



VOICE OF THE ILWU

HONOLULU HAWAII
LOCAL 142

Volume 44 • No. 8

The VOICE of the ILWU—Published monthly except April and combined June/July and October/November issues by Hawaii Local 142, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union

October/November 2004

Special Report: Food labeling affects the jobs of many ILWU members

Frozen or fresh baked bread?

ILWU members at Love's Bakery are negotiating a new labor agreement and the company wants cuts in wages and benefits. The company claims the cuts are needed because of stiff competition from frozen bread.

Grocery stores are selling the thawed, previously frozen bread which comes from the mainland on the same shelves as the fresh baked bread produced by Love's Bakery. Because of higher profit margins, many grocery chains are giving the frozen bread the best shelf positions and pushing the locally produced Love's bread to the bottom shelves.

Bread sales have also been hit by the popularity of the Atkins and other low carbohydrate diets. In 2003, Americans consumed an average of 139 pounds of wheat each year. This is down from a high of 147 pounds per person in 1996-1997. Wheat consumption figures for Hawaii were not available but would be much

lower as we eat more rice.

Consumer deception

Love's members have complained that the thawed bread is not labeled as "previously frozen" and the placement of this bread next to fresh bread may mislead shoppers to think they are buying a fresh product.

To protect the public, many states have laws that require accurate and proper labeling to allow consumers to make an informed decision when they buy a product. For example, Hawaii had a "bread weight law" that required bread to be 1/2 pound, 1 pound, 1.5 pound, 2 pounds, etc.

—continued on page 2

ADDRESS LABEL

ILWU calendar of upcoming events

- Men's Fast Pitch Softball Tournament
May 13-14, Maui
- Labor Institute
June 13-17, Oahu
- Golf Tournament
September 3-4, Kauai

US Food and Drug Administration Rules on Fresh and Frozen Foods (CPG 7120.06)

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires that food labels bear the common or usual name of the food. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act requires that a statement of identity appear prominently on the principal display panel. To avoid misrepresentation and provide information needed to assure proper storage, food labels should include in the name or statement of identity appropriate descriptive terms such as pasteurized, canned, frozen, or dried.

FRESH: The term fresh should not be applied to foods which have been subjected to any form of heat or chemical processing.

FROZEN: Frozen foods should be prominently labeled as "frozen." This deters deceptive practices such as thawing frozen foods and offering them as "fresh." It also serves to "flag" goods as requiring freezer storage.

FROZEN FRESH: Foods which were quickly frozen while still fresh may be labeled "frozen fresh" or "fresh frozen." ♦

On the Inside

More on food and drug safety and labeling, and the impact of food labeling on ILWU workers

- 2 Food safety & consumer rights
- 3 Are food & drugs safe?
- 4 Inside Eggs Hawaii; Local or mainland eggs?

Special sports issue
2004: The year in ILWU sports

- 5 Waikoloa hosts glorious golf
- 6 Kauai undisputed softball champs
- 7 Hilo reigns—in bowling



Next Local Executive Board Meeting scheduled for March 17-18, 2005 • 10:00 am • 451 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu

Special Report: Food Safety & Labeling

Slow but steady progress in food safety and consumer rights

We take for granted that the foods we eat and the drugs we take are safe and won't poison us or make us sick. This confidence is the result of almost 100 years of needed government regulation of the quality and safety of our food supply. Some of these regulations are mandatory, some are voluntary, and some give consumers a choice by providing information.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for assuring that foods sold in the United States are safe, wholesome and properly labeled. This applies to foods produced domestically, as well as foods from foreign countries. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act are the Federal laws governing food products under FDA's jurisdiction.

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, which amended the FD&C Act requires most foods to bear nutrition labeling and requires food labels that bear nutrient content claims and certain health messages to comply with specific requirements.

Evolving law

The US passed its first pure food and drug act in 1906. Since then the law has evolved to deal with other threats to the public safety and health and to give consumers more information about the products they buy. Following are some of the major laws dealing with food, drugs, and consumer rights.

