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Campaign launch: Workers at Anchor Brewing in San Francisco launched their union effort with supporters who visited customers and small businesses on February 7. Anchor is hammering workers with an anti-union campaign before the March 6th union election.

Anchor workers organize at craft brewery

Workers who make one of the nation’s best-known craft beers — Anchor Steam — are organizing to join the ILWU. Their grassroots, home-grown campaign is filled with energy and attracting national headlines because craft brews are hot, profitable and popular with young people. If the Anchor workers vote for the union on March 6th, they’ll join the ILWU and be some of the first craft brewery workers to organize.

Unlike most craft brewers, Anchor has deep roots. They were founded in San Francisco more than a century ago in 1896. But they’ve also been swept along with many new craft brews that have been bought by big corporate players. Anchor was purchased in 2017 by Japan’s Sapporo for $85 million.

In recent years, wages, benefits and working conditions at Anchor went from relatively generous to skimpy. Employee Garrett Kelly says he joined the company three years ago, starting at $15.50, with 180 hours of paid sick leave and 45 minute paid lunches. Retirement was a 401(k), not a pension, but the company matched 3% of what he contributed. Now the match has been taken away, lunch is down to 30 minutes and half their sick time has disappeared. Looking back, some employees remember five years ago when the starting pay was over $17 an hour.

“It’s a tale as old as time — it’s just a concentration of wealth at the top with a complete disregard for workers,” Kelly told a reporter.

Another thing mentioned by many workers is the increased time they spend commuting to work, because low wages and the lack of affordable housing is pushing them and other families out of the city.

When a majority of the sixty or so brewery workers decided it was time to do something, they reached out to the ILWU after considering other unions. Before that step, they contacted the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) San Francisco Chapter, which is full of young activists including some craft beer workers. They’re savvy about public media, public relations and know how to organize actions that are fun and effective. Their organizing campaign was launched in the Mission District’s nightclub area, where dozens of workers and volunteers visited local bars to chat-up patrons, bartenders, owners and snag selfies that were posted with the hashtags #anchorunion and #anchoredinsf.

Sapporo management first responded by promising to remain “neutral,” but has now hired union-busting consultants and is forcing workers to attend anti-union lectures. Some workers have been told to remove their union buttons but most brewery workers are proudly wearing theirs.

“We’re prepared for the company’s anti-union campaign,” said union supporters Ryan Emright and Bruce Belden. “We’re keeping...
LETTERS TO THE DISPATCHER

Dear Editor,

Dave Arian and I were feeding 44-pound banana boxes to the conveyor belt. Several months later I had a chance to ask Dave, “What happened after you said ‘heads up’ and in his typical San Pedroista way of pointing out the obvious he said ‘heads up’ and in his typical San Pedroista way of pointing out the obvious Dave said, “Dummy, you looked up.” That was good old Dave Arian. As much as he was short of sympathy and etiquette, he was all about seeing clearly the lay of the land and where justice stood. He learned that at home.

Year before I was visiting Arthur, Dave’s older brother and Dave, were complaining to his dad—known as “Honest Lou” on the docks—that someone was sleeping on the couch, which was where Dave slept. So Honest Lou says to Dave, “The guy on the couch is drunk and needs the couch more than you do.” and that’s where Dave learned about justice.

There was a time when Dave was lettering in tennis and his nickname was “Mouse.” He kept to himself was quiet and didn’t have much to say. At that time, we were involved in the Civil Rights movement. It was a violent summer that we attended as a recognized union, said Dave. “Mouse” kept a low profile and was known as a quiet and unassuming person who contracted NABTU on the ILWU’s behalf.

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Keith Shanklin: Local 34’s first African-American president

Sitting in his office, newly-elected ILWU Local 34 President Keith Shanklin recalls the first time that he saw the working waterfront. “I remember going to an amusement park in Long Beach called the Pike which had a view of the Port,” Shanklin said. He remembered looking out and seeing the cranes and rows of containers. “Of course I had no idea then that this industry would become my life and make me what I am today.” Shanklin would become the first African-American President of Local 34 when members elected him their president on January 17th.

