



The DISPATCHER

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by **Robert McEllrath**
International President

Late last year, some hangman's nooses appeared on the docks. The response from the ILWU was clear: Symbols of hate will not be tolerated in this union, period. Local leaders, the International Executive Board, and Coast Committee all moved quickly to adopt strong statements that condemned symbols of hate. Meetings were held with the PMA to discuss what happened and take action to prevent future incidents.

How could something like this happen in a union like the ILWU? Our union proudly led the charge against racism from the beginning. Harry Bridges knew that strikes had been broken—and unions crushed—because employers were using race to pit one group against another. He challenged prejudice in our ranks and helped build a union that practiced racial equality when much of America was still segregated.

Why is the noose such a frightening and offensive symbol? Because lynching was used to terrify African Americans for over a hundred years. Unfortunately, this history isn't always taught in schools. So where can we learn more about how the noose has been used as a symbol of racial hatred?

CNN recently aired a one-hour program called "The Noose" that everyone should

see to understand how this symbol of hate was used to terrorize African Americans, Chinese, Native Americans, Latinos, Communists, and labor organizers.

I think everyone who learns more about this terrible history is going to be much more sensitive and respectful about living and working together with different kinds of people. That was part of Martin Luther King's dream, and this issue of the *Dispatcher* is

ing sanitation workers fight for dignity and their right to have a union.

The strike had gone a month when Dr. King came to Memphis. He quickly helped rally church, labor, and community support for non-violent marches that focused national attention on the anti-union mayor and city council. The night before he was killed, Dr. King gathered his supporters in a local church where he gave his famous "mountaintop" speech. The strike was settled less than two weeks after his death.

Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams visited Memphis last month to represent the ILWU, along with a thousand other union members from around the country who gathered to honor Dr. King's life and work.

Both Dr. King and Harry Bridges understood the power of unity, and how racial hatred can divide and destroy us. Both men were able to work with people from all backgrounds, and that approach made it possible for them to improve the lives of millions of working people.

We can honor the legacy of Harry Bridges and Dr. King by continuing to struggle for equality in our workplaces, opposing discrimination wherever it appears, and by building a stronger union that unites all of us to improve the lives of working families.

An injury to one is an injury to all.



Both Dr. King and Harry Bridges understood the power of unity, and how racial hatred can divide and destroy us.

dedicated to his life and work.

This April marks the 40th anniversary of Dr. King's assassination. Naturally, Dr. King is remembered for leading the Civil Rights movement. But many don't realize that he worked closely with labor unions—and was killed in Memphis while helping 1,300 strik-

por **Robert McEllrath**
El Presidente Internacional

El año pasado, algunos nudos de verdugo (horca) aparecieron en los muelles. La respuesta de parte de ILWU fue clara: Símbolos de odio no serán tolerados en esta Unión, y punto. Líderes locales, la Mesa Ejecutiva Internacional, y el Comité de la Costa se movilizaron rápidamente para adoptar fuertes declaraciones que condenan símbolos de odio. Se llevaron a cabo reuniones con el PMA para discutir lo que sucedió y para tomar acción para prevenir incidentes futuros.

¿Cómo algo como esto puede pasar en una Unión como la ILWU? Nuestra Unión orgullosamente encabezó la lucha contra el racismo desde el principio. Harry Bridges sabía que huelgas habían sido destruidas—y uniones aplastadas—porque los patrones estaban utilizando raza para enemistar un grupo contra otro. Él retó al prejuicio en nues-

tra filas de membresía y ayudó a crear una Unión que practica equidad racial cuando la mayoría de los Estados Unidos estaba todavía segregado.

¿Porqué es el nudo del verdugo (horca) un símbolo tan aterrador y ofensivo? Porque linchamientos eran utilizados para aterrorizar a Afroamericanos por más de ochenta años. Desafortunadamente, esta historia no siempre es enseñada en las escuelas. ¿Así que, dónde podemos aprender más sobre como el nudo del verdugo (horca) ha sido utilizado como un símbolo de odio racial?

CNN recientemente transmitió un programa de una hora titulado "El Nudo del Verdugo" (La Horca) que todos deberían ver para entender como este símbolo de odio fue

utilizado para aterrorizar Afroamericanos, Chinos, Indígenas Americanos, Latinos, Comunistas, y Organizadores de Unión.

Yo creo que todo el que aprende más sobre esta terrible historia va a ser más sensible y respetuoso acerca del vivir y trabajar juntos con diferentes tipos de gente. Este era parte del sueño de Martin Luther King Jr., y esta edición del *Dispatcher* está dedicada a su vida y su labor.

Este Abril marca el 40avo aniversario del asesinato de Dr. King. Naturalmente, Dr. King es recordado por dirigir el movimiento de Derechos Civiles. Pero muchos no están enterados que él colaboró muy de cerca con uniones laborales—fue asesinado en

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Harborside workers win their strike for justice

After striking for seven weeks and holding the line through the holidays—even during the hometown San Diego Chargers football playoff games—the ILWU Local 29 members at Harborside Refrigerated Services stayed strong to win their new contract.

“Before the strike, we were divided. I didn’t think we would hang together,” striker James “Bo” Bellina said. “But during the strike we put things from the past aside. We learned if we strike together we can accomplish great things.”

The agreement ratified by Harborside workers on Jan. 15 secured many of the changes they voted to strike for after a year and a half of bargaining failed to get results. The new terms include steady health care benefits for workers who do steady work. The company won’t be able to abuse probationary status as they did for years by denying benefits to long-term workers who were being laid-off and then required to go through probation without benefits each time they returned to work. The company will also be required to classify workers as full time when they work full time. And the employer will have to dispatch by seniority, not by whim—and give workers their first raise in six years.

Almost everyone agreed that solidarity was the key to winning the strike. “At first it was depressing. I thought we were alone. Then I learned about unity and how people can come

together,” striker David Krivasich said. “We went out on strike for a good cause (the death of Efrén Montes, Sr.) and then I started to understand the whole union concept. It went from being a small group of workers fighting the boss to a whole community fighting together.” (Montes died without health insurance because he was caught in Harborside’s probation scam despite seven years of steady work for the company.)

Local 29 “B man” Bina Moctezuma agreed. “The strikers taught me so much about learning to keep together, staying together, and fighting together no matter what,” she said. “I am so excited about what I learned over the course of the strike. I never knew I had that kind of power to help my sisters and brothers in the Union.”

ILWU members also helped out through contributions made by the Coast Committee and ILWU International. Coast Committeeman Ray Ortiz, Jr. spent a week working with



Harborside workers celebrate their new contract.

Rodolfo Gutierrez

the strikers.

“These members made me proud to be part of the ILWU,” said Ortiz. “They stayed strong and kept the faith through some cold days and long nights.” Additional support came from other labor unions in the community.

“I am so thankful for the San Diego Labor Council,” said Bina Moctezuma. “They were wonderful. We could not have done it without them. They brought people by the busload for our rallies, gave us food

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Harborside workers thank their supporters.

Bill Orton

ILWU CANADA REACHES TENTATIVE LONGSHORE SETTLEMENT

ILWU Canada announced Jan. 25 that the union had reached a tentative agreement in longshore negotiations with the British Columbia Maritime Employers Assn. The union will release full details when the Canadian Longshore Caucus meets to discuss the proposals and the members have had a chance to examine and vote on the settlement.