1906 - The original **Pure Food**

and Drugs Act is passed by Congress on June 30 and signed by President Theodore Roosevelt. It prohibits interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. The **Meat Inspection Act** is passed the same day. Shocking disclosures of insanitary conditions in meat-packing plants, the use of poisonous preservatives and dyes in foods, and cure-all claims for worthless and dangerous patent medicines were the major problems leading to the enactment of these laws.

1913 - The law is amended to require food package contents be "plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count."

1937 - Elixir of Sulfanilamide, containing the poisonous solvent diethylene glycol, kills 107 persons, many of whom are children, dramatizing the need to establish drug safety before marketing and to enact the pending food and drug law.

1938 - The **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (FDC) Act** of 1938 is passed by Congress. The law extends control to cos-

metics and therapeutic devices; requires new drugs to be shown safe

before they can be sold; provides that safe tolerances be set for unavoidable poisonous substances; authorizes standards of identity, quality, and fill-of-container for foods; authorizes factory inspections; and adds the remedy of court injunctions to the previous penalties of seizures and prosecutions.

1966 - **Fair Packaging and Labeling Act** requires all consumer products in interstate commerce to be honestly and informatively labeled, with FDA enforcing provisions on foods, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices.

1969 - FDA begins administering **Sanitation Programs** for milk, shellfish, food service, and interstate travel facilities, and for preventing poisoning and accidents. These responsibilities were transferred from other units of the Public Health Service.

1970 - **Environmental Protection Agency** established; takes over FDA program for setting pesticide tolerances.

1973 - **Consumer Product Safety Commission** created by Congress; takes over programs pioneered by FDA under 1927 Caustic Poison Act, 1960 Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act, 1966 Child Protection Act, and PHS accident prevention activities for safety of toys, home appliances, etc.

1980 - **Infant Formula Act** establishes special FDA controls to ensure necessary nutritional content and safety.

1982 - **Tamper-Resistant Packaging Regulations** issued by FDA to prevent poisonings such as deaths from cyanide placed in Tylenol capsules. The Federal Anti-Tampering Act passed in 1983 makes it a crime to tamper with packaged consumer products.

1988 - The **Prescription Drug Marketing Act** bans the diversion of prescription drugs from legitimate commercial channels. Congress finds that the resale of such drugs leads to the distribution of mislabeled, adulterated, subpotent, and counterfeit drugs to the public. The new law requires drug wholesalers to be licensed by the states; restricts reimportation from other countries; and bans sale, trade or purchase of drug samples, and traffic or counterfeiting of redeemable drug coupons.

1990 - **Nutrition Labeling and Education Act** requires all packaged foods to bear nutrition labeling and all health claims for foods to be consistent with terms defined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The law preempts state requirements about food standards, nutrition labeling, and health claims and, for the first time, authorizes some health claims for foods. The food ingredient panel, serving sizes, and terms such as "low fat" and "light" are standardized.

1995 - FDA declares cigarettes to be "drug delivery devices." Restrictions are proposed on marketing and sales to reduce smoking by young people. ♦



Frozen or fresh bread—from page 1

The law was passed because some bakers began making lighter loaves (14 or 15 ounces) that were the same size as the one pound loaves and sold them for slightly less. Consumers would mistakenly buy the lighter bread, thinking they were one pound loaves.

Hawaii's "bread weight law" was repealed in 1991, following the passage of the US Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 which established national

standards for food quality and labeling.

The union is looking into the possibility that the frozen bread may violate federal law and the Hawaii Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (HRS 328) which prohibits false or misleading labeling or packaging, misrepresentation of foods, and omissions in labeling. Both the federal and Hawaii laws require previously frozen food to be labeled as such (see box, page 1). ♦

Special Report: Food Safety & Labeling

After 100 years of regulation Are our food and drugs safe?

In September 2004, drug manufacturer Merck voluntarily withdrew its anti-inflammatory drug Vioxx from the market. A long-term study of the drug found an increased risk of serious heart attacks and strokes. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a Public Health Advisory to inform patients of this action and to advise them to consult with a physician about alternative medications.

