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I confess —
I rob banks

I have a confession. I am a thief. I steal and, you know what, I’m not going to stop. I steal from banks because that’s where the money is.

I am not robbing the innocent. Banks steal from their customers, namely you. They call it making an honest profit. But banks use your wealth against you. Banks take the wealth from working families and they don’t lend that money back into the community from where it came. That is called redlining. I call it robbery.

What do banks do with your wealth? Banks pull resources out of American industries where we work and open new modern plants in poor countries. Banks prefer countries where there are puppet military dictators who are willing to sell out their own people to American multinational corporations financed with your hard-earned money. They send your wealth overseas to these corporations that rob the resources of other working people, people like you.

Here in America banks are consolidating their power. Bank of America, which was started in San Francisco by Italian immigrants as an answer to anti-immigrant sentiments of the time, is now headquartered in North Carolina and has bought up large Eastern banks. Wells Fargo financed the union-busting law firm in a Pittsburg, California steel plant. San Francisco-based Bank of the West finances Threemile Canyon Farms for $101 million while the owner refuses to hire woman saying, “I don’t want women at the farm—they are only good for the bed.”

That’s why banks and their finance partners talk about your mother, wife and finances. They’re trying to use modern day McCarthyism to bury our, and it is pitifully hilarious. The media has people thinking that longshoremen are economic terrorists.

We should be proud of how we stuck together and how we fought. We never stopped the flow of cargo. It’s the employers that closed the gates. It’s the employers that shut off trade through all three West Coast states.

They told the nation that we were to blame for the economy losing a billion dollars a day.

And all the Americans workers want someone to blame for them feeling the pinch. Christmas was being stolen from America. It’s not the union, but the PMA that’s the Grinch.

We know that if we lose, then all workers of the world will lose.

So our officials stepped up to the plate and earned every penny of those union dues.

We lobbied in D.C., flew globally, held rallies and shouted “Bush Butt-Out!” But the crooked employers and shippers and the government consortied to keep us shut out.

They are trying to divorce us. They’ll be coming at us again in 2008, and it is starting to look like a replay of 1934, and it is starting to look like the Cavalry, giving us the “Home Hook-Up.”

That day lock-out taught our union a lot. We should be proud of how we stuck together and how we fought.

They’re going to be coming at us again in 2008. Using terrorism and national security, there’s no time to wait.

We’ll better start preparing and be ready to perform. The water may seem calm now, but that’s why they call it the “Eye of the Storm.”

Now if you don’t mind banks making a profit off your sweat, then don’t come down and join your credit union. If, on the other hand, you’re tired of being mistreated and abused, then the credit union is for you. Let the credit union show you how you can make a profit off your own money for a change.

To join your local ILWU credit union, just ask at your local union or go online to www.creditunion.oncooperLoclator. There are nine ILWU credit unions up and down the Pacific Coast, so it’s easy to find the one for you. Whether you’re up in Hilo, Wash, or down in San Pedro, Calif., come home to your family, the family of the ILWU Credit Unions.

—Kevin Castle, 56876, ILWU Local 19

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www.ilwu.org

Steve Stallone
Editor
Tom Price
Assistant Editor

May 2006

TheDISPATCHER
Almond workers win one but the law still lags

By Marcy Reilly
SACRAMENTO—The Capitol hearing room got so quiet it seemed like everyone was holding their breath. Some 60 people had gathered for a forum on the Employee Free Choice Act hosted by U.S. Rep. George Miller (D-Martinez) and joined by Rep. Doris Matsui (D-Sacramento). Ivo Camilo from Blue Diamond Growers was describing what happened to him exactly a year before, while he and his co-workers were organizing to join ILWU warehouse Local 17.

In March 2005, we went public with our demand to gain a voice and respect on the job," Camilo said. "A month later I was fired.

"Management accused me of 'willfully contaminating the almonds' and on April 20th at 2 p.m. two supervisors escorted me out of the building. I was suspended pending investigation. I thanked the company for the 35 years that I had worked with them, and left the property," Camilo said.