After a year of bargaining, the two parties had gone into federal conciliation late last year under the Ministry of Labour. The minister appointed a Conciliation Officer to try to bring the sides together, but his mandate expired Jan. 18, 2008 without a settlement. Had the ILWU and the BCMEA not come to this tentative agreement, the Minister would have had to allow the parties to proceed to a strike or lockout.

“The bargaining committee will recommend adoption to the caucus and to the membership,” ILWU Canada President Tom Dufresne said. “The main thing is the fact that the employer was running out of time. We had a strike deadline of Feb. 8 looming on the horizon and the Conciliator was no longer part of the process. The fact that the longshore workers get their vacation pay in a lump sum on Feb. 8, and that a strike deadline was looming focused the employer’s attention.”

—Tom Price

Letters to The Dispatcher

Dear Editor,

History shows that if you do not act to preserve your personal liberty, the government will take it from you piece by piece. This is the trend that has only gotten stronger in the past century, with each new “emergency.” In the 1940’s it was WWII. In the 1950’s it was Korea. In the 60’s it was Vietnam, and the 70’s brought the Oil Crisis, followed by the War on Drugs. Today, the emergency du jour is the War on Terrorism.

Flying out of Oakland Airport last month, I was relieved of my nail clippers, then watched a 70-year old woman in a wheelchair as she was instructed to take off her shoes so federal inspectors could check them for bombs. Two potential terrorists foiled. Meanwhile, a 20 year-old student recently smuggled box cutters and other tools that could have been used as weapons onto an airplane and hid them in a lavatory. He left a note tell-

ing authorities how he did it. Rather than thanking him for highlighting a real vulnerability, they arrested him.

The government uses emergencies and the promise of security to achieve their goals, but they get help. Often, the ideas come from defense contractors or employers. Is that why we all need a Transportation Worker Identification Card (TWIC)?

What restrictions on your civil liberties are you willing to accept to curtail “terrorism” and achieve “security”?

—Lawrence Thibeaux
Local 10, International Executive Board

Dear Editor,

Thank you for your coverage in the January issue of the holiday fundraising effort by locals 19, 52, and 98. The article noted that we raised \$2,825 which was donated to Northwest Harvest, a charity that provides resources for community

food banks to help families in need. In addition to the cash donation, we also donated 780 pounds of food. Thank you for noting this correction. Our effort was well received by everyone involved and we look forward to doing it again next year.

—Jody Itman
Local 19

Dear Editor:

I wish to reply to Charles M. Minster’s letter to the *Dispatcher*, Issue of January 12, 2008, in which he supports and defends unlimited immigration to the United States.

To put it in its historical perspective, supporters of immigration have used it as a device to provide cheap labor for American industry since the advent of the Industrial Revolution in our country, from roughly the end of the Civil War. Unregulated immigration drives down wages in our country to the point where, in many areas, working people cannot make a living and, consequently, will not take the jobs, and then, citing a labor “shortage,” its advocates import

workers who, sometimes living eight to a room, will work for barely life-sustaining pay. Unfortunately, that is our history. To cite the histories of ancient Greece and Rome, as Mr. Minster does, where work was done by slaves, either in fact or condition, and to suggest that the political leaders of those states had to give an accounting of themselves to those workers, is ludicrous.

I am a retired Local 10 Frisco longshoreman. After a third of a century working on our various waterfronts I have come to the conclusion that the one thing, and one thing only, has saved our ass: We are bonded coast wide to each other and to our Union, the ILWU, and because of this bond our collective strength continues to protect us and save our work.

—Reg Theriault
San Francisco

The writer is author of “How to Tell When You’re Tired” (W.W. Norton) and “The Unmaking of the American Working Class” (New Press).

News and Notes

Local 26 guard Robert Cruz (photo at right) was a first-responder to the tragic death of Local 13 member Dave Mikkelson who died of a massive heart attack Jan. 8 while in the cab of his sidehandler. Cruz worked with foreman Bobby Carrillo to administer CPR and used the portable Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) in a desperate effort to restart Mikkelson’s heart. Paramedics took over, but they were also unsuccessful. Carrillo, who had been a medic in the Navy, praised Cruz’s quick response in his report to the port safety officer. All Local 26 guards are required to have and maintain qualifications and certifications for CPR and first aid. The ILWU fought hard to have the AEDs on the docks to give workers have a chance for revival, but the employers have resisted. An AED helped save the life of longshoreman Tom Clowers in

Seattle when his co-workers responded to his heart attack with CPR and defibrillation.

Local 6 members have unanimously ratified a three-year contract at Sara Lee Coffee, but the agreement covers only five workers because the company closed down their production in California. The agreement maintains benefits and pensions, and provides a 50-cent per hour increase for each year of the contract...Imaging technologists at San Leandro Hospital won a five-percent wage increase in a contract re-opener that was unanimously ratified by workers who were assisted in their bargaining effort by B.A. Donal Mahon... Workers at Archer Daniels Midland (formerly LSI), the corporate powerhouse that deals in soybeans and corn sweetener, won a new three-year agreement and extension of jurisdiction that covers the company’s new facility at Lodi. All current production employees will keep their jobs,

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ILWU members responded first to tragedy on the docks. Local 26 members Jose Escalante, left, and Sgt. Robert Cruz, middle, and Yard Foreman Robert Carrillo, right.

My memories of Memphis

By Willie Adams
International Secretary-Treasurer

Last month I travelled to Memphis to represent the ILWU at a conference with other AFL-CIO unions to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. I expected this to be another event that would pay respect to the greatest civil rights leader of our time. But this trip was special, and I came back with a new understanding of Dr. King's relationship to the labor movement, and a deeper respect for the Memphis sanitation workers who led the strike 40 years ago that was Dr. King's final crusade.

To prepare for my journey, I started reading "Down Jericho Road," the book by Michael Honey that tells the story of Dr. King and the Memphis sanitation workers. Going over the



history in that book reminded me how much some things have changed during the past 40 years—while others problems remain much the same.

In 1968, we were fighting the Vietnam War; today we're fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. Back then, the cost of the Vietnam War had created huge deficits and inflation; today we're struggling with big deficits and a recession. And while our country has come a long way from the days of segregation, we're still dealing with

racial tension and discrimination in many workplaces and communities.

During my visit to Memphis, I was able to retrace many of the final steps taken by Dr. King, in an effort to better understand the challenges he faced back then—and the challenges we face today.

Our work in Memphis began the way Dr. King would have liked, by helping children at the Lester Elementary School that serves low-income kids in Memphis. Labor unions, through the AFL-CIO, donated 30 computers, four printers, and a learning laboratory to the school. Although no longer plagued by legal segregation, most of the children in this school were African American, and funding—like many public schools in our nation—remains too low to provide the quality education that these children deserve.

That evening we heard a moving speech from the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who joined the civil rights movement as a student and worked with Dr. King to organize boycotts against companies that discriminated against Blacks. Rev. Jackson reminded us that there is plenty of work to do if we're serious about honoring Dr. King's legacy, and he urged us to view this holiday as a "day on" instead of a "day off."

In that spirit, we spent the next day learning more about the Memphis sanitation workers strike, by talking with a panel of workers and organizers who were part of the struggle. One of the panelists was a former official from the Mayor's office who had bitterly opposed the strikers. Also on hand was the Rev. James Lawson, who organized community support for the strikers. He told us that the struggle in Memphis was about both race and class, and that officials were deeply threatened by the growing unity that Dr. King was promoting between labor unions and civil rights groups. The former city official confirmed that the Mayor's office was threatened by Dr. King's role, and while the former official expressed some regret for the way Memphis had handled the strike, he offered no apology for the City's treatment of strikers and civil rights workers. To this day, some officials and business leaders still blame Dr. King for "ruining" the reputation of "their" city, and claim his presence "only made things worse." Others still refuse to honor the Martin Luther King holiday, pre-

ferring to call it a "civil rights" holiday instead of honoring his name.