The FDA announces as many as several thousand such recalls every year. See their website at <http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html> for the major recalls of the last 60 days. The FDA also issues a weekly FDA Enforcement Report which lists all recalls made that week. A quick glance at the December 22, 2004 report showed 50+ recalls for that week.

In December 2003, Hawaii was

one of eight Western states warned about the possibility that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow) infected meat could have reached retail markets in the state. The company that processed the meat announced it was voluntarily recalling 10,410 pounds of raw beef that may be contaminated. A month later, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued new rules aimed at reducing the risk of meat from mad cows from entering the food supply. These rules prohibit the use of "downer" cattle and certain animal parts such as the skull, brain, eyes, and spinal cord from being used to make food for human consumption.

In July 2002, the US Department of Agriculture announced the voluntary recall of 19 million pounds of hamburger after 22 people were sickened after eating E. coli bacteria contaminated meat. This was 11 years after the

USDA issued new rules for meatpackers after 700 people were sickened and 4 children died after eating E. coli contaminated hamburger in 1993.

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) of the Department of Agriculture lists their recalls on their website at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Fsis_Recalls/index.asp. As of December 28, 2004, the FSIS listed 11 open and about 35 closed cases for the year 2004.

Working or broken?

The large number of recalls could mean our food safety system is working well and catching these problems before they harm the public. Or the large number of recalls could just as easily suggest that our government should be doing much more to ensure the safety and quality of our food supply. ♦

Country of origin labeling

The 2002 US Farm Bill which extended the program that helps protect Hawaii sugar also contained a provision that beef, lamb, pork, fish, perishable agricultural commodities and peanuts sold at retail to consumers had to have a country of origin label (COOL).

Fruits, vegetables, and peanuts could carry a "United States country of origin" label only if they were exclusively grown in the United States. Meat and fish products must come from animals born, raised, and slaughtered in the United States or fish caught in waters of, and processed in, the United States.

Such labeling is already required on most packaged food products. The 2002 Farm Bill extended this labeling to meats, seafood, and perishable agricultural commodities.

Consumers like the idea of country of origin labeling. Fresh Trends 2002 found that 86 percent of consumers favor such labeling. A 2003 survey by the Florida Department of Agricul-

ture found that 62 percent would purchase US produce if it had an identifying mark. Consumers, if given the choice, would prefer the safety and quality of the US product. In addition, COOL was supported by over 200 organizations representing consumers, farmers, and ranchers.

Such labeling would benefit Hawaii ILWU members who produce agricultural products such as guava, macadamia, coffee, and pineapple. These products can be labeled and advertised as being a product of the USA, while the same imported products must be properly labeled with their country of origin.

However, the **country of origin labeling was strongly opposed by agribusiness, meat packers, and the big grocery chains** as costly and unworkable. Instead, the food industry proposed voluntary labeling and, with the backing of the Bush Administration, successfully lobbied Congress to delay implementing the mandatory labeling until September

2006. Presently, only fish and shellfish are subject to this labeling requirement.

The delay of COOL is a step backward for good business practices and consumer rights in the US. Most industrial countries in the world have consumer rights and food safety laws that go far beyond what is required in the US.

Labeling requirements and food standards also protect and promote good business practices which benefits business as much as the consumer. Responsible and reputable businesses are hurt when a few dishonest businesses sell diluted products or make misleading and deceptive claims about their products. A single national standard, instead of 50 different state standards, also makes it easier to sell goods nationwide. ♦



VOICE OF THE ILWU

The VOICE of the ILWU is published monthly by Hawaii International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The VOICE of the ILWU (ISSN 0505-8791) is published monthly except April and a combined June/July issue for \$2 per year by Hawaii International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 451 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814. Periodicals postage paid at the post office of Honolulu, Hawaii.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to VOICE of the ILWU, c/o ILWU Local 142, 451 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu, HI 96814. Editorial Board: Fred Galdones, Donna Domingo and Guy K. Fujimura.

