



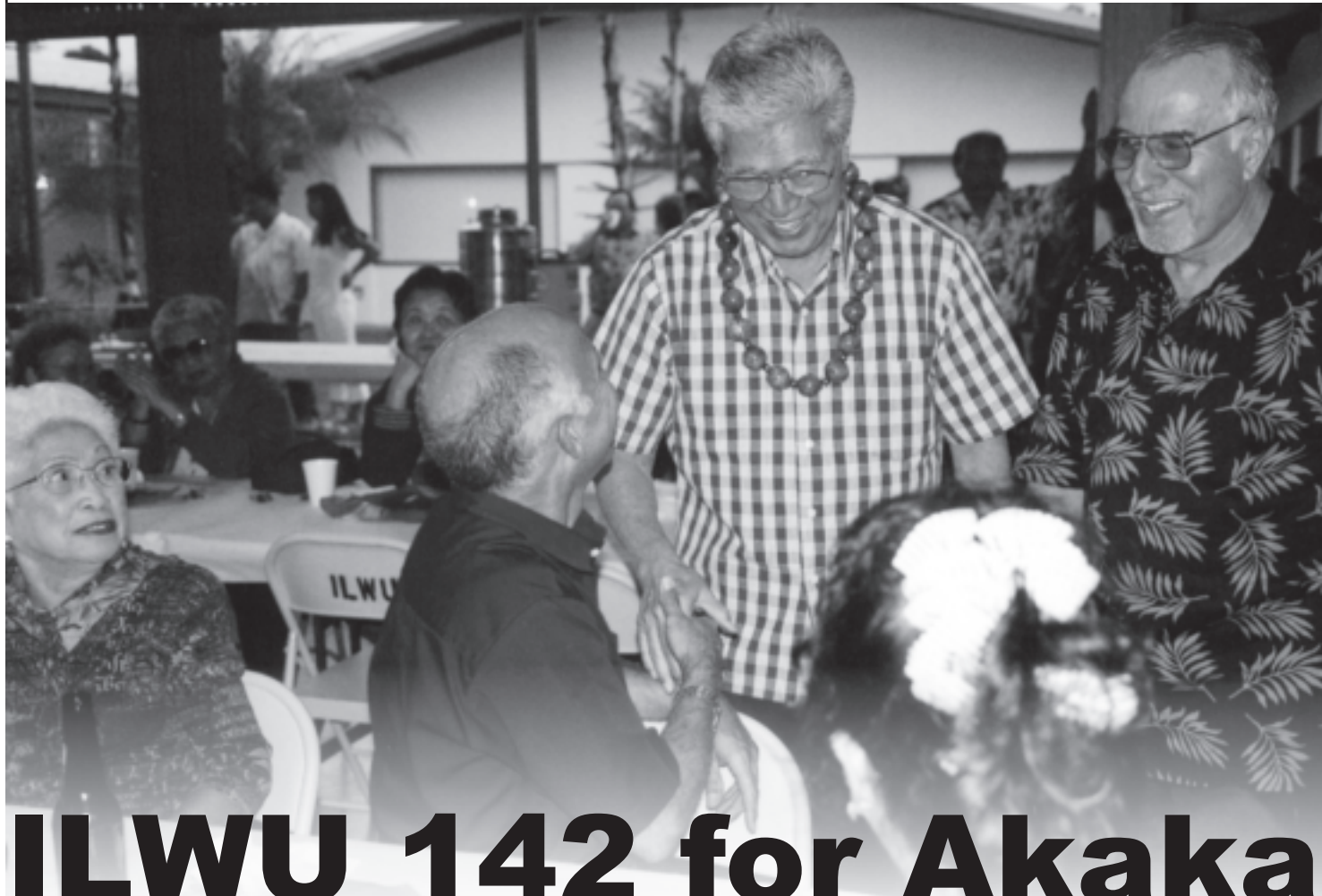
VOICE OF THE ILWU

HONOLULU HAWAII
© 2006 ILWU LOCAL 142

Volume 46 • No. 2

The VOICE of the ILWU—Published by Local 142, International Longshore & Warehouse Union

February 2006



ADDRESS LABEL

ILWU 142 for Akaka

The ILWU Local 142 Political Action Committee voted to support Dan Akaka for U.S. Senate, based on Senator Akaka's progressive voting record and long-time commitment to the working families of this state. The ILWU believes that Senator Akaka exemplifies the best values of the people of Hawaii, including justice for all, support for *ohana*, and fair laws to protect working people. Above, Senator Akaka and Division Director Richard Baker Jr. greet pensioners at the Hawaii Division Awards dinner held on February 18.