For a minute he couldn't go on. He swallowed hard. He pushed up his glasses and wiped tears out of the corners of his eyes, then continued. "After losing my job I felt angry and betrayed," he said. "I also learned that I would do it all over again. I would not surrender my badge. I thanked the company for the 35 years that I had worked with them, and left the property," Camilo said.

But then the company blinked. It let the April 14 deadline for appeals go by.

"The union is glad to see that Blue Diamond recognizes they're not above labor law," Local 17 Secretary-Treasurer Jack Wyntz, Sr. said. "Local 17 will remain vigilant to see the company respects the rights of its workers."

Inside the plant, the company only announced the decision not to appeal in two departments, committee member Cesario Aguirre said.

"The supervisor in manufacturing just said it would be a waste of time and money to appeal. This says to me everything is still business as usual," Aguirre said.

Despite the ruling, the company has continued to harass union supporters. The ILWU filed more unfair labor practice charges March 20 on behalf of Aguirre and fellow committee member Leo Esparza. BDG wrote up Aguirre for putting aside his safety glasses for a moment to examine a sinkhole he was drilling. They fired Esparza for pulling a broken weed-whacker out of the trash and taking it home without a "property pass."

In the past Esparza had scavenged many items from the garbage without permission. Card-check recognition would replace NLRB elections a way of seeing whether a majority of workers want to join a union. Under a "card check" agreement, the employer has to recognize the union if a majority signs cards or petitions saying they want representation. Current law allows card check but doesn't require it. Most employers refuse card check. They prefer the more drawn-out election procedure, which gives them time to campaign against the union.

Workers from Cingular Wireless joined those from Blue Diamond at the Sacramento forum. Rosa Samaniego and Cherie Heinz talked about their experiences organizing under the neutrality card-check agreement between the Communications Workers of America and the Cingular Wireless workers. The 800 workers in Cingular's Sacramento call center and more than 100 in local Cingular retail stores joined CWA in October after a majority signed cards confirming that they wanted CWA to represent them.

"Flipping the neutrality agreement, we couldn't go into the stores," Cherie Heinze said. "After the agreement, we had access and could even sit in the break room to answer questions and give information."

"Organizing a union with neutrality in place allows workers to get information and enables them to be able to truly make a free choice on the question of union representation," she said.

This sounded good to the Blue Diamond workers, who have already been working hard for a year and a half.

"We want what they have," committee member Ann Hurlbut told Reps. Miller and Matsui. Working closely with the National Organizing Dept. and Local 17, the committee is aiming to get a neutral-agreement from the huge almond cooperative, as a first step towards representation and a contract.

After Camilo and Flores walked back into the plant April 24, lead organizer Agustin Ramirez took a moment to reflect. "This was huge for the workers," Ramirez said. "It was a huge step, but a huge step on what could be a very long road."
Government will screen longshore for terrorists

Michael Chertoff, Secretary of the Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS), held a news conference Tuesday, April 25 to announce the Bush administration's latest plan to secure the nation's ports—check the names of port workers against the FBI’s Terrorist Watch list.

"This initial round of background checks, which is beginning with today's legal notice, will cover an estimated 400,000 port workers and will focus first on the employees and longshoremen who have daily access to the security areas of port facilities," Chertoff told the media. "In other words, we're going to focus on those who could potentially be the greatest risk to our security."

It was an odd accusation considering the ILWU officers have been meeting with Coast Guard and Transportation Security Administration officials, the DHS agencies responsible for port security, for a couple of years. In fact, the union's top officers had met with them just a month before and had agreed to cooperate with the name match program. The union was only concerned that there be an appeals process since the list, used to screen airline passengers, is notorious for false matches.

"Being pulled out of line and missing a flight because of a false match is inconvenient, but losing your job, your healthcare and your pension because of a mistake is unacceptable," ILWU International President James Spinosa said. "We have to balance the need for security with civil rights."

The timing of Chertoff's announcement and the target of his program were transparent. The House subcommittee on port security was scheduled to discuss a Democratic proposal the next day to inspect all containers for radiation. The Democrats had been pouncing the Republicans for not having funded and implemented a port security program more than four years after 9-11. This announcement was meant to show the White House was really doing something.