Editor: Mel Chang

Good news for Hawaii sugar

Look closely at the list of ingredients on a can of Pepsi Cola or any other soft drink. One of the ingredients listed will be "high fructose corn syrup and/or sugar." This is somewhat misleading as soft drink manufacturers stopped using sugar 20 years ago and use only corn syrup to sweeten their drinks. This had a major impact on the US domestic sugar industry and led to the shutdown of Hawaii sugar plantations and the loss of thousands of ILWU jobs.

The "and/or sugar" labeling was legal, as the soft drink industry had requested and received a special exemption in 1993 from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Soft drink makers argued this would give them the flexibility to use either form of sugar when it was cheaper or in special cases such as the Jewish Passover where bottlers will use sugar because corn syrup is not considered Kosher. They also claimed it was impractical to change the label to deal with these limited situations.

In action taken in November 2004, the FDA withdrew the special exemption and will now require soft drink makers to accurately label the type of sugar used in their products. The ruling may encourage some soft drink makers to use more sugar in their products.

"This is a win for all consumers," stated Andy Briscoe, president and CEO of the Sugar Association, which represents US sugar producers. "It confirms the importance of accuracy in labeling on consumer products. The law prohibits the listing of an ingredient that is not actually present in the product." ♦

Such labeling would benefit Hawaii ILWU members who produce agricultural products such as guava, macadamia, coffee, and pineapple.

ILWU Unit Spotlight

Unit 4405 Eggs Hawaii, Inc.

HONOLULU—When you buy a fresh island egg, many people benefit. You get the freshest product for your family. Hawaii's egg farmers have a market for their products, which helps our economy. And the employees at Eggs Hawaii, Inc. have work to do—cleaning, processing and delivering island eggs to our supermarkets.

A state inspector is present every day at the Eggs Hawaii production plant to check that quantity (size or weight), quality (grading) and sanitation requirements are met.

Owners Roland and Glen Shimabukuro take pride in providing a quality local product to consumers, and ILWU members who work at Eggs Hawaii take extraordinary care in handling the eggs that we bring home and feed our families.

Patronize union shops—buy island eggs! ♦

Did you know? There is no difference between a white-shelled egg and a brown-shelled egg in flavor, freshness or quality. The only difference: shell color, and the fact that white eggs are laid by white chickens and brown eggs are laid by brown chickens.

ILWU Unit 4405 - Eggs Hawaii, Inc. Fact Sheet

- Location: 1590 Hau Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
- Type of company: Egg processing, storage and distribution
- Management: President Roland "Doc" Shimabukuro, General Manager Glen Shimabukuro
- Industrial Grouping: General Trades
- ILWU members since 1971
- Total union membership: 27
- Bargaining unit makeup: packers, floorpersons, dockpersons, truck drivers
- Unit Officers/Stewards:
Chairperson Randolph Fujihara, Secretary-Treasurer Carlos Villanueva
- Business Agent: Larry Ruiz
- Local eggs sold under brand name "Best Yet" and "Hawaiian Maid" at Foodland Super Markets.

Eusebio Mamaclay (right) makes sure the production line runs smoothly during sorting.



The a.m. crew at Eggs Hawaii is ready to begin processing for the day.

Mark Aguinaldo (right) bags cleaned and sorted eggs. Fresh island eggs go from the farm to the market in about 48 hours, as opposed to mainland eggs, which may be up to three weeks old when you get them off the grocery shelves.



Saturnino "Noi" Dasalla (above) in the Eggs Hawaii "reefer" or refrigerator room. The workers and the company are very careful about maintaining the quality of their product, which means the reefer room must be kept at the ideal temperature of 40 degrees F. Strict rules are in place to prevent the temperature from fluctuating.

Local or mainland eggs?

Ever notice how eggs are sold in Hawaii?

That eggs from the mainland have "US" stamped on each egg? That a carton of eggs marked "Large" must weigh 24 ounces or more. That a carton of eggs marked "Medium" must weigh 21 ounces or more. That a carton of eggs marked "Small" must weigh 18 ounces or more. A dozen "Extra Large" eggs must weigh at least 27 ounces.

