



# The DISPATCHER

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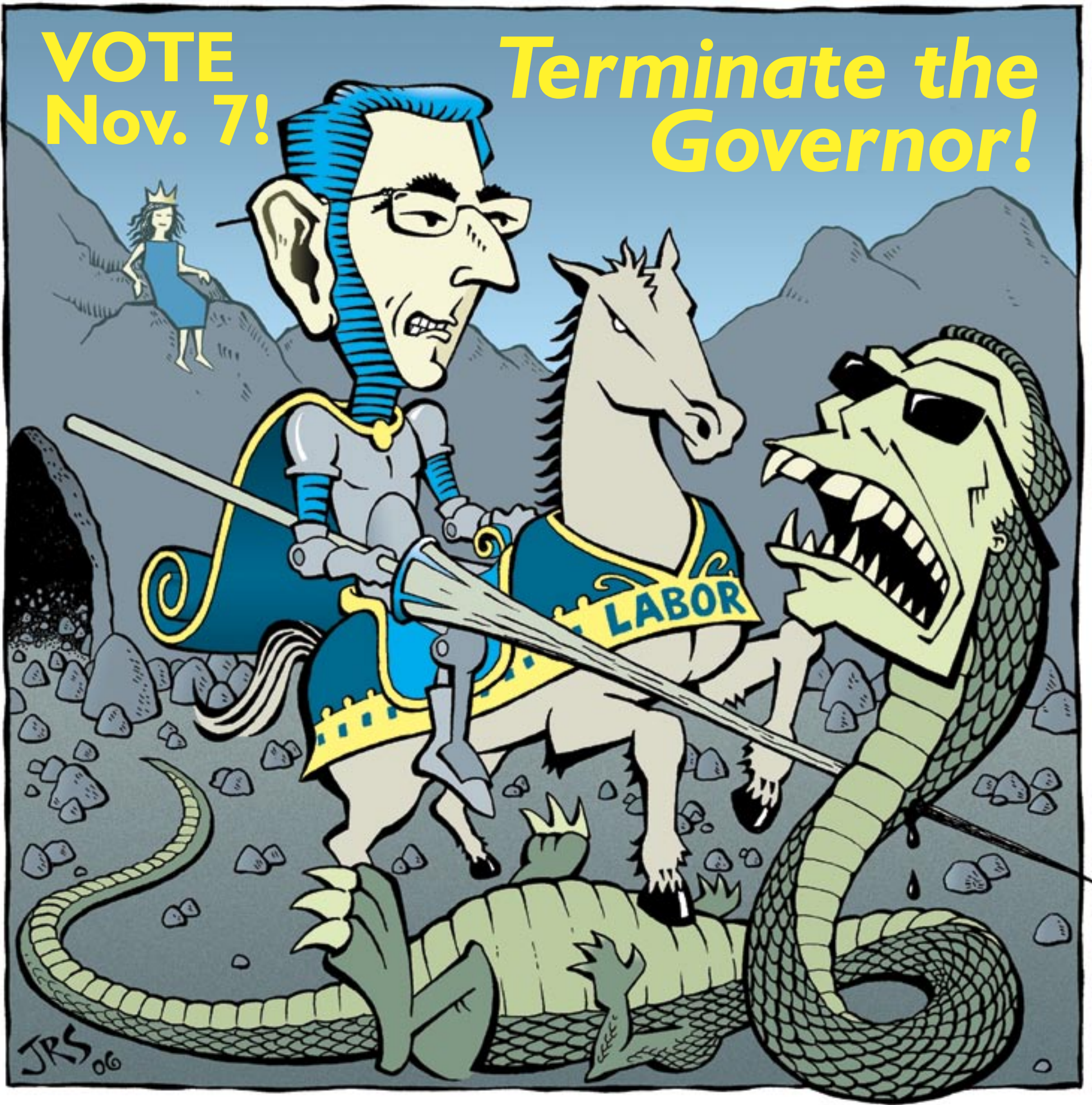
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## INSIDE

- ITF-ILWU solidarity wins sailors back pay, flights home . . . . . page 3
- Throw out the Congressional Republicans . . . . . page 4
- ILWU successes in port security bill and in Sacramento. . . . . page 5
- Oral history: Dave Thompson: Islands activist, 1946-1958. . . . . page 6-7
- Pensioners hold 39<sup>th</sup> Convention in Tacoma. . . . . page 11

# FROM THE LABOR MOVEMENT

## NLRB expands definition of 'supervisor'

By Mark Gruenberg  
PAI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (PAI)—By a 3-2 vote along party lines, the Bush-appointed majority on the National Labor Relations Board expanded the definition of who is a "supervisor," throwing millions of workers out from under labor law coverage.

The rulings in the so-called *Kentucky River* cases, announced Oct. 3, were widely awaited by unions and management. The AFL-CIO led a protest march to the board's offices earlier this year, urging its members not to deprive workers—union and non-union—of their labor law rights.

Federation president John J. Sweeney and other leaders blasted the rulings, while the California Nurses Association said 30,000 of its members had signed strike authorization cards should their hospitals try to impose the rulings on them, stripping their right to unionize and declaring them supervisors.

"While the Supreme Court [Kentucky River] decision cracks open the door to a redefinition of who is a supervisor, the decision by the NLRB virtually kicks it in," Sweeney said of the main ruling, *Oakwood Healthcare Inc. vs. UAW*.

Quoting the two dissenting NLRB members, Sweeney added that the Bush-named majority's rulings "threaten to create a new class of workers under labor law: workers who have neither the genuine prerogatives of management, nor the statutory rights of ordinary employees. In that category may fall most professionals—among many other workers—who by 2012 could number almost 34 million, accounting for 23.3 percent of the workforce."

David Cohen, an attorney for the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees who worked on the cases, pointed to that 34 million number.

"Professionals usually vote. When they vote this November, they should remember who appointed the people who made this decision," he said, meaning Bush and the GOP.

Management anticipated a board decision that would define supervisors to include some of the lowest-level workers possible, such as warehouse workers who tell less-experienced colleagues that heavy items go at the bottom of a flatbed truck. The board majority split the difference, and said charge nurses who are in that role full-time are supervisors, while others only incidentally in it for short periods are not. But it then noted that past rulings said a worker who manages others as little as 10 percent-15 percent of the time is a "supervisor" and not protected by labor law.

The case the board used to expand the definition of supervisor involved the Oakwood Heritage Hospital, of Taylor, Mich., that UAW was trying to organize. Its managers argued the union could not include "charge nurses" who do such things as oversee patient care and direct orderlies. Oakwood has 12 fulltime charge nurses, but most of its 181 registered nurses also serve as charge nurses on occasion. Oakwood wanted them all to be supervisors. There was a union recognition vote at the hospital, but the ballots were impounded until the board could decide the issue.

Had the board ruled all charge nurses are supervisors, it would have opened the door to declaring other lower-level workers as supervisors, too, according to former NLRB General Counsel Fred Feinstein.

The board broadened the category of supervisor by writing new defi-

nitions for several terms the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the GOP-passed Taft-Hartley Act, uses to define "supervisors."

One such new definition was that anyone who assigns other workers to various tasks, and the board's GOP majority said the duty of assigning had to be more than just intermittent. But the two dissenting board members said the board left the words so open that virtually any worker who gives an assignment to another at any

time could be considered a supervisor. This "threatens to sweep almost all staff nurses outside the [National Labor Relations] Act's protection," the dissenters said.

The second definition the board majority broadened said a supervisor was a worker with the duty to responsibly direct others. That means, in plain English, the worker who directed the others could be held responsible for their actions.

The third expanded definition

said more workers who exercise "independent judgment" on the job are now supervisors and thus outside labor law. It was that definition that would throw most professionals out from under the coverage, according to Dept. for Professional Employees President Paul Almeida.

Almeida, a professional and technical engineer, explained that in many professions, including his own and construction, even lower-level workers often instruct and monitor apprentices and first-timers. Under the board's new definition, they're now supervisors.

## ILWU JOINS MARCH AGAINST KOREA-U.S. TRADE DEAL



Blue Diamond Organizing Committee members Leza Almanza and Ann Hurlbut joined South Korean sisters in carrying one of the lead banners at the Seattle march against the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS-FTA) Sept. 6.

Talks on the KORUS-FTA opened in Washington, D.C. in June and continued in Seoul in July, dogged by spirited demonstrations in both cities. The U.S. Trade Representative tried to keep the site of the third round secret as long as possible, but that didn't squelch the protests. The opening march and rally Sept. 6 kicked off a four-day whirl of pickets and marches, educational and social events, capped by civil disobedience on the last day. Day by day and minute by minute, the actions rolled.

"You don't pause," Almanza said. "While we were running we were yelling, 'Down, down, FTA!' You'd be yelling while you lay down in the street for a minute, then you'd get up and walked, chanting and yelling. You were exhausted, but it was exhilarating."

The Koreans sent a 75-person delegation to Seattle, made up mostly of members of unions, farmers' and women's groups. About 750 U.S. labor and community activists joined them in the streets for the opening rally Sept. 6, including about 250 members of ILWU locals 4, 5, 8, 9, 19, 23, 52 and the IBU.

"People ask why the ILWU opposes free trade when it makes more work for us," Local 23 President Conrad Spell said. "We don't oppose trade, but it has to be responsible. The agreements have to include workers' rights, human rights and environmental protection."

Blue Diamond Growers shows why. Sacramento-based Blue Diamond runs the world's largest almond processing plant. It has responded to its workers' efforts to join ILWU warehouse Local 17 with a nasty anti-union campaign. The National Labor Relations Board found it guilty of more than 20 labor law violations. And while it flouted the right to organize, Blue Diamond asked for special treatment under KORUS-FTA. It asked that duties on almonds imported into Korea be dropped.

At the end of the Sept. 6 march and rally, about 30 South Korean delegates and 25 members of the ILWU family called on a Seattle customer of Blue Diamond, locally owned Fran's Chocolates.

"We couldn't all fit in their small office," Almanza said. "We asked for the manager. He came out in a hairnet like he just came off the factory floor, eyes wide, looking scared."

After hearing their story, he agreed to send a letter to Blue Diamond asking it to sign a neutrality agreement with the ILWU.

—Marcy Rein

## Bush Backs Down on Workplace Rules for Homeland Security

The Bush administration has backed down—for now—in its ongoing attempt to gut the workplace rights of 160,000 federal workers in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

The department announced it would not appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court a ruling in June by the U.S. Court of Appeals that blocked the threatening new workplace rules.

"This is the smartest thing DHS has done in quite some time, said AFGE Counsel Mark Roth. "DHS management was in a battle they knew they couldn't win. The decision not to appeal was the right thing to do for management, and more importantly, for DHS employees."

The appeals court said the new Homeland Security personnel system unilaterally imposed on the workers last year by the Bush administration not only defies the well-understood meaning of collective bargaining, it also defies common sense.

The appeal court judges also said the new personnel system "does not even give the illusion of collective bargaining" and that parts of it "are simply bizarre."

