



VOICE OF THE ILWU

HONOLULU HAWAII
LOCAL 142

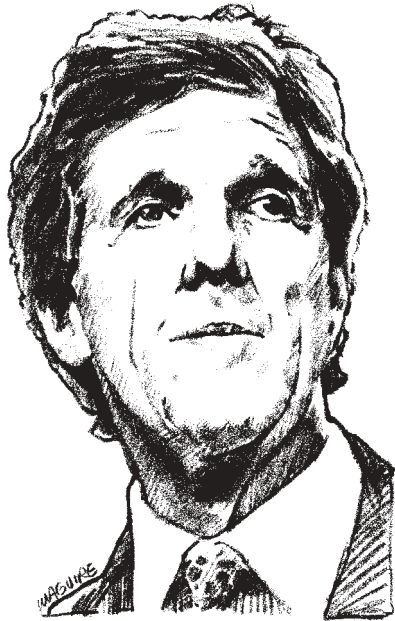
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August 2004

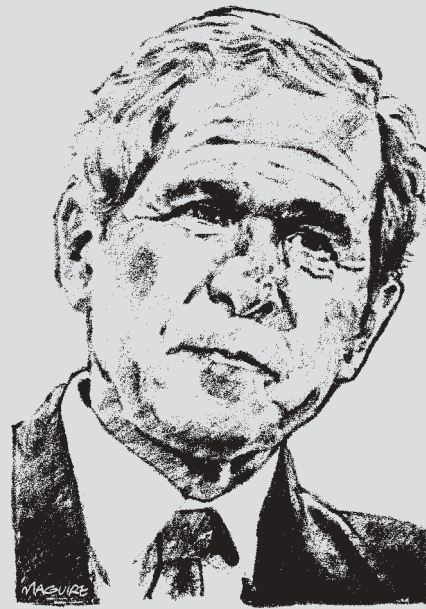
JOHN KERRY FOR PRESIDENT

John Kerry and George W. Bush have very clear and very different positions on issues important to working families. This is one election where it makes a BIG difference who wins. Take a look at where they stand on these issues—and decide who you want as president.



John Kerry

vs



George Bush

Jobs	Wants to keep good jobs in America. No tax breaks for companies that send US jobs overseas.	Thinks exporting jobs is good for business. Gave \$60 billion in tax breaks to companies that export jobs overseas.
Overtime Pay	Supported efforts to protect our right to overtime pay after 40 hours of work per week.	Changed the overtime rules to make it easy for bosses to take away overtime pay from millions of workers.
Unions	Supports workers' right to join unions. Co-sponsored Employee Free Choice Act which gives workers the right to vote for a union free from management threats.	Busted the union and took away the right to bargain collectively from thousands of federal government workers. Plans to privatize more jobs. Opposes Employee Free Choice Act.
Education	Supports full funding for the No Child Left Behind program and using federal money to modernize and repair schools.	Shortchanged education in his budget and cut funds to schools. Opposes using federal funds to repair and modernize schools.
Social Security	Wants to put more money into the Social Security fund to keep it strong. Wants to protect workers' pension funds.	Wants to hand over our Social Security funds to Wallstreet investors and private investment firms who would charge fees for their services.
Support Our Troops	Wants to guarantee veterans' health care and compensation to their families.	Cut health benefits for veterans. Cut combat pay, extended tours.
Tax Breaks	Supports tax breaks for the middle class. Wants to fund new health care and college tuition tax credits for working families by rolling back Bush's tax cuts for the very rich.	More than half of his tax cuts went to benefit those making more than \$1 million a year. Wants to make those tax breaks for the rich permanent.

ADDRESS LABEL

"The ILWU endorses John Kerry for U.S. President and John Edwards for U.S. Vice President."

—ILWU 142 Local Political Action Committee

On the Inside

2 President's Report: Vote "NO" on Constitutional Amendments

3 The real port security issues

6&7 Sugar and tourism industry updates

8 Your vote is important—use it wisely

June/July VOICE correction: Some names were inadvertently omitted from the Hyatt Regency Maui negotiating committee. The committee members are: Rose Abut, Teresita Antonio, Danilo Baldos, Rosie Corpin, Dolores Dela Cruz, Corinna Kepaa, Abner Kihei, Derek Sawai, Ed Suzuki, Everine Van Houten, Business Agent Joe Franco Jr. and spokesperson/International Vice President Wesley Furtado.

Next Local Executive Board Meeting scheduled for Dec. 16-17, 2004 • 10:00 am • 451 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu

Local President's Report

Vote NO on all Four

Four changes to the Hawaii State Constitutional will be on the November 2 General Election Ballot that threaten to undermine our basic freedom and rights as American citizens. These four amendments are being pushed by certain people and elements within our community for self-interest and political purposes.

Some of these amendments try to take advantage of emotionally charged issues such as sexual assault against children or registration of sex offenders to make changes in our State Constitution that are not needed and will likely result in more lawsuits and legal complications, with no benefit to crime victims and the community.

All four amendments weaken and undermine very important safeguards that protect all of us who are innocent, ordinary citizens. This is about protecting all our rights—not the rights of criminals or sex offenders.

Amendment One talks about protecting children from sexual assault, but it really tries to take unacceptable legal shortcuts. That's why in 2003 the Hawaii Supreme Court overturned the

law dealing with "continuous assault" as unconstitutional. Our Constitution requires that a criminal charge must be **specific** and that guilt must be established "**beyond a reasonable doubt.**" There's already laws that

protect children from sexual assault. This change would allow prosecutors to do a sloppy job and get away with it.