What's the difference between Grade A and Grade AA eggs?

The air cell in Grade A eggs shall not exceed 3/16 inch in depth and the white shall be at least reasonably firm so the yolk is only fairly well defined. The air cell in Grade AA eggs shall not exceed 1/8 inch in depth and the white shall be clear and firm so the yolk is only slightly defined when twirled before a candling light. Grade B shells may be slightly stained, and the egg white may be weak and watery.

The grading, sizing, and labeling the origin of eggs are required by Hawaii law and give consumers the assurance they are buying eggs that meet certain minimum standards.

Next time you buy a local egg, think about the 22 ILWU members working at Eggs Hawaii in Honolulu.

They are the workers who sort, grade, and label the Hawaii eggs you buy in the supermarket. ♦

ILWU Sports



Hawaii Division Sports Coordinators Roy Jardine (left) and Richard Kaniho (right) with Bully Kahalioumi of Transcontinental Corp., who took second place in the Men's A Flight as well as winning the Fred Paulino Memorial Men's Low Gross Award.



Gail Asuncion took top honors in the Women's Flight and was awarded the Sabu Fujisaki Memorial Award for women's low net score.



Men's A Flight first place winner was Ron Abran from the Big Island.

Hawaii Division hosts golf tournament with aloha

WAIKOLOA—The 51st ILWU Golf Tournament was held of Sept. 4-5, 2004 at the Waikoloa Resort Beach and King's golf courses.

Participants from different islands joined ILWU members from mainland locals for two days of competition and camaraderie.

"This is one of the ILWU's premier sports events," said Hawaii Division Sports Co-coordinator Roy Jardine. "We need to work on building tournament participation," he added. "This is a tremendous opportunity to meet our mainland brothers and sisters, and to renew old friendships."

—continued on page 6



Men's B Flight second place winner Chad Tolentino (left) of Unit 1515 - Orchid at Mauna Lani.



Hawaii's Suzanne Tamashiro (right) received the Tommy Trask Memorial Award for women's low gross score.



Men's C Flight first place winner Apollonio Acidera of Unit 1503 - Mauna Kea Beach Hotel also received the Francis A. Brown Memorial Award for men's low net score.



Men's B Flight winner Ron Wamil of Unit 1518 - Hapuna Beach Prince Hotel had a two-day total of 127.



Fearsome foursome: HT&T ILWU members Ron Auwae, Alan Liu and Allan Cadaoas with low gross winner Bully Kahalioumi (second from right).



This handsome foursome are (l-r) James Ontiveros, Gerald Boteilo, Ray Glimberg, and Fernando Pancho. Pancho took third place in the Men's B Flight.



Sand trap? No problem for Men's C Flight second place winner Bert Shibuya of Unit 1503 - Mauna Kea Beach Hotel.

Tournament Winners

A Flight

Ron Abran	164
Bully Kahalioumi	132
Kevin Wandasan	142

B Flight

Ron Wamil	127
Chad Tolentino	130
Fernando Pancho	130
Gerald Boteilho	134
Roland Afaga	135

C Flight

Apolonio Acidera	119
Bert Shibuya	134
Sonny Apolo	135
Patricio Inocencio	142
Kurt Matsumoto	142

Women's Flight

Gail Asuncion	143
Suzanne Tamashiro	150
Cheryl Ulrich	150

Guest Flight

Gary North	135
Barbara North	137
Richard Lindsey III	138

ILWU Sports

Kauai takes fast- and slow-pitch softball crowns

LIHUE and PEPEEKEO, Hawaii—Kauai swept both ILWU statewide softball tournaments held in 2004—the 49th Annual Fast-pitch Tournament held in Kapaa on May 15 and the 19th Annual Slow-pitch Tournament held in Pepeekeo on September 25.

Kauai Coffee beat Oahu's Weyerhaeuser 23-9 and Hawaii's Mauna Lani 7-1 in round-robin play to earn the fast-pitch championship this spring.

Led by the tremendous pitching of tournament Most Valuable Player Freddy Medeiros, Kauai Coffee proved itself to be the best among three very good teams.