But typical of the Bush administration and Republican approach, Chertoff was putting the security risk on American workers instead of where the real source of danger—lie—in the millions of uninspected containers that enter U.S. ports every year from all over the world. Even though current Coast Guard regulations require inspection of cargo seals and so-called "empty" containers, this is rarely if ever done at West Coast ports because it would cut into the productivity and profitability of the terminal operating companies. And the Coast Guard has shown little interest in enforcing those regulations. Doing background checks on longshore workers is so much easier.

"Productivity isn't hurt by inspecting workers, only by inspecting containers," Spinosa said.

Chertoff is requiring unions and employers supply the government with a spread sheet listing each port worker's name, date of birth, Social Security number and, where applicable, immigration status. The ILWU does not keep records of its members' Social Security numbers. That information resides with the employer group, the Pacific Maritime Assn. (PMA), which issues the workers' paychecks.

At the press conference Chertoff also said that this list matching was just a first preliminary check of longshore workers. He said that by the end of the year the government will begin criminal background checks on all longshore workers to further see if they pose a security risk to the nation. All longshore workers will be required to pass the background checks before being issued a Transportation Workers Identification Card (TWIC), the new national ID card that will be used to gain access to port terminals. The TWIC card will carry biometric information, digital data of probably a fingerprint to positively identify the card holder.

The ILWU has raised several concerns about the TWIC. First, the union wants to limit the data encoded on the card to that which is absolutely necessary to identify the worker and limit who has access to that information. So far, the government has given no such assurances and has claimed that what information is encoded on the card must remain secret for security reasons.

Second, ever since the issue of longshore worker background checks was raised in September 2001, the ILWU has insisted that legitimate anti-terrorist concerns not be used against workers and their unions. The list of disqualifying offenses must have some real correlation to matters that would make someone a national security risk.

"If someone has been convicted of a crime, done their time and paid their debt to society and now has a good job and is a productive member of society, he shouldn't be punished a second time. That's unconstitutional," Spinosa said. "The fastest way to turn someone into a criminal is to take away their opportunity to earn a living with dignity."

Again, as a result of the ILWU lobbying efforts, the current TWIC background checks include an appeals process. Any member unjustly accused and found off the waterfront will have an opportunity to present a defense in front of an Administrative Law Judge.

Further news on the TWIC card and its affects on ILWU members will be published in The Dispatcher and posted on the union's website at ilwu.org.

Steve Stallone
When the last piglet went to market at Worldwide Pork in Bellingham, Wash., in May 2006, it looked like the company would shut down forever.

But out of 270 members of the Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union, ILWU Canada couldn’t give up. They would demonstrate, lobby, invest their own money and hold the plant together.

The company had gone bankrupt last year, leaving its workers jobless and owing them money. A bankruptcy judge froze its assets, but gave the workers time to try to reestablish the business. Their effort would go down to the wire.

The workers, who slaughter hogs and process and package the pork, had maintained standards high enough to have their products sold to Japan, the world’s toughest food market. But those permits would expire at any moment. A bankruptcy judge could freeze their assets. The workers knew they had to be able to keep their money going. The company had to keep producing meat.

A few weeks before the workers found out they needed their pensions. The workers took the next logical step, forming the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association. In their numbers, in 1968 ILWU pensioners took the next logical step. Realizing that strength was their only weapon, the workers elected a union to represent them. By the end of the 1960s, ILWU locals throughout the country had their own pension associations. The workers and their wives to visit and keep relationships going back many years.

By Arne Auvinen

Canadian hog workers save jobs, company

By Arne Auvinen
PCPA President

At the beginning a main purpose of the PCPA was to provide a place and an opportunity for ILWU retirees and their wives to visit and keep relationships going back many years.

The purpose of all this was to have a fraternal organization of ILWU pensioners that would give them unity, strength and direction and purpose. Through their association they would have a voice to speak for them at both the union and the national level. They believed that a fraternal adjacent to the ILWU would be of considerable value.

The pensioners and wives who gathered at the first convention were all veterans of the 1934 strike. They had been together through the struggles of the 30s and 40s and knew what had happened with the Border and Immigration Enforcement Act outlining what he called “a comprehensive and realistic” approach to immigration reform. He called for the current population of undocumented workers — who, he noted, pay taxes and make positive contributions to our communities—to have a path to legalization and documentation. A guest worker program like the one currently proposed only creates second-class residents, likely to face marginalization and workplace harassment. Spinosia added that workplace standards must be enforced so unscrupulous employers don’t have an incentive to exploit immigrant workers.