Amendment Two talks about public access to registration

information on sex offenders, but it is really about the right of any person to "**due process,**" in this case a hearing. The people pushing this amendment want to do away with hearings because of the cost and time involved. They say the same thing about doing away with deportation hearings for immigrants—too expensive and time consuming. But justice,

freedom, and our individual liberties don't come cheap. The people have a right to full "due process" and not "cheap deals" when it comes to justice.

Amendment Three talks about the legislature making "Confidential Communications" inadmissible in court. Victims and witnesses sometimes don't tell the truth or tell different stories in court and sometimes this information may prove a person is innocent. Currently a judge decides whether this confidential communications is admissible. Keep it like this—let judges decide what evidence should be allowed in a trial. That's not something the legislature should be doing.

Amendment Four is the most dangerous and threatening to our civil liberties.

It would allow a prosecuting officer to simply file a paper in court to begin criminal charges against anyone. Currently, the constitution requires that they present sufficient cause before a judge or a grand jury of ordinary citizens. The preliminary hearing before a judge and the grand jury are important safeguards, let's

Amendment Four is the most dangerous and threatening to our civil liberties. It would allow a prosecuting officer to simply file a paper in court to begin criminal charges against anyone.



**Fred Galdones
Local President**

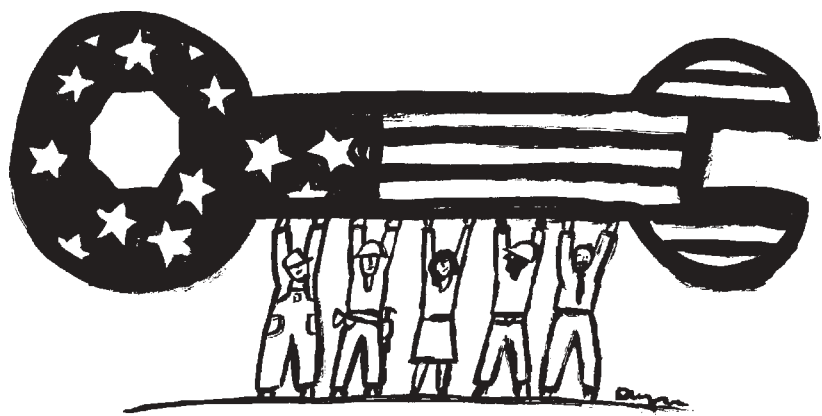
keep it that way.

The ILWU opposes these amendments and urges all ILWU

members to "Vote NO on all Four."

These amendments are not necessary—the criminal-justice system is already doing a good job and crime rates are down. These changes take legal shortcuts that threaten and undermine the rights of ALL of

us. Our Constitution is very important and should only be changed when absolutely necessary. Please vote NO on all FOUR of these amendments on November 2. ♦



The first Labor Day was organized by the Central Labor Union of New York City on Tuesday, September 5, 1882. This was a Tuesday—a regular working day, but over 10,000 members from 50 different unions took the day off and left their jobs to march in a parade up Broadway to Union Square. It was a demonstration of the strength and spirit of the growing labor movement.

Origins of Labor Day

It was such a success that the New York Central Labor Union made it an annual event and declared the first Monday in September as a "workingmen's holiday."

The idea of a holiday dedicated to working people quickly spread to other unionized areas of the country. By 1886, organized labor turned to political action to pass city ordinances recognizing Labor Day as a holiday. In 1887, the union movement successfully passed laws in Oregon, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York making Labor Day a state holiday. More states followed and in 1894, the US Congress made Labor Day a national holiday, to be celebrated on the first Monday of September.

Unlike the US, most of the world celebrates May 1 as their workers day.

Meaning of Labor Day

Labor Day is the result of union political action. Organized labor worked hard

to get this holiday dedicated to working people.

Labor Day was intended to show the public the strength and spirit of the union movement—that is why we have parades, picnics, and other activities on this day.

So enjoy this Labor Day holiday brought to you by the union movement. ♦



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Editor: Mel Chang

Longshore Industry News

Union demands real security after container explodes in LA

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles—On April 28, 2004, a container exploded in the Port of Los Angeles just as it was being prepared to be loaded aboard a ship bound to Micronesia. It appears that vapor leaking from a propane or gas tank in the container exploded, blasting out its top, sides and back doors and scattering its contents across the terminal.

By sheer luck no one was injured or killed, but had the container been next to other cargo with hazardous materials or a “dirty” bomb planted by terrorists, there could have been extensive damage and many casualties.

The explosion was ruled an accident, but the incident reinforces the ILWU’s concerns about the inadequate inspection of containers, the disregard for the safety of the workers and community, and the lack of real security in the nation’s ports.

The container lacked a proper seal and manifest. There were no warning labels even though it contained six boxes of flammable liquids and gas. It was closed with only a padlock, a violation of terminal rules. The contents were described as FAK (freight of all kinds), a category no longer allowed to be imported under post-September 11 security regulations and previously required to be inspected if exported.

In the past this container would have been stopped at the gate and inspected by a longshore clerk, but to cut costs and increase production, terminal operators have been replacing gate clerks with remotely monitored video cameras and automated in-gate systems. With this system, the clerk can only watch the incoming container on a video screen and can not physically inspect the container.