Mauna Lani placed second by defeating Oahu 9-4. Always well-drilled, the Hawaii team showed great defensive skills on the field.

Oahu showed great sportsmanship and excellent team play and communication—especially considering that

they had not practiced or played together before. The Tournament Director was Business Agent Pamela Green.

Slow-pitch on Big Island

Four teams participated in the slow-pitch tournament held on the Big Isle: Kauai Coffee, Mauna Lani Resort, Po'ola (Oahu longshore), and Hilton Waikoloa Village.

The results of the semi-finals were Mauna Lani over Hilton by a score of 21-0 and Kauai over Oahu 10-3. Oahu then took the consolation bracket by defeating Hilton 15-5.

The championship game between Kauai Coffee and Mauna Lani was a high-scoring nailbiter—a tight contest that showcased both teams' batting skill. In the end, Kauai won the championship by a score of 17-15.

Tournament Directors were Business Agents Roy Jardine and Richard Kaniho. ♦

Fast-Pitch Standouts

Individual Awards

Most Valuable Player

Alfred "Freddy" Medeiros .. Kauai

Most RBIs & Homeruns

Charlie Lopes Kauai

Most Runs

Chad Rita Kauai

Most Hits

Nolan Ulangca Oahu

All Tournament Team

Charlie Lopez Kauai

Darrel Borrero Kauai

Robert Perreira Kauai

Ronald Viquelia Kauai

Pat Prieto Hawaii

Nolan Ulangca Oahu

Norman Morinaga Oahu

Ryan Lee Kauai

Caesar Duarte Kauai

Raymond Kaluhimoku Hawaii

Hung Lau Oahu

Slow-Pitch Standouts

Individual Awards

Most Valuable Player, Most RBIs & Most Homeruns

Tony Rocha Hawaii

Highest Batting Average & Most Hits

Matt Ramie (.833) Oahu

Most Runs

Brandon Carvalho Hawaii

All Tournament Team

Matt Ramie Oahu

Dean Lono Oahu

Glenn Rodero Kauai

Brandon Carvalho Hawaii

Herb Ching Hawaii

Tony Rocha Hawaii

Mel Kelsom Hawaii

Ed Abraham Hawaii

William Abraham Hawaii

Ryan Lee Kauai

Charlie Lopez Kauai

Wendell Nonaka Kauai

ILWU Local 142— Important notice on Political Action Fund

Articles XXXIII of the Constitution and Bylaws of ILWU Local 142 as amended to October 1, 1991 reads:

"Section 1. The Local Political Action Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions. The Union will not favor or disadvantage any member because of the amount of their contribution or the decision not to contribute. In no case will a member be required to pay more than their pro rata share of the Union's collective bargaining expenses.

"Section 2. The Local Convention shall determine the suggested amount of contribution to the Local Political Action Fund by each member. Individual members are free to contribute more or less than the guidelines suggest. Monies paid into the Fund will be contributed only on behalf of those members who voluntarily permit that portion of their unit dues to be used for that purpose.

"Section 3. Those members who do not wish to have any portion of their unit dues diverted to the Local Political Action Fund, but who wish to make a political action contribution directly to the Fund, may do so in any amount and whenever they wish.

"Section 4. Voluntary contributions to the Local Political Action Fund will be made during the month of December. Each September, October and November, each dues paying member of the Local shall be advised of their right to withhold the suggested contribution or any portion thereof otherwise made in December. Those members expressing such a desire on a form provided by the Local shall be sent a check in the amount of the suggested contribution or less if they so desire, in advance of monies being collected for the Fund."

Members of the ILWU who wish to contribute more than \$4.00 per regular member may do so by sending a check in the desired amount, made out to the ILWU Political Action Fund, directly to the Local office.

More than \$4.00

I wish to contribute more than the minimum voluntary contribution of \$4.00 to the ILWU Political Action Fund. Enclosed please find my check for \$_____.

