Danny Glover headlines Black History celebration
page 3

Education seminar:
The art of contract bargaining
pages 6-8

Adams receives AFL-CIO civil rights award
page 5

INSIDE
President’s Report: Handling cargo surges ........................................... .page 2
Washington Report: Bush’s budget is class warfare .......................... .page 4
Local 6 Convention sees no rest ahead ............................................. .page 5
European port privatization rises from the dead ........................... .page 8
Handling cargo surges

By James Spinosa
ILWU International President

Last summer and well into the fall West Coast ports went through a phase when we had 30 to 40 or more vessels a day sitting in the LA harbor. We didn’t have the manpower or the training to accommodate that surge coming at us from Asia. The workers tried to lay the blame on the ILWU in the media and in our communities. They claimed we were part of the problem, that we weren’t answering the call to the job, and they branded us as a fat workforce that was overpaid, under-worked and not willing to cooperate with the industry.

But the record showed we had been calling for more regulations or equipment enhancements needed, perhaps we just have to take a more somber look at how we approach everyday activity—it doesn’t make much difference to those men, their families and the holes left in our communities.

In my recent travels along the coast, I visited the Port of Portland’s Terminal 6, the port container terminal. I had to stop and grab my camera—stenciled on the cranes there were a couple of slogans: “Accidents are preventable” and “Think safety—live longer.”

I focused and shot it and then thought to myself, “That light green type on white background is not going to read very well in black and white on newspaper.”

“Just as well,” I continued, spitting out the sour grapes. “It’s just a sign that will soon fade into the background and be forgotten like that pocket-size safety manual.

But that’s just the point—all things can be ignored into the background and be forgotten like that pocket-size safety manual.

As the employers have to work with us to accommodate the long-term needs of the industry. But instead they have been taking a band-aid approach. They are not hot to trot when the cargo is at the doorstep, but the minute it is, they turn around and hide and play games with the safety book. It’s a disaster waiting to happen.

With the surge of cargo coming soon it is very important that everyone to adhere to the job, and the employers try to use it as some kind of subterfuge rather than live up to what they agreed to. Their compliance teams strictly look at a certain narrow-minded production approach to the work. They won’t take into consideration that the union has put together a team of workers to look at safety and the total contract. The employers refuse to hook up with the union to enforce and regulate the contract in its total—safety being a big part of that—because they don’t want to slow down the cargo movement.

When the surge of cargo comes it is very important to get the message out to work safe. Don’t drive at 40 miles an hour, watch your speed, the trucker has things, the trucker has to turn his engine off. That light green type on white background is not going to read very well in black and white on newspaper.

As we approach this year’s peak season we have to be more mindful than ever of the hazards the cargo surge and dock congestion bring.
“A Call to Conscience”
Black History Month celebration in Tacoma

By Steve Stallone
Photos by Frank Wider

After taking a year hiatus, ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams produced another one of his Black History and Labor celebrations. With George W. Bush having been re-installed in the White House for another four years and the nation and the world facing an ever-increasing onslaught of neo-conservatism, Adams entitled this year’s event “A Call to Conscience.” The star-studded program presented at Tacoma’s Pantages Theater Feb. 22 proved to be up to the challenge.

“At this time people have to get off the sidelines and do something,” Adams said. “We have to do some soul searching. We have to question everything, decide what action to take and take responsibility. If we don’t, we’re saying it’s okay.”

With that call in mind, keynote speaker and actor/activist Danny Glover put the concept of Black History Month into the current social context. The popular approach of recognizing “firsts,” the first African American to do this or accomplish that, diverts us from seeing Black history as a collective movement, he said. “Black history takes place in an historical and political context that includes the history of many other struggles for social justice,” Glover said.

He noted that racism started when Columbus killed the first Native American and has now taken a new mutation against Muslims and Southeast Asians.

“The role of racism determines who goes to school and who goes to jail, who receives health care and who doesn’t,” Glover said. “We have to fight against racism against Arab Americans and Muslim Americans as vigilantly as we fought racism against African Americans.”

Glover had been introduced by Bill Fletcher Jr., the president of TransAfrica Forum, a former assistant to AFL-CIO President John Sweeney and the AFL-CIO’s coordinator of the federation’s Charleston 5 campaign. Fletcher opened his remarks with a tribute to Ossie Davis, the great African American actor and activist who had headlined the Black History event in 2002 and had been scheduled to appear again this year, but died a couple weeks before. The event that day was dedicated to Davis’ memory and a tribute to him included a short video clip of his keynote speech from 2002.

“The Ossie Davis I will miss the most was the Ossie Davis who read the eulogy at the funeral of Malcolm X, the Ossie Davis who was an outspoken opponent of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the Ossie Davis who stood with the workers and their unions in their struggles for social and economic justice, the Ossie Davis who refused to let the red-hunters and the black-listers silence his voice for freedom, peace and justice,” Fletcher said.

Fletcher noted that the day before, Feb. 21, was the 40th anniversary of Malcolm X’s death. The New York Times decided to write about the 40th anniversary of “The Sound of Music,” but ignored Malcolm X.

Nonetheless, Fletcher said, Malcolm X cannot be ignored because of his audacity in the face of oppression. He said what needed to be said and he said it unapologetically and eloquently. He situated the African American struggle in a global context. But most importantly, he spoke for the black working class and the marginalized sections of the black communities.

“He was the voice of the voiceless,” Fletcher said. “Also on the bill was Chuck D, leader of the rap group Public Enemy, author and radio talk show host on the Air America network. He tried to weave together themes of hip hop, its place in Black culture and how the status quo is taking it back, the importance of art education in school and taking social responsibility for a better community.”

“Hip hop cannot go beyond the legacy of our people. When we had to express ourselves, we couldn’t do it verbally, so we had to do it through the arts. So the struggle on the part of the people of the arts is a disservie to the aspir- ing of us finally being equal.”

Chuck D also admonished his audience to really know Black history. “A system that works against people who know not who they are, you’re fodder for the machine,” he said. “You must rage against the machine.”

This year’s program highlighted women’s issues and featured on the speakers list Naomi Tutu, daughter of Nobel Peace Prize winner South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu, political commentator and author Arianna Huffington and three-time Olympic gymnast Dominique Dawes.

Tutu spoke directly to the issue of conscience and doing the right thing. She noted that during the time of slavery, white slave owners would talk about how savage the Blacks were and how they wanted to ravage and kill.

“Meanwhile it was the slave owners who were ravaging and killing and brutalizing. But the best way for them to deal with their conscience was to blame the person they were oppressing,” Tutu said. “Our responsibility as people of conscience and of consciousness is to say we are not going to fall for those lies.”