No evacuation plan

The employer had no proper procedure nor evacuation plan had this been a real terrorist attack or had the explosion involved hazardous materials. The company continued to load a nearby ship, trucks were still coming in with loads, and supervisors were ordering people back to work. When the company refused to inspect the 31 remaining containers or close the gate until the area could be secured, the union pulled its

members off the job for health and safety reasons. The employer accused the union of an illegal work stoppage, but the arbitrator ruled in favor of the union and

—continued on page 7

Maunawili inaugural voyage held in September



The view from the deck of the MV Maunawili—one of two new \$110 million ships built specifically for Matson’s Hawaii service—includes the cargo area (front) Matson’s shipyard (right) and Honolulu harbor. The MV Maunawili, along with sister ship MV Manukai, has a 2,600 container capacity. Over 140 ILWU members work for Matson on Oahu.

Containers remain weakest link in port security

Millions of containers come in and go out of our nation’s ports and only a tiny fraction, about 5 percent, are inspected. This lack of inspection poses a real threat to the health and safety of anyone working with or near containers and people living and working in the areas around the ports. This lack of inspection makes containers the weakest link in port security and our nation’s security.

Containers could carry bombs or biological and chemical weapons. Improperly loaded and labeled containers also pose a danger to port workers and could disrupt vital shipping by damaging port facilities. This is the reason why the ILWU is demanding the physical inspection of container seals and empty containers.

Terrorists already know about the vulnerability of sea ports. On March 14, 2004, two suicide bombers infiltrated the highly secured Israeli Port of Ashdod 15 miles south of Tel Aviv and killed 11 port workers and

wounded 18. The death toll could have been much higher if the bombers had targeted the fuel and chemical storage facilities at the port.

The attack was the first of its kind directed at a port facility and took the Israelis by surprise. As Israeli Cabinet Minister Yosef Paritzky put it, the assailants “found a weak point and exploited it.” Ashdod has long been considered one of the most secure port facilities in the world, yet the attackers were able to gain access to the port. Some of the reports on the incident suggest that the attackers hid in a secret compartment behind a false wall in the rear of a 40-foot container.

Real threat

The potential threat of a terrorist attack using containers is so great that the US government designed a training exercise where a dirty, radioactive bomb explodes in a container in the Port of L.A. A press release from the US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)

Containers could carry bombs or biological and chemical weapons.

describes the exercise. The Southern California portion of DP-04 involves a simulated massive explosion of a radiological dispersion device in the Port of Los Angeles, resulting in casualties and thousands of resident exposures to the unknown substance “cloud,” among several other events. State and federal partners, including the FBI, Transportation Security Administration, DoD, Department of Energy, the California National Guard Civil Support Teams, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will participate in the full-scale exercise.

describes the exercise.

The full scale drill was run on August 5, 2004, with the Los Angeles and San Pedro fire and police departments responding and coping with hundreds of people acting as dead and injured longshore workers and residents of the surrounding communities.

The event was fictional, but the threat is real. ♦

Terrorists already know about the vulnerability of sea ports.

State Constitutional Amendments

The Massie Case

On or about September 12, 1931, a wife of a young naval officer stationed at Pearl Harbor (Thalia Massie) claimed she was raped by five local males (2 Japanese, 2 Hawaiians, and 1 Chinese Hawaiian) at Ala Moana Park.

Although there were no signs on Ms. Massie's body or her clothes that she was raped, and thorough physical examinations of the males indicated no signs of the alleged crime, the five were arrested and tried. On December 5, 1931 the jury deadlocked. Before the case was retried Lt. Massie, two of his naval friends, and Thalia's mother arranged to have one defendant (Joe Kahahawai) kidnapped, and taken to a house in Manoa. They threatened Kahahawai with terrible things if he did not admit to the rape (which Kahahawai refused to do). One thing led to another and Kahahawai was shot to death. Those responsible were arrested just before the body could be disposed of at Hanauma Bay.

At first a grand jury consisting of mostly white men refused to issue an indictment. When the

presiding judge declined their report, the grand jury reconsidered and issued an indictment for second-degree murder. The Massie family hired Clarence Darrow, the most well known criminal lawyer in the country. Lt. Massie took responsibility for the killing, but relied on what is today considered an insanity defense. The jury found the four defendants guilty of manslaughter. On May 4, 1932 a sentence of 10 years in Oahu prison was imposed, but the territorial governor (Lawrence Judd) immediately commuted the sentences from 10 years to 10 minutes. Subsequently, the Pinkerton Detective Agency conducted a thorough investigation of the Massie case and found that the five local males who were charged with rape had been framed.

The War Experience

After America was attacked at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation camps on the mainland.

During the war 1,444 individuals from Hawaii were also interned with the cooperation and assistance of the territorial government (under martial law). In *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the relocation orders, emphasizing that the government's policies had been implemented in time of war. Nearly forty years later

a presidential commission found that the incarceration of Japanese Americans "was not justified by military necessity" but was motivated by "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership." Nevertheless, the decision in *Korematsu* became the law of the land in 1944 under the U.S. Constitution.

How should we constitutional

By Herbert Takahashi, Esq., Co

When the framers of our constitution in remembered what happened when an inc triggered hysteria in Honolulu, and what ha liberties of persons of Japanese ancestry proposed constitutional amendments on Ne our memories, and to keep things in histor under our state constitution.