In 1996, Shanklin began his longshore career as a casual at Local 10. He entered the the industry through the lottery system after completing a 12-year hitch in the Navy as an aircraft mechanic. He still remembers the day that he struggled out of bed with a high fever in order to wait in line and enter the lottery. After winning the lottery and starting to get occasional work as a casual, the Alameda Naval Base was closed and he had to take another job in the small town of Herlong, CA, located about 70 miles north of Reno.

Long commute

“I do believe that I had one of the longest commutes of any casual,” said Shanklin. He’d drive down when the Long commute was closed and he had to take another job in the small town of Herlong, CA, located about 70 miles north of Reno.

Finding mentors

Early in his career, Shanklin was drawn to political activism and is grateful to those who mentored him, including Leo Robinson, Clarence Thomas and Henry Grahem. He says they “took me under their wings and motivated me to go forward,” adding that Leo Robinson was especially helpful in teaching him about trade unionism.

Giving back

“I believe the union is here for one reason — to make sure workers have a chance to provide for their families,” Shanklin said. “I also believe that a union member has to give back to their community and their union. It’s not just about collecting your paycheck. You have to give back.”

As an activist, Shanklin was an officer in the Million Worker March, a gathering of over 10,000 labor activists at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC on October 17, 2004, that was founded by Local 10 members Trent Willis, Clarence Thomas and Leo Robinson. Shanklin also volunteered to serve on the Local 10 Executive Board and Grievance Committee. He said serving on those committees and attending educational programs put on by the Longshore Division gave him tools he needed to become an elected officer.

Transfer to Local 34

In 2002, Shanklin transferred from Local 10 to Local 34. He said he transferred to explore the clerical side and because it was less stress on the body.

He excelled as a clerk because he was good with computers and at solving puzzles.

“ar used to do a lot of puzzles when I was a kid, and that is basically what a clerk does. The only difference is that you are dealing with containers full of cargo that is very important to someone far away. You have to make sure you’re on top of your game.”

Shanklin is also passionate about politics, but took a step back more than a decade ago to focus more time on his family, but eventually returned to his activist roots.

Encouraged to step-up

He credits outgoing Local 34 President David Gonzales for encouraging him to run for his new position.

“It’s a unique honor to be elected the first African-American president of this local. I appreciate the membership for putting me in this position to serve them and be the voice they need to enforce the contract. We have a strong employer who fights us tooth and nail, every single day. My job is to ensure that we provide a good service and return home safe at the end of the day. That we continue to make this industry safer, our clerks more knowledgeable and that we pass on the ILWU tradition of solidarity to the next generation.”

ILWU to Hold Secretary-Treasurers Conference

The ILWU will be holding a conference for local union financial officers

May 19-23 in Seattle, Washington

Called the Secretary-Treasurers conference, the 5-day event will cover various aspects of union and financial administration, election rules, and recordkeeping, and is designed to ensure compliance with federal regulation and internal union procedures. Instructors include ILWU attorneys, union staff, and International and local officers. Each U.S. local and affiliate is invited to send two participants: its secretary-treasurer (or other officer in charge of finances and recordkeeping) and the office manager or other staff person who 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. Only individuals nominated by their local affiliate will be permitted to attend.

An official announcement has been sent to each local.

Participants may register online at https://www.ilwu.org/2019-ilwu-secretary-treasurers-conference/

Anchor workers are organizing at San Francisco’s craft brewery

continued from page 1

everyone informed about the usual lies and distortions from union busters.”

Anchor workers are also embracing the spirit of solidarity by reaching out to support other worker organizing campaigns, including employees at the nearby San Francisco Veterinary Specialists animal hospital. They also held actions during San Francisco’s official “Beer Week.” The Dispatcher will feature an update about their campaign and election in the March issue.

30 ILWU members attend 8th annual ‘Women Build Nations’ conference in Seattle

continued from page 2

a predominantly male industry. That’s why it’s so important for us to interact with women from other trades, so that we can learn from each other.”

Grove plans to use the WBN model to organize a conference exclusively for ILWU women. A planning committee is pending with representatives from every local. Grove notes that the biggest obstacle will be securing funding to enable women from every ILWU local to participate and attend.