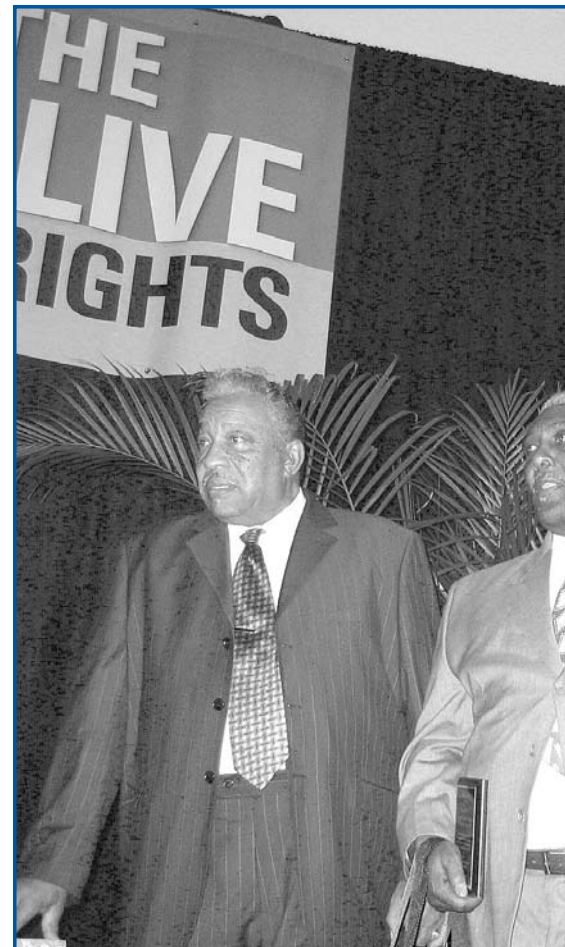
As the sun went down that evening in Memphis, we held a candlelight vigil on the steps of the Criminal Justice Center to support workers at the county jail who have been seeking a new contract with the Sheriff's Department since 2006. Forty years ago it was sanitation workers in Memphis who couldn't get a contract; today it's the jail workers. So much time has passed, yet so little has changed.

Later that night we gathered for a town hall meeting at the historic Mason Temple, the church where Dr. King delivered his final—and chillingly prophetic—"Mountaintop" speech that seemed to foretell his death that would come the next day:

"Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land. And I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

The church seemed to have changed little since Dr. King was there. When I entered, I felt as if there were spirits inside, yet I felt very calm. I was asked to sit on the stage with the speakers—the same stage where Dr. King had been seated, and the history of that place started to come alive to me. As the Reverend Al Sharpton walked up to the podium that Dr. King used to deliver his final speech, I thought for just a split second that it was Dr. King. As Rev. Sharpton began speaking, I completely lost it and felt tears on my cheeks.

The tears that night were just like the tears I felt the day I came home from school in Kansas City on April 4, 1968. I was just a boy when I walked into our house and found my parents crying, something I had never seen them do before. They told me Dr. King had just been killed, and I immediately joined them, crying



Surviving Memphis sanitation workers, from left William Ross.

out of sadness for that horrible tragedy. Forty years later on the stage in Memphis, the tears came again as I thought about Dr. King's dream of a better world, and wondered why we still have billions in the world who go hungry. We have 47 million Americans with no health care, and good jobs are still being sent overseas. There are more Black and Hispanic men in prison than in college. We are in Iraq fighting a war that should have never have happened, and here at home there's a war being waged against working class people. Union density used to be 34 percent, and today it's down to just 12 percent—and half that much in the private sector.

Sitting on that stage I realized that Dr. King's dream of a better world with more equality and justice was so threatening to some because it implied such a massive redistribution of wealth and power—from the few to the many.

After the speeches were finished and the crowd had dwindled, I walked up to the podium where Dr. King had once stood and looked out into the empty church pews, thinking of my grandmother's words: "It's harder to let go than hang on." I thought about my own work, and of our union's commitment to make Dr. King's dream

African American women on the waterfront

by Tom Price

Many ILWU members have deep roots on the waterfront, and **Franchesta James-Grove** is a good example. Her father and grandfather, Jesse James Jr. and Sr., both out



Franchesta James-Grove on the waterfront.

of San Francisco, were longshoring in the 1930's when the union was organized.

Today Franchesta is a member of Walking Bosses' Local 94, but she previously worked as an electrician and belonged to the Electrical Workers union (IBEW) before coming to the docks. She described her treatment as a female African American electrician as somewhat less than satisfactory.

"I can remember that as an electrician you work hard all day and you may not get any help," she said. "But I also remember all the help I received on my very first day on the docks as a member of Local 13. And I was just coming into the family of longshoring, not knowing anyone at all."

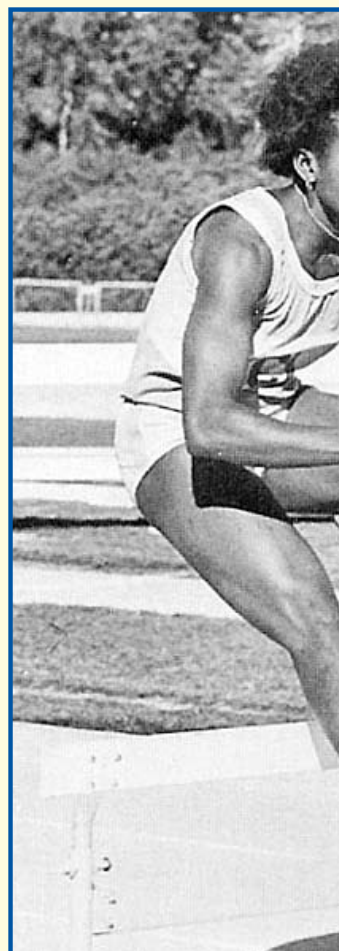
She stressed the importance of paying back the kindness she received by reaching out to help new workers: "Our casuals will one day pay our retirement. We need to respect them and teach them to be good union members."

Franchesta also participates in the union's educational activities.

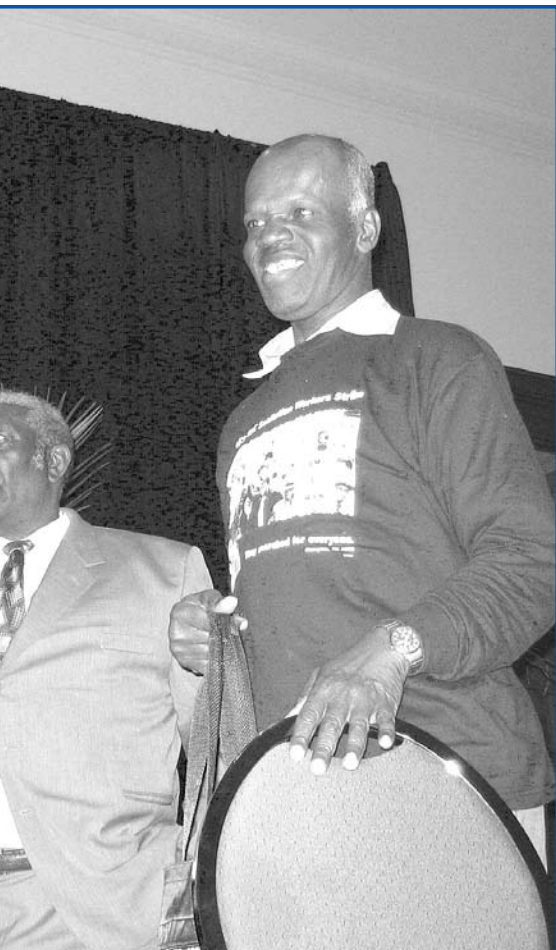
"I've been to four LEAD (Leadership Education and Development Institute) conferences," she said. "Everyone who's going to grow with the ILWU should go to at least one or two LEAD conferences. You can take the time to break the information down, ask questions, and you have so many people there with more information."