—More endorsements, page 5

Fresh Del Monte to close Kunia in 2008

In February, Fresh Del Monte Produce announced the company will shut down its Kunia pineapple operations on Oahu in December 2008. Over the next two years Del Monte plans to harvest the remaining crop of pineapple and then walk away from Hawaii. Over 700 ILWU members employed by Del Monte will lose their jobs when the closure is complete.

What happened? What went wrong? Why is Del Monte leaving Hawaii?

—Continued on page 3

On the Inside

- Who dominates global shipping?—2
- Oahu unit recognition—4-5
- The Sakada story, part II *and* Hawaii & the Philippines—6
 - Notice of Nomination and Primary Elections at ILWU Convention and Longshore Division Caucus—7
- International 33rd Convention Call, May 15-19, Vancouver—8

Next Local Executive Board Meeting scheduled for June 22-23, 2006 • 10:00 am • King Kamehameha's Kona Beach Hotel, Kailua-Kona

ILWU Longshore Industry News

Europeans, Asians dominate global shipping

Singapore's PSA International had offered \$6.3 billion, but Dubai Ports World won out with a bid of \$7 billion to buy the British Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O).

The acquisition caused an uproar in the United States with news that the deal would put Dubai Ports in control of six P&O terminals in major East Coast ports. There was a similar uproar on the West Coast in 1998 when Congress intervened to prevent the Port of Long Beach from leasing land to COSCO for a new terminal. COSCO is Chinese owned and is the world's sixth largest container shipping company.

The acquisition of P&O makes Dubai Ports the third largest terminal operator in the world, moving up from the number six position. Hutchison Port Holdings, a Chinese company, holds the number one position, followed by PSA International, a Singapore company.

It might surprise Americans that the largest U.S. terminal operator, Stevedore Services of America (SSA), is only number nine on the top ten list. It might also surprise Americans that none of the world's 20 largest shipping companies are U.S. owned. The two largest U.S. shipping companies, Sea-Land and APL were bought by foreign companies in 1999 and 1997. This means that most of

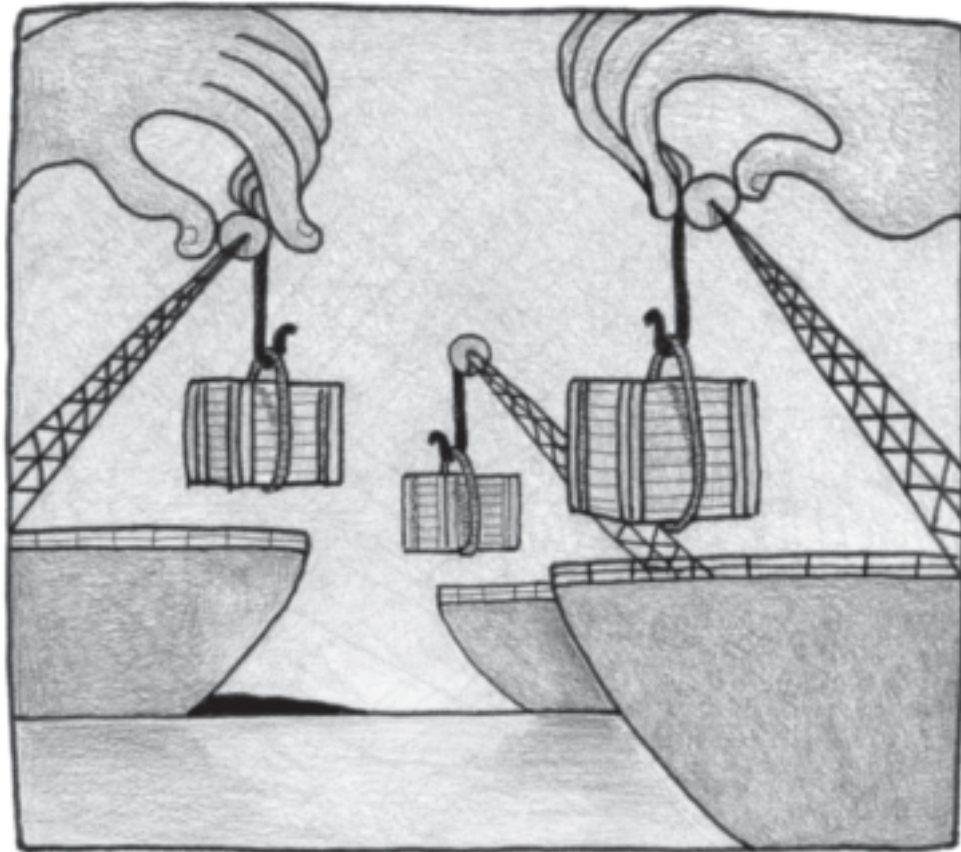
the ships loading and unloading cargo in U.S. ports are owned by foreign companies—mainly European and Asian.