“It will take a lot of work from our sisters and a lot of support from our brothers, but it can be done,” said Grove. The ILWU Women’s Conference is tentatively set for San Francisco in March of 2020.

Vivian Malauulu
Local 13
Fred Pecker: passionate “rebel with a cause” led Local 6 through successful organizing campaigns

Fred Pecker, who led Local 6 through difficult times by helping workers organize, win strikes and fight for immigrant rights, passed on December 20, 2018, following a battle with pancreatic cancer.

Challenging times

Pecker joined the ILWU in 1978, after getting hired at Guittard Chocolate when Local 6 had several thousand members, a small fraction of the 19,000 workers on the books in 1946. The first decline came in 1979, when Teamster officials spent $3 million to raid Local 6 warehouses and attack ILWU leaders as “unpatriotic communists.” The second drop began in the 1970s as companies moved from the Bay Area to exploit low-wage labor first in Mexico, then China. When those foreign-made goods arrived in containers to West Coast docks, most bypassed ILWU warehouses in favor of non-union facilities in the California’s Central Valley, Inland Empire or the deserts of California and Nevada, where unions were scarce. That process was still underway when Pecker emerged as a new leader at Local 6 while another 12 shops closed and 800 union jobs vanished in three years from 1991-1994.

Humble beginnings

Pecker’s first Local 6 job at Guittard involved cleaning-up piles of chocolate that spilled onto the factory floor. “I was on graveyard and would walk around with a tray and scraper. Chocolate was just coming out of packings on the tanks and oozing down the sides of machines. It was beautiful.” His wife, Sue, spent their final years in San Francisco. When they arrived to San Francisco in 1983, both took classroom teaching positions with low-income preschoolers at the Head Start program, and immediately began organizing parents and fellow teachers to improve conditions by forming a union. The campaign was successful and workers eventually secured a contract, but management responded by firing Sue for being pregnant with their son Herschel – something that was illegal but common 45 years ago. Fred remained a while longer but was later forced to resign. With both out of work and a baby on the way, they hadly needed a job. Sue’s family was in a position to help, thanks to deep ILWU roots that included uncle Leroy King and the Paton family who had worked in distribution and warehouses for decades. Pecker got some casual work on the waterfront but it wasn’t enough.

“I was looking for work and Leroy King sent me to the Local 6 hiring hall where I registered with Henry McKnight, who was the Business Agent,” explained Pecker. “Henry had a good enough relationship with Guittard Chocolate that he was able to send people to work there and he got me a job.”

Connections with Leroy King

The connection to Leroy King was important, but Pecker also proved himself and became a leader in his own right. Their leadership styles were different, but Pecker always held enormous respect for King, who managed to survive many decades of ugly racism and political attacks. During the 1950’s, uncle Leroy and aunt Judy had been hounded without mercy by the FBI for having joined the Communist Party. Their inter-racial marriage caused them to be evicted from many San Francisco apartments. While King later softened his radical politics, he remained connected to Local 6, was a player in the ILWU, and...
fixture at the city’s Labor Council, and San Francisco’s longest-serving city commissioner until he passed in 2015 at the age of 91.

Rising from the ranks

Pecker had only worked a few years at Guittard Chocolate when he was elected Chief Steward. Soon after, he was elected a Convention Delegate and Trustee. In 1991 he was elected a full-time Business Agent, helping workers at Guittard and dozens of other shops. He helped organize social activities with workers and their families, using picnics and holiday parties to build solidarity. The overwhelming challenge of that era involved “runaway shops,” a process Pecker said was “in full swing” when he became a new leader in the 1980’s and early 90’s. The coffee industry, once a mainstay of Local 6, had been hit hard with closings at Folgers, Hills Brothers, S&F and Safeway. Liquor warehouses such as Hiram Walker were also moving away, along with massive pension cutbacks and supply warehouses that once served the vanishing Bay Area printing trades. Besides seeking lower-wages, many companies were victimized by “leveraged buy-outs,” a process developed by Wall Street to acquire profitable companies, bury them in debt, then sell-off parts of the business to make a profit – often killing the original company in the process.