The Framers' Intent

The delegates to the 1950 Constitutional Convention had first hand knowledge of the Massie case, the internment, and the unique aspects of Hawaii's social history. They recognized that the U.S. Constitution which was formulated more than 150 years earlier did not necessarily reflect all the concerns of Hawaii's citizens.

They decided to establish fundamental rights which would supplement the rights in the U.S. Constitution, and mandated that the justices of a state court selected from Hawaii would interpret those rights independent of the U.S. Supreme Court. They wanted to prevent the

ancestry. It requires a trial by jury in which jurors must unanimously find guilt for each separate occurrence. It specifies

Hawaii's Constitution now provides broadly for due process and equal protection of the laws regardless of race, religion, sex or ancestry.

that the accused has the right to confront and cross-examine the accuser in search of the truth. It mandates notice and

type of injustices illustrated in the Massie case and avoid having opinions like *Korematsu* restrict our civil liberties in Hawaii.

opportunity to be heard before damage to one's reputation or livelihood by publication of past crimes can occur. It ensures that no person is brought to a criminal trial unless a grand jury or a

Thus, Hawaii's Constitution now provides broadly for due process and equal protection of the laws regardless of race, religion, sex or

If adopted the four proposed amendments would seriously curtail or eliminate . . . basic rights.

judge at a preliminary hearing finds probable cause of a felony. If adopted the four proposed amendments would seriously curtail or eliminate these basic rights.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

As Amended and in Force January 1, 2000

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Hawaii, grateful for Divine Guidance, and mindful of our Hawaiian heritage and uniqueness as an island State, dedicate our efforts to fulfill the philosophy decreed by the Hawaii State motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono."

We reserve the right to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people and culture, and to preserve the quality of life that we desire.

We reaffirm our belief in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Hawaii. [Am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

State Constitutional Amendments

Do we vote on the four proposed amendments?

Counsel for Hawaii State AFL-CIO

In 1950 formulated Hawaii's basic law they occurred incident involving sex, violence, and racism happened during World War II when the civil liberties were violated. Before voting on the four amendments November second it may be helpful to refresh historical perspective regarding our civil liberties

Amendment 1.

The first proposed amendment authorizes a crime for "continuing course of conduct in sexual assault crimes" which would allow a conviction on less than a unanimous agreement by the jury on all aspects of an offense such as the specific dates and incidents involved. Since there are four categories of sexual assaults including a misdemeanor it is vital that each offense be considered separately and distinctly by the jury and that they unanimously agree on the same underlying criminal acts. Proponents of the amendment contend that this change is

needed because minors can't remember specific occurrences or dates, but as drafted the amendment applies to all sexual assault crimes (not just involving children). More importantly, due process requires that each occurrence be considered separately and the penalty be commensurate with the seriousness of the misconduct. You can't comply with due process unless you require proof of each separate occurrence and convince each and every juror that such proof has been established.

Amendment 2.

The second proposed amendment would give "right of access" to information regarding "offenses against children and persons convicted of sexual offenses." The proponents of this amendment wish to overrule a decision of our Supreme Court in State v. Bani, (who was convicted of a misdemeanor sexual assault in a bar for "groping" a young woman) requires notice and opportunity to be heard on whether Mr. Bani presented a danger to society before the government could publish his name, residence, and past offense to his neighbors, employers and others. The law presently requires all sex offenders to register with law enforcement, and their whereabouts are

already monitored by the police. The right to "due process" ensures that publication should only be made where true sexual predators (who pose an imminent danger to others) are identified so that neighbors can keep their children safe and report suspicious conduct to authorities. A case-by-case approach is the best means to ensure safety for our community, without violating civil liberties. As indicated in the Massie case, sex and violence (especially if there is a racial component involved) is an invitation to vigilantism. In the modern age of 24 hour news coverage worldwide all we need is one incident (of vigilantism) to irreparably damage our sensitive resort and hotel industry.

Amendment 3.

The third proposed amendment would grant an absolute privilege to communications between an "alleged victim" and a treating "physician, psychologist, counselor or mental health professional." The proponents of this amendment wish to overrule a decision of our Supreme Court in Steve v. Peseti, where a child made statements to a counselor recanting accusations of abuse against a *hanai* parent. The court ruled that the accused had a right

to disclosure of the records where there is no less intrusive source of the information and right to cross-examine the accuser regarding exculpatory statements (which tended to clear the defendant). Pursuit of the truth is essential to our system of justice. In recent years DNA evidence has established that more than 100 persons were innocently imprisoned for sexual offenses they did not commit.

Amendment 4.

The fourth proposed amendment would authorize the "prosecuting officer" to initiate criminal felonies by "written information." This is also known as "direct file." It would eliminate the present requirement to have sworn testimony before a grand jury (of our peers) or before a judge in a preliminary hearing to establish probable cause of a major crime. Proponents of this measure say that police officers have better use for their valuable time than to appear in court. But, being charged with a felony results in immediate and irreparable harm to a person's good name, job, financial status, and standing in our community.

It may also mean pre-trial incarceration if an accused can't afford bail. This should not occur without sworn testimony before a grand jury (which represents a cross section of our community) or a judge who can weigh whether the accuser and/or police officer is being untruthful, or determine whether the prosecutor is engaged in misconduct by excluding evidence of a person's innocence. Without live testimony there is no way to know whether the charge is trumped up. The Massie case teaches us that to protect the innocent there can be no compromise on our fundamental constitutional rights.