Shipping giants

By far, the largest shipping company in the world is Maersk Lines, a Danish company which operates a fleet of 550 container ships and last year carried about 10 percent of the world's container cargo or 1.52 million standard 20 foot containers (called TEU). Maersk Lines is part of the AP Moeller/Maersk Group which also owns APM Terminals, the world's fourth largest container terminal operator. Maersk bought Sea-Land's international operations and CSX's container terminals and liner service in 1999.

At a distant number two, with less than half the capacity of Maersk, is the Swiss Mediterranean Shipping Company with 261 ships and a carrying capacity of 720,193 TEU.

At number three is the Taiwanese Evergreen Company with 151 ships and a carrying capacity of 465,138 TEU. Number 4 is the French owned CMA-CGM, with 222 container ships and a capacity of 447,187 TEU. The



fifth largest shipping company is Neptune Orient Lines (NOL) owned by the Singapore government. NOL bought APL in 1997.

Supersize shipping

In the last 10 years, a handful of companies have come to dominate the world's ocean shipping industry. These supersized companies are also transforming the way cargo is moved around the world, using the same methods as the airline industry to maximize loads and minimize costs. Like the airlines, shipping companies are using computers to calculate the best size ships to use on a particular route and the most efficient combination of direct connections and hub-and-spoke networks to move cargo.

They are using super post-Panamax ships with up to 10,000 TEU capacity to move containers between "hub" ports designed to handle these massive ships and volume of cargo. Containers are then transferred to smaller ships which serve individual ports.

The two largest container ships in use today are the 9,200 TEU sister ships MSC Pamela and MSC Susanna. They were built by South Korea's Samsung Heavy Industries for Mediterranean Shipping Company and are 337 m (1,106 ft) long and 46 m (151 ft) wide. They entered service in 2005.

China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO), has ordered eight 10,000 TEU container ships from South Korea's Hyundai Heavy Industries at a cost of \$100 million a piece. Sched-

uled for delivery in 2008, each will measure 349 m in length, 45.6 m in width, and 27.2 m in depth. Each will have a 94,000-horsepower diesel for a service speed of 25.8 knots. If anyone is interested, Hyundai says they have completed the design for a 12,000 TEU containership.

Singapore busiest port in 2005

Singapore handled 23.19 million TEUs last year to beat out Hong Kong as the busiest container port in the world. Hong Kong has beaten Singapore every year since 1999, but container volume through Hong Kong increased by only 2 percent to 22.43 million TEU in 2005.