No help from politicians

Pecker said, “these were not situations where the company was looking for a way to stay in business. The companies had made a business decision and just wanted to keep things calm until they shut.”

Local politicians were sympathetic, but had no power. Presidents Reagan and Bush did nothing during their terms while thousands of factories closed each year. Congress finally passed a weak law called the “WARN Act” in 1988, but it was too late. Pecker studied layoff plans to notify workers 60 days before closing. Bill Clinton was elected in 1992 as a “New Democrat” who made a priority of courting wealthy donors, corporate executives and Wall Street bankers to jobs at the expense of the workers. Pecker returned to his job at the Guittard chocolate factory where he started 34 years before. He remained active in the SE Labor Council, the ILWU Northern California District Council and Jobs with Justice. He had continued to be a fixture on picket lines and protests, where he met and made hundreds of friends during his three decades in the Bay Area labor movement.

Love of music

Besides his love for unions and devotion to social justice, Pecker was passionate about music. He played the electric bass and performed with the ILWU Blues Band at union events during the late 1980’s and early 90’s. Pecker said he believed “music is something that brings us together,” and was a regular quoting the pioneering radical Emma Goldman, who once said, “If I can’t dance, I don’t want your revolution.” His taste in music was wide-ranging and detailed, including familiarity with obscure blues artists from Alabama, Mississippi, Kansas City and Chicago. He was familiar with performers in West Africa and groups in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil. He had a deep love for all forms of African-American music, including gospel, soul, rhythm & blues and funk – but was especially devoted to jazz and had an encyclopedic knowledge of players along with a massive recording collection, which he donated along with his musical instruments and equipment to the Oaktown Jazz program that trains and mentors young jazz players in Oakland.

Recognition and reflection

Pecker was diagnosed with late-stage pancreatic cancer in the Spring of 2018 and enrolled in experimental drug trials, but ended chemotherapy when the cancer failed to respond. He received dozens of friends and family members at his home in San Francisco’s St. Francis Square – a cooperative housing project of 300 units sponsored by the ILWU in 1963 that was the first racially-integrated site continued on page 8

Trouble with Teamsters

Tensions with East Bay Teamsters had flared earlier in 2007, when ILWU’s predominantly low-wage female, Latina workforce at Waste Management honored Teamster and Machinist Union picket lines. This was when the Teamsters were locked-out for more than three weeks. ILWU members stood firm despite having no warning, no savings and no right to unemployment insurance. Promises by Teamster officials to protect Local 6 from company retaliation never materialized. Without support from the Teamsters or Machinists Union, Waste Management went ahead and retaliated against Local 6 by outsourcing dozens of call-center jobs and using the ILWU for supporting the lock-out. Pecker was furious, but there was little he could do.

An impressive victory

Despite these and many other challenges, Pecker prevailed in leading a successful campaign in multiple cities that transformed the East Bay recycling and waste industry – raising standards and putting hundreds of workers on a path out of poverty. These contracts were signed, more workers joined Local 6 and existing contracts were strengthened.

Disappointments

While Teamster officials failed to stop recycling workers from winning these dramatic improvements, Pecker continued to have concerns, noting that Teamsters had recruited a former Local 6 official with better pay – allowing them to monitor internal issues at Local 6 and quietly intervene on occasions, including during the recycling campaign. Pecker recalled how similar tactics were used by Teamsters during their 1950 raids against Local 6, and more recently at Local 17 where they recruited a former ILWU official with a good-paying job who then encouraged workers to leave the ILWU and affiliate with the Teamsters. At Local 6, mounting pressures with the pension promised a new opening for the Teamsters, who held meetings with Local 6 members who were told they could join the better-funded Teamster pension – if Local 6 workers would agree to transfer control of their Master contract from the ILWU to the Teamsters, which eventually happened. It was a bitter pill for Pecker, who tried but failed to rally support for an organizing strategy that would strengthen the Local 6 pension and avoid a future Teamster takeover. Another setback occurred when Pecker lost his re-election bid by two dozen votes for Secretary-Treasurer in 2017. He held the top post at Local 6 for five terms, beginning in 1987 when he defeated a controversial incumbent. Following the ILWU tradition, Pecker returned to his job at the Guittard chocolate factory where he started 34 years before. He remained active in the SE Labor Council, the ILWU Northern California District Council and Jobs with Justice. He had continued to be a fixture on picket lines and protests, where he met and made hundreds of friends during his three decades in the Bay Area labor movement.