The Power Equation

As you know, the four proposed amendments are being sponsored or supported by those in powerful government positions today, including prosecutors, the attorney general, and the police.

They have decided to focus on an unpopular minority, i.e., those engaged in sex crimes. They appeal to our prejudices against such offenders in connection with proposed amendments 1, 2, and 3, and hope that the hysteria will impact your vote on proposed amendment 4 as well.

However, Hawaii's social

history indicates that when the rights of a minority are curtailed, it tends to diminish and impair all of our fundamental rights and liberties. After all, we are all minorities in one sense or another

After all, we are all minorities in one sense or another in Hawaii, and we cannot afford to forget that the only thing which stands in the way of injustice is our continuing commitment to our civil liberties.

in Hawaii, and we cannot afford to forget that the only thing which stands in the way of injustice is our continuing

commitment to our civil liberties. I am pleased that the Hawaii State AFL-CIO shares this view and is urging all its members to vote no on the four proposed amendments.

The ILWU urges its members to vote "NO" on the four proposed constitutional amendments.

Sugar Industry News

More NAFTA trouble for US sugar

Hawaii's sugar industry is being hit hard by low sugar prices, which have dropped below 21 cents per pound for the last 10 months from October 2003 to July 2004. The low price has already caused one sugar producer in Michigan to forfeit 16,000 tons of sugar to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at the end of July.

The primary reason for the falling prices is the biggest users of sugar—bakery, cereal, and candy manufacturers—are buying less US made sugar.

These large food manufacturers are taking advantage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to get their hands on cheaper sugar from Mexico and Canada. They do this by importing products that contain a lot of sugar.

Since 1999, these food manufacturers have been cutting their orders for domestic sugar while steadily increasing their use of sugar containing cereal and cocoa preparations and bakers' wares imported from Mexico and Canada. In 2004, these industrial sugar users may obtain as much as 20 percent of their sugar in this way, or around 700,000 tons.

Over 187 US companies have applied for licenses to import sugar containing products. This list starts with ADM Cocoa and ends with Zachary Confections. In between are probably the names of every large food company in the United States, such as: Birds Eye, Brach's, Con Agra Grocery Products, Continental Mills, Del Monte, General Mills, Hershey, Kellogg Company, Kraft, Nestle, Pepsi, and Quaker Oats.

USDA study

A September 2003 study by Stephen Haley of the US Department of Agriculture tried to estimate the amount of sugar being imported into the US in sugar containing products. In 2002, Haley's data showed US food manufacturers reduced their orders for domestic sugar by 432,000 tons. At the same time, they imported products that contained some 500,000 tons of sugar—an almost pound-for-pound substitution.

These confectionery, processed

foods, and multiple-use manufacturers have been steadily increasing their imports of sugar containing products ever since NAFTA was passed in 1995. It took a few years, but by 1999 these food manufacturers were getting 10-11 percent of their sugar in sugar containing products from Mexico or Canada and

they began cutting back on their orders for US made sugar.

The latest data in Haley's report were for 2002, which showed these manufacturers were getting 15.6 percent of their sugar from NAFTA sources. If their use of foreign sugar increases at the same rate, it could be around 19-20 percent today,

Since 1999, these food manufacturers have been cutting their orders for domestic sugar while steadily increasing their use of sugar containing cereal and cocoa preparations and bakers' wares imported from Mexico and Canada.

which is continuing bad news for US and Hawaii sugar producers.

Haley's report, "Measuring the Effect of Imports of Sugar-Containing Products on U.S. Sugar Deliveries," can be found at:

www.ers.usda.gov/publications/SSS/sep03/sss23701/sss23701.pdf

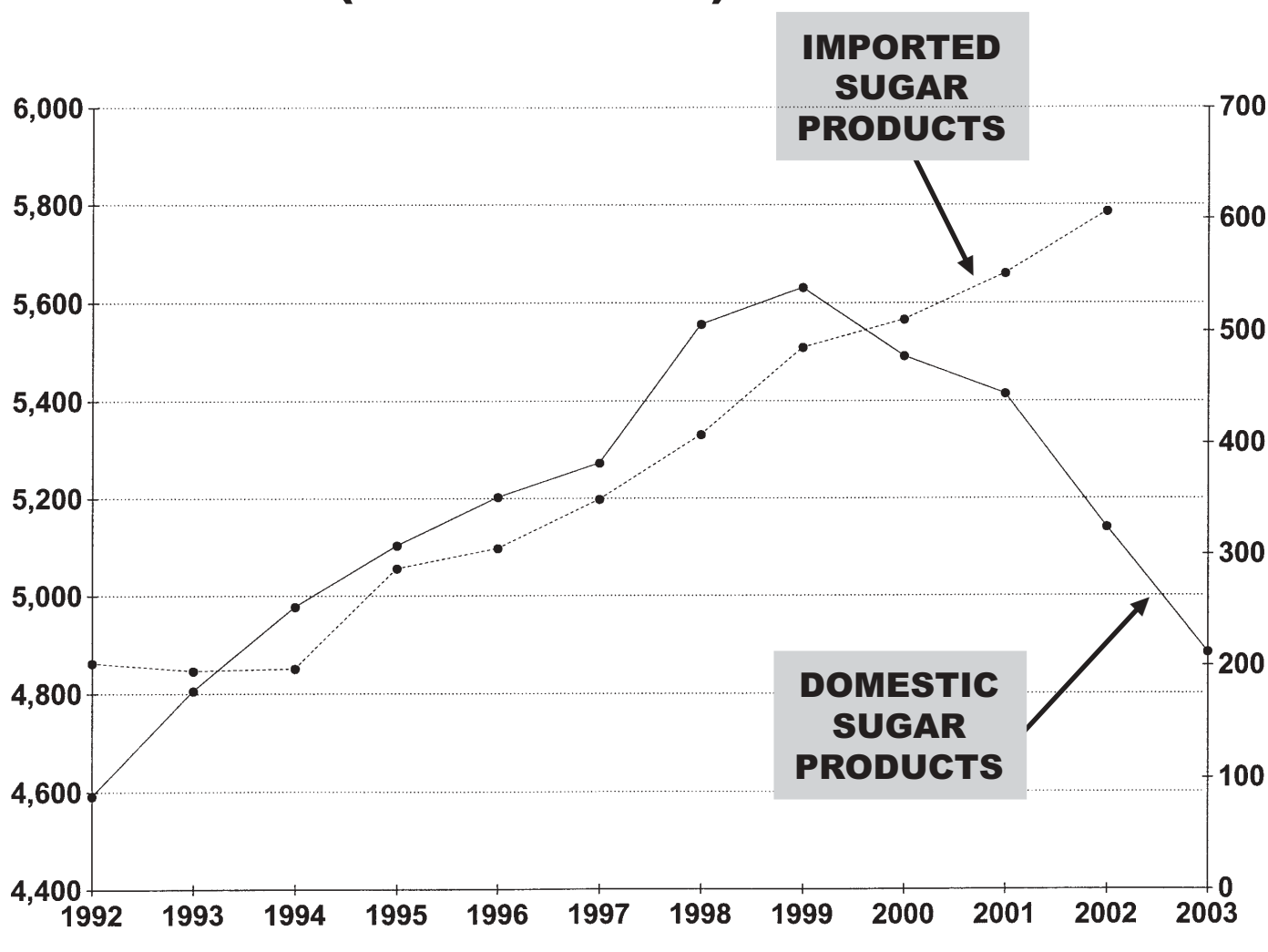
Data on US sugar deliveries to industrial users can be found in Table 21 at:

www.ers.usda.gov/data/sdp/view.asp?f=specialty/89019/

Data tables

The following chart shows the increasing use of sugar containing products by food manufacturers after NAFTA was passed in 1994. In 2002, 15.6 percent of the sugar used by these manufacturers came from sugar containing products such as sugar confectionery (HTS code 17.04), cocoa preparations, cereal preparations and bakers' wares, and miscellaneous edible preparations. The percentages for 2003 and 2004 are projections. ♦

Increase in sugar containing food products after 1994 (after NAFTA)



Tourism Industry News

Tourism up for some and down for others

“Best July ever.” “Strong growth in visitor arrivals.” “Continue to break all records.” These glowing words were used by the State’s Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism to describe Hawaii’s latest visitor numbers in a press release on August 25, 2004.

These words must sound very strange to tourism workers on Lanai and Molokai where the industry continues to suffer big losses in visitor arrivals and spending. From January to July 2004, visitor spending was down by 12.8% for Lanai and 14.8% for Molokai. Arrivals were down an average of 24.6% for the two islands, but those visitors who

January to July 2004—Occupancy, Room Rates & Revenues

	OCCUPANCY		ROOM RATES		REVENUES PER ROOM		
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	Increase
Oahu	78.4%	69.8%	\$120.49	\$114.57	\$94.46	\$79.97	18.1%
Kauai	78.8%	72.1%	\$181.27	\$172.40	\$142.84	\$124.30	14.9%
Big Island	71.1%	64.4%	\$162.54	\$159.11	\$115.57	\$102.47	12.8%
Maui	79.9%	75.1%	\$197.63	\$191.55	\$157.91	\$143.85	9.8%
State Average	77.8%	70.6%	\$152.00	\$147.04	\$118.19	\$103.84	13.8%

did come spent much more money.

Workers on the Big Island and Maui might also question these glowing words as visitor numbers for their islands were only slightly better than last year.

It would have been more accu-

rate for the state to report that visitor numbers were mixed. They were very good for Oahu and Kauai, terrible for Lanai and Molokai, and slightly better for the Big Island and Maui.

Kauai did well

Kauai did the best in the state with a 17.8% increase in visitor revenues for January to July 2004 when compared with the same period last year. There were more visitors to Kauai, they stayed longer and spent more money.

Oahu had a 12.1% increase in visitor revenues. Their visitors spent a little more money per day then last year, but they stayed fewer days.

The Big Island had a modest increase of 3.6% in visitor revenues. Like Oahu, visitors to the Big Island spent a little more money per day but stayed fewer days.

Maui had a small increase of

1.0% in visitor revenues. Their visitors stayed the same number of days but spent slightly less money per day.

Revenues for Lanai were down by 12.8%. There was a 24.4% drop in visitor arrivals, they stayed slightly less days, but they spent almost 18% more per day than last year.

Molokai revenues were down by 14.8%. Arrivals were down by 24.8% but they stayed much longer and visitors spent a little more money per day.