Why the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association?

By Arne Auvinen
PCPA President

The organizing convention, the first ILWU pension pen- sion plans for expansion and capital improvements.

The ILWU, whose founding president was an Australian immigrant, has always supported the rights immigrant workers no matter their national origin. ILWU International President James Spinosa recently wrote a letter to U.S. Senators considering a version of the Border and Immigration Enforcement Act outlining what he called “a comprehensive and realistic” approach to immigration reform. He called for the current population of undocumented workers—who, he noted, pay taxes and make positive contributions to our communities—to have a path to legalization and documentation. A guest worker program like the one currently proposed only creates second-class residents, likely to face marginalization and workplace harassment. Spinosia added that workplace standards must be enforced so unscrupulous employers don’t have an incentive to exploit immigrant workers.

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Why the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association?
Along the Shore

Reviewed by Fred Glass

The watch Bill Morgan in his elementary school classroom in San Francisco is to see a master teacher in his element. That element would be children laughing, fighting, sounding out words and sentences being heard, cases to learn.

Morgan, 60, a member of the United Educators of San Francisco, AFT Local 1, has been teaching for 32 years. Most of his students are kids of color, and many are Spanish speaking. They bring to his classroom their enthusiasms, their worries and a wide range of experiences drawn from different ethnic backgrounds and immigrant cultures. Morgan, fluent in Spanish, is aware of the need to address the varied and various identities of his students.

"They are workers, they acknowledge their cultures," he said. "It's part of who they are, and we're not a size-fits-all society today, if we ever were."

The readings he assigns include books by chicano icon Angela Chavez, on a little girl who lived in Hiroshima when the U.S. dropped an atom bomb on the city at the end of World War II and Native American legends from Nutenza.

"But it's equally essential," Morgan said, "to give them a way to understand their underlying common interests, what unites them all, as well as what distinguishes them from one another."

As a result, his students also read, crazily in hand, Along the Shore, a 24-page coloring book that Morgan wrote, published by the California Federation of Teachers' Labor in the Schools Committee. Members of that committee, including Morgan, have produced a number of booklets, videos, videotapes, and other materials that bring the world of work and the labor movement to the classroom.

Along the Shore features images of laborers, their working environment and the various tasks they perform. Coloring books sponsored by the United Automobile Workers, Mexican workers, carpenters and other workers. Where Along the Shore differs from most of its predecessors is in its direct description of the workers' union and what it does.

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Coloring Book Review: Along the Shore

written by unions of letter carriers, autoworkers, carpenters and other workers. Where Along the Shore differs from most of its predecessors is in its direct description of the workers' union and what it does.

Says one page, "A group of workers who agree to help one another to make their jobs better is called a union." Another caption, accompanying an image of a meeting, says, "At union meetings, the workers discuss ways to make their work better and safer."

In the background we see the ILWU banner and slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

"Virtually all of my students will grow up to be workers," Morgan said. "Their parents are all workers. Yet there's very little that our education system does to promote an awareness of work and the problems kids will face once they're working. And there's even less to acquaint students with the main conflict resolution tools they possess as workers: their union and collective bargaining."

Morgan sometimes moonlights on weekends and evenings at San Francisco's Moscone Center setting up conventions. As a dual member of Sign and Display Local 510 and UESF, he has a broad perspective on the need for unions in any industry.

"Mostly it's focused on the individual," Morgan added. "I try to help my students see that all workers have common interests, and those common interests are better served when we're organized."

Along the Shore is the result of a collaboration between the CFT Labor in the Schools Committee and the ILWU's Local 510. Its creators, former Chair Patricia Aguirre. The Diane Middleton Foundation and Sign and Display Local 510 contributed additional financial support for the booklet.

Along the Shore costs $3 each, or $2 with every order of ten or more. The Spanish translation is by S. J. Ramirez (specify whether you want English, Spanish, or copies of each). Order through cfthfonation@ilwunion.com, or call 510-832-8812. For more information, contact the other materials produced by the CFT Labor in the Schools Committee, go to http://www.cft.org/about/comm/labor/index.html.