Arianna Huffington railed against the Bush administration and all politicians who are not dealing with the crises in education and health care in this country, but are instead spending billions on an immoral war in Iraq while giving tax breaks to the rich. She chided the audience to heed the call to conscience and take action to change the world.

“We have to follow our own conscience,” she said. “We need to look at ourselves in the mirror and see the leader in the mirror. The leadership has to come from ourselves, our communities, from the grassroots.”

Dominique Dawes talked about her focus and work to become an Olympic gold medalist and encouraged the young people in the audience to discover what they could accomplish.

“You all have something to offer, not just to other people, but to yourself,” she said. “You have to go out there and find out where your talent lies if you don’t know.”

Between speakers ILWU Local 23 longshore worker and spoken word artist Zeek Green delighted the crowd with his provocative rhymes and Darren Kennedy & Co., sometimes with vocalist Josie Howell, provided jazz funk grooves to ease the heavy messages.

The night before the Pantages Theater was filled with the beautiful sounds of pianist Todd Cochran’s original compositions accompanied by Hubert Laws on flute and Bennie Maupin on saxophone. That was followed by the premier showing of a new film produced by Willie Adams entitled “The Black Composers” about African American musicians who broke into the world of movie music. This “work in progress” features interviews with Quincy Jones, Herbie Hancock, Isaac Hayes, Curtis Mayfield, Stanley Clarke, Patrice Rushen and others, as well as clips from some of the old films they worked on.

The entire Call to Conscience event can be viewed as streaming video at www.musicentertainment.com where it was broadcast live around the world.
Bush's budget priorities are class warfare

By Lindsay McLaughlin
ILWU Legislative Director

A national budget speaks to the values and priorities a president places on the American people. It is a clear outline of his agenda and a document that should capture the hearts and minds of the American people. But the budget George W. Bush has proposed captures the values and dreams of the wealthy. For everyone else he offers only despair and nightmares.

Bush has called for a trillion dollars in tax cuts for the super-rich must be made permanent. To achieve that goal, he is playing Robin Hood, slashing critical programs for workers, veterans, school children, the sick, the poor and the disabled.

It appears that Bush is listening to Grover Norquist, the right-wing Republican leader who has a habit of dictating to the Republican Party what its priorities should be. He expressed his views of government spending on the needy in unmistakable terms.

"We must cut government in half to get it down to the size where we can drag it into the bathroom and drown it in the bathtub," he said.

Programs that target low-income families to provide food assistance to prevent hunger, infant and youth care, employment, programs for early childhood education and child care, and home energy assistance would all be subject to substantial cuts by 2010. These cuts could significantly reduce the ability of programs who are served by these programs. According to figures provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, by 2010 about 670,000 fewer women, infants and children would be served through the Special Supplemental Nutrition program for women, infants and children; 300,000 fewer children in low-income working families would be provided child care; 370,000 fewer families and elderly and disabled individuals would receive rental assistance and vouchers; and nearly 120,000 fewer children would be served through the Head Start.

Bush's budget cuts and shifts at least $60 billion in Medicaid costs to the states, meaning that for prescription drugs. It provides for a penalty $1.7 percent increase in spending, far the states to pay for prescription drugs. It provides for a penalty $1.7 percent increase in spending, far the explanation. The Bush budget eliminates the Employment Service programs of the Department of Labor budget is cut by $2 trillion. Bush's budget block grants critical job training programs. Currently, there is a separate funding stream for each of the training these programs: Adult Training, Dislocated Worker Training, Dislocated Worker Training, and the Employment Service. The Bush budget combines (or, block grants) the adult, youth and dislocated worker programs. Historically, Congress tends to cut overall funding when different programs are combined. This risky scheme jeopardizes critical training resources just as workers look to gain new skills to compete in an increasingly tight job market. Dislocated workers will be hurt the most, as there no longer would be dedicated funding guaranteed to help them find new jobs. At-risk teens also will find fewer sources of job opportunities.

The Bush budget eliminates the Employment Service, the very program that connects unemployed workers with jobs. This comes at a time when millions of workers continue to struggle to find jobs. Last year, the Employment Service served over 15 million workers.

The Bush budget proposes massive cuts for the Department of Labor, the federal agency charged with enforcing the laws and programs that protect the American worker. The Department of Labor budget is cut by $435 million, a reduction of 3.6 percent. These reduced resources mean less job protection for American workers.

Every year, Bush has proposed eliminating funding for the Migrant and Seasonal farm workers training program. This critical program provides job training and referrals for farm workers who are employed in an industry characterized by chronic, seasonal unemployment and underemployment.

The Bush budget cuts U.S. commitment to raising international labor standards. American workers can’t be expected to compete with workers earning substandard wages and benefits. However, the Bush administration would cut $12 million funding for programs to raise wages and benefits for workers in other countries. This cut will further increase the outsourcing of good American jobs.

On the issue of homeland security, Bush's budget fails to protect us. The budget includes NO specific amount for port security grants, which were funded at $150 million in 2005 (about 10 percent of what the Coast Guard estimated would be necessary in 2005 to meet the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act). For 2006, the budget proposes to combine ports with other aviation targeted infrastructure projects such as energy infrastructure.

This budget is possibly the most dishonest of all budgets submitted to Congress. It does not include the costs of the war in Iraq or Afghanistan. Nor does it reflect the transition cost of Bush's Social Security privatization scheme, estimated at several trillion dollars.

The U.S. taxpayers best send a bill for a war in Iraq that costs well over a billion dollars a week! The Bush administration has requested another $82 billion in supplemental spending for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as some aid to help countries devastated by the Asian tsunami. This funding request is classified as "emergency spending" and not part of the budget. About $61 billion is for the Iraq war. Congress is expected to approve Bush's request. Upon approval, total spending for the Iraq war will reach nearly $210 billion, including war, recontruction funding and other Iraq war-related expenditures.

When Bush dragged the country into this war, his minions told Congress not to worry—Iraq can afford the war. It is time to question the wisdom of Bush's "starving the beast" mantra and the giant military budget that is meant to "pay for the war," which it is clearly not. We need an honest, transparent budget that allocates our tax dollars to those in need and under threat of war, not to the military budget.

To help us meet the needs of our families and friends, Bush's budget makes a mockery of the priorities of the American people. It is time for the $2 trillion dollar diversion to be diverted to those who need it most.
Local 6 sees no rest ahead
By Marcy Rein

Each speaker at the 58th convention of warehouse Local 6 on Feb. 22 agreed. Members of the local will need to keep up their work in the political arena and step up organizing if they hope to slow the steady rain of attacks by the government and their employers.