The ILWU family now includes her son, who is a casual at Local 13.

"I believe that the men think the union is better because they have their wives and children in the union now, they can see how it's been beneficial to continue to grow the union and make us strong and solid."



Modupe Oshikoya at UCLA



Left to right, Baxter Leach, Elmore Nickleberry,

of a better world possible for more people.

That night, I didn't sleep well, knowing that the following day we would be visiting the Lorraine Motel where Dr. King had been killed.

The next morning we travelled to the National Civil Rights Museum that is attached to the Lorraine Motel. I stepped off the bus, caught my breath, and stood there in silence, finding it hard to believe that I was standing at the place where he was killed.

As I walked toward the museum doors, a memorial in front of the hotel

contained these words from the Bible: "They said to one to another, behold here cometh the dreamer. Let us slay him and we shall see what will become of his dream."

I looked up from the monument, and saw the Lorraine Hotel—really just a modest motor lodge that was one of many "colored only" places that African Americans were forced to use during the segregation era when getting a meal, a room, or even using a toilet was an ordeal.

On the hotel balcony was a wreath. This was the spot where Dr. King had been standing when he was killed in front of Room 306.

Today, the hotel has been expanded into a Civil Rights Museum that provides an impressive historical walking tour that explains the trials and tribulations of the civil rights movement.

We spent more than three hours reading, looking, and experiencing the dramatic history in that museum. Around one corner, I walked into a frightening display of Klu Klux Klan outfits and nooses that had been used to terrorize and kill my ancestors. Around another corner was a lunch counter where brave students stood their ground with non-violent composure while racists assaulted them with eggs, cigarette butts, and spittle. A film taken 43 years ago during a lunch counter sit-in played overhead, showing the hateful, racist taunts that these heroes endured in the struggle against segregation.

One room of the museum contained a bus from Montgomery, Alabama, like the one Rosa Parks was riding when she refused to move to the back of the bus. I walked inside and sat down next to a statue of Rosa Parks. A recorded voice of the driver began shouting in an angry, hateful tone: "get up out of that seat and go back where you belong, now!"

Other exhibits pulled no punches, disclosing the debates within the move-



Willie Adams in front of the motel room where Dr. King was murdered.

ment, including letters from King's colleagues who disagreed with some of his decisions. Space was also devoted to honor labor leaders and activists who shaped King's life, including A. Philip Randolph who founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and advisors like Bayard Rustin, an African American leader who was open about his commitment to socialism and gay rights when most were afraid to discuss those topics in the open.

Contrary to some views that Dr. King was too cautious and concessionary, the museum presented plenty of evidence that his life was filled with difficult choices and high-stakes risks—including his final decision to support the Memphis sanitation workers.

The museum tour ends at the hotel room and balcony where Dr. King's life was stopped short at 39 years. I stood and stared into that room where he spent his final minutes before stepping onto the balcony at 6:01 pm where a sniper's bullet cut him down. The blood-soaked concrete on the balcony was removed long ago, but I left there shaken.

That night I attended a banquet given in honor of the surviving sanitation workers from the Memphis strike. Seeing these men finally get the recognition they deserve after 40 years left tears in my eyes. It's true that Dr. King had a great impact on the strike, but these sanitation workers are the real heroes who took a stand and

refused to buckle under pressure.

The pictures I'd seen so far of the sanitation workers in the book showed young men on the picket lines. That night, a dozen old men struggled up to the stage, some limping and others moving stiffly, after decades of backbreaking work. One of the strikers was still working on the job after more than forty years of hard labor. Standing together in front of us, they were an emotional sight. One of the retirees said, "we thought you had forgotten about us." I thought to myself, "never," and smiled thinking that these men are the last of the giants, that their generation will soon be gone, and then it will be up to us and future generations to continue their legacy. Another elderly striker took the microphone and reminded us that Dr. King had been advised not to get involved in the strike, and that some worried that harm might come to him in Memphis. Dr. King replied that it wasn't a question of what might happen to him, but what would happen to the 1,300 strikers and their families if he didn't get involved.

The old men left the stage that night after we gave them a lengthy and enthusiastic standing ovation. I went home that night feeling at peace because we had finally provided them with some recognition—and joyful that they had given me a gift to share with my brothers and sisters at the ILWU.

When Martin Luther King visited ILWU Local 10 on September 21, 1967, the *Dispatcher* reported that he made a "stirring appeal for unity between the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement after being introduced by ILWU Regional Director William Chester...The occasion of Dr. King's appearance before Local 10 was a kick-off of a seven-city concert tour by singer/activist and humanitarian Harry Belafonte, to raise money for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference." King's remarks included the following:

"I don't feel like a stranger in the midst of the ILWU. We have been strengthened and energized by the support you have given to our struggles. We are going to organize the unorganized. Poverty, after all is not only among the unemployed. Most of the poverty stricken are people who are working every day. We will organize to make clear that everyone in this country has a right to a living income."

After he finished, members rose with a standing ovation and made him an honorary member of the ILWU. A photograph of King's appearance that day still hangs in the Local 10 hall.



in 1977.

Modupe Oshikoya came to North America from Nigeria in 1974. She was in Montreal for the 1976 Olympics in track when she met the UCLA track coach who invited her to come to UCLA with a scholarship. After attending UCLA, she stayed in the Los Angeles area.

"I was working for the school system in 1993 when I saw an ad in the newspaper saying there were job openings on the docks," she said. "I didn't have the slightest idea what I was going to do, I imagined working in the office, maybe a filing job. I started in the Local 13 casual hall, worked four or five years, registered, then transferred to Local 94."

The road upward was sometimes rocky. "I had to fight my way up, and sometimes I got a hard time," she said. "I enjoy the work, except for the fumes, the noise and the danger. But it's a good job. Some of the people are easy to work with, friendly and open, some aren't—typical human beings. We're all getting used to each other, learning from each other, we will be able to tolerate each other."

Paula Christie-Allen spent 12 years in Local 10 before she joined Local 91 in 2001.

"I was a MUNI bus driver before starting in Local 10," she said. "My bus used to stop outside the Local 10 hall. Some old timers came out one day and asked if I wanted a better job. I said I sure do. They gave me an application. In those days the old timers

would sign their names on your application, about five of them did."

Paula worked both for MUNI and in Local 10 for five years before becoming a full-time long-shore worker. She said she misses some of the camaraderie she used to feel from co-workers when she first started.

"The old timers really helped us know our jobs and how to do them safely," she said. "I sometimes think everybody just works for themselves now—it's all about a paycheck, it's not about getting the job done as a group, and doing it safely."

She believes the union still has a way to go on race and gender issues.

"I see the men-to-women discrimination," she says. "I wish the men and women would take care of each other. I pray every day that people will stop being so selfish. We should be happy that we have good jobs and take care of them. We should take care of our jobs, take care of each other, and be like one big family."