The Homeland Security rules are just part of a Bush administration move to revamp rules for the entire federal workforce. AFGE and other federal worker unions say the Bush plans would devastate the federal workforce by gutting pay, eliminating bargaining rights, rendering whistleblower protections moot and wasting millions of taxpayer dollars.

The Bush administration also has moved to impose similar rules, known as the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), on more than 700,000 Defense Department workers. Those rules were blocked by a federal judge earlier this year after a coalition of federal worker unions—the United DoD Workers Coalition—filed a lawsuit. The Defense Department has appealed that ruling.

"We are confident that DoD ultimately will follow DHS' lead," Roth added. "The NSPS rulings thus far have gone the way of the DHS rulings, so DoD would be smart to end this now."

—Mike Hall, AFL-CIO

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## Sailors get back pay, flights home

Solidarity wins *Endless* struggle

By Steve Stallone

When Stefan Mueller-Dombois boarded the break bulk cargo vessel, the *Endless*, in the Port of Long Beach on Labor Day, Sept. 6, he didn't know why the crew had summoned his presence. But as soon as he met the ship's captain he knew this case would be different from any other he'd known in his time as the Southern California Inspector for the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF).

As the *Endless* had approached Long Beach's Pier G212 to pick up a load of petroleum coke to take to Japan, the crew had text messaged the ITF inspector in the Puget Sound, Lila Smith, who had checked their ship and gained their trust the last time it had called on Seattle. The message simply asked Smith to have the Southern California inspector come aboard—nothing more. She forwarded it to Mueller-Dombois.

Like most of the ships Mueller-Dombois inspects, the *Endless* was a Flag of Convenience vessel, owned by a Greek company, crewed by Filipino sailors and flying a Panamanian flag to avoid tax, environmental and labor regulations. But unlike many such ships, the *Endless*' quarters, food supplies and safety equipment were all in good condition.

"This was a group of real professional sailors who took pride in their work, and the vessel showed it," Mueller-Dombois said.

This time the crew had other complaints. They had been aboard the ship much longer than usual, most of them two to three years. The captain, chief officer and chief engineer had been there 18, 20 and 21 months respectively.

"Top officers are never on a vessel more than nine months at a time and that's long," Mueller-Dombois said.

The sailors had made requests to go home, but the company, ironically named "Sea Justice," kept telling them it couldn't find replacements and made them stay on. Besides that, they had been being seriously underpaid. The discrepancy was between what they were supposed to be paid under their standard ITF contract and what they were getting based on a personal contract the manning agent in the Philippines required them to sign to get the job.

The crew knew they were being paid less than half what they deserved, but conditions on board were good

The *Endless* crew pickets on the vessel.

so they put up with it. But then the Greek owners—in an attempt to squeeze more money out of the Japanese company that was to get the petroleum coke—wanted them to lie about an equipment failure on the ship causing delays.

"That was the flash point," Mueller-Dombois said. "They were basically honest guys. It was bad enough they were being cheated out of their wages, but now they were being forced to lie too."

The crew gave Mueller-Dombois the "double booking" pay records and he tabulated what they were owed. Including overtime and penalties it came to \$327,000. After meeting with the crew and realizing they were solid and determined—17 of the 18 crew members including the officers were ready to act—Mueller-Dombois made his initial claim to the Greek owners.

The following day, Tuesday, Mueller-Dombois discussed the situation with his boss, West Coast ITF Coordinator Jeff Engels, and the

ITF London office, devising a game plan. The next day, Capt. Stefanos Granporane the Port Captain for Sea Justice, arrived along with local attorney Frank Brucculeri and some private security guards. Seeing that the physical and psychological intimidations that often accompany these negotiations were starting, Mueller-Dombois contacted ILWU Local 13 night Business Agent Jessie Puga to go with him as he reiterated the demand for back pay and insisted the company and its guards not try intimidating the sailors. Nonetheless, that night Capt. Granporane and Brucculeri began threatening the crew, telling them there would be repercussions when they got home, that they would be blacklisted and never work again, and that they would get sued for the ship's losses while stuck in port.

Thursday Mueller-Dombois made preparations, meeting with Local 13 Vice President Kevin Schroeder and the local's BAs, whose unflinching solidarity proved invaluable as the days wore on. Mueller-Dombois continued consulting with Engels and ILWU Director of International Affairs Ray Familathe, the former West Coast ITF coordinator. The International officers in San Francisco offered legal and press relations assistance.

That afternoon the nastiness began in full force when Mueller-Dombois confronted Brucculeri about his attempts to intimidate the crew. Brucculeri got up in Mueller-Dombois' face and ordered him off the ship. But Mueller-Dombois stood his ground—he was not going to abandon the sailors who were standing up for their rights.

Mueller-Dombois, the crew and the ITF London office consulted and decided to give the company until 6 p.m. to provide a written guarantee to pay the crew, fly them home and give them indemnity against being sued, or they would strike. As the crew prepared picket signs, Granporane and Brucculeri refused to agree.

Mueller-Dombois hesitated to pull the trigger, even asking the Brucculeri and Granporane to give him some reason not to go on strike. But since the ship had been at dock for three days and still was only about 25 percent loaded, they felt

Mueller-Dombois was strong-arming them and they dug in their heels. In reality, the dock's computer operated conveyor belt was having one of its periodic malfunctions—the timing just helped make Mueller-Dombois seem a more formidable foe.

So at 6 p.m. the crew put up their picket line and the ILWU longshore workers honored it. All loading ceased.

On Friday the company brought in another attorney, Bradley Rose, and Mueller-Dombois called Engels and asked him to fly in to provide back up. In the meantime, with ships backing up in need of using the petroleum coke dock, the Pacific Maritime Assn., the longshore employer group, called for an arbitration that afternoon to determine the legality of the picket line. In consultation with ILWU attorney Rob Remar in San Francisco, Mueller-Dombois, Engels and Local 13 Vice President Schroeder prepared their case.

At the arbitration the employer representative, Brian Hearst from K-Line, tried to hang the case on the personal contract the sailors had been forced to sign by to get the job instead of the ITF contract. He claimed the individual personal contracts, which he kept referring to as a collective bargaining agreement, superseded the ITF one, and that its grievance procedure required the crew to take their complaint to the Philippines' national labor relations board. The relief arbitrator, Bobby Muñoz, an employer pick who previously worked for Maersk, was going for this argument.

Schroeder, who presented the case for the union, pointed out that the ITF contract was the real collective bargaining agreement.

"In section 33.1 of the ITF contract it says that if the agreement is breached, the crew has a right to use any means necessary to obtain redress and that's what they were doing," Schroeder said. "That's a true collective bargaining agreement."

Schroeder kept trying to take the discussion away from the ITF and personal contracts and back to the document an arbitration is supposed to be about.

ILWU longshore Local 13 Vice President Kevin Schroeder (second from right) talks to the *Endless* crew.

continued on page 8

# WASHINGTON REPORT

## Throw the bums out

# The Republicans Congress has sold out workers

By Kyle Weimann  
ILWU Legislative Assistant

While the 2006 elections are looming, there is a more important year for ILWU members to remember: 2008. The next longshore contract negotiations will give anti-labor rightwing corporations and politicians another excuse to come after the union.

The 2002 PMA lockout showed the importance of having powerful allies in government. The Bush administration and the lapdog Republicans in Congress were prepared to bring the full weight of the federal government to bear on the ILWU. Heading into the 2008 contract negotiations, we must do all we can to ensure a more friendly Congress.

But it's not just the longshore contract that should motivate ILWU members to get out the vote and throw out the Republicans. The Republican majority in Congress has failed this country miserably. They have rubberstamped Bush's ill-conceived, mistakenly executed, botched disaster of a war. They have only clapped louder as Bush proposed tax cut after tax cut, favoring wealth over work and short-term political gain over fiscal responsibility. Republican cheers echoed through the Capitol when Bush negotiated unfair trade deals, sought to privatize Social Security and advocated the use of torture. The list—unfortunately—goes on and on.

The Republican Congress has sold out American workers with free trade deals such as CAFTA that protect corporate profits at the expense of workers and the environment. Under this Republican Congress, the trade deficit has ballooned to \$720 billion per year. Almost three million manufacturing jobs have been lost. Adding injury to insult, Republicans slashed funding to OSHA, mine safety and the Department of Labor.

They have abandoned working class families. The federal minimum wage still stands at just \$5.50 an hour, far below a living wage for any family. There are now 1.7 million more Americans living in poverty than there were five years ago, bringing the total to a shamefully high 34.6 million.

They have betrayed American citizens through their negligence and incompetence in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. In their minds, it is more important to maintain ideological purity and a limited government—limited to helping the rich—than to assist real people with real problems.

They have cheated American taxpayers through their corrupt influence peddling and their love affair with corporate lobbyists. The culture of corruption pervades every nook and cranny in Washington, D.C.

Between 1995 and 2005, special interest earmarks increased by 875 percent. The number of registered lobbyists has doubled in the past five years alone. Thanks to Halliburton's influence at the highest levels of government, Congress sat idly by as the Bush administration handed out billions of dollars in no-bid contracts.

They have gouged consumers with their \$85 billion give-away to Big Oil, despite the industry's record profits. Last year, the largest five oil companies earned profits totaling \$106 billion, almost double the year before. The CEO of ExxonMobil, Lee Raymond, "earned" compensation of \$190,000 *per day* in 2005.

They have gambled with our safe-



**THIS IS SO NOT WHAT  
IT LOOKS LIKE!**

The most important vote any Member of Congress will ever cast is for majority leader.

Should Republicans cling to their hold on Congress, the foxes will be even more entrenched in the henhouse. The Senate Committee on Environment will continue to be chaired by Senator Inhofe, who blindly and completely denies the threat of global warming while conveniently pocketing hundreds of thousands of dollars of campaign contributions from the oil and coal industries. Corporate influence tints every policy discussion in Congress.

Workers across this country, seeing the ever-growing power of mega-corporations, are recognizing the need for union protection. In 2005, independent studies found that 53 percent of nonunion workers would be willing to join a union. Unfortunately, because of fear tactics and intimidation from employers, most employees will never have that opportunity.

As it now stands, one in four employers illegally fire at least one worker during a union organizing drive. We have seen this first hand in our ongoing organizing campaign at Blue Diamond Growers. This Congress simply refuses to force corporations to play by the rules.

This is an accountability moment. There has been no oversight since the Democrats lost control of the Senate in 2002. The House this year spent fewer days in session than the famous "Do Nothing" Congress of 1948. They totaled out at less than 100 days of work this year!

Polls repeatedly tell us that control of Congress is up for grabs this year for the first time since 1994. Despite a clearly restless public and widespread disillusionment with the Republican agenda, the Karl Rove smear machine will be operating on overdrive to scare the public into re-electing Republicans. Campaigns across the country have acknowledged their intent to go negative—early and often—on their Democratic challengers. It is more politics as usual. This is why turning out the union vote is more important than ever.

If Democrats regain control of Congress in November, we can expect to see an increase in minimum wage, a repeal of tax cuts on the wealthiest Americans, sane union organizing laws such as the Employee Free Choice Act, negotiations by the federal government with the pharmaceutical industry on prescription drug prices and investigations into war profiteering by Halliburton and the rest Bush's corporate cronies.