President Bush and Gov. Schwarzenegger are promoting attacks on the progress that have made for a better life since the dark days of the Great Depression," newly elected Local 6 President Efren Alarcon said in the Officers’ Report. "Now is the time to step out of our comfort zone and participate in our union.

ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams hit the point hard.

“The ILWU has always aimed high, set the goal high,” Adams said. “We’re on the verge of starting a new March Inland. We have to look at our commitment. Each of us has to look inside and ask, ‘Am I doing everything I can?’"

Fifty-two registered delegates and 31 guests attended the convention. In the Local 6 Political Action Committee, Management Landfill turned out the most members for the event.

Convened and received greeting from Teamsters' Port Division Director Chuck Mack, ILWU longshore Local 10 President Terry, marine clerks Local 34 President Richard Cavalli, watchmen’s Local 75 President Frank Cornu, warehouse Local 17 Business Agent/Dispatcher Everett Burdian, Congresswoman Barbara Lee, Oakland Mayor Jerry Brown, and the new heads of the San Francisco and Alameda Central Labor Councils, Tim Paulson and Sharon Cornu. In saluting the local’s survival and contributions, the speakers also drew out the hard situation facing unions now.

Union members gave time and money as never before in the 2004 election, Paulson pointed out. (Many Local 6 members knocked doors and worked the phones through the labor councils in San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Three members took part in the AFL-CIO’s efforts in swing states: Carlos Torres, Mike Pennelly and Carey Dall.)

"Still, we didn’t get the job done," Paulson said, and there will be more work to do this fall. "Some 68 ballot propositions are roaming around Sacramento now. Gov. Schwarzenegger has one agenda. He wants to take away health and welfare, pensions and a living wage." Unions face this challenge from a weak position. Nationally, membership numbers have gone down sharply over the last 40 years. So has the percentage of US. workers who belong to unions.

Local 6 has followed this trend. ILWU International Organizing Director Peter Olney pointed out in a brief presentation to the convention on the ILWU’s organizing program. In 1965, the local had nearly 9,000 members. The master contract covered 95 houses with more than 2,800 members. Today the local has just over 2,700 members altogether, and 10 houses with 470 members in the master.

The decline speaks loudly to the need to organize now and organize smart, Olney said. This means looking for targets that will build the ILWU’s organizing capabilities in the cargo-handling industry and build on Local 6’s strengths.

The first Local 6 members worked in waterfront warehouses handling coffee, tea, spices, dried fruit and other goods longshore workers took off ships. The local still deals with some of those goods, but union
E mboldened by the Bush-Republican govern ment’s aggressively anti-worker policies, organizers have begun developing tables and costing out the bargaining process.

The segment on costing out contract proposals was presented by International Research Director Russ Bargmann. He reviewed mathematical terms of costing out contract items, and then walked the participants through costing out different proposals, such as wage increases, health care coverage, and vacation time.

The rest of the afternoon was dedicated to a panel discussion moderated by Kathleen McGinn of the Harvard Business School on how bargaining is done in various ILWU industries. Spinosa reviewed how the Longshore Division formulates its negotiating position, with demands rising from the resolutions passed by rank and files at the local level that are then sent up to the Caucus, the representative assembly of the division. The Caucus delegates adopt the negotiating demands and then select the negotiating committee from among its ranks.

“You have to have the rank and file behind us,” Spinosa said. “That’s the ILWU tradition.”

Hawaii Local 142 President Fred Galdones noted that because his local represents workers in many different kinds of industries, including longshore, sugar, pineapple, general trades and hotels/tourism, they bargain many contracts. He pointed out that because of high union density in the state’s tourism industry—70 percent of hotel workers in Hawaii are unionized—the local has been able to take them out of low-wage, dead-end jobs and bring them decent wages and health benefits.

Terri Mast, secretary-treasurer of the Inlandboatmen’s Union, said her members face multiple bargaining strategies since they work for both private and public employers. For the private tugboat and ferry companies they work for, the IBEU relies on union density—65 percent of tug operations on the West Coast are union—and the specialized skills and certifications the work requires for leverage in bargaining. But with public employers, like the Washington State Ferry system, the union needs political clout and public support since legislation is often required for many contract provisions and the workers cannot legally strike.

Warehouse Local 17 Secretary-Treasurer Jack Wyatt said that his Sacramento-based local, like other ILWU warehouse locals, bargains many contracts and in different industries. His local, for instance, covers rice mills and recycling facilities as well as traditional warehouses. Wyatt said that health care, especially for retirees, is the most cost-ly aspect of bargaining. But, he said, his local polled retirees and found that health care was their priority and so that was the emphasis in negotiations for the master warehouse contract. Even in this difficult concessionary atmosphere the union stayed united and, although it agreed to co-pay increases, was still able to maintain the same level of benefits.

Gould concluded the seminar in earnest Tuesday morning with a presentation on the basics of the negotiating process from preparation to ratification by David Gelderblom of the AFL-CIO National College. Alexander noted that preparations in advance are key, and that sometimes the toughest negotiations are not across the table with the employer, but within the union’s own negotiating committee. He stressed communications—listening to your participants and knowing them and want and then finding the ways to talk about your issues to other unions, people in the community and the media. He suggested that it is in terms of social justice and showing how bad the employers are. He urged doing research on the employer’s business, including a walk through the company and getting to know the vulnerability issues—are—and checking out the company’s web site which often has more information about it than one can ever tell the employer himself.

Economist Steven Pitts, a labor policy specialist at the U.C. Berkeley Labor Center next spoke about the importance of collective bargaining. “Globalization affects everyone everywhere,” Pitts said, suggesting that negotiating strategies should consider employer/union power balance on a worldwide scale. Unions may have friends and the employer may have enemies beyond national borders that can supply leverage in the bargaining process, and these should be explored and exploited whenever possible.

The keynote address was given by William B. Gould IV, the former head of the National Labor Relations Board under President Clinton, a long-time friend of former ILWU International President Jimmy Herman and now professor of labor law at Stanford University. In a talk he called “Labor, Lincoln and Clinton: What it all means today” Gould sought to draw connections and comparisons among the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment ending slave labor 140 years ago, the passage of the National Labor Relations Act codifying workers’ rights 70 years ago and the attempts to enforce those rights under Clinton and the current Bush Republican backlash.