Paula Christie-Allen, Local 91.

Tom Price

Book Review:

Martin Luther King's last fight for workers' rights

By Gene Vrana
ILWU Director of Educational Services,
Librarian & Archivist

"Going Down Jericho Road: The Memphis Strike, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Last Campaign." By Michael Honey. 619 pages. W.W. Norton, New York, 2007. Hardcover: \$35.00; paperback \$17.95.

There is possibly no better way to understand the life and death of Dr. Martin Luther King, and his honorary membership in the ILWU, than to read Professor Michael Honey's compelling account, "Going Down Jericho Road: The Memphis Strike, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Last Campaign."

Honey, a two-time holder of the Harry Bridges Chair in Labor Studies at the University of Washington, is a natural storyteller and this 619-page book is never dense or boring. He tells a compelling story of the nameless saints and powerful personalities who engaged in an epic struggle to win the most basic constitutional and human rights for the most impover-

ished workers in the United States.

By weaving together the events, ordinary people, and issues embroiled in the Memphis sanitation workers' strike of 1968, Honey claims King for the entire Movement, using a rare blend of scholarship, personal politics, and life experience that helps us understand the progressive coalition of labor, civil rights, and anti-war activists of the 1960s. Add to the mix his remarkable ability to craft a fine and often tragic page-turner of a history book, and we have an insightful account that is part morality play and part lessons for those engaged today in the same Movement over the same unfinished agenda of civil and worker rights, economic justice, and world peace as forty years ago.

Honey does not walk us straight into the Memphis strike, instead he uses the first third of the book to summarize the historical relationship between the labor and civil rights movements. Honey is well suited for this task as an historian who has taught and published widely on the condition of African American workers and organized labor in the South, coupled with his own years as a civil rights organizer in Memphis.

"Legalized segregation," notes Honey (p.9), "set white workers against black workers and kept both poor. If whites and blacks could not meet, go to school, ride the trains, vote, or use public facilities equally, they could hardly be expected to organize unions together. Jim Crow laws and racial economic divisions encouraged racism from the bottom up as well as from the top down."

The remedy offered in the South during the 1930s by the left-wing Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and its interracial organizing campaigns was violently resisted by corporations, state agencies, and fearful white workers. This repression was followed by the persecution of progressive militants during the anti-Communist "Red Scare" of the 1950s, which Honey notes drove

another wedge between workers that "...uncoupled unions from the civil rights struggle."

But King would not join in the red-baiting. In 1961, for example, he advised the conservative leadership of the AFL-CIO, "Some will be called reds and Communists merely because they believe in economic justice and the brotherhood of man. But we shall overcome."

Overcoming the divide that had evolved between civil rights and organized labor, King believed, was key to the success of both—including the eradication of the poverty prevalent in African American communities across the nation. Another controversial position that won his support was raised by the growing movement against the war in Vietnam and the disproportionate impact of the military draft and war casualties upon African Americans and other minority and working class families.

King did not turn his back on taking unpopular political positions or making strategic alliances he believed were dictated by his experience, Christian faith, and commitment to nonviolence. Within two short years, between 1966-1968, King initiated the Poor People's Campaign, joined in the Labor Assembly for Peace, and responded to the desperate struggle of the African American sanitation workers in Memphis.

It was during this period, as he insisted on linking the struggles against racism, poverty and war that he visited ILWU Local 10 in 1967, where the membership voted to make him an honorary member of the union in recognition of his actions and common ground with the Union's own programs and policies.

The linking of these issues also brought King into conflict with old allies, including many among the more conservative clergy who resisted this linkage: "The problem," said King (p. 173), "is that the church has sanctioned every evil in the world. Whether it's racism, or whether it's the evils of monopoly capitalism, or whether it's the evils of militarism. And this is why these things continue to exist in the world today."

The convergence of these issues swirling around King drew unre-

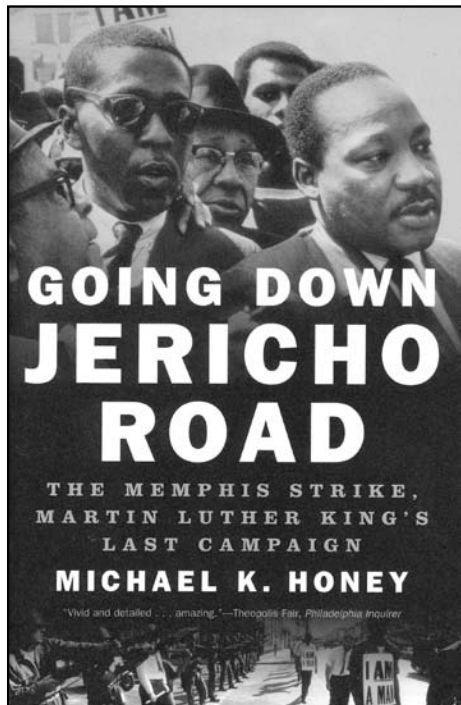
lenting attacks from his detractors, including the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, the old guard in the AFL-CIO, and white supremacists.

King insisted on traveling to Memphis to assist the 1,300 African American men employed by the Memphis Department of Public Works who went on strike over deplorable wages and health and safety conditions—without permission from their parent union, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME). King's decision to help the strikers did not surprise his inner circle, but sparked concern and some disapproval. His participation galvanized support for the strikers, but also generated opposition. His involvement helped unify some white and black workers in Memphis and other parts of the South, but he was also a polarizing figure who increased tension and conflict.

Professor Honey clearly traces King's place in these complex developments, and draws a connection between King's moral conscience and the striking workers' passionate dedication to their cause that was built on the knowledge that before the union they had been treated as slaves—and now they were willing to make any sacrifice to defend it. King's commitment to their cause included the awareness that he was physically at great risk in polarized Memphis.

At this point the book can become painful to read because the reader knows how it's going to "end"—and, as Honey notes somewhat ruefully in his comments on the aftermath of the assassination (P. 504), "Unfortunately, greed, God, and guns undermined coalition politics, as the tenor of American life swung wildly away from King's vision of a beloved community."

To Honey's credit, he makes a convincing case (p. 506) that what may appear tragic and bitter and hopeless can become inspirational, because people are changed by struggle—which also opens the eyes of others to injustice, and that events like the Memphis strike or King's assassination are stops "on a long road to freedom that people have traveled for generations, and still do."

**New ADRP counselor for Columbia River area**

Local 40 member Brian Harvey has settled into his new position as Alcohol and Drug Recovery Programs counselor for the Columbia River and Oregon Coast Area. ADRP counselors help workers who are addicted to drugs and alcohol.

"The first challenge is to gain the trust and respect of the person,"

Harvey said. "I'm not there to judge someone or be a jury."

Harvey began his training last May with the previous counselor, Jim Copp. In charge since July, Harvey has also counseled addict's families, who are often suffering as much as the addict.

"I have a lot of compassion for the addict and the family," said Harvey,

who dealt with addiction problems in his own family. "Sometimes when someone calls and they aren't ready, I'll talk to the loved ones of the addict. I get a lot of gratification for helping. I like being a clerk, but this is work that really helps people." ADRP Columbia River Area phone number: (503) 231-9074.



Brian Harvey

Mensaje del Presidente *continua desde la página 2*

Memphis mientras ayudaba a 1,300 huelguistas trabajadores de saneamiento a pelear por dignidad y por el derecho de tener una unión.