The history of Democratic-controlled Congresses shows that they are not afraid to ask questions, regardless of where the answers will take them. The last year that the Democrats controlled the House (1993-1994), the Government Operations Committee held 135 oversight hearings. In the last session, Republicans held just 37, avoiding the tough questions that would shine a bright light on Bush administration misdeeds.

Despite their history of failure, the Republicans will not go quietly into the night. Talk to your local officers or contact your District Council today to find out how you can help elect pro-labor candidates. There are doors to knock on, phones to call, envelopes to stuff, and Political Action Fund donations to collect. It is up to you to protect your interests by getting involved in this election.

ty by refusing to implement the 9/11 Commission recommendations. Air cargo is still not screened, containers are still not sealed and homeland security money is being spent on pork barrel projects, leaving ports underfunded as well as 272 unsecured toxic chemical plants in this country in close proximity to 50,000 or more people. For all of the hand-wringing and rhetoric, the country is still vulnerable on many fronts.

They have ruined the standing and reputation of the U.S. among modern societies by launching a preemptive war, advocating the use of torture, abusing prisoners in Abu Ghraib and suspending due process in Guantanamo Bay.

They have indebted our children and our children's children by not keeping the national fiscal house in order. The federal deficit has mushroomed to \$9 TRILLION and continues to increase at a rate of almost \$2 billion everyday. Every child born today is saddled with \$30,000 of debt wracked up by this administration.

They have exacerbated the health care crisis by allowing the ranks of the uninsured to grow to a record 45 million. They propose "solutions" such as health savings accounts and high deductible health plans that will only further divide the class structure of health care delivery, spreads the risk over less people and assures the less wealthy and healthy will get less

care for more money.

They have abrogated their oversight responsibilities. In the 1990s, the Republican-controlled Congress spent 140 hours on sworn testimony and hearings into President Clinton's Christmas card list. By comparison, the total time Republicans spent on the Abu Ghraib scandal has been just 12 hours. They have yet to hold any hearings to investigate war profiteering, pre-war intelligence or the outing of covert CIA agent Valerie Plame.

In short, this election matters.

Ethical negligence and willful ignorance are not a governing policy. The right-wing extremists in Washington surround themselves with echoes, like-minded sycophants who will reinforce whatever half-baked idea the GOP proposes next. Independent thought has been termed anti-American; dissent equated with terrorism. The First Amendment has been brought to its knees at the hands of "free speech zones," limited, penned off areas of dissent, and "faith-based initiatives," giving federal money to religious groups.

Bush might not be on the ballot in November, but the rubberstamp Congress that voted with him 90 percent of the time is. In fact, the average Republican Senator has voted against Bush just five times in the past two years. A vote for the Democratic challengers is a vote for change, a vote for sanity and, most importantly, a vote for competence.

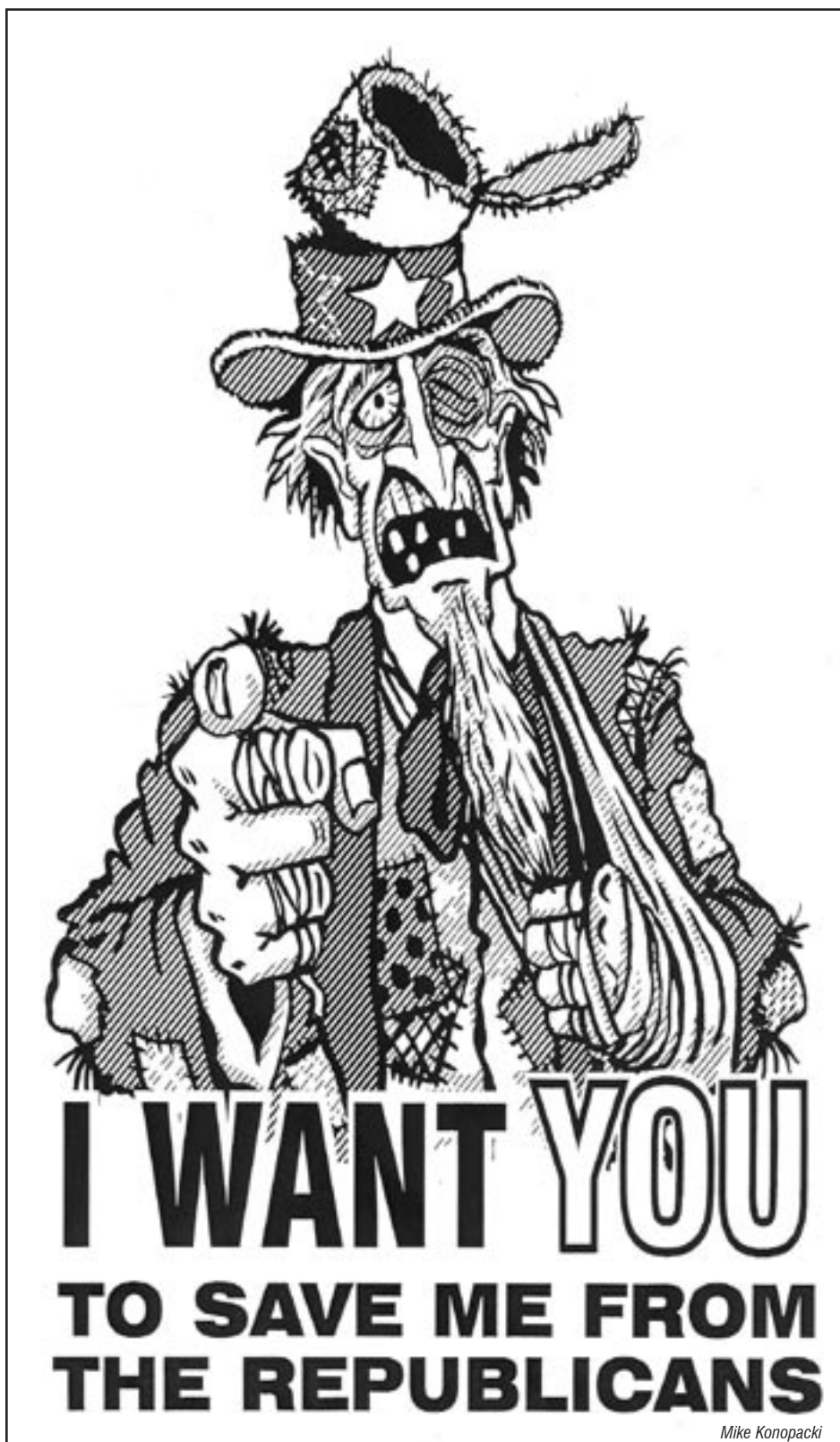
# ILWU achieves major gains in port security bill

Trying to deflect criticism for its lack of action on port security matters before the mid-term elections, Congress rushed to pass the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act. The Senate and the House passed two different versions of the bill, requiring a conference committee to hammer out a final version. The Senate version of the bill had major flaws and the union went into action to change it.

On Sept. 29, 2006, the day before Congress was to break and members go home to campaign for the November election, the conference agreed on a final act that President Bush is expected to sign. The ILWU's lobbying efforts were successful and achieved a number of important objectives.

The Senate version contained an amendment sponsored by Sen. Jim DeMint (R-SC) that would codify in law a long list of felony crimes that would disqualify a longshore worker from obtaining a Transportation Worker Identity Credential card (TWIC) necessary to gain access to the docks to work. The ILWU was able to convince legislators to strip the amendment down to four disqualifier crimes: an act of terrorism, espionage, treason or sedition. Other disqualifiers may yet be added by TSA rules, but they will not be codified in law requiring another act of Congress to change them.

The Senate version of the bill had provisions defining a "transportation security incident" that disrupted cargo movement as an act of terrorism unless the action was "non-violent" in nature. The union was concerned that if two or more individuals got into an altercation in a non-life-threatening protest action during a labor dispute that they would lose their jobs for making a simple mistake during a work action. There are other laws that apply to simple assault—this is not an act of terrorism. So the ILWU lobbied to ensure that the final version included language that would exclude a "work stoppage or other employee-related action not related to terrorism and resulting from an employee-employer dispute" from the definition a transportation security incident.



The Senate version had an amendment by Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) that required a port security training program and exercise program for longshore workers. It would also make the union eligible for grant

money for such training. The ILWU was able to retain that amendment in the final version.

Working with Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-MA) and Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA), the union was able to pass an amendment on the Senate floor that will have the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and OSHA evaluate the environmental and safety impacts of non-intrusive imaging technology like the VACIS gamma ray inspection devices and develop a radiation risk reduction plan to minimize the risks to workers and the public.

An amendment sponsored by Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) to conduct a one-year pilot program to assess the risk posed by and improve the security of empty containers at U.S. seaport to ensure the safe and secure delivery of cargo and to prevent potential acts of terrorism involving such containers was retained. The pilot program will include the use of visual searches of empty containers at U.S. seaports. Given that this amendment was offered by a Southern California member of Congress, Sanchez will attempt to direct the pilot program to the Port of LA/LB.

The union was also successful in getting in a provision guaranteeing that workers will be charged only once for transportation security cards. If the card reader technology changes, ILWU longshore workers will not be charged for new cards.

The Senate version had a provision that would require the federal government to have plans to intervene and move cargo in the case of a transportation disruption due to terrorism, natural disasters or labor dispute. The union was able to strip "labor dispute" from the final version.

Congress will return after the election in a "lame duck" session and work through part of November and December. We have heard rumors that Senator DeMint (R-SC) is particularly angry with the ILWU's successful lobbying effort to strip his anti-labor provision. He may attempt to amend another piece of legislation, so the union will stay on guard to protect its members' interests.

—Dispatcher staff reports

## Union labors in Sacramento pay off

By Lee Sandahl  
Northern California District Council  
Legislative Representative  
and Barry Broad

The time limit for the Calif. Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to sign or veto legislation has passed. While it was a mixed bag for the labor movement's larger issues, for the ILWU it was an extremely successful year.

### PORT OF SACRAMENTO EXPANSION

In the spring of 2005, after years of declining business and mounting debt, the Port of Sacramento loomed on the brink of bankruptcy. Discussion between members of longshore Local 18 and warehouse Local 17 further confirmed that immediate action was needed. Informal meetings between the locals continued through the summer and by October of 2005, an advisory group was established by the Coast Committee. "The Sacramento Port Working Group" consisting of Derek Peterson from Local 18, Everett Burdan, John Tuck and Dave Balsley from Local 17, Lee Sandahl from marine clerks Local 34, labor lobbyist Barry Broad from the Law Offices of Barry Broad, Phillip Monrad of Leonard Carder, and Michael Picker from the public relations firm of Lincoln-Crow, went to work.

As 2006 began, the ILWU faced an uphill battle to save the Port of Sacramento from closure. AB 2939, a bill by Assembly Member Lois Wolk, (D-Davis) was introduced in the Legislature. The bill would have allowed the City of West Sacramento to take over the port and sell valuable port property to developers. The situation looked grim.

The Port Working Group, under the direction of ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams, put together a program combining legislative advocacy and public relations to resist this effort. The group built alliances with other unions, business interests and the local community. By the time the smoke lifted at the end of the 2006 legislative session, it had been successful in amending AB 2939 so that port property necessary to support an economically viable port could not be sold or leased for non-maritime use.