Gould said that when Clinton appointed him to head the NLRB in 1994, the first thing his board did was try to streamline the process of workers voting to join unions. But employers and Republicans went berserk.

“You would have thought it was the end of Western civilization when we tried to knock four months off the process,” Gould said.

Gould, whose great-grandfather was a slave, said the two most divisive times in the history of America were in the 1860s just before the Civil War and the 1990s when Newt Gingrich and the Republican Congress vehemently and irrationally attacked Clinton and all his policies. Since then labor law has been continually twisted to give more and more advantage to employers. But, he said, just as the 1860s seemed a hopeless time, there may still be hope for our future.

“We can struggle to make freedom of association and collective bargaining work in democracy again and bring back free labor as we did with the end of slavery,” Gould concluded.

The seminar began in earnest Tuesday morning with a presentation on the basics of the negotiating process from preparation to ratification by David Gelderblom of the AFL-CIO National College. Alexander noted that preparations in advance are key, and that sometimes the toughest negotiations are not across the table with the employer, but within the union’s own negotiating committee. He stressed communications—listening to your participants and knowing them and want and then finding the ways to talk about your issues to other unions, people in the community and the media. He suggested that it is in terms of social justice and showing how bad the employers are. He urged doing research on the employer’s business, including a walk through the company and getting to know the vulnerability issues—are—and checking out the company’s web site which often has more information about it than one can ever tell the employer himself.

Economist Steven Pitts, a labor policy specialist at the U.C. Berkeley Labor Center next spoke about the importance of collective bargaining. “Globalization affects everyone everywhere,” Pitts said, suggesting that negotiating strategies should consider employer/union power balance on a worldwide scale. Unions may have friends and the employer may have enemies beyond national borders that can supply leverage in the bargaining process, and these should be explored and exploited whenever possible.

The segment on costing out contract proposals was presented by International Research Director Russ Bargmann. He reviewed mathematical terms of costing out contract items, and then walked the participants through costing out different proposals, such as wage increases, health care coverage, and vacation time.

The rest of the afternoon was dedicated to a panel discussion moderated by Kathleen McGinn of the Harvard Business School on how bargaining is done in various ILWU industries. Spinosa reviewed how the Longshore Division formulates its negotiating position, with demands rising from the resolutions passed by rank and files at the local level that are then sent up to the Caucus, the representative assembly of the division. The Caucus delegates adopt the negotiating demands and then select the negotiating committee from among its ranks.

“You have to have the rank and file behind us,” Spinosa said. “That’s the ILWU tradition.”

Hawaii Local 142 President Fred Galdones noted that because his local represents workers in many different kinds of industries, including longshore, sugar, pineapple, general trades and hotels/tourism, they bargain many contracts. He pointed out that because of high union density in the state’s tourism industry—70 percent of hotel workers in Hawaii are unionized—the local has been able to take them out of low-wage, dead-end jobs and bring them decent wages and health benefits.

Terri Mast, secretary-treasurer of the Inlandboatmen’s Union, said her members face multiple bargaining strategies since they work for both private and public employers. For the private tugboat and ferry companies they work for, the IBEU relies on union density—65 percent of tug operations on the West Coast are union—and the specialized skills and certifications the work requires for leverage in bargaining. But with public employers, like the Washington State Ferry system, the union needs political clout and public support since legislation is often required for many contract provisions and the workers cannot legally strike.

Warehouse Local 17 Secretary-Treasurer Jack Wyatt said that his Sacramento-based local, like other ILWU warehouse locals, bargains many contracts and in different industries. His local, for instance, covers rice mills and recycling facilities as well as traditional warehouses. Wyatt said that health care, especially for retirees, is the most costly aspect of bargaining. But, he said, his local polled retirees and found that health care was their priority and so that was the emphasis in negotiations for the master warehouse contract. Even in this difficult concessionary atmosphere the union stayed united and, although it agreed to co-pay increases, was still able to maintain the same level of benefits.

Gould concluded the seminar in earnest Tuesday morning with a presentation on the basics of the negotiating process from preparation to ratification by David Gelderblom of the AFL-CIO National College. Alexander noted that preparations in advance are key, and that sometimes the toughest negotiations are not across the table with the employer, but within the union’s own negotiating committee. He stressed communications—listening to your participants and knowing them and want and then finding the ways to talk about your issues to other unions, people in the community and the media. He suggested that it is in terms of social justice and showing how bad the employers are. He urged doing research on the employer’s business, including a walk through the company and getting to know the vulnerability issues—are—and checking out the company’s web site which often has more information about it than one can ever tell the employer himself.

Economist Steven Pitts, a labor policy specialist at the U.C. Berkeley Labor Center next spoke about the importance of collective bargaining. “Globalization affects everyone everywhere,” Pitts said, suggesting that negotiating strategies should consider employer/union power balance on a worldwide scale. Unions may have friends and the employer may have enemies beyond national borders that can supply leverage in the bargaining process, and these should be explored and exploited whenever possible.

The segment on costing out contract proposals was presented by International Research Director Russ Bargmann. He reviewed mathematical terms of costing out contract items, and then walked the participants through costing out different proposals, such as wage increases, health care coverage, and vacation time.

The rest of the afternoon was dedicated to a panel discussion moderated by Kathleen McGinn of the Harvard Business School on how bargaining is done in various ILWU industries. Spinosa reviewed how the Longshore Division formulates its negotiating position, with demands rising from the resolutions passed by rank and files at the local level that are then sent up to the Caucus, the representative assembly of the division. The Caucus delegates adopt the negotiating demands and then select the negotiating committee from among its ranks.

“You have to have the rank and file behind us,” Spinosa said. “That’s the ILWU tradition.”

Hawaii Local 142 President Fred Galdones noted that because his local represents workers in many different kinds of industries, including longshore, sugar, pineapple, general trades and hotels/tourism, they bargain many contracts. He pointed out that because of high union density in the state’s tourism industry—70 percent of hotel workers in Hawaii are unionized—the local has been able to take them out of low-wage, dead-end jobs and bring them decent wages and health benefits.

Terri Mast, secretary-treasurer of the Inlandboatmen’s Union, said her members face multiple bargaining strategies since they work for both private and public employers. For the private tugboat and ferry companies they work for, the IBEU relies on union density—65 percent of tug operations on the West Coast are union—and the specialized skills and certifications the work
contract bargaining in 2005

the negotiations and said the negotiating team should assign a chief note taker to focus on the task. Such notes can be critical in later arbitrations when trying to determine the intention of language that may be in dispute. Who proposed what when and what problem was trying to be solved, what other formulations were rejected and if a particular clause was tied to the acceptance of another clause could all give clarity in an arbitration.