Smolin-Melin Scholarships

ATTENTION: LOCAL 10 MEMBERS

Trustees of the Smolin-Melin Scholarship Fund are prepared to accept applications for scholarships for the academic year 2006-2007. Now is the time to indicate your interest. June 30, 2006 is the application deadline.

Victor Smolin and Carlton Melin were long time members of Local 10. They left a sum of money to establish the scholarship fund. They specified that scholarships were to be available to children of Class A Local 10 members to further their "collegiate" education. Trustees of the Fund interpret "members" to mean active members in good standing at the time of disbursement of scholarship funds, deceased members and retired members. The Trustees interpret "collegiate" to apply only to full-time study (at least 12 units per semester or quarter) at either a four-year college or an academic junior college.

Based always on available assets, the Fund historically has awarded scholarships in a range from $1000 to $2500 for full-time students at four-year colleges or universities, and from $750 to $1750 for full-time students at two-year colleges.

To apply, send a statement by Richard Zuckerman, counsel for ILWU and for Local 10, David Erikha, a retired member of Local 10 and a friend of Victor Smolin, and Eugene Vranah, Associate Director of Education and Librarian for ILWU.

If you have a son or daughter who is applying to enter college next fall, or is already a college student who is planning to continue, and there is a need to help support your child, please contact the Trustees at:

Richard Zuckerman
ILWU, 510-832-8812

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Call Adrienne Tattle at 808-454-4781 or e-mail atltt11@hananet.ulp.edu
Website: www.meetingfacesface.org. USLAW (www.uslawagainstwar.org) promotes projects to help Iraqi unionists, including the peace demonstration in New York City on Saturday, April 29.

Ken Nash

Video review

“Meeting Face to Face: The Iraq-U.S. Labor Solidarity Tour”

Each day as the news from Iraq gets worse, the mainstream media present the same pundits—those who defended the invasion. Today they say they may have made mistakes then, but now we have no choice but to stay the course.

But we rarely hear from the Iraqi people. Here at last is a documentary about workers in Iraq, their concerns and their views.

U.S. Labor Against the War led a labor fact-finding mission to Iraq and then invited representatives of all three Iraqi labor federations to speak before forums of union members, labor leaders and politicians in the United States last summer.

“We face a hostile position from America, privatization, efforts to import foreign workers despite mass unemployment, and a ban on bargaining for public employees,” one Iraqi unionist said.

Their message was that the U.S. occupation is a major obstacle to peace. U.S. troops need to leave so Iraqis can learn to solve their own problems. One of the most stirring scenes in the film shows Iraqi unionists cheering as the 2005 AFL-CIO Convention passed the historic resolution calling for the speedy withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq.

Three years into the occupation, Saddam Hussein’s law prohibiting collective bargaining by public employees is still in force. But unionization has grown rapidly and now over 300,000 Iraqi workers are in unions. They are unanimously opposed to U.S. and World Bank plans to privatize Iraq’s oil and other major public industries.

“Meeting Face to Face: The Iraq-U.S. Labor Solidarity Tour” is a 27-minute DVD ($9.95 or $14.95 for the VHS) which includes a 12-minute condensed version perfect for presentation at union and other meetings. It was produced by Jonathan Levin and Michael Zweig of the Center for the Study of Working Class Life. For more information, go to www.meetingfaceface.org. USLAW (www.uslawagainstwar.org) promotes projects to help Iraqi unionists, including the peace demonstration in New York City on Saturday, April 29.

25th Annual Western Regional Summer Institute for Union Women

July 7-11, 2006 • Honolulu, Hawai’i

The Hawaii planning committee is excited to invite our kama‘āina (local union sisters) and our a‘o‘o (the mainland U.S. and Canada to Honolulu, Hawaii for the 25th Annual Summer Institute for Union Women. Hawaii has a rich labor history and the second highest percentage of unionized workers in the U.S. These are our us for five intensive and challenging days of education, skill building, union solidarity, and fun.

The Institute celebrates the solidarity of union women and creates the boundaries of age, race, occupation, and nation.