La huelga había durado un mes cuando Dr. King llegó a Memphis. Rápidamente ayudo a movilizar apoyo de las iglesias, de las uniones, y de la comunidad para marchas no-violentas que enfocaron la atención nacional sobre el anti-unión alcalde y consejo de la ciudad. La noche anterior a que lo asesinaran, Dr. King reunió a sus apoyadores en una iglesia local donde dió su famoso discurso "mountaintop" (en la cima de la monaña). La huelga se solucionó en menos de dos semanas después de su muerte.

El Secretario-Tesorero Willie Adams visitó Memphis el mes pasado para representar a la ILWU, junto con

un mil de miembros de otras uniones de todo el país que se reunieron para honrar la vida y labor de Dr. King.

Ambos Dr. King y Harry Bridges entendieron que el poder y la unidad, y como el odio racial pueden dividirnos y destruirnos. Ambos hombres fueron capaces de trabajar con gente de todo tipo, y esa actitud hizo posible que ellos mejoraran las vidas de millones de gente trabajadora.

Podemos honrar este legado de Harry Bridges y Dr. King al continuar la lucha por igualdad en nuestros lugares de trabajo, oponiéndonos a la discriminación donde quiera que esta aparezca, y crear una unión más fuerte que nos una a todos para mejorar las vidas de familias trabajadoras.

Una herida a uno es una herida a todos.

Harborside *cont'd from p. 3*

and water. They nourished us and they brought us hope."

A planned rally sponsored by the Labor Council in front of a non-union facility belonging to Harborside owner Ed Plant turned into a victory party after the contract was settled. Some believe that the proposed rally was key to ending the strike.

The Labor Council also donated what the workers turned into a double-wide "M*A*S*H" tent, complete with signs made from pizza boxes, Christmas lights, and a TV to watch DVD's of the latest strike actions.

"The tent was home," Krivasich said. "And because we were able to basically shut down operations, there was a lot of time to spare." Between picketing strawberry truck deliveries, some workers staved off boredom by naming the gulls that patrolled the strike site. "I called them our 'loyal striking soldiers'" Krivasich said. "We

were there for so long we started to recognize them and gave them names." There was 'Shaq' (a rather large gull named after NBA player Shaquille O'Neal) and 'Mau' (named affectionately after one of the striking workers).

The long cold nights proved especially hard.

"We played 'Pictionary' for two months in a row to keep us sane. I never want to play another game again!" striker Vanessa Krivasich said. "But I miss the tradition of the night crew walking the port daily."

The strike gave workers new bonds and a new sense of their own power. "We got to know each other and got to be better friends and co-workers," David Krivasich said. "We can thank Mr. Plant for bringing the warehouse together for making us stronger and making a family."

Union members keep the faith in community work for social justice

By John Showalter

Ted Frazier is active in ILWU Local 10 where he helps the membership with public relations projects when he isn't working on the docks. But Frazier is also an Archbishop in the Voice of Pentecostal Church in San Francisco where he's been active for nearly 30 years.

"Being involved in both the union and church gives me two outlets for my passion about social justice," said Frazier, who is 64 but looks a little younger.

Frazier came of age during the 50's and 60's and can recall the City's once-vibrant Fillmore neighborhood with famous jazz clubs. But within a decade, redevelopment projects demolished that neighborhood and displaced thousands of residents—while government spending against poverty was cut to a trickle. As the gap between rich and poor began to widen, Frazier could see the changes taking place on the street.

"Crime started spiraling out of control," he said. "We had drug-dealing in neighborhoods like Hayes Valley that included street corner

gunfights between gangs."

Frazier decided to get active in the church and worked in his community to help young people who were caught up in lives of crime and violence.

"We knew something had to be done to save our community that didn't involve more police," said Frazier, who explained that when he was young, the San Francisco police department had few African American officers and frequently roughed-up the residents in his neighborhood.

Fed up watching gangs and drug dealers take over, "I walked down to the street corner one day with some members of my church and told those drug dealers that we were gonna sing some spirituals. Once we started, they stopped selling drugs, and some of them even joined us."

Frazier knew that the permanent solution to poverty had to include better jobs, and he eventually served as chairman of the downtown San Francisco Yerba Buena rehabilitation project where he gained coalition experience working for better jobs with unions, churches, community groups, contractors, and elected offi-

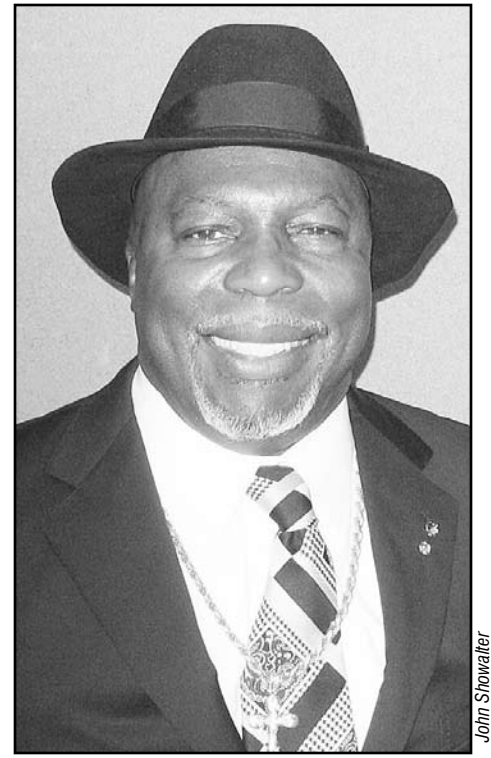
cial. His work with the building trade unions was especially challenging, but he was able to recruit young people into union apprenticeships in electrical work, masonry and other trades—despite resistance from some unions and contractors who didn't want to share their good-paying jobs with women and minorities.

Frazier also started a program in his church to help young people in San Francisco's poorest communities get a chance to see the woods and experience nature. Working with then-Speaker of the California State Assembly Willie Brown, local merchants, and the Marines, Frazier helped send 300 troubled teens each summer to Camp Mather, a city-owned property near Yosemite national park.

During the past 25 years, Frazier and his church members have reached out to communities from Sacramento to San Francisco, trying to address unemployment, domestic violence, drug abuse and gun violence—all symptoms of social injustice and what he calls the "need for a spiritual presence."

Since 2000, Frazier has chaired a group in the Bay Area called the Faith-Based Coalition, which brings together different religious leaders to attack community problems—including support for labor union organizing struggles. The group holds most of their meetings in a conference room at the ILWU International offices.

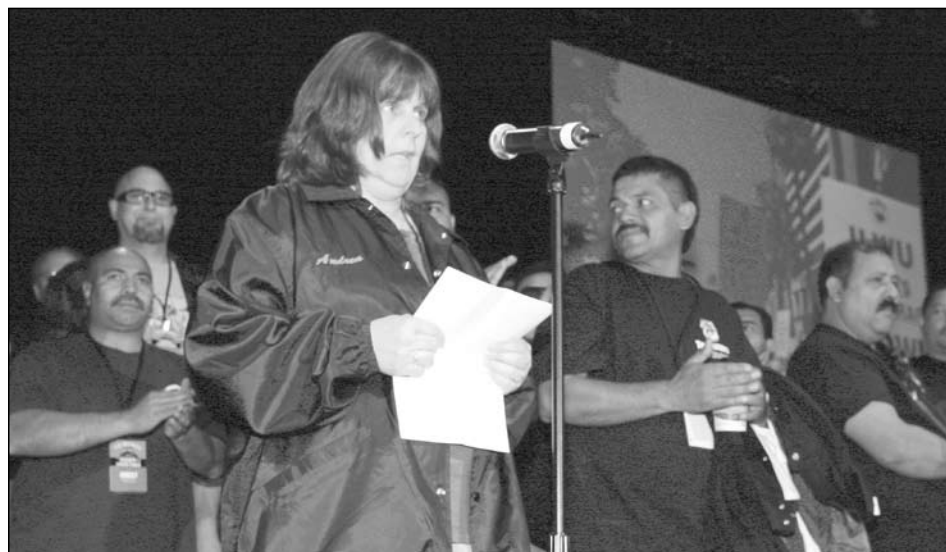
Activists like Frazier, who combine their church and union concerns can be found among the ILWU ranks in other towns, including Tacoma where Local 98 yard foreman and



Archbishop Ted Frazier, Local 10 member.