Hotels did best on Oahu

Revenues per available room increased by 18.1% on Oahu for the period from January to June 2004 when compared with the same period in 2003. Revenues per room increased by 14.9% on Kauai, 12.8% for the Big Island, and 9.8% for Maui. Data on room revenues were not reported for Lanai and Molokai. ♦

January to July 2004—Arrivals, Length of Stay & Spending

	Arrivals	Length of Stay	Per Trip Spending	Revenues
Kauai	4.0%	3.6%	13.3%	17.8%
Oahu	11.5%	-2.6%	0.5%	12.1%
Big Island	2.9%	-1.4%	0.7%	3.6%
Maui	1.5%	0.8%	-0.5%	1.0%
Lanai	-24.4%	-2.2%	15.4%	-12.8%
Molokai	-24.8%	11.1%	13.3%	-14.8%

Port security—continued from page 3

ordered the company to inspect the remaining unloaded containers.

Following the incident, ILWU Locals 13, 63 and 91 called on the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA) to implement four procedures to correct the problem: 1) Inspect all containers at the terminal gates, including empties; 2) Separate containers with questionable documentation for more thorough inspection; 3) Implement evacuation plans for every port; and 4) Begin regular security drills.

The PMA has agreed to begin security drills and work on evacuation plans, but are stalling on the inspection and separation of containers, because of the cost.

The Coast Guard estimates as much as \$1.4 billion would be

needed to implement many of the required security measures, but the Bush Administration has budgeted a mere \$47 million, a tiny fraction of what is needed. The lack of funds means the Coast Guard must do what it can with limited resources and staffing.

Safety a priority

Real port security and the safety of longshore workers and the surrounding communities remain a high priority for the ILWU. The union has rank and file members serving as safety directors in many ports. In some areas, these safety directors have conducted their own survey of safety and security conditions at various terminals and are working with the Coast Guard to correct problems. ♦



ILWU Political Action

Your help is needed

Can you spare a few hours this week?

The November 2 General Election is only a few days away and we need to elect candidates who will work in the best interest of working families.

There's a lot to do and we need your help.

Would you be willing to pass out voter reminder cards to members in your unit? Hold signs before or after work? Come to the union hall to stuff envelopes? Make phone calls to members? Spend a few hours on the weekend walking house to house? Help drive people to the polls or remind them to vote on election day?

Help support your union's Political Action Program.

If you can volunteer some time, please call your Business Agent, the Division Office, or talk to your unit officers. Or you can make a donation to the ILWU Political Action Fund (this was mailed to you from the International ILWU recently).

Your vote counts and your help can make the difference.

Hawaii ILWU—935-3727
Kauai ILWU—245-3374

Maui ILWU—244-9191
Oahu ILWU—949-4161



A John Kerry/John Edwards kickoff rally was held at the ILWU Maui Division union hall on September 28, 2004 and was attended by more than 100 union members and pensioners. (L-r) Democratic Party Chair Brickwood Galuteria, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Guy Fujimura, Maui County Democratic Party Chair James "Kimo" Apana, Kerry campaign coordinator Jadine Nielson, ILWU Maui Division Director Willie Kennison and Andy Bumatai.

Oahu Division • ILWU Endorsements General Election • Tuesday, NOVEMBER 2, 2004

U.S. PRESIDENT John Kerry
U.S. VICE PRESIDENT John Edwards

U.S. SENATE Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. House Dist. 1 Neil Abercrombie

STATE SENATE DISTRICT

17 Mililani-Waipio Ron Menor
18 P. City-Waipahu-Manana Clarence Nishihara
21 Nanakuli-Makaha Colleen Hanabusa
22 North Shore-Wahiawa Robert Bunda
23 Kaneohe-Kahuku Clayton Hee

C&C HONOLULU MAYOR . Mufi Hannemann

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Denise Matsumoto Breen Harimoto
Cec Heftel Garrett Toguchi
Lei Ahu Isa

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (OHA)

Hawaii Louis Hao
Kauai Donald B. Cataluna
Molokai Colette Machado
At-Large Haunani Apoliona

OPEN ENDORSEMENTS:

U.S. House District 2; Senate Districts 12 & 16; House Districts 19 & 23. An "OPEN" endorsement means that the union had no recommendation for any candidate and members may vote as they choose.

NO ENDORSEMENTS:

House District 32. A "NO" endorsement means that the union urges members not to support or vote for any candidate in a particular race; or, the union may urge members not to support a particular candidate.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT QUESTIONS

The ILWU recommends a "NO" vote on all questions in order to protect your right to due process.

Issued by ILWU Hawaii Political Action Committee, 451 Atkinson Dr., without the consent of any candidate.