Organizing messengers: Fred Pecker speaking at a press conference drawing attention to the dangerous conditions for San Francisco’s bike messengers who organized to join Local 6.
Fred Pecker: un apasionado “rebelse con causa” dirigió con éxito campañas de organización y huelgas para el Local 6

Fred Pecker, que dirigió a los miembros del Local 6 en momentos difíciles al ayudar a los trabajadores a organizarse, a ganar huelgas y luchar por los derechos migratorios, falleció el 20 de diciembre de 2018, cuando perdió su lucha contra el cáncer pancreático.

Momentos difíciles

Pecker ingresó al ILWU en 1985 después de ser contratado por Guittard Chocolate cuando el Local 6 tenía varios miles de miembros, pero solo una pequeña fracción de los 19,000 afiliados que tenía el sindicato en 1946. La primera pérdida empezó en 1950 cuando el sindicato de los Teamsters ganó 51 millos para robarle los miembros al Local 6 en los almacenes y atacar los dirigentes del ILWU calificándolos de “comunistas antipatrióticos”. La segunda pérdida empezó en la década de los 70 cuando las compañías abandonaron la zona de la Bahía para explotar a la mano de obra barata primero en México y luego en China. Cuando esas mercancías fabricadas en el extranjero arribaron a los muelles del Pacífico, la mayoría no fueron depositadas en los almacenes ligados al ILWU, sino que fueron a dar a las instalaciones no sindicalizadas en el Valle Central, el “Inland Empire” en California o los desiertos de California y Nevada. Fue en esa época que Pecker surgió como nuevo dirigente del Local 6, justo cuando se cerraron 12 centros de trabajo adicionales y 800 empleos sindicalizados se estaban en tres años entre 1991 y 1994.

Orígenes humildes

En el primer empleo que tuvo Pecker en Guittard se dedicaba a limpiar montones de chocolate que caían al suelo de la fábrica. “Yo trabajaba en el turno de la noche y cargaba siempre la misma carga de chocolate cuando el Local 6 tenía cuarenta trabajadores y la fábrica olía a chocolate cuando se iba a trabajar.”

Pecker aplicó esos consejos y empezó a trabajar con los trabajadores sindicalizados a temprana edad, aprendiendo de la gente y los sindicatos. El primer empleo de verano lo consiguió en una esquina de Manhattan, en donde se confrontaba a los jornaleros temporales de los Teamsters para trabajar en almacenes y como chóferes de reparto.

Aunque solo tenía 14 años, Pecker trabajaba jornadas de 16 horas y de los miembros veteranos de los Teamsters absorbió información valiosa acerca del sindicato, incluso detalles desagradables como los sobornos que eran parte del trabajo. Continuó con estos primeros empleos en los almacenes y como chófer de reparto mientras asistía a la escuela media y superior, y le servieron cuando Pecker empezó a hacer la carrera de maestro.

El enamoramiento

En 1977, Pecker estaba tomando clases de educación en la Universidad Estatal de Nueva York en Buffalo cuando se juntó con Susan Solomon, a quien había conocido más de una década antes porque sus padres eran amigos de los suyos, al igual que aliados políticos y trabajaban como maestros. Fred y Susan se enamoraron, empezaron a vivir juntos cuando Fred tenía 18 años, y se casaron dos años después. Los padres y abuelos de Susan eran radicales políticos originarios de San Francisco. El padre de ella perdió su trabajo como maestro en una escuela pública cuando se negó a firmar un “juramento de lealtad” que implicaba renunciar a sus convicciones izquierdistas. Los tribunales fueron mandando dichos juramentos, pero muchas familias quedaron destruidas y llevaron a algunos al suicidio en la década de los 50.