Reverend Greg Black has been active in his community and local union since 1980. Through his church, the non-denominational Celebrations Church, and a local, interfaith group, called the Ministers' Alliance, Black helps people recovering from drug and alcohol abuse, counsels couples who are experiencing marital stress, and conducts workshops to connect recent high school grads with good jobs at local employers.

"The local and the church walk the same path," Black said, "but the church simply delves more deeply into the human spirit. The union is about participating in people's lives at the social and economic levels. Both have been a blessing to me and to our community."



ILWU members were among 1,000 delegates representing 350 local unions who gathered from throughout the Los Angeles area in late 2007. Contracts covering 350,000 workers – including ILWU longshore – are up for negotiation in 2008. Plans for a 28-mile march for good jobs, called – "Hollywood to the Docks" – have been tentatively set for April 14-16. The gathering also featured organizing campaigns, including efforts by Rite Aide warehouse workers in Lancaster to gain ILWU representation. Appearing on stage (left to right) were Rite Aid Organizing Committee members Nacho Meza, Tim Patrick and Andrea Miller (at microphone), flanked by Teamster supporters on their right.

Longshore retired, deceased and survivors

RECENT RETIREES:

Local 8—Joseph Gale; **Local 10**—Douglas Stopforth, Allen Herbert, Larry Wing; **Local 13**—Davey Norman, Lawrence Garcia, Hamilton Jones Jr., Luis A. Torres, Richard Alarcon, Tammy Esters, Ernest Morris, Sime Hrboka, William A. Herrera; **Local 19**—John Modrow; **Local 23**—Nicholas P. Rade; **Local 34**—Herring Pearson Jr., Herbert F. Trujillo; **Local 51**—Willard Slow (Kathryn); **Local 63**—Richard Villescás, Paul Mardesich, Claude La Febre, Arian Laraine, Jack R. Harris Jr., Arnfinn Hvitfeldtsen, Penne Lavery, George N. Roybal; **Local 91**—Miguel A. Perez; **Local 94**—James Byrd, Charles Best; **Local 98**—Albert Pollard.

DECEASED:

Local 4—Willis Waddle (Wilma); **Local 8**—Richard King (Sylvia), Marvin Becker (Betty), Reece Gullett (Rachel), Gary Gittings (Margaret), Valentine Holzman **Local 10**—Edgar O'Geese (Beatrice), David Stoneham (Phyllis), Refugio Garcia (Aurora), David Scott (Grace), Ben Bussey (Dei'jon), Cesario Realin, Roy Eichelberger; **Local 13**—Elizabeth Tauaefa (Nadaniel), Michael Peterson (Barbara), Billy Nelson (Lucille), Louie Parker (Sally), Ben Groscup (Christine), John Canaday (Donovan), Morris Loville, Mitchell Kokich, Thomas Castorena,

Paul Ewing; **Local 19**—Pio Labador (Hildegarda), Martin Leapley; **Local 21**—Herman Marthaller (Alice), Donald Talbott (Rena); **Local 23**—Christopher Moore (Julie); **Local 24**—Elwood Arnold; **Local 34**—Roy A. Johnsen (Doris), John E. Carter; **Local 40**—David Dunne (Billie); **Local 50**—Frederick Waisanen (Kathleen); **Local 51**—Willard Slow (Kathryn); **Local 54**—Carrillo Yorset (Dora); **Local 63**—Frederick Whitney Jr. (Anna-Alicia, Kayla); Leo Randolph (Ina), Robert Vonnagel; **Local 75**—Samuel Napier (Annie), Leland Pitts (Anna); **Local 92**—Loren Strom; **Local 94**—Basil Cook (Alta); **Local 98**—Howard L. Smith. (Survivors in parenthesis.)

DECEASED SURVIVORS

Local 4—Georgiana Haluapo; **Local 8**—Delphen Stephens, Virginia Heinrich; **Local 10**—Edith Ross, Anna Gage, Helen M. Abbott, Bellmeda Fernandez, Beatrice Nichols, Miriam Kaye; **Local 12**—Elaine Dingman, Dawn Napier, Laura A. Perkins; **Local 13**—Ruth E. Mondor, Jeanne Ashley, Odell Grant, Shirley Mazzaglia, Emma Neeley; **Local 19**—Geraldine Ennest, Mary Simmons; **Local 23**—Icille Foreman; **Local 29**—Maria Pinto; **Local 34**—Janet Mineishi, Rita Arevalo, **Local 40**—Sharon Dickson, Elizabeth Harold; **Local 92**—Beulah Kadow.

New study points to cancer risk around Southland ports

The risk of getting cancer from air pollution is far greater if you live and work around the ports of LA and Long Beach, according to the latest study from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). Diesel exhaust from trucks, trains, and ships is the biggest source of deadly pollution according to the new report that was released in early January.

The study found that the risk of getting cancer from air pollution is nearly two and a half times greater around the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach where 2,900 out of every million residents are expected to get cancer over their lifetimes—compared with an average of 1,200 in a million who live in the greater Southland. The lifetime cancer rate around the ports is one of the highest in the nation.

"These statistics are overwhelming," says Jerry Avila, Health Benefits Officer for Local 13. "It's frightening to think that our members and surrounding communities are forced to breathe these carcinogens in the air from rail yards and refineries, in addition to diesel exhaust from the ports, he says. Many of us would like to start using low-emission technologies on trucks, trains and vessels that

include cleaner fuels. These efforts will cut diesel exhaust levels, significantly lower the health risk, and protect generations to come."

This is the third study by the AQMD that sampled air quality throughout the Southern California basin. The port region was found to have some of the most polluted and dangerous air out of 10 areas sampled, that included Orange County (with the lowest risk) and Fontana near Riverside where the pollution and cancer risk was also very high.

This study analyzed 18,000 air samples for 23 different types of pollutants that are known carcinogens, meaning they cause cancer. Most of the dangerous pollutants are coming from diesel engines, which are responsible for 84 percent of the cancer risk from air pollution.

Barry Wallerstein, Director of the Air Quality Management District, said: "The bottom line is that the overwhelming majority of cancer risk is caused by diesel exhaust. It's our No. 1 public enemy."

For the full study, see: <http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/matesIII/matesIII.html>.

—John Showalter

Local 34 will host the

Labor Archives and Research Center's 22nd Anniversary Evening Program

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 2008 AT 6 P.M.

The program features guest speaker Dawn Mabalon of San Francisco State University speaking on the topic: "We Must Eat Dust: Filipino Migratory Labor and Labor Organizing on the West Coast and Alaska, 1920s-1970s" The event will be held at the Local 34 hall at 4 Berry Street (2nd and King) on the Embarcadero next to Giant's Stadium. Light refreshments served at 6:00 p.m., program begins at 7:00 p.m. The event also features "The Pinoy Jazz and Blues Music" by Little Brown Brother. This event is free and open to the public, and is wheelchair accessible.