In June 2006 a partnership was established between the Port of Sacramento and the Port of Oakland. The Port of Oakland's management skill and marketing expertise could significantly return the Port of Sacramento back to its once formidable role as a major regional player in the northern California goods movement industry.

The next major piece of the puzzle was to ensure dredging the deep water channel that runs between San

Francisco Bay and Sacramento. Again the Port Working Group was successful in getting language inserted into the port security infrastructure bond (Proposition 1B on the November ballot), which specifically authorized funding the port's share of the dredging. Also in the bond is millions of dollars earmarked for port expansion, port security and associated highway expansion projects to accommodate the expanded growth in trade.

### ILWU SPONSORED ELEVATOR BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

The ILWU sponsored SB 727 by Senator Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach) to ensure that our members who service and maintain elevators on the portainer gantry cranes could legally continue to do so. In 2003, SB 1886, sponsored by the Elevator Constructor's Union, required that all employees who construct, install and maintain elevator equipment would have to be specially certified. For decades, hundreds of our members have performed maintenance on the elevators of the portainer gantry cranes. If we could not get the law changed, our members would have been required to obtain special licensing and pass examinations for construction and installation of all types of elevators. At first, the Elevator Constructor's Union strongly opposed

our bill, but we were able to negotiate a compromise that removed their opposition by clarifying the types of elevators our members would service.

As a result, ILWU members will be able to continue performing the light maintenance and repair work on the portainer gantry cranes without having to take special licensing exams.

### LABOR'S GENERAL AGENDA

This year a lot more bills affecting all of labor were vetoed than signed. Still, there were some notable victories. Schwarzenegger signed into law a \$1.25 per hour increase in the minimum wage, which will go into effect over a two-year period. In addition, he approved a modest change in workers' compensation law that will allow injured workers to continue pre-designating their choice of treating physician.

Schwarzenegger vetoed SB 840 by Senator Shelia Kuehl, (D-Los Angeles) which would have created a single-payer health care system. He also vetoed SB 1414 by Senator Carole Migden (D-San Francisco), which would have placed a health care mandate on large employers, as well as other bills that would have allowed workers who have been locked out of their jobs to collect unemployment insurance and punish employers who violate criminal laws during lockouts.

# Dave Thompson: Islands

## Introduction by Harvey Schwartz

This is the second of a three-part series highlighting the recollections of ILWU activists who made significant contributions to the building of the union in Hawaii. Last month's article focused on Frank Thompson, the union's chief field organizer in the Islands during the great 1944-1946 unionization drive there. In this issue the spotlight is on David E. Thompson, who served as education director and International representative in Hawaii between 1946 and his death at age 60 in 1979.

Although they shared the same last name, Frank Thompson and Dave Thompson were not related and were very different kinds of people. Frank was a tough field organizer who got his schooling as a teen-age worker in California logging camps. Dave was a University of Hawaii student and a marine lieutenant during WWII. Yet both were thoroughly committed unionists who played important roles in the ILWU's success in Hawaii.

Dave Thompson was originally from Salem, Ore. He first went to Hawaii shortly before WWII. He led a rifle platoon at Iwo Jima (1945), was wounded and lost part of his right leg. Subsequently he became a strong peace advocate.

Thompson recovered his strength, went to work for the ILWU and became a highly innovative union educator. For years he directed Local 142's outstanding adult education and leadership training programs and edited the Hawaii organization's monthly newspaper, The Voice of the ILWU.

Most of Dave Thompson's testimony here deals with the union's post-organizing struggles between 1946 and 1958. Although known as an educator, it is clear from Thompson's account of those years that he also contributed heavily to the union's early survival.

There is one story involving Thompson and the union's battle to survive that did not get into this oral history. In 1952 ILWU Hawaii Regional Director Jack Hall was under indictment by way of the Smith Act. The government charged that he and other Hawaii residents harbored dangerous ideas. McCarthyism was in full swing. Two FBI agents visited Thompson's home.

The agents offered a deal. They wanted Thompson to convince Hall that his Smith Act indictment would be dropped if he would lead a revolt against the ILWU. What the agents did not know was that their offer was being tape-recorded in the basement by Bob McElrath, the ILWU's Hawaii news commentator.

McElrath put the recordings on the radio. Probing reports in English, Japanese and the Filipino language Ilocano were also aired on ILWU radio programs. This saga immediately became an ILWU legend.

The interview that formed the basis for the following article was conducted in the Islands by Professor Edward D. Beechert in 1966. Beechert, the author of "Working in Hawaii: A Labor History,"

recorded numerous ILWU veterans as part of the Regional Oral History Project at the University of Hawaii, which he founded.

We are greatly indebted to Beechert for this service and for allowing us to draw from the transcript of his interview with Dave Thompson for use here. Thanks too for their help to retired Local 142 Social Worker Ah Quon McElrath, Voice of the ILWU Editor Mel Chang and Local 142 Archivist Rae C. Shiraki.

## DAVE THOMPSON

Edited by Harvey Schwartz,  
Curator ILWU Oral History Collection

In 1939 I went to the Islands to attend the University of Hawaii. I was already sympathetic to the labor movement. Soon I got acquainted with local radicals and advanced thinkers like John Reinecke and Ah Quon McElrath. Reinecke was a Honolulu teacher who was persecuted later under McCarthyism. Ah Quon was a young union supporter who became a prominent ILWU figure.

Early on I also met Jack Hall, who became the ILWU's famous long-serving regional director in the Islands. I knew a number of other activists before WWII as well. I went to school with Jack's wife, Yoshiko. We were campus sympathizers of the labor movement.

I remember marching on the picket lines at Honolulu Rapid Transit when the workers were on strike there, and walking on an organizing picket line at Matson Terminals. I still recall seeing Jack Hall coming into an Inter-Professional Association meeting in Honolulu. The Association was an activist group some of us belonged to. Jack was in from the island of Kauai, where he was a United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA) organizer.

So I knew all these people and had all these friendships when I landed in a hospital at Hawaii in 1945. That was after I got shot up on Iwo Jima. The medical officer in the hospital thought he was going to do me a big favor and ship me out to the U.S. mainland the next morning. I told him that was the last thing I wanted.

Since I had a lot of friends here, I desired to stay. So the medical officer picked an excuse for keeping me and did a little preliminary surgery. I got to stick around for about six weeks and see a lot of everybody I knew. Many of my friends were in the midst of the extensive ILWU organizing that was going on. The union was short-handed, too.

The organizers needed people who had a little education and who they felt they could trust. They asked me if I would come back and join the work. Lou Goldblatt, the ILWU International secretary-treasurer, was here at the time. He had an understanding that I would come back after I got done with some additional surgery on the mainland.

I went to the military hospital at Mare Island

in Vallejo, Calif., had surgery and was put on out-patient treatment for a few months. I kept in close touch with the ILWU International office in San Francisco and took some courses in labor economics at UC Berkeley.

As soon as I got out of the military service, I went to work for the International as a participant and guide for a labor education program that was set up for a group of people from the Islands. The International officers paid lots of attention to the program, and it got full cooperation from the California Labor School, which was then a strong educational institution in San Francisco. We'd go down to the Labor School for lectures and discussions. We also took in membership meetings, negotiating sessions and other union-related happenings.

After the fellows from Hawaii left, I stayed on the International staff working for the research department for a couple of months. Then, in June 1946, I went to Honolulu. My new title was research director. We moved into headquarters at Pier 11



Dave Thompson, 1969 right after I arrived.

At Pier 11 we painted signs on all the little cubicles we had for various activities. Everybody was a director, including the janitor. He was called the director of sanitation. I worked under the title research director until 1947. Following the pineapple strike that year, we went over to the Big Island of Hawaii. Then I became the International representative.

The '47 pineapple strike was a fiasco. We lost Islands-wide bargaining and didn't get it back for four years. Something had to be done to correct the weaknesses that had become apparent. We started out by trying to develop rank-and-file understanding of the need for solidarity on a territory-wide basis and solidarity between industrial groupings. [Hawaii was still a U.S. territory then. It did not become a state until 1959.]

The problem was that the pineapple workers had not been properly prepared for a strike or lockout. Most of the attention of the union had gone into the sugar and longshore workers and, unfortunately as well, pineapple had been organized late.

We called the pineapple beef a "lockout" because it was brought on as part of an employer design that was against the wishes and the intention of the union. We were bargaining for a settlement and thought we were very close to an agreement, but the employers stalled while the strike deadline passed. By then our guys were setting up picket lines. We found ourselves in the midst of a strike we didn't want. We walked into a trap.

There were lots of seasonal pineapple workers who had no solidarity with the union. They were encouraged by the employers to cross our picket lines and they did. As our weakness showed up, we called in the entire territorial leadership from all the industries and raised the perspective of saving the pineapple strike by fighting on all fronts. But the sugar leaders said they couldn't do this because their members would not understand why they should support a strike in another industry.

The lesson of this was that we had to get closer to our rank and file and show them that the only way to do any big thing was on a consolidated, territory-wide basis. We were even hoping to convince our members to back consolidating our various early locals into one strong



The Hawaiian contingent at the labor education program hosted by the ILWU International in 1946. Thompson was a participant and facilitator. This was his first job with the ILWU after recovering from wounds he sustained at the WWII battle at Iwo Jima. Standing (left to right) Elias Domingo, Leocadi Baldovia, Thomas Yagi. Seated (left to right) K. K. Kam, Yoshikazu Morimoto, Dave Thompson (with cane), Harry Kamoku, Webb Ideue, ILWU International Vice President J. R. (Bob) Robertson.

ILWU ORAL HISTORY  
Volume X

Dave Thompson  
Islands of Hawaii  
1946

# nds activist, 1946-1958



Dispatcher file photo

territory-wide local. That goal was achieved with the emergence of consolidated Local 142 five years later.

So, considering all of this, after the '47 pineapple beef was settled, we made a drive on the Big Island, with its thousands of sugar workers, to set up steward systems and get in better touch with the membership. I worked with Bob McElrath and a few others in conducting the steward classes we held.

At the same time, we pushed a campaign on the Big Island about enrolling people in the union's new dues check-off program, which was supposed to make dues payment automatic. Unfortunately it wasn't carried out very successfully. Clearly, there was much work to be done.

The period from 1948 to 1951 was one of consolidation and rebuilding on the Big Island. There was the set-back of the '47 pine strike to overcome. And damage had been done by the "Ignacio Revolt," which was a red-baiting movement led by Amos Ignacio, a former Big Island ILWU officer. In 1947-1948 Ignacio tried to split the ILWU. He wanted to set up an independent

union.

At an important meeting in Hilo on the Big Island in December 1947 Ignacio announced what he was going to do. There was a heated exchange. I was among those who pointed out that what Ignacio was doing was wrong and that it would be disastrous for the workers.

One of the first things I did was call Lou Goldblatt in San Francisco to tell him what was happening. Lou came through like a champion. He said that the way to handle this sort of thing was to leave it up to the rank and file by setting up a territory-wide delegate convention, which is exactly what we did. I went to work immediately lining up people to attend. We had a convention in Hilo right after New Year's in 1948 and the delegates voted overwhelmingly to stay with the ILWU.

