inside for a chat. As more garbage trucks lined up, management saw that opening communications with the workers was a good idea.

"A lot of our x-ray techs work in different buildings and help to see the difference between the facility and the difference between the two-tier pay scales that had previously divided the workers. When this six-year deal expires in 2010, Local 6 will have six sick days and paid holidays. Medicals will remain the same.

Recycle America will soon expand the facilities, said Brown, and add 20 more workers. The more trash will be in recycling, the more recycling a matter of environmental concern.

"Getting rid of the two-tier made people feel they were not all doing the same work, and by the last two years of this contract workers will be paid at the same rate for the same work."

After a year of bargaining, the 80 workers have achieved another contract, retroactive to 2004, with substantial improvements. Workers ratified it Nov. 6.

Local 6 members have had two ILWU contracts at the transfer station. This time, they got both a pension and a wage increase, and an end to the two-tier pay scales that had previously divided the workers. When this six-year deal expires in 2010, many workers will be making about $12.50 an hour, almost twice what they had before unionization.

The new contract will include a nine percent across-the-board increase in January 2007; workers get a four percent across-the-board increase. In December 2007 the contract will reopen for discussions on wage increases.

"We were a hospital was sold from Tri to Sutter a few years ago and when they switched to "be health care plans, some things were locked up," Mahon said. "In this contract we figured "well baby care" up until the child's third birthday, mammograms and pap smears once a year, and immunizations."

The hospital has been offering its non-union employees $25,000 retirement plans, health savings accounts, and Local 6 got that in its contract. They also improved the language to educate for educational fees. Pension contributions remain at 21 percent of wages in an employer-paid, defined benefit plan.

Local 6 tech workers win new contract

by Tom Price

Workers at Republic Services were gaining a second bump in wages. The workers were gaining a second bump in wages. When they came in, said Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Fred Pecker said. "If it is a matter of ensuring that they can support their families while they do this vital work, and by the last two years of this contract workers will be paid at the same rate for the same work."

The contract will reopen for discussions on wage increases.

"We have a very upset by the two-tier made people feel they were not all doing the same work, and by the last two years of this contract workers will be paid at the same rate for the same work."

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for a generation, residents around the Port of Los Angeles seeking a more livable community fought bitterly with an indifferent planning department and vociferous city officials. Residents of San Pedro, Wilmington, Harbor City and Harbor Gateway would drive to downtown Los Angeles only to battle with the very developers who seemingly owned City Hall.

“I come from a labor background,” Villaragosa told labor leaders gathered Oct. 11 in San Pedro for a luncheon in his honor. “I am going to turn to people I know. It’s hard to move around Wilmington and not know the Ponce family. Michael Ponce is a third-generation Wilmington product, having been born at Wilmington Community Hospital, a facility that is now gone. In 1986, Ponce joined the ILWU in 1987 and got his GLOWS in 1989. He had spent eight years with longshore Local 13 before transferring this year to clerks Local 63.

A background in construction and work in the ILWU convinces Ponce that what is needed most in the Harbor Area is development that promotes families, home ownership and cohesive neighborhoods.

“We need more community resource centers,” said Ponce, who cites a Wilmington Beautification Plan from the 1980s that means ordinary people will have a bigger voice in what our community looks like,” Ponce said. “Local needs should be what drives development.”

Ponce’s appointment to the five-member Harbor Area Planning Commission fills the seat left vacant by outgoing member Leland Hill. His term expires in 2009.

ILWU Canada docker killed in accident

by Peter Haines

Local 500 Secretary-Treasurer

Epifanio (Epi) Hernandez died while walking out to retrieve his partner on the rubber tire gantry crane at TSI-Vanterm at approximately 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Jan. 4. Hernandez was 63 and a half years old.

He is survived by his co-worker Satvinder Sandhu. He had been run over by his co-worker Satvinder Sandhu.

There is an ongoing investigation into the injury by Labour Canada. This is the new dock walk zone in the container yard at Vanterm.

Hernandez is survived by his wife Patricia Hernandez and daughter Dorothy. At the funeral mass at Our Lady of Sorrows Parish, Hernandez’s passing was honored by hundreds of his family, friends, co-workers and executives from TSI-Vanterm.

More information is at his son’s website: www.groverhernandez.com/epi

Longshore retired, deceased and survivors

RECENT RETIREES:


DECEASED:

Local 4—George Schafer (Leon); Local 7—Marvin Simonson (Alex); Local 8—Jack Easte (Leon); Robert Webbe (Rosemary), Frank Lindorff (Mary); Everett Hamblin (Jimmy Walker); Local 10—Editer Quirico (Grace), A. Cesar Ferreras (Pilar), Joe Lewis (Eddy), James Bradley (Elisa), George Robertson (Eloise), Mike Vulson (Estella), Gino Giolfo (Marie), Clifford Colaco (Rafael), Robert Appleghead (Sam); Local 12—Lloyd Spurn (Doris), Billy Hardman (Clara), John Jones (Connie), Clarence Seawood (Connie), Local 13—John Brunac (Ann), Stephen Peters (Penny), Local 15—Vincent Hernandez (Alice), Local 17—Vincent Hernandez (Alice), Local 18—Perla and his son Grover and daughter Sylvia McQuinn; Local 20—Tony Barbero (Nancy), Luigi Cerame (Kate), John Jane (Mary), Local 21—Luis Marquez, Local 23—Royce Freeman, Local 32—Leon Brow, Mary, Local 34—Raymond Duran (Patricia), Bob Geraghty (Grace), Local 37—Thomas DeLarios (Ron), Local 38—Robert Johnson (Patricia), Local 40—Margie Dubay, Charlene Tanner, Local 46—Bobby Hentges, Local 47—Norma Bemis; Local 52—Margaret Fischer, Viola Gray; Local 53—Meralie Murtage, Local 58—Rudolph Smaha.

DECEASED SURVIVORS:

Local 6—Joyce Brown; Local 12—Lucy Brown, Mary; Local 13—Beverly Schneider, Estelle Rognon, Lucy Anderson, Isabell Estes, Mabel Roberts, Elizabeth Jaques, Edith Jenkins, Eve Wallace, Local 18—Juanita Carlsen, Margarette Hoevers, Local 20—Delia Esquivel, Sylvia McDonald, Shirley F. Smith, Althea Mahon, Yvonne Tomich, Local 21—Patricia Simon, Roberta Condart, Local 23—Betty Cox, Bernardine Holgersen, Local 25—Kathryn, Local 26—Systems, Victor Christensen (Connie), Victor Christensen (Connie), Lloyd Harder (Bernie), Earl Young (Norma), Edward Tovison (Nina), James Lowery (Pucko), Local 59—Bernard Coutard (Ruby), Local 60—Marina Gutierrez (Eva), Survivors in parenthesis.

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400 North Point
San Francisco, CA 94133
(415) 776-8363

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Hayward, CA 94541
(800) 772-8288

ILWU CANADA

EAP—British Columbia
Ted Grewcutt
745 Clark Drive, Suite 205
Vancouver, BC V5L 3J3
(604) 254-7911