News and Notes *cont'd from p. 3*

wages, and benefits despite ADM's closure at the Port of Stockton. ... The membership at Bayer has elected a bargaining committee and is preparing for negotiations in Berkeley. The workers are looking to improve on what is already the leading wage and benefit package in the industry... Local 6 continues to face fallout from their solidarity action last summer after workers honored the Teamster lockout at Waste Management. The company has sued the Local, claiming the members' solidarity violated the collective bargaining agreement. The company is represented by Littler Mendelson, the notorious and shameless union-busting law firm. "It's pretty obvious that they want to stop Local 6 workers from acting in solidarity with other unions at Waste Management," says Secretary-Treasurer Fred Pecker. "The company is trying to win through a lawsuit what they were unable to win at the bargaining table." ...The Local is pursuing an unfair labor practice charge against Ferguson Pipe over the company's firing of a brother who was terminated during an organizing drive to help co-workers win respect and a voice at their workplace.

Local 10...Congress appropriated \$41 million in funds for Oakland's harbor dredging last December that should soon reach the Army Corps of Engineers, the agency responsible for the project. The grant also contains \$8.2 million for annual maintenance. "Harbor dredging is a big necessity if the Port wants the kind of top productivity that the ILWU provides in servicing the economic needs for Northern Calif. and elsewhere throughout the United States," says

Local 10 President Tommy Clark. Congresswoman Barbara Lee, Senator Diane Feinstein, and the entire Bay Area Delegation helped secure the dredging funds.

Local 17's Pension Club is working on improvements to the groundbreaking retiree dental plan that was established a year ago. The eligible participants are retired members of Locals 6 and 17.

Local 34 and other locals won an arbitration in January following the PMA attempt to issue mandatory "time off" sanctions against members who refused to cross a community picket line. Anti-war activists set up a picket line last May at the Port of Oakland to protest an escalation of the Iraq war. The company singled out some workers who might have supported such picket lines in the past for the "time-off" punishment and gave "letters of reprimand" to others. The arbitrator ruled none should get time-off and the most anyone would get is a letter. As many as 200 workers could be affected...

Southern California will breathe a little easier after Jan. 1 thanks to OOCL's early removal of pre-1990 diesel trucks from its dock operations at the Port of Long Beach. The Hong Kong based carrier deserves credit for moving 10 months earlier than required under the new, stricter emission rules. The Port plans to reduce drayage truck emissions by 80 percent within five years to meet new federal standards.

WASHINGTON STATE

Local 47 workers donated about 250 hours of volunteer labor to help people in Lewis County

who were hit hard by heavy flooding. Members volunteered by driving trucks and forklifts in the relief warehouse, among other duties. The local has donated \$4,000 so far to the relief efforts, according to Secretary-Treasurer Robert Rose...The Local also donated to the Union Gospel Mission in Olympia. "During the winter time they're in need of sleeping bags, warm clothes, stuff like that," Rose said. "One of our retired guys, Teddy Haider, is the kind of person who could find a bargain anywhere. We gave him \$500 and challenged him to see what he could find, and he brought back a truckload. Joel Harpel and his son Brandon also helped out." ...The local donated \$500 to the Madigan Nannies, a group of women who knit baby clothes for the mothers in the Madigan Military Hospital...The local donated \$2,000 to the hands-on museum for children. The museum has an interactive display of a working waterfront so the kids can see how the work is done.

ILWU CANADA

Canadian longshore workers have been opposing the invasive background checks of dockworkers that Canada is requiring to get security clearance cards. The Canadian Industrial Relations Board ruled that the union had counseled the membership not to apply for security clearance, and this amounted to a concerted refusal to go to work, and was therefore an illegal strike.

ILWU Canada applied to the Federal Court of Appeal for a stay of the Labour Board ruling, but the Federal Court of Appeal dismissed the ILWU's motion for interim relief. As

a result, the union has explained to the members that they are required to make application for security background checks as a condition of employment.

At this time, the Canadian government is only asking for background checks on the Head Checkers, Foremen, and Electricians at the container terminals. This will be extended in the spring to all workers at the Cruise Ship Terminals.

The ILWU Canada Convention will begin on March 31, 2008.

The **Grain Services Union**, an affiliate of ILWU Canada, won a 43-month battle to preserve pension rights for 1,800 workers. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, under the name Viterra, had claimed insolvency and insisted that they were unable to pay into the pension plan.

"Through the many ups and downs since April, 2004, GSU has resisted every effort by the employer to shift all or a major part of the financial burden for the solvency deficiency onto SWP/GSU Plan members," GSU General Secretary Hugh Wagner said. "I am happy to report that the patience and persistence of GSU and its members have paid off because Viterra will now fully fund the solvency deficiency and Plan members' benefits will be fully protected."

GSU members ratified the agreement with a 67 percent margin in January. The company will come up with an immediate \$13 million (Canadian dollars) payment and make up the difference over the next five years. GSU has represented workers in the grain industry in western Canada since 1936.

—Reported by Tom Price

ILWU Book & Video Sale

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

BOOKS:

Harry Bridges: The Rise and Fall of Radical Labor in the United States By Charles Larrowe: A limited number of copies of this out-of-print and useful biography are now available through the book sale by special arrangement with Bolerium Books in San Francisco, which specializes in rare publications and documents about radical and labor history. **\$10.00**

The ILWU Story: unrolls the history of the union from its origins to the present, complete with recollections from the men and women who built the union, in their own words, and dozens of rare photos of the union in action. **\$5.00**

The Big Strike By Mike Quin: the classic partisan account of the 1934 strike. **\$6.50**

The Union Makes Us Strong: Radical Unionism on the San Francisco Waterfront By David Wellman: the important new study of longshoring in the ILWU. **\$20.00 (paperback)**

A Terrible Anger: The 1934 Waterfront and General Strike in San Francisco By David Selvin: perhaps the most comprehensive single narrative about the San Francisco events of 1934. **\$16.50**

The March Inland: Origins of the ILWU Warehouse Division 1934-1938 By Harvey Schwartz: new edition of the only comprehensive account of the union's organizing campaign in the northern California warehouse and distribution industry. **\$9.00**

NOTE: TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE TO THE ILWU LIBRARY AT A SIGNIFICANT DISCOUNT, BUT MAY BE PURCHASED FROM BOOKSTORES, INCLUDING THE ILWU LOCAL 5 WEBSITE (powellunion.com)

Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unionism in the 1930s By Bruce Nelson: the most complete history of the origins, meaning, and impact of the 1934 strike.

Reds and Rackets: The Making of Radical and Conservative Unions on the Waterfront By Howard Kimeldorf: A provocative comparative analysis of the politics and ideology of the ILWU and the International Longshoremen's Association.

VIDEOS:

We Are the ILWU A 30-minute color video introducing the principles and traditions of the ILWU. Features active and retired members talking about what the union meant in their lives and what it needs to survive and thrive, along with film clips, historical photos and an original musical score. DVD or VHS version **\$5.00**

Life on the Beam: A Memorial to Harry Bridges A 17-minute DVD of the original video production by California Working Group, Inc., memorializes Harry Bridges through still photographs, recorded interviews, and reminiscences. Originally produced for the 1990 memorial service in San Francisco. DVD **\$5.00**

NOTE: "A Life on the Beam" is now available in DVD format through the book sale at this greatly reduced price by special arrangement with the Working Group, and includes a bonus feature on the building of the Golden Gate Bridge.

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