Schaffer then led the seminar participants in a couple of exercises, rewriting some poor contract language and then having them play arbitrator and interpret some contract language that was ambiguous.

That afternoon participants were divided up into three sets of union and employer negotiating teams for some role playing exercises that turned out to be the highlight of the week. They were given a particular bargaining scenario where a warehouse was recently taken over by new management that signaled its intent to change the contract. The negotiations were already in process with certain issues already resolved, but others—wages, pensions and transfer language—still in dispute. Participants were told to finish bargaining the contract. The ensuing discussions gave them a good glimpse of how difficult finding agreements can be.

The difficulties in negotiating health and welfare provisions were underscored the next day. With health care costs increasing by double digit percentage every year and becoming more and more the issue in bargaining, Professor Ramon Castellblanch of San Francisco State University addressed the national crisis.

Union usually look at health care as a black hole we just throw money into, either us or the employers," Castellblanch said. "But it doesn’t have to be.

Canada, Japan and most European countries have national health insurance and the cost to society is about the same as in the U.S. All citizens are covered, where here more than 45 million Americans are uninsured. And most of those countries have a lower unemployment rate, longer life expectancies, lower infant mortality rates and lower prescription drug prices. The reason, Castellblanch said, is that the health care industry faces little accountability in the U.S. and care is profit-driven. Employers are responding with a new level of aggressiveness, pushing increasing costs onto their workers. Unions need to ally with public sector health care workers and those without health care, Castellblanch said, to defend against cuts in Medicare and Medicaid and to demand more accountability and better-run health care plans.

ILWU Longshore Benefits Specialist George Romero pointed out that while the union has always supported national health care for all, Bush is moving in the opposite direction pushing for individual health savings accounts similar to 401(k)s with all the same financial risks. Romero noted that a recent study by Jobs with Justice concluded that eliminating the excess administrative costs of health care with a single-payer system could cover all uninsured Americans.

This was followed by a panel discussion of health care bargaining in specific ILWU contracts. Research Director Bargmann, who the International Officers assigned to assist the Local 30 borax miners in the Southern California desert in their recent negotiations, said the company came to the table determined to squeeze concessions out of the workers. The union negotiators fought it off as much as they could and did maintain their long-term disability and even raised the life time cap, but in the end they had to accept a 20 percent copay on their premiums as well as increased drug copays and the loss of some benefits such as orthodontic and chiropractic coverage.

Local 30 President Lamour Riddle acknowledged his group took a hit in the negotiations because they hadn’t prepared sufficiently in advance.

"If you don’t prepare, you will take some licks as we did," Riddle said.

Local 17 Secretary-Treasurer Jack Wyatt said that in the Northern California Master Warehouse negotiations last year they spent 10 weeks of the three-month bargaining just on health care and pensions. The union team costed out each benefit and then tried to figure out how to maintain as many of them as they could. They still ended up with increased copays.

IBU National Secretary-Treasurer Terri Mast spoke about the Alaskan seafood processing contracts that used to have good health care coverage. But the workers lost leverage over the years.

"We thought they couldn’t move the fishing grounds, like they can’t move the docks," Mast said. "But then they started farming fish."

The benefits have been cut so drastically there’s little more to cut and still have a plan, she added.

Romero addressed the 2002 Longshore negotiations that ended up spending more than three months dealing only with health care. He said the union’s strategy was to find ways to lower costs while maintaining or improving benefits.

"We were paying for it," he said. "Otherwise we would be taking the money as wages.

Romero cited an example where the employer wanted to put all B registrants longshore workers in the HMO instead of the Preferred Provider Plan as a way to reduce costs. The union eventually agreed to retain all B registrants to be in the HMO for their first 18 months, but only if they got their benefits immediately after registration and not six months later as in the previous contract required. The employers got reduced costs, but the workers got medical coverage for themselves and their families sooner.

"But the only way to really get a handle on rising costs is with a national health care program," Romero concluded.

Warehouse Local 26 President Luisa Gratz then spoke on selling the settlement to the members after the negotiating team had gotten the best they thought they could. Gratz said the members

continued on page 8
Taking it to the ranks
Grassroots member education in Local 13

The ILWU’s educational seminars have been enthusiastically received by most everyone attending, but some have been even further inspired by the word back to their hometown locals. Longshore Local 13 already had an education committee in place that had put classes on casuals, but it didn’t have the input and active until the Longshore Division’s History and Traditions seminar held last September, committee chair Patricia Aguirre said.

“We bonded at the seminar in Palm Springs,” Aguirre said of the tight-knit group, most of whom also attended the International union’s Advanced LEAD seminar in January.

With the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach booming, Local 13 has brought in thousands of new members over the last five years and thousands more new casuals. The need for membership education about the union and the labor movement was evident, but the desire for it among the new people wasn’t—until the committee gave them a taste and the members are thirsting for this information,” Aguirre, who has since transferred to clerks’ Local 63, said. “Our difficulty was to figure out how to do it, what format to use.”

The committee decided to take nine topics, most covered in the Traditions and History seminar, and build a class around each one using a combination of a booklet, a power point presentation, handouts and a “take action” session, and drawing on the resources of the International Research, Education, Research and Communications staff. The nine subjects they chose are early maritime history, rank-and-file organizing, the ILWU’s role in expanding and where the ILWU needs to focus its effort to keep both memberships informed and united, and better prepared for the next set of negotiations.

Local 17’s Goldberg told of how in negotiating hotel contracts in Hawaii, they have bargained to organize by getting contract language that says all new operations by the employer will be covered by the union.

Professor Kathleen McGinn from the Harvard Business School wrapped up the Thursday session with a talk entitled “The View from the Top: What tomorrow’s business leaders are learning today at Harvard Business School and what it means for the ILWU.”

McGinn had been in Seattle during the 2002 longshore lockout and was intrigued by the situation, especially after Bush invoked the Taft-Hartley injunction. She met Peter Hurtgen, the federal mediator in the negotiations, and invited him, the ILWU Coast Committee and Joe Miniace, the head of the employer group the Pacific Maritime Association, to a panel discussion on the conflict for her Harvard class. The session was a real eye-open-er for her students, she said, since, although 20 years ago business students took labor law and negotiation classes, labor relations are rarely taught in business schools. With unions representing less than eight percent of workers in the private sector, they are considered almost irrelevant and are certainly treated that way by business leaders.