Hong Kong is probably getting less volume because cargo is going to other Chinese ports such as Shenzhen and Shanghai, which handled 400 million tons of cargo in 2005. This included 17 million TEU of containerized cargo, an increase of 20 percent over the year before. Shanghai's container volume is expected to surpass 20 million TEU in 2006, an increase of 3.4 million TEU. ♦

Top Ten Shipping Lines

	Ships	TEU*	Country
1. Maersk Lines	550	1,520,296	Denmark
2. MSC (Mediterranean Shipping Co.)	270	750,000	Switzerland
3. Evergreen Marine Corporation	151	465,138	Taiwan, China
4. CMA-CGM	224	447,187	France
5. NOL-APL (Neptune Orient Lines)	97	319,893	Singapore
6. COSCO (China Ocean Shipping)	132	307,468	China
7. Hanjin Shipping	74	305,835	Korea
8. CSCL (China Shipping Container)	82	299,922	China
9. NYK (Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	87	232,790	Japan
10. CSAV (Compania Sud Americana)	87	228,870	Chile

* Equivalent to a 20-foot container

Largest Terminal Operators

	Terminals	TEU (millions)	Country
1. Hutchison Port Holdings	41	47.8	Hong Kong, China
2. PSA Corporation	19	41.2	Singapore (NOL)
3. Dubai / P&O Ports	33	33.9	Dubai
4. APM Terminals (AP Moeller/Maersk)	38	20.6	Denmark (Maersk)
5. Eurogate	11	12.1	Germany
6. NYK Lines (Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	23	8.0	Japan
7. COSCO (China Ocean Shipping Co.)	11	7.4	China
8. Evergreen Container Terminals	10	6.7	Taiwan
9. SSA Marine (Stevedore Services)	12	5.4	United States



The VOICE of the ILWU (ISSN 0505-8791) is published monthly except April and combined June/July and October/November issues for \$2 per year by Hawaii International Longshore & Warehouse 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

Correction

December 2005 issue of the VOICE. Page 4: Photo, top right—Donna Domingo is incorrectly identified. She is the Local Vice President of ILWU 142.

ILWU Pineapple Industry News

Fresh Del Monte to close Kunia in 2008—continued from page 1

Hawaii's pineapple industry is not in trouble. There are challenges, but the two remaining pineapple growers, Dole Foods and Maui Pineapple Company, see a future for pineapple in Hawaii. In 2004, Dole reported profits of \$257 million from sales of \$3.54 billion in fresh fruit, most of which came from sales of banana and pineapple. Partial results for 2005 show that sales and profits for Dole will be slightly higher.

Maui Pineapple Company has been losing money, but some of that is due to a strategic decision to cut back on canned pineapple and focus on the more profitable fresh and organic market. The company lost income as they reduced canning, and there was the added expense of planting more of the Hawaiian Gold variety and changing planting schedules to produce pineapple year round. The company is banking on the future and is building a \$17 million multi-purpose processing facility to replace its cannery and fresh fruit packing sheds.

American technology

Hawaii is still in the business of growing pineapple and can compete against low-wage foreign producers as long as it can keep the know-how and advanced pineapple technology in Hawaii. Much of the knowledge and technology to successfully grow pineapple as a commercial crop was developed and perfected in Hawaii. This technology enables Hawaii to produce 33,000 pounds of pineapple per acre, which is almost two times the world's average of 17,000 pounds per acre.

The new golden sweet pineapple which is causing a spectacular growth in the worldwide consumption and sale of fresh pineapple was created by scientists in Hawaii. This pineapple is now grown all over the world, but each one is an exact copy or clone of plant #73-114, more commonly called MD-2. It was created in the laboratories of the Hawaii Pineapple Institute in 1973 by cross fertilizing hybrid clone #58-1184 with pollen from hybrid clone #59-443. The Institute was trying to create the perfect pineapple—sweet, low in acid, yellow in color, resistance to disease, good fruit appearance after refrigeration, high yield, good fruit size. They succeeded with plant #73-114. Another seedling, #73-50 named CO-2, showed promise but was not as good as MD-2.

The plants must then be raised outside of the laboratory in plantation conditions. It would take many more years of expensive research, experimentation, and trials before MD-2 was ready to grow on a commercial scale.

MD-2 was a very valuable discovery, but because the Hawaii Pineapple Institute was jointly

funded by Dole, Del Monte, and Maui Pineapple, each company had access to its research. Del Monte began sending Hawaii grown MD-2 suckers and the technology to grow the new pineapple to its plantations in Costa Rica, where workers are paid between \$1.00 and \$1.50 an hour. By 1996, about 40% of Del Monte's 21,000 acre Costa Rican plantation was planted with the new pineapple while 60% still produced the regular champaka variety.