La enseñanza y el aprendizaje

Después de que Fred y Susan se casaron, la pareja trabajó juntos para ayudar a los maestros en relación con los sindicatos. Después de que comenzó a trabajar en un sindicato, Pecker se dedicó a aprender a ayudar a los maestros que ayudaban a niños cuyos padres estaban siendo presionados por el sistema de justicia penal. Esa campaña terminó cuando algunos de los activistas sindicales fueron despedidos. “Aprendí que no es fácil animar a la gente a que arriesgue el cuero si no cuenta con alguien que se comprometa a apoyarla o si la mayoría no está lista para hacer el paro,” concluyó. Después de eso se mudaron a San Francisco.

A llegar a California

Cuando llegaron a San Francisco en 1983, ambos consiguieron puestos de maestro en un programa de Head Start para preescolares de bajos ingresos e inmediatamente empezaron a formar un sindicato, organizando a los padres y a sus compañeros de trabajo para mejorar las condiciones. La campaña tuvo éxito y los trabajadores finalmente consiguieron un contrato colectivo pero la administración respondió con despidos de Sue por estar emparentada con su hijo Herschel, lo cual era ilegal pero algo que era muy común hace 45 años. Fred siguió trabajando allí por un rato más pero después se le obligó a renunciar. Al verse sus compañeros de trabajo en una situación igual que la de Henry McKnight, el agente sindical, el aún más joven Segundo Guittard, eligió al puesto de Agente Sindical. Poco después, fue elegido al puesto de Agente Sindical.

Ascenso desde la base

Pecker solo trabajó un par de años en Guittard Chocolate cuando fue elegido Delegado Principal. Después de que, fue electo como delegado a la Convención y al puesto de Fideicomisario. En 1991, fue elegido al puesto de Agente Sindical de tiempo completo para ayudar a los trabajadores de Guittard y decorras de otros centros de trabajo. Ayudó a organizar actividades sociales con los trabajadores y sus familias, usando las dos técnicas, “Fiestas navideñas para promover la solidaridad. El reto más grande de la época era la “huida de obreros y de fabricantes,” un proceso que Pecker dijo. continua en la página 7.
Pecker organizó a los empleados porque la sindicalización era tan difícil, pocos dirigentes del Local 6 lo apoyaron, fue la de ampliar las filas del sindicato, podrían reducir los beneficios para los empleados que no había suficientes miembros para el fondo de pensiones del Local 6 debido a las pensiones porque no había una base. Los dirigentes del Local 6 evitaban el tema de las pensiones pero solo iba a empeorar. Se negaron a pagar más, los dirigentes de los Teamsters se aprovecharon de la situación para empoderar a los trabajadores de las compañías de desechos para organizar a los miembros de los Teamsters mientras que los dirigentes del Local 6 para que abandonaran al ILWU y se afiliaran a los Teamsters. Dado el creciente problema de las pensiones para los miembros del Local 6, el Sindicato de los Teamsters no podía hacer nada, Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando el control por los Teamsters en el futuro no se pueda hacer. Pecker se desflecó pero no había mucho que se pudiera hacer.

Un líder de la Diócesis de Oakland invitó a los delegados de los Teamsters que representaba a los trabajadores de reciclaje al Sindicato Internacional en una reunión para empoderar a los trabajadores de las empresas comerciales de desechos para organizar a los miembros de los Teamsters cuando derrotó al líder polémico que ocupaba el puesto. Obedeciendo la tradición de ILWU, Pecker decidió retirarse de la carrera para fabricar la fábrica de chocolates Guittard donde había trabajado. Pecker organizó a los empleados que se creó un nuevo dirigente en los años 80, el que se creó en el 6, porque la sindicalización era tan difícil, pocos dirigentes del Local 6 lo apoyaron, fue la de ampliar las filas del sindicato rival pro empresarial, después de la muerte de Pecker en 1997, los trabajadores de los Teamsters se aprovecharon de la situación para empoderar a los trabajadores de las compañías de desechos para organizar a los miembros de los Teamsters mientras que los dirigentes del Local 6 para que abandonaran al ILWU y se afiliaran a los Teamsters. Dado el creciente problema de las pensiones para los miembros del Local 6, el Sindicato de los Teamsters no pudo hacer nada, Pecker se desflecó pero no había mucho que se pudiera hacer.