McGinn posited that collective bargaining and even strikes can’t be effective if 90 percent of the country’s workers aren’t involved. She said unions have to be part of a larger social movement, and have to organize on the moral grounds that workers’ rights are civil rights.

That’s the way to win,” she concluded.

ILWU International Organizing Director Peter Olney presented the Friday final session on organizing to bargain and bargaining to organize. He noted that union density, the percentage of workers organized in a particular industry, greatly determines the strength and leverage the union has in bargaining. The decline in overall union density in the U.S. from its height in 1955 of 35 percent to the current less than 15 percent in the combined public and private sectors is the major reason for the corresponding decline in wages, conditions and political legislation workers now face.

Olney emphasized that in preparing for bargaining the union must research its enemies and friends and understand and exploit the employers’ vulnerabilities to make it in their interest to settle rather than fight. He then led the participants in an exercise on getting a contract with the company the earlier mock negotiations had been with, particularly in areas of research and using leverage to get the contract.

Olney went on to talk about using bargaining to further organize and build the union, to use contract language to make the organizing process easier. He used the example of when in August 2000 the Communications Workers of America (CWA) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) struck to get language in their Verizon landline contract that would allow for card check neutrality for organizing the workers in Verizon’s new and expanding wireless services. The workers—knowing that wireless was the future of their industry and that if allowed to stay non-union, it would eventually erode and destroy their standards—walked out for two weeks over this issue. They won, and preserved and expanded their power in the industry.

The ILWU has to act similarly, Olney said. The PMA companies the Longshore Division bargains with are expanding to become fully integrated logistics providers, moving product from factory door to distribution door. This is where work is expanding and where the ILWU needs to focus its organizing.

All participants received a certificate recognizing their completion of the LEAD collective bargaining curriculum.

The Advanced LEAD seminar, produced by Gene Vrana, ILWU International Director of Education Services, is part of the member education program mandated by the 2003 ILWU International Convention.

Various presentations are available on the ILWU web site (www.ilwu.org) under the “members only” section.


T

he European Commission enraged dockers once again late last year when it resurrected the union-busting European Port Directive. The Directive would eliminate union jobs at 408 of Europe’s ports by allowing shippers to use ship’s crew to load and unload vessels in a process called “self-handling.” It would also allow employers to hire temps to perform port services, a grossly reminder of the “shape up” system in U.S. longshore history.

Port services include longshore work such as cargo loading, lashing and discharge. It also includes pilotage, towing, mooring and passenger service.

Spaniard Loyola de Palacio, the outgoing European Commissioner for Transportation, announced the transport services privatization scheme Oct. 13, 2004. This brought immediate protests from dockers, port authorities and the British government. Port workers had battled a similar proposal from 1999 until Nov. 2003, when the European Parliament narrowly defeated it.

“Maybe we should involve the rest of the world in our struggle,” Stam added. “After all, it is the shipping industry that wants self-handling in ports. They are everywhere. And so are we!”

The ILWU-affiliated International European Transport Workers’ Federation is affiliated with the ETF through the ETF. "Our productivity is among the highest in the world," he said. "We pay for it but this is to the satisfaction of everyone."

The United Kingdom will hold the EU presidency this year, and its government in London has come out strongly against the Directive.

The EU began as the European Common Market, a trade body designed to lower tariffs between European countries. Now the 25-member EU fits perfectly into the neoliberal agenda of mass migration of low-wage workers into the higher-wage European countries like France and Germany, while encouraging the flight of jobs from those countries to low-wage countries to the east. The EC is its executive body. The Directive must still be approved by the European Parliament, which has shown a bit of backbone lately.

"The proposal...will again provoke widespread and justified resistance in the ports," Belgian Green Party Member of the European Parliament Bart Staes said in Containerization International. "It would have dire consequences for both the social situation of the dock workers and for safety and security in our ports. We will do everything to block it."

workers should have.

Drivers of “free-market” ideology, the EC wishes to remove national sovereignty from countries that have revived Directives claim it will lower costs by introducing competition into the for-hire stevedoring industry. But many of the large shipping companies have legal price-fixing agreements and don’t really compete, the EC predicts competition will come largely from workers fighting over the lowest wages. Port would compete against port, sailor against docker against sailor. A country that tries to maintain high labor standards would be undercut by those without such scruples.

Opponents of the Directive include the European Sea Port Organization, an association of port authorities. Leo Baron Delwaide, Antwerp’s port president, explained ESPO’s position to Lloyd’s List. "Our productivity is among the highest in the world," he said. "We pay for it but this is to the satisfaction of everyone."

"Maybe we should involve the rest of the world in our struggle," Stam added. "After all, it is the shipping industry that wants self-handling in ports. They are everywhere. And so are we!"

The ILWU-affiliated International European Transport Workers’ Federation is affiliated with the ETF through the ETF. "Our productivity is among the highest in the world," he said. "We pay for it but this is to the satisfaction of everyone."

The United Kingdom will hold the EU presidency this year, and its government in London has come out strongly against the Directive.

The EU began as the European Common Market, a trade body designed to lower tariffs between European countries. Now the 25-member EU fits perfectly into the neoliberal agenda of mass migration of low-wage workers into the higher-wage European countries like France and Germany, while encouraging the flight of jobs from those countries to low-wage countries to the east. The EC is its executive body. The Directive must still be approved by the European Parliament, which has shown a bit of backbone lately.

"The proposal...will again provoke widespread and justified resistance in the ports," Belgian Green Party Member of the European Parliament Bart Staes said in Containerization International. "It would have dire consequences for both the social situation of the dock workers and for safety and security in our ports. We will do everything to block it."

LOCAL 8 BRINGS HOME COLUMBIA RIVER CONTRACTS

Medical examiners in Clark County, Wash. have a new contract. The two-year agreement between longshore Local 8 and the county will provide raises of two percent for each of the first two years and one percent for the last.

Workers in the five-member unit invest in all non-hospital deaths in the five southwestern Washington counties. They also assist in autopsies, and the new contract provides bonus pay for that work. The terms are retroactive to Feb. 2004.

The workers will avoid any medical co-pays for the first year. If medical inflation hits just under the 11 percent mark in the first year, some co-pays could be installed. County workers have a somewhat different arrangement. As a result, Local 8 LRC member Stuart Wilson explained:

“Workers approved the contract Nov. 2. Laws protecting workers’ contracts and replace negotiated contracts with competitive labor markets.”