Seeds from Hawaii

Del Monte began selling the new pineapple as Del Monte Gold in 1996. It was unlike any other pineapple on the market—it was low in

acid, sweeter, and had a pleasing yellow color. It was an instant success and consumers couldn't get enough of the fruit. In 1996, Del Monte sold 2.5 million boxes of fresh pineapple, and by 2005 the company was selling 20 million boxes at premium prices.

The strong demand for the new pineapple prompted Del Monte to convert all of its Costa Rican plantation to the new variety. The company also received \$24 million from the Costa Rican government between 1997 and 1999 to pay for the conversion. The Costa Rican government was trying to expand the country's export industries and may have been reassured by the fact that Marvin Bush, the brother of President George Bush and Florida Governor Jeb Bush, was on Fresh Del Monte's board of directors.

The seeds for Costa Rica would come from Hawaii. For several years, all the best seed material from the Kunia plantation was flown to Costa Rica, leaving the less desirable stumps to propagate the Hawaii crop.

In 2003 Del Monte began planting MD-2 on 8,000 acres of company owned land in Brazil. In 2004, the

company expanded to Africa to supply the European market and began planting 10,000 acres on leased land in Kenya. That same year, Del Monte cut its Hawaii acreage from 9,400 acres to 5,700.

Now that thousands of acres of pineapple in Kenya and Brazil are ready to harvest, Fresh Del Monte has no need for Hawaii.

In announcing the shutdown, Del Monte's prepared statement said the reason was lower cost foreign pineapple. "As a result of increased planting of pineapple at lower costs in other parts of the world, the company believes that it will not be economically feasible to continue to produce pineapple in Hawai'i." Del Monte fails to mention most of this acreage is their own.

"In fact, today it would be cheaper for Del Monte to buy pineapples on the open market than for the company to grow, market and distribute Hawaiian pineapple." Del Monte now sees Hawaii as just another source for its pineapple. The company neglected to acknowledge that Hawaii and the experience and know-how of Hawaii pineapple workers were the source of much of its fortune. ♦

The real story behind MD-2—Hawaii's gold

Del Monte made billions of dollars from the success of the golden, sweet MD-2 pineapple, and because a U.S. patent appeared to give them a monopoly on the pineapple. The patent was actually for the CO-2 hybrid, not the MD-2, but it was enough to give Del Monte control over the growing and marketing of the new pineapple.

Thanks to the MD-2 pineapple, Del Monte's gross profits have averaged over \$300 million per year for the last five years. Their sales have steadily increased and topped \$3.25 billion in 2005. The company is now worth over \$2 billion, an increase of 10 times since 1996 when the Abu Ghazaleh family from the United Arab Emirates purchased 60% of Del Monte stocks for the bargain price of \$125 million in a controversial deal with the Mexican government. Minority stockholders claimed the stock was worth twice as much but were unsuccessful in their suit to stop the deal.

Fresh Del Monte is the former fresh fruit division which came out of the breakup of the Del Monte Corporation in the late 1980s. The company's legal name is Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. and its commercial name is Del Monte Fresh Produce. The company is considered to be a foreign business and is incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Fresh Del Monte is currently the world's largest distributor of fresh pineapple and dominates the market with a 40% share of the

business. Pineapple has replaced bananas as Fresh Del Monte's most important product line. In 2005, sales of whole pineapple and fresh-cut pineapple accounted for as much as 50 percent of the company's profit, while bananas generated only 12 percent of the profit. Del Monte sells over a billion dollars of bananas but the profit margin is less than 4 percent, compared to 18 percent and more from whole and fresh-cut pineapple.

Legal trouble

Del Monte had attempted to patent the MD-2 hybrid in 1992, but Maui Pineapple refused to agree to a joint patent. Del Monte then applied for and received a patent for CO-2 in 1994, but failed to mention that Maui Pineapple was a joint owner and was already selling the pineapple as "Hawaiian Gold."