10/12/04 eo

STATE HOUSE DISTRICT

17 Hawaii Kai-Kalama Valley . Richard Halverson
18 Kahala-Aina Haina Lyla Berg
20 St. Louis Hts.-Palolo Calvin Say
21 Kapahulu-Diamond Hd Scott Y. Nishimoto
22 McCully-Pawaa Scott Saiki
24 Manoa Kirk Caldwell
25 Tantalus-Makiki Brian Schatz
26 Punchbowl-Nuuuanu Sylvia Luke
27 Liliha-Puunui Stefanie Sakamoto
28 Iwilei-Downtown Ken Hiraki
29 Kalihi-Sand Island Jun Abinsay
30 Alewa-Moanalua Dennis Arakaki
31 Salt Lake-Tripler Glenn Wakai
33 Aiea-Halawa Blake Oshiro
34 Newtown-Pearl City K. Mark Takai
35 Waipahu-Crestview Alex Sonson
36 Pearl City-Palisades Roy Takumi
37 Mililani-Waipio Ryan Yamane
38 Mililani-Mililani Mauka Marilyn Lee
39 Wahiawa Marcus Oshiro
40 Makakilo-Kapolei Carolyn Golojuch
41 Waipahu-Waialeale Jon Karamatsu
42 Waipahu-Ewa Rida Cabanilla
43 Ewa Beach-West Loch Romeo Mindo
44 Honokai Hale-Nanakuli Michael Kahikina
45 Waianae-Makaha Maile Shimabukuro
46 Kahuku-N. Shore Michael Magaoay
47 Haiku-Kahuluu Charles Tanouye
48 Kaneohe Ken Ito
49 Enchanted Lake Pono Chong
50 Kailua-Mokapu Edward Clayton Jr.
51 Lanikai-Waimanalo Tommy Waters



Hawaii Division • ILWU Endorsements General Election • Tuesday, November 2, 2004

U.S. PRESIDENT John Kerry
U.S. VICE PRESIDENT John Edwards

U.S. SENATE Daniel K. Inouye

STATE SENATE

1 Hamakua-S. Hilo Lorraine Inouye
3 Kohala, Kona, Ka'u Steven Fox

STATE HOUSE

1 N. Hilo-Hamakua-N. Kohala ... Dwight Takamine
2 Hilo Jerry Chang
3 Hilo, Keaau, Mt. View Clifton Tsuji
4 Puna Helene Hale
5 S. Kona, Ka'u Robert Herkes
6 Kailua, Keauhou Joshua Green
7 North Kona, South Kohala Cindy Evans

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (OHA)

Hawaii Louis Hao
Kauai Donald B. Cataluna
Molokai Colette Machado
At-Large Haunani Apoliona

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hawaii Herbert Watanabe
Kauai Maggie Cox

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HD PAC 8/3/04 eo



OPEN ENDORSEMENT:

U.S. House District 2-Rural Oahu and Neighbor Islands. An "OPEN" endorsement means that the union had no recommendation for any candidate and members may vote as they choose.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT QUESTIONS

The ILWU recommends a "NO" vote on all questions in order to protect your right to due process.



Maui Division • ILWU Endorsements General Election • Tuesday, November 2, 2004

U.S. PRESIDENT John Kerry
U.S. VICE PRESIDENT John Edwards

U.S. SENATE Daniel K. Inouye

STATE SENATE

5 S. Maui Roz Baker
6 E. Maui-Lanai-Molokai J. Kalani English

STATE HOUSE

8 Wailuku-Waiehu-Kahului Joe Souki
9 Kahului-Paia Bob Nakasone
10 W. Maui Kam Tanaka
11 S. Maui Chris Halford
12 Upcountry Kyle Yamashita
13 E. Maui-Lanai-Molokai Sol Kahoohalahala

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hawaii Herbert Watanabe
Kauai Maggie Cox

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (OHA)

Hawaii Louis Hao
Kauai Donald B. Cataluna
Molokai Colette Machado
At-Large Haunani Apoliona

MAUI COUNCIL

East Maui Mele Carroll
West Maui Dennis Nakamura
Wailuku-Waihee-Waikapu ... Dain Kane
Kahului Joseph Pontanilla
South Maui Ronald Vaught
Makawao-Haiku-Paia .. Mike Molina
Lanai Riki Hokama

OPEN ENDORSEMENT:

U.S. House District 2-Rural Oahu and Neighbor Islands. An "OPEN" endorsement means that the union had no recommendation for any candidate and members may vote as they choose.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT QUESTIONS

The ILWU recommends a "NO" vote on all questions in order to protect your right to due process.

Issued by ILWU Hawaii Political Action Committee, 451 Atkinson Dr., without the consent of any candidate.

rev MD PAC 10/5/04 eo



Kauai Division • ILWU Endorsements General Election • Tuesday, November 2, 2004

U.S. PRESIDENT John Kerry
U.S. VICE PRESIDENT John Edwards

U.S. SENATE Daniel K. Inouye

STATE SENATE

7 Kauai-Niihau Gary Hooser

STATE HOUSE

14 Kapaa-Hanalei Hermina Morita
15 Lihue-Koloa Ezra Kanoho
16 Poipu-Waimea-Niihau Bertha Kawakami

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hawaii Herbert Watanabe
Kauai Maggie Cox

KAUAI COUNCIL

Daryl Kaneshiro
Maurice "Joe" Munechika
Melvin Rapozo
Joann Yukimura

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (OHA)

Hawaii Louis Hao
Kauai Donald B. Cataluna
Molokai Colette Machado
At-Large Haunani Apoliona

Issued by ILWU Hawaii Political Action Committee, 451 Atkinson Dr., without the consent of any candidate.



OPEN ENDORSEMENT:

U.S. House District 2-Rural Oahu and Neighbor Islands. An "OPEN" endorsement means that the union had no recommendation for any candidate and members may vote as they choose.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT QUESTIONS

The ILWU recommends a "NO" vote on all questions in order to protect your right to due process.

KAUAI COUNTY CHARTER AMENDMENT

The ILWU recommends a "NO" because the projected tax revenue losses may mean cuts in jobs and services for Kauai County and/or an unfair shifting of the tax burden.

rev KD PAC 10/5/04 eo