There will be classes and activities for women at every level, from the politics of workplace. All classes are taught in a supportive environment to enable the sharing of ideas, strategies, information, and experiences. All instructors are energetic and highly respected labor educators from Hawaii and across the U.S. and Canada who understand the importance of providing a hands-on, dynamic educational experience.

For more information:
Call Adrienne Tattle: at (808) 454-4781 or e-mail atltt11@hananet.ulp.edu
Website: www.meetingfacesface.org. USLAW (www.uslawagainstwar.org) promotes projects to help Iraqi unionists, including the peace demonstration in New York City on Saturday, April 29.
Local 10's Reino Erkkila passes

by Tom Price

Reino Erkkila started on the docks in 1935, working on lumber schooners for the next 40 years at the ILWU. He retired in 1975 with the fruits of his labor.

As an ILWU officer and member as well as a worker, Erkkila lived through strikes and lockouts, struggles, and whether he held a pen or a hook, he was a maker of history and its witness.

Born in Finland in 1912, Reino moved to the U.S. at a young age when Herman, his Finnish father, decided to emigrate back to Montana, where he had previously worked as a miner. Herman was a Wobbly, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and was organizing the mines in Butte in those days.

"We talk about the 1934 strike here, but that was every year in Butte in the 'teens," Reino's son Dave said.

Wobblies were persecuted, beat up and murdered, but they taught workers the need to organize. Frank Little, member of the IWW General Executive Board, paid the price on Aug. 1, 1917.

"My grandfather Herman was on strike when the vigilantes murdered Frank Little," Dave said. "My father marched in Little's funeral with the family. He was always proud that he was there."

Little was lynched for organizing, for speaking out against WWI and for opposing the capitalist system. The Wobblies faced horrible repression over the next few years, but their militancy would inspire many in the IWW, including Frank Little, who moved to San Francisco in the 1920s and worked on docks. Ex-wobblies like Herman were well known for sharing their experiences down in the hold with their fellow workers. Sometimes he was in the same work gang as Harry Bridges before the birth of the ILWU.

Reino graduated from San Francisco's Mission High in 1931 and made his way back to Montana in 1932. He came back and attended San Mateo Junior College before joining his father on the docks in 1934.

He met his wife Irene in the Finn Hall in San Francisco and they were married in 1938. He became a registered longshoreman a year later. His daughter Dave and Lyn were born in 1942 and 1943. Reino's first elected job in Local 10 was as a dispatch in 1944.

Over most of the next 20 years Reino did stints as Local 10 president and numerous more as secretary-treasurer and BA. He supported healthcare for workers and preventive medicine. He worked on the safety committees in 1954 and on the union's political committees as a District Council delegate for most of 20 years.

In 1960 he was selected by the International Executive Board as one of 24 rank-and-file delegates who visited 21 nations to study labor conditions. Reino co-authored a detailed study on four countries in the Nov. 4, 1960 issue of The Dispatcher. The delegates compared wages and working conditions, and told of meeting rank-and-file workers around the world, including workers in the Soviet Bloc.

Reino testified in 1961 for Archie Brown in his Kennedy-Landrum-Griffith Act trial. Brown had been elected to the Local 10 Executive Board and had also run for governor as a Communist. The act, co-sponsored by John F. Kennedy while he was a senator, made it crime for a Communist to get elected to union office. Bridges said the members had the right to vote it down for a Communist to get elected to union office. Bridges said the members had the right to vote it down. They had voted it down. They damned well pleased, but the government disagreed, saying in its brief that "...members did not have an absolute right to select whom they chose; their right may be regulated by Congress in the interest of public order."

Brown was convicted and given a six-month sentence. He won an appeal, but the decision was reversed and he appealed to the Supreme Court. With the support of people like Reino and the defense of ILWU attorneys Richard Gladsden and Norman Leonard, Brown prevailed. Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for the court, declared the law a bill of attainder, an act that singles out a person or group for punishment without trial.

Meanwhile Reino continued serving the docks as a delegate. He set up a training for 400 new B registrants in 1963 and was later given an award for it. His last 10 years were spent in clerks Local 34. He stayed active in the Finnish community and died April 5, 2006.