Armed with its CO-2 patent, Del Monte threatened legal action against Costa Rican farmers who were growing MD-2 and distributors who tried to sell the pineapple. The ploy worked and Del Monte was able to dominate the growing and marketing of both pineapples until 2003.

The scheme fell apart when Del

Monte started a legal battle with Dole Foods in 2000 over the hybrid pineapple and with Maui Pineapple in 2001 over trademark infringements and the ginaca machine, another Hawaiian invention. Del Monte wanted to use the ginaca to process pineapple in California. The cases never got to trial and most of the issues were settled in private by the end of 2002, but the most significant outcome was the finding that Del Monte's CO-2 patent was invalid. This meant that anyone could grow and sell CO-2 and MD-2.

Growers all over the world are now planting MD-2. The country of Ghana has even developed a method of producing large numbers of MD-2 suckers and is exporting these to growers in other countries.

The revelation of the invalid patent has also led to a rash of class action consumer lawsuits against Del Monte for MD-2 pineapple it sold between 1997 and 2003. These lawsuits are still pending in New York, Tennessee, California, Florida, Arizona, and Nevada and charge Del Monte with deceptive trade practices, anti-trust, consumer fraud, and unfair trade practices. ♦

Unit Recognition Awards

Each year, the Oahu Division of the ILWU honors some very deserving people in a special program at their February Executive Board Meeting. The Division looks over the work of the union in the previous year and chooses the winners in the following categories — Outstanding Unit, Outstanding Unit Leader, Outstanding Steward, Inspirational Leader, and Outstanding Unit Editor.

Unit of the Year

Macsteel Service Centers, Honolulu Ford, and Foodland were named as the outstanding units of the year. Oahu Division Director Dave Mori explained that three awards were given based on the size of the unit—less than 50 members, from 50-100,

and larger than 100. The units were chosen because of major accomplishments in negotiations and participation in local programs.

Business agent Larry Ruiz explained the Macsteel story. There are 16 people in the unit. They rejected management's "final" offer in contract negotiation. They continued bargaining with management and six months later got a much better settlement. Dave Mori added that a strong strike vote convinced management the members were serious. Unit secretary-treasurer Elesio Tamayo accepted the award on behalf of the unit.

Honolulu Ford relocated to a brand new showroom and shop in Kalihi after 40+ years at their Ala Moana location. The company

tried to use the move to impose a number of changes in the technician's jobs and work rules. Business agent Michael Yamaguchi described how the unit kept the members together and forced management to negotiate with the union over any changes. Unit treasurer Howard Nishimoto accepted the award for the unit.

Foodland is a large company with stores on every island, including 16 stores on Oahu. There were 12 members on the union's statewide negotiating committee. They started with 135 proposals and would meet with Foodland management for one week at a time each month. Business agent Karl Lindo explained that the committee had to deal with a lot of different issues and lots of strong opinions. It took 10 months, but the union got a good settlement. Unit chair Dillion Hullinger accepted the award and thanked Local Vice President Donna Domingo who served as the union's negotiator and Karl Lindo.

Unit Leader of the Year

Kenneth Ige, the chair of the Servco Unit, was named the outstanding unit leader of 2005. "Kenneth is at every union function—sports, political action, and community service. He not only participates in these activities, but he's running the show," said Michael Yamaguchi. "Servco has eight locations on Oahu, but when there is a problem at any location, Ige is on top of it,"

Outstanding member units

"Thank you for your outstanding service to the members of the Oahu Division's annual recognition program which was held at the ILWU Hall on Atkinson Drive."

Michael added. Kenneth credits his success to other. "I had very good teachers. They taught me the history of this union and the importance of being active," Kenneth said.

An honorable mention went to Dillion Hullinger, the chair of the Oahu Foodland unit. This was only his second time in negotiations and the first time he chaired a statewide negotiating committee. "Dillon did a good job chairing the committee," Karl explained, "he rose to the challenge, kept his cool, and kept the committee focused."