In part I think Ignacio's plan was rejected because there was a real salting of observant and reflective veterans of the industrial history of Hawaii among our ranks. We had Japanese and Filipino guys that understood what had happened in earlier labor struggles when Hawaii's racial unions didn't work. They knew that the only way they could have a union, the only way they could stand up to the powerful Big Five corporations that controlled the Hawaiian economy, was to have a solid territory-wide group with connections with the mainland longshoremen.

As noted, damage was done to us by the Ignacio revolt. There's no blinking that. It slowed us down some. Beyond Ignacio, the major 1949 longshore strike for wage parity with the mainland's West Coast was something which split the wider community down the middle, and this was not good for us either.

Basically the '49 strike did two things. It set the stage for tremendous gains by the union since we won. At the same time, it isolated the union from a part of the community. The employers pushed this, too. They determined that they were going to make the union an untouchable group of pariahs to everyone in Hawaii who was not ILWU.

The employers pursued this program for a long time. This didn't come all in 1949. The

split and accompanying animosity developed in 1949, but the devise of trying to characterize the union as an outlaw took form after U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) hearings were held in Hawaii during 1950. The ILWU was mentioned often in that McCarthy era spectacle. Unfortunately for the employers, they selected a very un-Hawaiian sort of devise—that is, to say, "You can't talk to these people and still be respectable." It didn't work.

I'm sure that the reason the union was able to withstand all this red-baiting, including the Smith Act trial of 1952 that targeted Jack Hall and others as individuals who supposedly wanted to overthrow the government, was because people knew each other here. You live in a neighborly sort of way in Hawaii and you just can't tell lies about guys like Jack Hall and so many other people as was done and get away with it.

As to the impact of this sort of thing on our rank and file, well, the membership had become inured even to the state apparatus being used against the union. That had been going on a long time. For example, during the '49 strike President Harry Truman sent a personal plea to the Hilo longshoremen to back down. I remember that very vividly because there was such a godforsaken looking little bunch of guys down on the Hilo dock the day we had a meeting to consider Truman's request.

Our guys were bare-footed. They had ragged pants. The morale committee was playing ukuleles and guitars and it was real country stuff. And here comes this message from the president of the United States, who had never even heard of the longshoremen in Hilo before. Boy, those guys dumped that request by a real solid vote.

That vote was a wonderful thing to see, because the guys had figured out for themselves that there wasn't anybody in government that knew what was good for them as well as they did. They believed this rank-and-file stuff we'd been preaching all these years.

When Jack and six others known as the Hawaii Seven were tried under the Smith Act in '52, we got all the union support we needed. Our members assumed that the goal of the trial was to destroy the union's leadership and the union. A great job was done of developing a defense committee, which then went directly to the rank and file.

Sabu Fujisaki, one of our officers, was appointed defense committee head. He immediately got the thing set up on the basis of mass-participation in each community. You'd schedule a dinner, a picnic or a mass-meeting, and you'd get as many community leaders as possible to come in and take a position on behalf of the defendants.

This went on from 1952 until the convictions of Jack and the others, which came down the next year, were reversed in 1958. Thousands of people came into contact with the defendants through our defense activities. We brought in great numbers of witnesses from the various ILWU units. They'd sit in on the trial to watch what happened. We published a running story of the trial, too. So one result of the Hawaii Seven indictment was that it

made for an intense rank-and-file participation in the life of the union.

That probably wouldn't have happened if the union had had easier sledding. During the Hawaii Seven years, I used to sell a hell of a lot more books to ILWU members on subjects like unionism, labor history and civil liberties than I do today. There were a lot of intense bull sessions and discussions then.

That whole McCarthy era experience developed leaders and members who were self-reliant morally and intellectually, which has served us in good stead in the years since. Certainly the McCarthy period had a blighting effect on the nation as a whole, but it was one form of fire that hardened the steel in our case.

In that same time frame—1952 to 1958—despite our troubles, we made some great strides. The resolution of the problem of how to protect our membership from the impact of agricultural mechanization was worked out then. The idea was to shrink the work force from the top by making it attractive for people to withdraw from a mechanizing industry.

There were wage gains as well, although the real fight over a big money increase came in 1958, when we struck the sugar industry successfully. Throughout this whole difficult period, too, despite the Hawaii Seven trial, Jack Hall's strength as regional director was remarkable.

We were even able to develop wide community understanding of what we were fighting for during the '58 strike. We had great strike organization after 12 or so years of unionism, and we had learned how you get things done through various political channels, how you cope with the administrative apparatus of the state and how you deal with public functionaries.

By the end of the '58 struggle we perceived that there had been a lasting change in our relationship to the community. Finally, we felt, we'd broken out of the wall that the bigots had tried to build around us.

Since the mid-1940s, too, there has been a continuous growth in our ability to accomplish things for our membership by political methods. John Burns, who became the governor of Hawaii in 1962 with strong backing from Hall and our union, even once said that the ILWU brought democracy to the Islands. What he meant was that the union, for the first time, made it possible for independent, critical opinions to be expressed.

It used to be that there were plantations that a Democratic politician could not go into to hold a political rally. He'd have to hold it on the public road. But when the union wrote its first agreements with no discrimination for race, creed, color or political affiliation, that immediately provided a basis for people to take an open part in politics.

The first thing people did was to build a strong Democratic Party, because they regarded the Republican Party as an instrument of the employer. So for the first time you had the development of an effective two-party system in the Islands. And, of course, it was the ILWU that had made this possible.



Pineapple workers picketing in front of locked gates in the 1947 pineapple lockout.

STORY PROJECT  
III, Part II

Thompson:  
organizer,  
-1958

## Endless continued from page 3

"I told him the only contract we needed to discuss is the longshore contract and whether we met the three criteria in it for a *bona fide* picket line," he said.

Nonetheless, at this, Muñoz's first ever arbitration, he ruled against the ILWU and instructed the union to restart loading. Immediately Schroeder filed for an appeal, knowing he had documents coming from the London ITF office showing extensive case law precedents that the ITF contract trumped the personal ones. Meanwhile, ILWU longshore workers stood by on safety concerns and the employers did not order labor from the dispatch hall anyway.

Friday night proved long and eventful. Engels and Familathe arrived and met with Mueller-Dombois to plan their next moves in this seemingly "endless" struggle. Then, as the sun was setting, a company security guard came up the gangway with a pistol. When ILWU longshore workers threatened to shut down the entire terminal as unsafe, the guard relented, left the ship and returned without the gun.

Later that night a new company supervisor, Zacharias Stamatakis, tried to hold another captive audience meeting with the crew, complete with more threats. He told the sailors that if they didn't end the strike, the company would bring in a new crew and abandon them in Long Beach with no money. Engels crashed the gathering and broke it up. At the same time he was impressed that through all the cajoling and intimidation, the crew remained unfazed.

"They just sat there silent," Engels said. "They were solid."

Late that night the Coast Guard boarded the vessel and declared it could not leave the port since, with the crew on strike, it couldn't meet minimum manning regulations.

Saturday was another day full of threats and bad faith bargaining as the company hired a local accountant to manipulate numbers and chip away at Mueller-Dombois' wage calculations. The crew held fast as Locals 13, 63, 94 and the IBU Southern California Region members provided food, water, cigarettes and encouragement. Pressure was building on the company as the ILWU public relations team got the *Los Angeles Times* to do an article on the *Endless* and other media began to follow up on the story.

On Sunday Engels and Mueller-Dombois had to leave the ship temporarily to draft, with Remar's assistance, a settlement agreement including their minimum demands: payment of owed wages, repatriation of the crew and letters of indemnity to help prevent a backlash once they returned home. They left Southern California IBU Region patrolman Bobby Romero to keep watch over the ship and the crew for about five hours late that night.

Once the document was completed, the two inspectors returned and reviewed it with the sailors. The group decided to bring it up to the wheelhouse where the company lawyer Rose was. As the entire crew marched together from the gangway to the bridge, Engels began an "I-T-F!" chant and they all joined in.

Entering the wheelhouse they found Rose and Stamatakis. Engels presented their proposal, but Rose said he couldn't accept it and would come back later with a reply.

"We had already agreed we weren't going to sit up there and haggle," Engels said. "This was our bottom line."

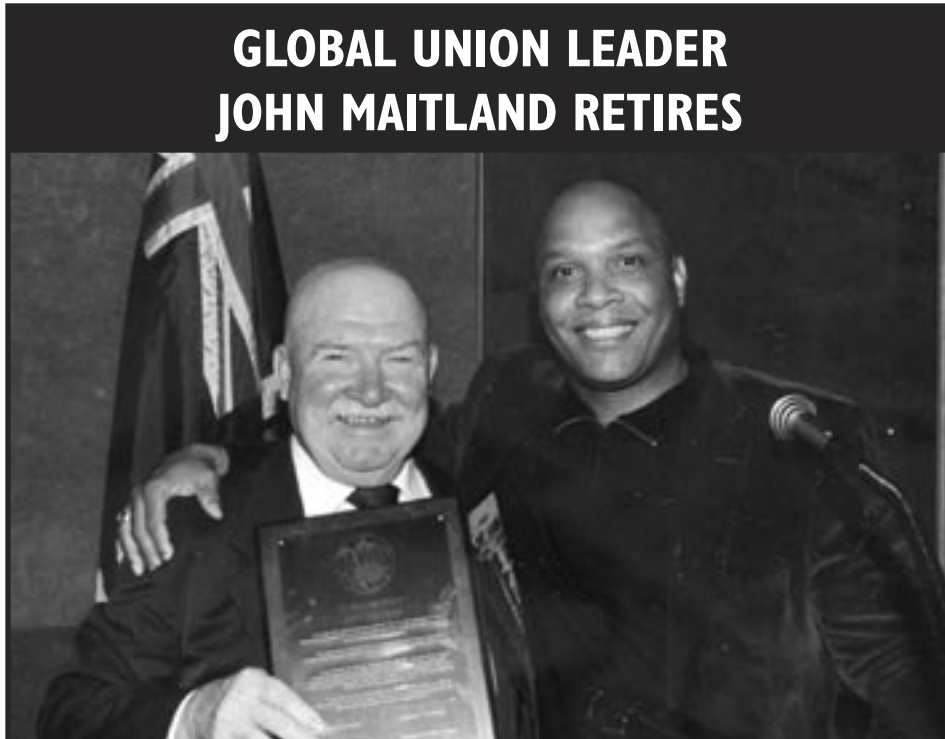
As Engels moved to the door, Mueller-Dombois started a chant and the crew picked it up.

"What do we want?"

"Wages!"

"When do we want them?"

"Now!"



### GLOBAL UNION LEADER JOHN MAITLAND RETIRES

ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams presented John Maitland, the National Secretary of Australia's Construction Forestry Mining and Energy Union (CFMEU) and President of the International Chemical Energy Mining and General Workers Union (ICEM), with a plaque honoring his lifetime of work for the Australian and international labor movement. The tribute dinner to this giant of the trade union movement in Parliament House, Sydney Aug. 17 was attended by grassroots union activists and political and labor leaders.