Reino leaves behind his son Dave, who was a longshoreman in Local 10 and Local 18 for 40 years between 1963 and 2003, and Dave's daughter Karin and son Richard. Reino's daughter Lynn Von Wiedenfield has two children, Steven and Wendy, and her daughter Christine.

Longshore retired, deceased and survivors

RECENT RETIREES:
Local 8—Michael D. Fitznegen; Local 10—Tommy Sharpe, Alfred C. Cruz Jr.; Local 13—James Bronlif; John W. Durmanich, Harold Peterson, Bruce Ward; Local 18—Raymond Granger, Peter Stokowski, Bakotik, Jason Pandor, David James, Dickson; Local 23—Linda Vesper; Local 27—Paul Ely, Local 34—Arthur Easterling, Jerry Biz, Joel Paoc, Local 63—Joseph Teresi, Monica Dantizer, Donna Hugger; Local 94—Ronald O'Brien, Robert Barraza, Fred Bingham Jr.

DECEASED:
Local 4—Alfred Elcho, Harold Siemer; Local 8—Ray Holland (Thelma), Jimmy Fenderson; Local 10—Jule (Sylvie), Charles Bursey Jr. (Carrie), Leroy Fowler (Otha), Joseph Howard (Edith), William McCormick (Betty); Albert Wilson Jr. (Ruth), Bennett Tate Jr. (Frank A. Ortiz), Filimon Garcia; Local 13—Dennis Hooper Jr. (Linda), Marcos D. Barajas; Local 18—Blance, Harry Hogan (Dorothy), Jack Cramer (Joann), Larry Scott (Edna), Bruce Birkard (Nerida), Donald Bales (Cela), Stephen Irving (Amanda), Donald Waterhouse (Jannie), David Watson (Jocelyn), David J. Maynez (Dolores), Jimmon Brown (Kris), Russell Eppolit, James Mays; Local 23—Linda Vesper; Local 27—Paul Ely; Local 34—Arthur Easterling, Jerry Biz, Joel Paoc, Local 63—Joseph Teresi, Monica Dantizer, Donna Hugger; Local 94—Ronald O'Brien, Robert Barraza, Fred Bingham Jr.

27—Edward Fitzpatrick (Delores); Local 29—Ralph Colle (Mary); Local 34—Ivan Johnson (Dorothy), Edward Perry, Virgil Fremont (Elizabeth), Local 47—Gary Caudill (Jeanne); Local 52—Frank A. Ortiz, Filimon Garcia; Local 54—Donald Seegers (Loretta); Local 56—Eric Hardy (Mary), John Brunst, James Kinca, Douglas J. Jackson, Fred Nortije, Local 75—Bobby Scott (Mattia); Local 83—Gary Clay; Local 94—Gust Wedin, James Bartels; Local 98—Mitchell Marshall, Melos Baker; Local 99—Dennesh Hope (Deena); (Survivors in parenthesis.)

DECEASED SURVIVORS:
Local 4—Roy Oser; Local 8—McLeod, Sheila, Juan Kramer, James McNeal; Local 10—Leonard Pfeifer; Local 13—Luis Angione, Angelina Perry, Conception Bernal, Maye Yanko; Local 18—Marilyn Broder, Zolita Hayes, Veronc Evans-Logan, Gwendolyn James, Leola Marshall, Marlon Cushing, Arlie Cooper, Mildred Brown; Local 13—Margaret Perkins; Local 13—Edna Thomas, Lorne McCullough, Carrie Gipson, Michelle Rosales, Erna Swaffler, Erna Jean Kellum, Bonita Canick, Rosa Ramos, Doris Keys, Frankie Well, Sadia Anderson, Patricia Conner; Local 10—Janet Well, Vivien Behrens; Local 24—Dorothy Vekich, Charlotte Crowell, Betty Bybee; Local 47—Avia Watson, Amy Haag; Local 51—Dorothy Coleman; Local 54—Helen Holman; Local 63—Mary Wall, Lillian Harrs, Julia Potter; Local 75—Rosamina Alona, Local 91—Hazel Casta; Local 94—Delores Marvinovich, Kathryn Nunez, Local 99—Pooja Alexander, Bernice Erickson.
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