(Right) Business Agent Mike Yamaguchi with 2005 Unit Leader of the Year Kenneth Ige, Unit 4412-Servco Pacific, Inc. Chairperson. (Below) Members step up to receive awards on behalf of their outstanding units. (R-I) Howard Nishimoto for Unit 4411 -Honolulu Ford; Ursula Tangaro, Annie Dickinson, Susan Lake, Mary Ann Abregano, Ruby Shimabukuro and Dillon Hullinger for Unit 4405 - Foodland Super Market, Ltd.; and Elesio Tamayo for Unit 4404 - Macsteel Service Centers USA. Abregano and Shimabukuro were also recognized as as Best Unit Editors for Oahu Division and Hullinger was named honorable mention Unit Leader of the Year.



Unit Recognition Awards

ing Oahu ers and named

standing leadership and
of this union.” Saying
e is the purpose of
recognition awards
on Feb. 24, 2006, at the
rive in Honolulu.

Outstanding Steward

Lance Kamada from the Honolulu Advertiser was named the Outstanding Steward of 2005. Lance is also the Oahu Division political action committee chair. Lance works the 2 am shift and will often meet with management over grievances from 9 am until 3 pm. There are a lot of hard core managers and the Advertiser can be a difficult company to deal with, added business agent Michael Yamaguchi.

Barret Hayashi from Love’s Bakery received an honorable mention for his work as a union steward. “This guy argues and fights for this members,” said business agent Shane Ambrose. “I just became a shop steward,” said Barret, “and I’m learning a lot.”

Inspirational Leaders

The Most Inspirational Leader



Business Agent Shane Ambrose with honorable mention Outstanding Steward Barrett Hayashi from Unit 4402 - Daiichiya Love’s Bakery and Outstanding Steward of the Year honoree Lance Kamada from Unit 4406 - The Honolulu Advertiser.

award was given to Michelle Molina from National Car. “She sets the example,” Shane Ambrose said. “She’s the glue that holds the members together. She’s not afraid to speak honestly for an issue.”

Longshore pensioner George Dantsuka was honored as the Most Inspirational retiree. Business agent Larry Ruiz explained how George is a leader for the pensioners and how he comes in early and helps set up the monthly bingo games for the retirees.” George had a few words of advice for the younger members—“take care of your health and always hold the members’ safety first when you’re on the job.”

Outstanding Editor

Ruby Shimabukuro and Mary Abregano from Foodland and Gordon Young from the Honolulu Advertiser were name the Outstanding Editors for Oahu Division. Ruby and Mary have

been editors for a long time. “It can becomes a chore,” Ruby admitted, “but Eadie Omonaka (who helps run the union’s bulletin program) keeps us energized and thinking of new ideas.”

Local Secretary-Treasurer Guy Fujimura wrapped up the evening’s program by thanking the winners, “rank and file leadership is what makes us strong and keeps us going.” Guy talked about some of the challenges the union faces with the shutdown of Del Monte, the closure of the Kapalua Bay Hotel on Maui, and the loss at the Naniloa Hotel when a new owner hired only 18 of the 110 ILWU workers.

“We can get government to help these members and pass more laws that will protect working people, but to do this we need members to vote and support the union’s political action program,” Guy stressed. He thanked Dave Mori and the Oahu Division for taking on a much greater burden



Business Agent and Oahu pensioner program coordinator Larry Ruiz with George Dantsuka, Most Inspirational retiree. Not pictured: Michelle Molina from Unit 4427 - National Car, Oahu’s Most Inspirational Leader of 2005.



Gordon Young received the Oahu Division Unit Editor honorable mention award.

during election years. “Oahu has 80% of the candidates running for political office but only 25% of the ILWU membership,” Guy said, “This means the union is depending on you to do the walking and talking to elect the best candidates for working people.” ♦

ILWU early endorsements for candidates who support working families

“We can get government to help [union] members and pass more laws that will protect working people, but to do this we need members to vote and support the union’s political action program.” —Guy Fujimura, Local Secretary-Treasurer

HONOLULU—The ILWU Local Political Action Committee (PAC) reconfirmed its support for long-time friend of labor Senator **Daniel Akaka** at a meeting held on March 28, 2006. The recommendation is part of the first round of early endorsements by the ILWU that includes:

- Rep. **Neil Abercrombie** for U.S. House District 1 (urban Oahu);
- Sen. **Brian Taniguchi** for State Senate District 10 (Manoa, McCully, Moiliili, Makiki);
- Sen. **Brian Kanno** for State Senate District 19 (Village Park, Makakilo, Kapolei, Waipahu, Waialeale);
- Rep. **Dwight Takamine** for State House District 1 (North Hilo, Hamakua, Kohala); and

- Rep. **Roy Takumi** for State House District 36 (Pearl City, Momilani, Pacific Palisades, Manana).