Less than \$4.00

I do not wish to contribute the entire \$4.00 to the ILWU Political Action Fund. I will contribute \$_____. I understand that the Local will send me a check for the difference between my contributions and \$4.00 (\$2.00 for intermittents) prior to December 1, 2004.

No Contribution

I do not wish to contribute to the ILWU Political Action Fund. In order to ensure that no portion of my dues payment is allocated to the Fund, and recognizing that I have no obligation whatsoever to make such a contribution, the Local will send me a check in the amount of \$4.00 (or \$2.00 for intermittents) prior to December 1, 2004.

signature

name (please print)

address

unit# social security #

return to: ILWU, 451 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu, HI 96814

ILWU Political Action Fund Contributions are not tax deductible.



2004 Fast-pitch champs Kauai Coffee at Kapaa Park.

51st Golf—continued from page 5

On the first day golfers played the Robert Trent Jones Jr.-designed Beach Course, known for its ocean-front view and lava fields. On the second day of play, they challenged the 7,064-yard Kings' Course, which was designed by Tom Weiskopf and Jay Morrish and was ranked by Golf Digest as one of the top 25 golf courses in the US.

The awards luncheon was held at the Kings' Grille, the Scottish-themed Kings' Course clubhouse. There, participants enjoyed a delicious lunch buffet and live music.

Golfers were awarded amazing prizes, including a grand prize Taylor Made r7 Quad driver which was donated by First Hawaiian Bank. Other generous donors provided coveted logo golf bags and balls.

"This tournament was smaller than the last one hosted on the Big

Island," said Local President Fred Galdones, "but what is really impressive here is the spirit. Some will be awarded prizes, but the most important thing are the good experiences you've had here. Your memory of this tournament is priceless prize I hope all of you feel you can take home with you."

This spirit Galdones referred to was exemplified by Wes Yamamoto. When Yamamoto won the grand prize in the lucky number drawing, he returned a prize he had won earlier—a very expensive golf bag—so that someone else who hadn't received a prize could have another chance to get one.

Mahalo to tournament committee Roy Jardine, Dotty Jardine, Richard Kaniho, Greg Gauthier, Lucy Gauthier, Brian Tanaka, Pam Green, Joel Green, and Dean Piltz. ♦

ILWU Sports

Hilo rolls out state bowling tournament

HILO—Hawaii Division hosted the 48th Annual ILWU Mixed Bowling Tournament on Thanksgiving weekend, November 26-27, 2004. The tournament was dominated by Big Island bowlers, who made up most of the teams, although Maui Division sent several good teams to participate.

After two days of bowling at Hilo Lanes, participants were treated to an awards banquet held at the ILWU's Harry Kamoku Union Hall. The tournament committee prepared

a delicious buffet, and arranged for live music by local group "Smooth."

Mahalo to the tournament committee members Nani Kaeha, Ula Kaeha, Malcolm Osaki, Clyde Chong, Richard Kaniho, Miriam Poha, David Chang, and Wally Ishibashi. Thanks also to Crystal Kaeha who helped with the food and Ui Kaeha for door prizes. ♦

Next tournament to be held on Kauai, November 25-26, 2005

John Kalauli and Herman Kamahele of "Ula's Ringers." "Ula's Ringers" took second in the Team Scratch Event and third in the Team Handicap Event. Kalauli also placed first in both Singles (Scratch) and All Events (Handicap).



The Big Island's Joellyn Tadio took First Place in the Women's Singles Scratch Event.



Shawn Brooks won First Place in the Men's Singles Handicap Event.



First Place, Team Event (Scratch) "Kealohas": (l-r) Kealoha Kaeha, George Kaeha, Sonny Apolo, Nate Brown, and Ula Kaeha.



Nona Garcia of Maui won First Place in the Women's Singles Handicap Event.



First Place, Team Event (Handicap) "Mina's Lounge": (l-r, back) Earl Moses Jr., Stanley Nishihara, and Leroy Rayoan. (L-r, front) Sui Ling Poy and Sui Sin Coloma.