"John, tonight you are parallel to one of the highest moments of your life," Adams said as he presented the plaque. "Your life is proof that a single individual can change the course of history for the better and make of life a blessed and noble thing. As a labor leader, you used your intellectual and political gifts and your extraordinary capacity for hard work to serve the membership of your great union. You are an inspiration in an era in which we have a shortage of heroes."

Maitland first started work as an underground coal miner in 1969, and rose through the ranks of the Australian and international trade union movement. After a decade as a grassroots activist, Maitland was elected full-time Secretary of the Queensland miners in 1980. Four years later, at the age of 38, he was elected as the then youngest ever General President of the Miners Federation of Australia, one of the country's most militant unions.

Maitland understood the value and importance of international solidarity in the face of globalization. His work as a prominent advocate of miners' rights through the U.N.'s International Labor Organization won him the respect of union, government and employer representatives. This culminated in his election as President of the 20 million strong ICEM at its second world congress in South Africa in November 1999.

As an international leader Maitland focused on developing strong and active campaigns against global transnational corporations with the emphasis firmly on involving the grassroots at all levels.

In Australia, as General President of the Miners Federation, Maitland set out to build greater unity between all workers in the mining industry. He led the miners through a process of amalgamations that resulted in the formation of the United Mineworkers Federation and then the establishment of the CFMEU, of which he became National Secretary in 1998, a position he held until his recent retirement.

As a youngster, Maitland's grandfather, who was a militant unionist on the Queensland waterfront, shaped his values and politics. Maitland carried these principles into his own working life when he became an underground coal miner. It is not surprising then that Maitland helped pioneer the strong relationship that exists between mining and maritime workers, particularly in North America and Australia.

The tributes to Maitland at his retirement reflected the standing in which he is held and the value of his contribution to workers throughout the world. Australia's most successful Labour Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, described him as "one of the most outstanding union leaders Australia has produced, a man who has made us all even more proud to be Australian."

Sharan Burrow, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Australia's union federation, highlighted Maitland's "enormous and invaluable contribution to working people throughout the world."

Paddy Crumlin, National Secretary of the Maritime Union of Australia, and his predecessor, John Coombs, who led the union through the historic waterfront dispute in 1998 that resisted the conservative Howard Government and employers attempt to destroy unionism on the Australia waterfront, acknowledged the key role Maitland had played in that victory.

In his reply Maitland said he was especially proud of the tributes he received from the South African and North American union leaders, including the ILWU. He singled out the tributes he received from his grassroots members as the most important.

"The union has meant everything to me and my family," he said. "I am so privileged to have had the support of our grassroots members and their families. There is no higher or nobler cause than to fight for the rights of the ordinary working men and women in this world. And there is no power on this earth that can deny working people the dignity and rewards we deserve if we stand together in common cause throughout the globe."

—Paddy Gorman

The demands thundered and echoed in the wheelhouse, and Rose, burnt from days of stress and little sleep, went ballistic. The crew filed

out and, just as the last one exited, the chant ended with a definitive and defiant "Now!"

"It was like a Hollywood movie,"

Mueller-Dombois said. "You couldn't have scripted it better."

The sailors had stood up for themselves, showed they were not afraid and made their point.

"When we walked out and down the ladder, the guys were smiling. They were like a team. It was kinda magical," Engels said. "They were saying, 'We are united. We have the power. You have to deal with us.'"

Engels and Mueller-Dombois maintained an all-night vigil at the gangway and late that night had to fend off another attempt by the guards to forcefully remove them. But the sailors intervened, circling them whenever a guard approached.

"The crew became an organism of its own," Mueller-Dombois said. "They didn't have to talk and everyone knew. Everyone was sleep deprived, but everyone was hypersensitive to one another."

The next morning the two ITF inspectors went to the bridge to get the promised counter offer. Once again they were met with abusive language, elusive bargaining and more stalling tactics. Meanwhile, newly elected ILWU International Vice President Joe Radisich, along with Schroeder and Familathe, was preparing to hold a press conference at the terminal at 3 p.m.

The TV cameras set up outside the gate where they could get a clear shot of the stern of the ship and the crew's picket, much to the employers' chagrin. The ILWU officers explained to reporters the dirty side of the Flag of Convenience world of shipping and what these brave sailors risked standing up for their rights. Back on board the company representatives continued trying to break the crew's solidarity, making individual threats and offers, all to no avail.

At 1:30 p.m. a host of police cars, guards and attorneys appeared at the gangway with an undisclosed sum of money. Rose finally offered a written counter proposal.

"It was a five-page document with all kinds of conditions, including if the crew took the back pay it was agreeing it was liable for the company's costs for staying so long in the port," Engels said. "Totally unacceptable."

The crew quickly voted the offer down. The inspectors then went to the officers' quarters and found there not just the company's lawyers and representatives, but the terminal's lawyers and representatives. After some more hard bargaining, they reached agreement: \$227,000 in back wages, flights home for the crew and the letters of indemnity. The crew met again on the ship's stern as the press conference went on ashore and discussed the package. They had gotten what they needed—especially the assurance that they would all go home together—and voted unanimously for it.

The flights were scheduled for the following day, so the crew agreed to move the ship out to anchor to allow another ship to use the dock. But they insisted Mueller-Dombois stay the night for their protection. The next day he came ashore with them and rode in the van with the company guards to the Seaman's Center in Long Beach for a tearful victory farewell to Engels and Familathe. The guards refused to allow Engels to accompany the sailors to the airport and he later learned the guards were abusive to the crew all the way there.

The ITF inspectors made sure to get all the sailors' home phone numbers and addresses in case the company carries through on its harassment threats.

Exhausted and drained, Mueller-Dombois went home and collapsed for a couple of days.

"This was the gnarliest thing I've ever been through in my life," he said.



# AROUND THE UNION

## Washington small ports growing

by Tom Price

Large scale growth continues in Washington State small ports as new facilities come on line and union jobs multiply.

Through lean times the ILWU held on to jurisdiction in small ports with low work opportunity and negotiated keeping a minimum of 10 registered longshore workers at each port. Now, as trade expands, holding that jurisdiction has paid off in jobs for longshore workers and their community in the ports of Everett, Olympia and Vancouver, Wash.

The Port of Everett, located on the mouth of the Snohomish River about 40 miles north of Seattle, recently activated two gantry cranes, hand-me-downs from the Port of Seattle that will bring new container work and additional vessel calls.

The port lost aluminum ore shipping, but has recently found new uses for the aluminum facilities.

"We loaded alumina [ore] out of here for years," longshore Local 32 President Mark Sullivan said. "We have a machine that sucked out ore out of ships. Now they believe it can suck out cement."

The Port of Everett signed a 20-year contract with Lehigh Northwest Cement to lease the 120-foot high dome that formerly held alumina. The facility will directly employ 35 people and create 100 jobs for tug operators, truck drivers and longshore workers when it opens next spring, according to the port.

The port also signed agreements in April with two shipping lines to take breakbulk loads, including large-scale mining equipment to Russia and empty containers to Japan.

"We're booming, compared to four or five years ago," Sullivan said. "We came awful close to the 10-man limit. We were able to increase casual hours to get six B registrations, added 12. Now we have 18 or so B registrants and we got them mainly in last couple years. We even have travel gangs in."

The Port of Olympia, on Budd Inlet at the southern tip of Puget Sound, was once a major log port. Back in 1970, longshore Local 47 workers loaded a million tons of cargo, 98 percent of it wood. Then lumber dried up and the port fell on hard times.

But the port refused to die. Longshore workers worked with the port to diversify cargo options and lobbied union-endorsed Washington U.S. Senators Maria Cantwell (D) and Patty Murray (D), plus U.S. Representatives Adam Smith (D-WA) and Brian Baird (D-WA). Last year, with their help, Congress appropriated \$2 million to improve rail service at the port. That will greatly reduce congestion along Interstate 5 and nearly double the port's cargo processing capacity. Longshore workers will discharge containers directly

to rail cars, and the port is studying increased barge loading facilities.

Last July the port signed a deal with the Port of Tacoma to lease a 745-acre site near Olympia that Tacoma had recently bought to set up a logistics center to handle cargo overloads and transfer cargo to trains and trucks. The two ports will share in the use of the facility.

"We just finished on-dock rail for terminals and, in phase two, we will increase our rail car storage capacity," Local 47 Secretary-Treasurer Robert Rose said. "We are paving the berths

and we will have a new log customer, Weyerhaeuser, mid-next year."

The Port of Vancouver, Wash. commissioned the North America's largest mobile crane in a ceremony Sept. 8. On the same day, Vestas, the world's leading builder of electricity generating wind turbines, announced it would use the port exclusively for its deliveries to the North West.

"The crane is capable of hoisting a Boeing 757 jet liner," longshore Local 4 President Brad Clark said. "It's very maneuverable with 80 wheels the size of pickup tires and it moves very fast."

That's a capacity of 140 metric tons, to those who haven't hoisted an airplane lately. The Austrian-made crane weighs 500 tons and has a boom length of 174 feet. Its 12-cylinder Diesel can use biodiesel fuel.

The Columbia River port will now have extreme heavy lift capacity. This will come in handy as the area has received more federal grants to build wind electric generating plants, in part do to lobbying activities with Senators Murray and Cantwell, and Representatives Smith and Baird.

"Federal programs like the wind production tax credit have helped fuel the growth in wind farm projects," Baird said at the crane dedication ceremony. "I commend the Port for its investment in this growing, clean industry."

Work at the port has expanded significantly. Bulk and breakbulk tonnage grew by 40 percent for 2005, and the port signed long-term contracts that year with eight breakbulk companies. Also in 2005, scrap steel exports to China and Korea hit a record 180,000 metric tons, up from 45,000 tons the year before. Port officials are hopeful that the trend will continue through 2006.

So far, only five longshore workers have been trained on the crane, with more coming, Clark said. Before the crane arrived, vessels had to be untied and turned so the cranes could reach across the beam and pick up loads.

"We used to have operating engineers on the docks running cranes," Clark said. "But now we have the crane, and all the work, from discharging from the ship to loading onto the truck, is ILWU work."

### LABOR DAY CELEBRATION IN LA HARBOR



WILMINGTON—ILWU workers and pensioners marched by the hundreds in the 27th annual Harbor Area Labor Solidarity March and Rally.

"This is our day, a day to celebrate workers," longshore Local 13 President Mark Mendoza said.

Members of the ILWU longshore Local 10 Drill Team gave a special pre-march performance in front of the Local 13 Dispatch Hall. Later, Mendoza and foremen's Local 94 President Danny Miranda gave Drill Team founder Josh Williams a plaque on behalf of Locals 13, 63 and 94 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the group's first public performance. The Drill Team, formed in 1965, marched for the first time in a solidarity parade down San Francisco's Market Street when Cesar Chavez and 1,000 farm workers came through the city, as part of the UFW founder's legendary 400-mile Delano-to-Sacramento march.