Problemas con los Teamsters

Las tensiones con los Teamsters en el East Bay empeoraron a principios de 2007 cuando la fuerza del Sindicato de Work Management, en su mayoría mujeres latinas que ganaban salarios bajos, respetaron las líneas de piqueo de los Teamsters y Maquinistas. Las tensiones entre los dos sindicatos durante el trabajo en el East Bay que duró tres semanas. Los miembros del ILWU no se doblegaron a pesar de que no se les avisaron por adelantado, no tenían armonía ni beneficios de desempleo. Los dirigentes de los Teamsters hicieron promesas vacías de proteger al Local 6 de las represalias del empleador. Sin apoyo de los Teamsters o Maquinistas, Work Management aumentó la presión de los dirigentes del Local 6, subcontratando los puestos del centro de llamadas y demandando al ILWU porque sus miembros se negaron a trabajar durante el cierre. Pecker se enfureció pero no había mucho que se pudiera hacer.

Una victoria impresionante

A pesar de estos y otros retos, Pecker logró dirigir con éxito una campaña en varias ciudades que transformó el sector del reciclaje en el East Bay, ya que mejoraron las normas de trabajo. Muchas de las compañías de desechos para organizar a los miembros de los Teamsters mientras que los dirigentes del Local 6 para que abandonaran al ILWU y se afiliaran a los Teamsters. Dado el creciente problema de las pensiones para los miembros del Local 6, el Sindicato de los Teamsters no pudo hacer nada, Pecker se desflecó pero no había mucho que se pudiera hacer.

Convención histórica

Pecker habló brevemente, deliciando una visión para transformar el sector del reciclaje en todo el East Bay. Los trabajadores de los Teamsters se unieron a los trabajadores del reciclaje. Pecker recordó que los Teamsters utilizaron tácticas similares en sus incursiones contra el Local 6 en los años 50, y más recientemente en el 2017, cuando muchos de los trabajadores en el local de ILWU se unieron a los Teamsters. Cuando la Firma de Trabajadores perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas. Hubo otro tropiezo cuando Pecker perdió su reelección por unas pocas semanas.

Pecker dijo “en esas situaciones las cosas no salen bien porque no hay armonía ni beneficios de desempleo. Los dirigentes de los Teamsters hicieron promesas vacías de proteger al Local 6 de las represalias del empleador. Sin apoyo de los Teamsters o Maquinistas, Work Management aumentó la presión de los dirigentes del Local 6, subcontratando los puestos del centro de llamadas y demandando al ILWU porque sus miembros se negaron a trabajar durante el cierre. Pecker se enfureció pero no había mucho que se pudiera hacer.

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Fred Pecker: un apasionado “rebelde con causa”

Fred Pecker: apasionado “rebelde con causa” continued from page 7

during a reunion of the Junta of Supervisors, quienes presentaron una resolución especial halagando por su dedicación a la justicia laboral a lo largo de varias décadas. Fue su último acto de presencia; falleció tranquilamente en compañía de su familia el 20 de diciembre de 2018.

Se realizó una celebración de la vida de Pecker en el Pabellón Comemorativo del Local 10 el 23 de febrero de 2019. El evento reunió a los músicos del proyecto de jazz de Oaktown tocaron y cantaron. Los familiares y amigos compartieron historias, haciendo honor a sus muchas contribuciones y se acompañaron en su duelo. Willie Adams, Presidente Internacional de ILWU, asistió al evento, halagando a Pecker como “un hombre de coraje y principios que ayudó a transformar y encarar al Local 6.”

A Pecker le sobrevive su esposa y compañera de toda su vida, Susan Anne Solomon, su hijo Herschel Simon Pecker y su pareja Courtny Elise Hight, su nieta Naomi Clara Solomon, su esposa Susan Anne Solomon, su hijo Herschel Simon Pecker y su pareja Courtny Elise Hight, y su compañero Bradley Ryan Allen – en adición a muchos amantes uncles, cousins, cousins-in-law, and chosen family, without whom his family tree would have been incomplete.