Tournament Winners

Team Scratch

Kealohas
High Caliber
Ula's Ringers

Team Handicap

Mina's Lounge
Ula's Ringers
Maui Rollers

Doubles Scratch

D. Nakagawa/C. Santos
M. Cabalar/R. Kalauli
K. Kaeha/C. Naeole

Doubles Handicap

K. Chung/T. Nakashima
R. Ancheta/S. Shibata
E. Moses Jr./S. Nishihara

Singles Scratch

John Kalauli
Rudy Ancheta
Pongthai Suwarnasarn

Singles Handicap

Shawn Brooks
Jeremy Ganzagan
Mario Cordero
Robert Dalusan

Women's Scratch

Joellyn Tadio
Teri Ducosin

Women's Handicap

Nona Garcia
Elizabeth Manuel

All Events Scratch

Pongthai Suwarnasarn
Kaleo Chung
Earl Moses Jr.
Rudy Ancheta

All Events Handicap

John Kalauli
Kealoha Kaeha
Earl Moses Jr.
Abe Gaspar



First Place, Doubles (Scratch) Team Craig Santos (left) and Denis Nakagawa (right) with tournament Chairperson Nani Kaeha.

ILWU Sports

Big Isle dominates basketball again

KEKAHA—How many championships make a dynasty? If they haven't reached that goal yet, the Mauna Lani basketballers are on their way with an 8th consecutive title at the ILWU state-wide tournament.

The 23rd annual ILWU state basketball tournament was held at the Kekaha High School Gym on Friday and Saturday, December 3 and 4, 2004.

On Friday night, Maui and Oahu battled it out in a close contest right up to the end that saw the valley-islanders prevail by a score of 41 to 35. The second game of the evening was a blow-out, with Hawaii defeating Kauai 82 to 39. Kauai only scored six points in the first half, but made a good effort to comeback in the second half against Hawaii's fast-breaking team.

Saturday morning saw Oahu defeat Kauai in the consolation bracket 46-38. Both teams played a very tough, physical game with strong defense.

In the championship contest, Maui won the tip and scored first, but after that it was all Hawaii's game. The Maui team worked hard to hold its own and control the tempo, using big man Lon Tolutai inside to score up the lane.

But Hawaii—led by high-scorers Lawrence Kauka, Allan Coito Jr. and Keone Emiliano—outran and outshot Maui to a final score of 85 to 55.

Kauai Sports Coordinator Pam Green thanked Jon Garcia, Carl Hose, Mona Dotario and Melissa Ragasa for all their help in setting up for the awards luncheon, her husband Joel "for putting up with me through all the work prior to the event," and Sports Coordinators Brandon Bajo-Daniel, Delbert DeRego, and Richard Kaniho for their help with scoring and running the three-point contest. ♦



Champions: Hawaii Division—winners of the ILWU basketball tournament eight years in a row, sponsored by Unit 1516 - Mauna Lani Resorts. The tournament MVP is Lawrence Kauka (standing, second from left). "I didn't expect to be named MVP," says Kauka, "I thought the other guys scored more. It's very gratifying because I'm one of the oldest guys on my team." Most of the team members play together year round for a team named "NSP" (No Sense Play) and have shot hoops together for about 15 years.

Tournament Standouts

Individual Awards

Most Valuable Player
Lawrence Kauka (Hawaii)

Three-Point Winner
Mike Parenti (Oahu)

All Star Team

- Allan Coito Jr. (Hawaii) 37 pts
- Keone Emiliano (Hawaii) .. 30 pts
- Dexter Green (Maui) 28 pts
- Joseph Guerra (Maui) 22 pts
- Daniel Zane (Oahu) 22 pts



2nd Place: Maui Division, with players from Maui hotels including Hyatt Maui, The Westin Maui, and Kapalua Bay Hotel.



3rd Place: Oahu Division's "Pitch Black" with players from Unit 4404 - Pepsi Bottling Group and Unit 4408 - Weyerhaeuser Co. Mike Parenti (standing, second from right) won the half-time three point contest.



4th Place: Kauai Division, sponsored by Unit 3408 - Mid Pac Auto Center.