Corporate supporters of the
Marine clerk turns to longshore family in fight with leukemia

By Bill Orton

Richard Ross, 64, considers himself a lucky man. With 40 years spent as a longshore worker and marine clerk, he couldn’t be more blessed in his career, he said. Happily married, a father and living a comfortable life are all part of his good fortune. But Ross is hoping for the biggest lucky break someone can get—a new lease on life. Diagnosed with leukemia in July 2000, Ross is now searching for a donor who will donate bone marrow to help him kick the disease.

“When I first went in to the doctors five years ago, I thought that I had the flu or a really bad sinus infection,” said Ross.

Doctors kept Ross in the hospital for a week while they ran tests. After ruling out pneumonia and other ailments, tests indicated “chronic lymphocytic leukemia,” or CLL.

“When you hear the word leukemia, you don’t hear anything else,” said Ross.

CLL is a disease in which too many infection-fighting white blood cells are found in the body. The antibodies created by the blood cells do not mature correctly and too many are made. Ultimately, this leaves the patient open to severe complications from even common illnesses. The condition initially progresses slowly, often with no symptoms in the first stages of the disease.

“Those first years, you couldn’t tell that I was sick,” said Ross, who spent three years in low-intensity chemotherapy.

When Ross’ leukemia came out of remission in 2004, doctors increased the level of chemotherapy and urged him to get a bone marrow transplant. Bone marrow produces the white blood cells and antibodies which fight infection.

Doctors say that a massive blast of chemotherapy followed by a marrow transplant from a healthy donor could bring Ross back to the right side of the disease.

“Without it, we’d be on the line pilots, longshore workers, teamsters don’t work—we can shut this country down. We produce the wealth.”

—Tom Price, International Vice President, AFSCME.

Ruth Forney, past-president of SEIU Local 1280; and George Popyack, Executive Board member of longshore Local 10, have spent more than 30 years fighting for justice and workers’ rights.

William Adams and California Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante offered greetings to the assembly.

Dellums, who is already a college student who is planning to continue, and the above awards are at $2,500 for full-time students at four-year colleges or universities, and from $750 to $1,750 for full-time students at two-year colleges or academic junior college.

All contributions are Tax Deductible. Thank you!
Local 6 man killed in accident

Douglas Espinoza, a worker at California Waste Solutions, was killed Feb. 22 when he stepped into a paper baler. Espinoza, a member of warehouse Local 6, had worked at the Oakland recycling facility for five years or more. The accident is still under investigation.

Espinoza leaves behind a five-year-old boy who lives in El Salvador and a six-year-old daughter in the U.S. His two brothers, Edward and Raphael, also work at the plant, but on different shifts.

Foreman killed at Evergreen Terminal

Former Local 94 lost one of its most beloved members when Matt Petrasich died Jan. 31. He was a lifelong union member and a supervisor on the container stack on the ship Ever Delux in Los Angeles harbor. He had been supervising container discharge when the accident happened. The exact cause remains under investigation.

Espinoza was known as a hard worker who had a positive attitude, Local 6 President Efren Alarcon said. “He played soccer with a group of workers from Cal Waste,” Alarcon said. “Almost every week they get together for soccer games, one plant versus the other.”

Espinoza’s union sisters and brothers took up a collection for his family at the recent Local 6 convention, where $880 was raised. The ILWU-PMA Fund, which helps unemployed workers at Unisource gave $345 and the Alameda County Labor Council (AACL) gave $250. The company paid for the funeral and the mass, and will pay to send Espinoza’s body to El Salvador. Anyone else wishing to contribute can send a check payable to ILWU Local 6. Put “for Doug Espinoza” in the memo line.

May is Medical, Dental Choice Month

Active and retired longshore families in the ports where members have a choice can change medical and/or dental plans during the open enrollment period May 1 to May 31, 2005. The change will be effective July 1, 2005. In addition to these members, members may change their health/dental coverage once at any time during the Plan Year (May 1-June 30).

The July 1, 2002 Memorandum of Understanding between the ILWU and PMA provides that new registrants in the ports where members have a choice of health plans shall be assigned to the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and the ILWU-PMA Coastwise Indemnity Plan for the first 18 months of registration. After 18 months, those registrants who have qualified for continued eligibility under Mid-Year/Annual Review hours requirement will have a choice of medical plans. New registrants in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland/Vancouver and Washington will have a choice of dental plans on the first of the month following registration, and may change dental plans during the Open Enrollment period and one additional time during the Plan Year.

Medical Choice: The medical plan choice is between Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and the ILWU-PMA Coastwise Indemnity Plan for Southern California Locals 13, 26, 29, 31, 96 and 96; Northern California Locals 10, 18, 34 (San Francisco), 34 (Stockton), 54, 75 and 91; and Oregon/Columbia River Locals 4, 8, 40, and 92. In the Washington State area, the choices for Locals 19, 23, 32, 47, 52 and 98 are Group Health Cooperative and the ILWU-PMA Coastwise Indemnity Plan.

Dental Plans: For Los Angeles Locals, dental choice is between Delta Dental and the Harbor Dental Associates (formerly Sakai, Simms) group plan.

For San Francisco Locals, dental choice is between Delta Dental, City Center Dental and Gentle Dentist San Francisco group plan. For Portland/Vancouver Locators, dental choice is between Blue Cross of Oregon Plan and Kaiser Dental Plan and Oregon/Washington Dental Service.

For Washington Locals dental choice is between Washington Dental Service and Dental Health Services.

Information on the dental plans, and Coastwise Indemnity Plan, Kaiser and Group Health Cooperative medical plans, and forms to change plans can be obtained at the Locals and the ILWU-PMA Benefit Plans office.

All enrollment cards must be completed and submitted to the Benefit Plans office by May 31 for the change to be effective July 1.

Local 6 man killed in Redwood City

Robert Padgett lost his life when a walkway on a cement loading machine collapsed and sent him plunging 40 feet down to the deck of the ship below.

The cause of the Jan. 26 accident at the Port of Redwood City appears to be a sheared pin that supported the walkway of a Siwertell loading machine. Padgett, a registered member of longshore Local 10 with 14 years of seniority, was working as a walking boss when it happened. Apparently he had been shearing to the far end of the machine to check the control panel. This meant he had to go out on the walkway and over the ship. When the walkway fell it took Padgett with it. The exact cause of the accident will be determined by an OSHA investigation.

Padgett was born Jan. 4, 1949 in San Rafael, Calif. He went to San Rafael High and attended the College of Marin. On the docks he worked for 22 years as a cement loading equipment operator and in maintenance and repair. He got his A book in 1993. Post the job he enjoyed go-kart racing. He also liked skiing and scuba diving with his wife Donna. She did underwater videos while Robert took underwater still photos. But his favorite hobby, Donna said, was playing with his six-year-old daughter Becka. They liked to build things together, she said. “He made our daughter his assistant, and they would spend hours and hours together building things in the garage,” Donna said.