The annual Harbor Area march and rally drew participants from Los Angeles and Orange Counties and more than 40 labor organizations. Thousands of area residents lined the 1.7 mile route to watch the parade, led by Local 13. At the subsequent rally, ILWU Coast Committeeman Ray Ortiz, Jr. told workers to "get ready to rumble" for the November election.

—Bill Orton

## Local 6 organizes recyclers and builds area standards

by Tom Price

Warehouse Local 6 has been organizing the waste disposal sites all over the San Francisco Bay Area, raising wages, establishing employer-paid health care and giving workers a voice on the job. This drive has gained momentum in the last three years, and when the City of Fremont signed a deal with BLT to build a new recycling facility, Local 6 was ready.

"Fremont's landfill is nearly full, within a year or two the only work left will be to cover it and maintain the pumps drawing out methane gas," Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Fred Pecker said. "The City will not build another landfill. Instead they decided their garbage service would be provided by a combined transfer station and recycling center."

For Local 6, the challenge was getting a union contract for the recyclers and getting the un-recyclable garbage to the union dump in Livermore.

So Local 6, represented by its President, Efen Alarcon, and Pecker, sat down to bargain with BLT. The

talks were a bit drawn out, but the company saw the power local labor had with the city, and Local 6 had the support of the Teamsters and the Alameda County Central Labor Council, Pecker said. The company agreed to a neutrality agreement, letting the workers choose whether to have Local 6 represent them without employer interference. Then the negotiations went smoothly to a conclusion.

The new facility had been in operation for only about three weeks when, on June 27, the 35 workers voted up their first Local 6 contract, setting the bar higher for those who perform this vital work.

"It's a victory in being able to establish a good relationship with a company where we didn't previously have one," Pecker said.

The workers got a six-year deal that starts recyclers at \$11.50 an hour with cost of living raises. They will also have full, company-paid family medical coverage and a 50-cent an hour contribution to pensions. Besides those who sort the recyclables

from garbage, the site also has cat drivers, who operate power shovels, weigh scale workers, forklift drivers and traffic directors.

The City of Fremont put out a request for bids for the new recycling center more than two years ago, and BLT won. The City required BLT to pay "prevailing wages."

"The idea of an 'area standard,' for a 'prevailing wage' in recycling is a rotten issue because private-company recycling pays so poorly," Pecker said.

Local 6 has a reputation for raising labor standards. In warehouse, the local negotiates an area agreement in partnership with the Teamsters that covers hundreds of workers and raises their pay, benefits and working conditions. Now the refuse and recycling industry needs union help. But because of the smaller bargaining units and low pay, this has been a difficult industry.

Local 6 has responded by organizing workers at landfill sites and at recycling stations all over the Bay Area. It has joined other unions in

supporting laws requiring contractors to pay the "prevailing wage" in city and county contracts. If enough of the industry is organized, this can mean the union wage becomes the standard. But the recycling industry has a long way to go.

"Non-union workers in the industry now make minimum wage or worse," Pecker said. "At one place the ILWU was organizing, workers lived in the scrap yard in plywood shacks covered with plastic sheeting—and their boss charged rent on the shacks."

"I wish every organizing drive was this successful and simple as this one," Alarcon said. "It makes a big difference when you're dealing with a company that feels political pressure. We would run across more of these should we stay and remain political."

While this is a big step up for one group of workers, others still need a union, Pecker said.

"Public policy mandates recycling, but non-union workers in the industry get treated like the garbage they sort," Pecker said.

# Labor landmark to get a face lift



Then-Coast Committeeman Joe Wenzl and International President Bob McEllrath present clerks' Local 34 retiree and President of the Copra Crane Labor Landmark Assn. Bill Ward with a check for \$35,000 from the Coast Pro-Rata Committee to be used to restore the Copra Crane. From left to right, longshore Local 10 retiree Joe Lucas, Wenzl, retired shipwright Archie Green, Ward, carpenters' Local 2236 retiree Chester Chan, Local 34 retiree and Secretary of the CCLLA Don Watson, McEllrath and ILWU Historian Harvey Schwartz. Not pictured: Ironworkers Local 377 John Ford and John Rocha.

Harry Bridges sailed the copra-laden ship *Ysabel* through San Francisco Bay in 1920, on his first visit. Copra, or dried coconut, once was a thriving industry in San Francisco. Now, on forlorn, rotting pilings in San Francisco's Islais Creek, the last vestige of those days, the five-story tall Copra Crane, sits waiting for repairs.

But that wait is nearing an end. The Longshore Division voted \$35,000 for repairs during its May caucus, and on June 21 International President Bob McEllrath and then-Coast Committeeman Joe Wenzl presented the check to Bill Ward, President of the Copra Crane Labor Landmark Assn. (CCLLA). Ward is also a former Coast Committeeman and a clerks Local 34 retiree.

"This crane gives younger workers a chance to look at some of the equipment we had to work with, and we plan on making a pictorial museum there," Ward said. "It gives them a good idea that the work we used to do wasn't just running machines. It was hard manual labor that really wore a fella down after a few years."

For many years ILWU workers discharged copra from ships into the shed on Pier 84. Some of the pier can still be seen, decaying among the tilted pilings.

"They chopped the copra in the ship's hold with picks and shovels," Harvey Schwartz, Curator of the

ILWU Oral History Collection, said. "They shoveled it into a blower system that sent it into a shed where it was processed by [warehouse] Local 6 members. The copra had to be squeezed and chemically treated to get the oil out. The after-product, a squeezed coconut pellet used for animal feed, would be blown out to the crane and longshore workers would load it into the vessels through the crane's big spout."

The check will go to Phase 1 of the repairs, according to Local 34 retiree Don Watson, secretary-treasurer of the CCLLA.

"Phase 1 means repairing the pilings under the crane," Watson said. "That'll cost around \$35,000. In Phase 2 we will repair the platform. We need to get new wood decking and a steel brace around it. Phase 3 is sandblasting and painting the crane."

There is hope there may be a museum site near the pier, Schwartz said. It could display photos and dock-er memorabilia. The crane represents the labors of sailors, longshoremen and all the workers in Pacific plantations who picked, processed and packed the copra. To the ILWU Bay Area Pensioners, it represents their labors in building the industry and their union.

"The main thing is to honor the old waterfront," Watson said.

—Tom Price

# PCPA holds 39th Convention in Tacoma

By Arne Auvinen

The ILWU Pacific Coast Pensioners Association held its 39th Convention and Pre-Convention Executive Board meeting Sept. 17-20 in Tacoma, Wash. at the Tacoma Sheraton Hotel, a gathering attended by 196 members and guests.

Tacoma Mayor Bill Baarsma welcomed the delegates to Tacoma and complimented Local 23 for its efforts in making the Port of Tacoma the success it is today. He also praised the ILWU.

U.S. Representative Adam Smith (D-WA) gave the delegates a report on how difficult it is to get anything done in Congress with the Republicans in control. He complimented the ILWU for what they have done to make sure working people get decent wages and benefits.

"We need a lot more people like you," he said.

Smith went on to criticize the Republicans for policies that only benefit 10 percent of the people who control all the money, while everyone else is seeing their health care disappear, pensions disappear and wages go down.

"All this has not happened by accident," he said.

Guest speakers included ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Willie Adams, newly elected International Vice President, Mainland Joe Radisich and newly elected Coast Committeeman Leal Sundet.

Adams also criticized Bush's policies on taxes, health care and Social Security.

"Politicians in this country have ignored reality for six years," Adams said. "My question to you is, now that the party is over, how bad will the hangover be?"

Adams went on to urge everyone to get out the vote for the Democrats.

All three officers expressed the need for the pensioners' continued participation in the union. In their remarks they asked pensioners to commit themselves in a new effort to take a more active part in politics and other social causes, to attend union meetings and help new members learn about the history of the union and the labor movement.

The Convention elected former International Vice President Rich Austin as the new president of the PCPA. Austin railed against the current political situation where the rich don't have the same concerns with health care, pensions, housing and education that working people do. He advocated registering the dispossessed to vote and giving them good reason to do so.

Austin went on to list the four priorities of the organization:

1. build the membership of the PCPA

2. Get out into our communities and follow the ILWU programs and policies. Elect Democrats so we can have people friendly to labor in leadership roles in the Congress.

3. Let the International Officers know the PCPA is ready, willing and able to participate any way it can and its members are willing to go to union membership meetings and teach the history of the ILWU to the younger people.

4. Work with the International Officers as they seek to petition the AFL-CIO and other labor organizations to take the kind of action that the heritage of organized labor requires—that is to fight for social justice.

## THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

### Resolution #1

Be it resolved: The PCPA find a way to get voluntary donations from clubs, locals and individuals for the financial support of the Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies Discretionary Fund and the Harry Bridges Institute.

### Resolution #2

Whereas: A pensioner is a member of the Education Committee

Therefore be it resolved: The Pacific Coast Pensioners Association offers its further assistance to the International, to the Coast Committee and to the Education Committee as they work to inform the membership about the history of the ILWU, its heritage and its programs and policies;

And be it further resolved: We offer to attend membership meetings when requested to do so in order to present educational programs that are sanctioned by the International Union, and look forward to continuing to assist in developing such valuable programs.

## Officers and committeemen elected for the coming year are:

- President, Richard Austin, Everett  
 Vice President, Joe Lucas, San Francisco Bay Area Pensioners  
 Recording Secretary, Arne Auvinen, Longview Pensioners  
 Treasurer, Barbara Lewis, Columbia River Pensioners  
 Executive Board:  
 Ian Kennedy—Seattle Pensioners  
 Darryl Hedman—Tacoma Pensioners  
 Ken Swicker—Longview Pensioners  
 James Davison—Local 12 Pensioners  
 Don Birrer—Columbia River Pensioners  
 Cleophas Williams—S.F. Bay Area Pensioners  
 Michael Mullen—Eureka Pensioners  
 Lou Loveridge—Southern California Pensioners  
 Leonard Meneghello—Vancouver, B.C. Pensioners  
 Rich Austin—Coast Benefits Committee  
 Al Perisho—Coast Education Committee

On Sunday all delegates and guests enjoyed a seafood barbeque and an evening of dancing at Local 23's hall. The food and music were provided by Local 23. Monday afternoon delegates had a choice of either visiting Lernays Antique Car Museum or a trip to a local casino. Tuesday evening was the traditional banquet and dancing and presentation of the Jesse and Lois Stranahan Award. The annual award is given to a union activist or a pensioner who has been particularly active in serving the ILWU pensioners and the ILWU. This year it was given to John and Emma Ehly and to Arne Auvinen for their many years of dedicated activism.

The Executive Board meeting and Convention was dedicated to the memory of Joe Jakovac, Southwest Oregon Pensioners and Paul McCabe, Seattle Pensioners. These two Brothers were former PCPA Executive Board members.

The next PCPA Convention will be held in San Pedro, Calif. Sept. 17-19, 2007.

## Elias “Dutch” Schultz, Local 19 retiree and Spanish War vet

by Tom Price

Many in the ILWU family remember Elias “Dutch” Schultz as the guy who told stories at Bloody Thursday picnics about the Spanish Civil War and the old days of longshoring.