Padgett was pleased to work in Redwood City on the day of the accident. It was close enough to home that he had hoped to get back in time to go to Becka’s first after-school carpentry class. He is survived by his wife Donna, daughters Courtney, Jennifer and Becka, and grandson Kaj.

Eddie Thayne: Eyewitness to a Century

Edward “Eddie” Thayne was born on June 22, 1904 in Washington, Utah, a town of approximately 300 people. Thayne lived in Utah until he was 18 years old. He and a friend worked as miners for American Borax (Thayne’s first union) before moving to Los Angeles where he worked as a grocery deliveryman who drove a horse-drawn milk wagon. He returned to Utah briefly before joining two of his brothers on the docks in Wilmington in 1925.

Thayne was among the union longshore workers who gathered on May 15, 1934, during the waterfront strike that established the union, to march with the pickets to the stockade where strikebreakers were being quartered in contravention of the articles governing the city’s leases. At the first indication of a demonstration Eddie Thayne, the private guards fired on union members, killing two. John Knudsen lingered for a few days, but Dickie Parker, who had just joined the union the day before, was dead almost immediately.

Thayne was a charter member of ILWU Local 13 in Wilmington, Calif. As a Mormon family man, Thayne believed in peaceful negotiation and no foul language on the line. He learned his union beliefs from an Englishman who told him that “the greatest thing in the world is unionism. Every worker needs a union for better wages and working conditions.” Thayne recalled, “I didn’t know what a union was until then.”

Thayne retired after 54 years of dedicated service to his union. His wife, Pearl Habert Thayne and his son Ronald Edward have since passed away.

On Aug. 1, 2004, Thayne received his lifetime service award from Harry Bridges Institute. More than 300 well wishes gathered to honor this man who had witnessed a century of union struggle, including tremendous heartbreaks and wonderful victories.

The Living Newspaper, directed by Theresa Larkin, presented a 20 minute dramatic reading in the actual words of Eddie Thayne, taken from interviews and writings. His words revealed great perception of the changing labor movement.

Thayne died on Jan. 5, 2005 at the age of 100 years and 7 months.

Robert Padgett, the 60-year-old longshoreman died Feb. 22, 1994 in Redwood City, Calif. He was killed when a walkway on a cement loading machine collapsed and sent him plunging 40 feet down to the deck of the ship below.

The cause of the Jan. 26 accident at the Port of Redwood City appears to be a sheared pin that supported the walkway of a Siwertell loading machine. Padgett, a registered member of longshore Local 10 with 14 years of seniority, was working as a walking boss when it happened. Apparently he had been shearing to the far end of the machine to check the control panel. This meant he had to go out on the walkway and over the ship. When the walkway fell it took Padgett with it. The exact cause of the accident will be determined by an OSHA investigation.

Padgett was born Jan. 4, 1949 in San Rafael, Calif. He went to San Rafael High and attended the College of Marin. On the docks he worked for 22 years as a cement loading equipment operator and in maintenance and repair. He got his A book in 1993. After the job he enjoyed go-kart racing. He also liked skiing and scuba diving with his wife Donna. She did underwater videos while Robert took underwater still photos. But his favorite hobby, Donna said, was playing with his six-year-old daughter Becka. They liked to build things together, she said. “He made our daughter his assistant and they would spend hours and hours together building things in the garage,” Donna said.

Padgett was pleased to work in Redwood City on the day of the accident. It was close enough to home that he had hoped to get back in time to go to Becka’s first after-school carpentry class. He is survived by his wife Donna, daughters Courtney, Jennifer and Becka, and grandson Kaj.
A Helping Hand... when you need it most. That’s what we’re all about. We are the representatives of the ILWU-sponsored recovery programs. We provide professional and confidential assistance to you and your family for alcoholism, drug abuse and other problems—and we’re just a phone call away.

ILWU Book & Video Sale

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

**BOOKS:**

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

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

Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unionism in the 1930s By Bruce Nelson: the most complete history of the origins, meaning, and impact of the 1934 strike. **$13.00**

The Union Makes Us Strong: Radical Unionism on the San Francisco Waterfront By David Wellman: the important new study of longshoring in the ILWU. **$15.00** (paperback)

A Terrible Anger: The 1934 Waterfront and General Strike in San Francisco By David Selvin: the newest and best single narrative history about the San Francisco events of 1934. **$16.50**

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

**VIDEOS:**

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

Life on the Beam: A Memorial to Harry Bridges A 17-minute VHS video production by California Working Group, Inc., memorializes Harry Bridges through still photographs, recorded interviews, and reminiscences. Originally produced for the 1990 memorial service in San Francisco. **$28.00**

ORDER BY MAIL

___ copies of ILWU Story @ $5 ea. = $_____

___ copies of The Big Strike @ $6.50 ea. = $_____

___ copies of Workers on the Waterfront @ $13 ea. = $_____

___ copies of The Union Makes Us Strong @ $15 ea. = $_____

___ copies of A Terrible Anger @ $16.50 ea. = $_____

___ copies of We Are the ILWU DVD @ $15 ea. = $_____

___ copies of We Are the ILWU VHS @ $15 ea. = $_____

___ copies of Life on the Beam @ $28 ea. = $_____

___ copies of The March Inland @ $16.50 ea. = $_____

Total Enclosed $_____

No sales outside the U.S.

Name_____________________________________________

Street Address or PO Box _______________________________

City ________________________ State_______ Zip________

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

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

Bound Dispatchers for sale

2004 Edition Now Available!

Beautiful, hardcover collections of *The Dispatcher* for 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 are now available. These are a must for Locals and individuals keeping a record of the union’s activities. Get your copies of the ILWU’s award-winning newspaper while the limited supply lasts. Send a check for $50.00 for each volume (year) to *The Dispatcher* at:

Bound Dispatchers
c/o The Dispatcher
1188 Franklin Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94109

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

A DRP—Northern California
Norm McLeod
400 North Point
San Francisco, CA 94133
(415) 776-8363

A DRP—Oregon
Jim Copp
3054 N.E. Glisan, Ste. 2
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 231-4882

A DRP—Washington
Donnie Schwendeman
3600 Port of Tacoma Rd. #503
Tacoma, WA 98424
(253) 922-8913

ILWU WAREHOUSE DIVISION

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

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

ILWU CANADA

Bound Dispatchers for sale

2004 Edition Now Available!

February 2005