But Schultz left behind a much deeper story when he died Aug. 29 at age 96—an eight-decade legacy of longshore history and political activism. The longshore Local 19 retiree also produced many highly acclaimed wood sculptures, some of which grace museums in the Seattle area.

Schultz was born Aug. 26, 1910 in Harlem, in New York City. He studied wood sculpture at a vocational high school and apprenticed as an ornamental carver in a picture frame factory. In order to make money, he started working as a longshoreman in New York shortly after high school.

“On the docks he had a very interesting history,” Schultz’s friend and fellow Spanish Civil War vet Abe Osheroff told *The Dispatcher*. “He was the subject of silent and sometimes open anti-Semitism. But this little guy stood up to them, just dealt with it very directly and won the respect, not just acceptance, of the guys on the docks.”

Like a large number of longshoremen, Schultz joined 2,800 other Americans in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight fascism in Spain during that country’s revolutionary civil war between 1936 and 1939. In all, about 40,000 volunteers, including 1,250 Canadians, went to Spain in the unsuccessful attempt at stopping fascism.

Schultz survived Spain and joined the Army when WWII broke out. He served in the 87th Mountain Infantry Brigade of the 10th Division, and his unit occupied the island of Kiska in the Aleutians, where he received the Purple Heart for his wounds. The

87th then sailed for Europe to liberate Italy. His unit was among the first to cross the Po River in 1945, one of the last acts in the destruction of Nazism and Fascism in Italy.

He first saw Washington State while training on Mt. Rainier during the war. He met his wife Amelia in a leftist bookstore in Seattle, and they went off to Europe after the war where he pursued his studies in sculpture on the GI Bill. He used his talents in England, helping fix the war damage to the House of Commons. Then he settled in the Seattle area and returned to longshoring, this time in Local 19, in the late 1940s.

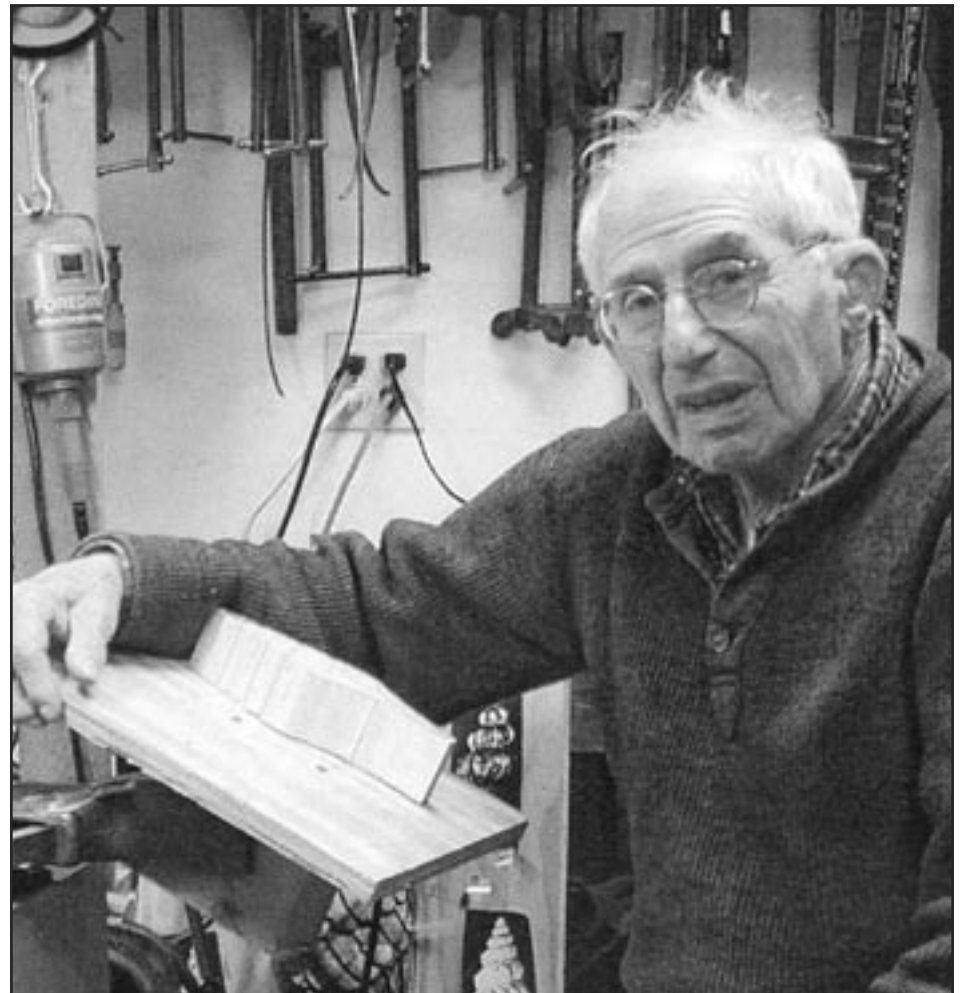
“He worked as a trucker on the dock and warehouse, and as a sling man,” his friend foremen’s Local 98 retiree Ray Nelson said. “He was a friend of my dad. I met Dutch two weeks after my dad died and we started a 50-year friendship. He had a strong opinion on everything. He was extremely active in the safety committee. His primary concern in the union was to have a safe work place. If you didn’t have a safe workplace, it didn’t matter how much money you made or benefits. First and primary was a safe workplace.”

Schultz also served on the Local 19 Executive Board and was active in the pensioners’ club.

“Other than being a wonderful friend and a caring person, he was a person who lived his ideals, didn’t compromise his ideals politically or otherwise,” Nelson said. “He was one of the truly dedicated people to progressive causes.”

He had very little formal education, at the same time he possessed an enormous amount of wisdom that came from life experience, Osheroff said.

“He was one of the very few working class artists,” Osheroff said. “There are guys who are poor artists, but Dutch was a working class guy,



Dutch Schultz in his workshop.

he worked, not only on the docks, but when he retired he worked every day on wood sculpture.

“Wood is a very hard material to do sculpture. They come out kind of ‘wooden’ and occasionally too stolid. He was able on occasion to make wood almost fly, or gently flow.”

In his sculptures, he portrayed social themes, including a statue of a longshoreman shot in the 1934 strike, dying in the arms of his mates. Among thousands of other sculptures,

he did one of his comrades killed in Spain and another of a man holding a kestrel loosely in his hand, just as it flies off.

“I love birds and hate to see them tied up or trapped, just like I hate to see people trapped,” Schultz said in the Fall 1995 edition *The Volunteer*, a magazine by Spanish war vets. “It’s like having a ball and chain on.”

Dutch Schultz is survived by his former wife Amelia and his niece Mimi.

## Del Castle departs

By Art Mink

Born Oct. 22, 1915 in Spokane, Wash., Del Castle died on Sept. 12, 2006 after 90 eventful years, most of it working for the rights of working people as a union activist. Castle graduated from Broadview High School in Seattle and the University of Washington. Despite his intellectual credentials, he turned to blue collar jobs, working in lumber mills, railroad yards, steel mills, shipyards and longshoring.

In the 1930s he first became involved in union organizing, participating in strikes with the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union and with the early farm workers union. In 1937, as co-chair of the King County Workers Alliance, he helped organize a two-week occupation of the King County Council chambers by hundreds of the unemployed seeking benefits. In 1942 he was elected secretary of the Shipscaler’s Union. After WWII, he organized lumber workers

In Aberdeen.

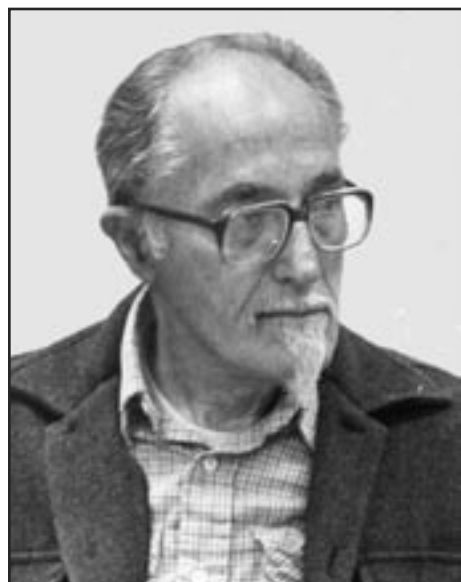
In 1947 he married Pearl Albino, then an actress with the new Seattle Repertory Theater. They would live together for 52 years and build a loving and creative home for their two daughters and one granddaughter. During the Korean War, Castle was active in the anti-war movement, as he would be later during our invasions of Vietnam and Iraq. During the McCarthy years he was blacklisted and fired from many jobs.

In 1957 Castle became a longshoreman in the 1947 “B pool.” In 1963 he became a member of the ILWU longshore Local 19. Having gone through blacklist purgatory, he was now accepted and protected in earning power, political beliefs and sense of personal worth under the famous union slogan: “An Injury To One Is An Injury To All.”

He served on the Local 19 Executive Board from 1963 until he retired in 1980. He was elected to one term as secretary of Local 19 in 1975.

Following his retirement, he served as Recording Secretary of the “Old Timers,” the Seattle Longshore Pensioners Club for some 15 years and as editor of the *Rusty Hook*, the newsletter for Seattle’s retired longshore workers, from 1995 until, at age 89, he felt it was time to step down.

Castle will be remembered for his feisty courage, his warm sense of humor and the intellectual companionship and challenge he provided for so many of his friends. He is survived by his daughters, Candis Castle and Kevin Castle and his granddaughter, Kelly Scott. Remembrances may be made to the ILWU, Local 19 Christmas for Kids Fund, 3440 E. Marginal Way S., Seattle, WA 98134.



Del Castle

## Secretary-Treasurers Conference

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

I am pleased to announce the fourth training program for local union financial officers, known as the Secretary-Treasurers Conference. We have scheduled the five day event for January 29-February 2, 2007, in San Francisco, California on various aspects of financial administration, election rules and record keeping. The program is designed to help ensure ILWU compliance with federal regulations and internal union procedures. Instructors include ILWU legal and fiscal consultants, union staff and International and local officers.

Subjects to be covered include:

- Reporting requirements of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA)
- Reporting to the International Union
- Fiduciary responsibilities of the local union and its officers
- Beck procedures
- Appropriate union expenditures
- Bonding requirements
- Role of trustees
- Local union election procedures and regulations
- Records management and retention schedules
- Understanding and conducting an audit
- Fiscal guidelines for political action funds and committees

Each mainland local and affiliate is invited to send two participants: its secretary-treasurer (or other officer in charge of finances and record keeping) and the office manager or clerical employee who fills out and maintains the union’s financial and administrative records. Depending on the number of official participants, space may be available for a limited number of trustees selected by their local union.

The conference will be held at the Cathedral Hill Hotel. The International will cover costs of the training as well as hotel accommodations (based on double occupancy for the nights of January 29-February 1). This means individuals willing to share a room with another participant will have no hotel costs. Complete information, including the program registration form, is available at the ILWU website: <http://www.ilwu.org/education/Sec-Treas/2007/index.cfm>. If you have any questions, please contact me or ILWU Education Director Gene Vrana here at International headquarters.

In solidarity,

William Adams, Secretary-Treasurer

# 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 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 (powellsunion.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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