All of the candidates who received these special early endorsements have worked closely with labor and other progressive organizations to make our communities better places in which to live and work.

In a decisive move, the Local PAC also endorsed former state senator **Randall Iwase** as Democratic candidate for Governor. At a conference of ILWU hotel leadership held on March 30 at the Maui Prince Hotel in Wailea, Iwase was enthusiastically received when he spoke of his plans for a proactive government that takes action to help the working people of Hawaii.

The Local PAC is made of representatives from the Hawaii, Maui (county), Kauai, and Oahu Divisions of the ILWU.

ILWU History: Filipino Sakada

Honoring the Filipino Sakada, Part II

Ethnic unity during the 1944 sugar strike

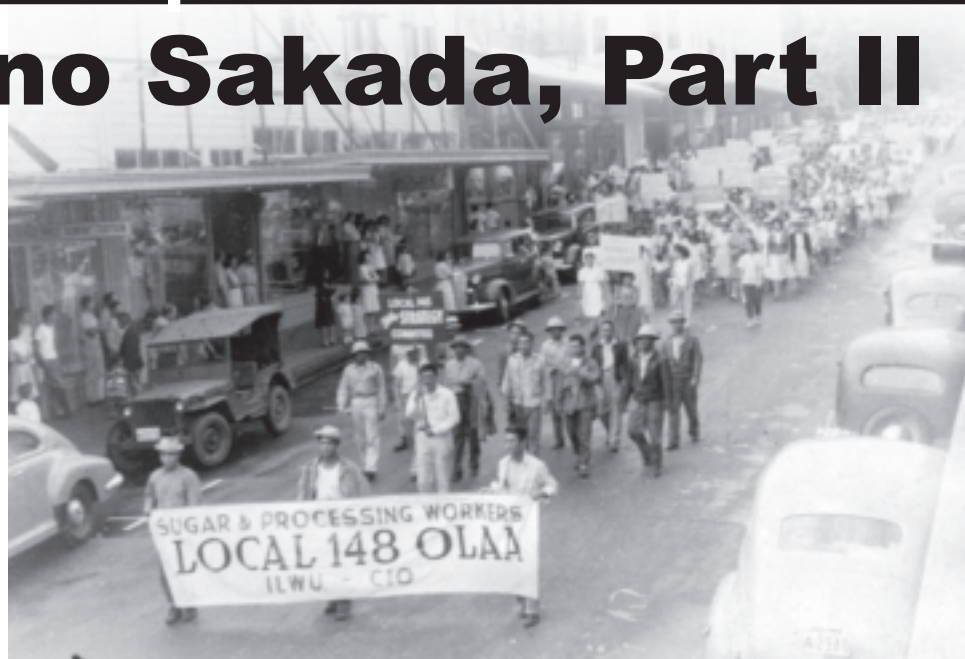
During 1944, sugar workers on nearly every plantation organized under the ILWU banner. This time there was only one union that united the workers of every ethnic group. The workers themselves ran the union and became the union's leaders. ILWU organizers advised workers to elect leaders from each ethnic group and make sure all groups are included in union activities.

Government policy during World War II required management and labor cooperation, so the Big 5 had grudgingly agreed to a one year contract with the ILWU which was set to expire in mid-1946. The Philippines had been occupied by Japan, and one-third of the plantation workforce was Japanese. The sugar industry expected the sakada to have bad feelings toward the Japanese and serve as replacement workers in the event of a strike. The plan was to use the 6000 sakada to weaken and break the union.

The ILWU also expected the showdown in 1946 and knew about the 6000 sakada. ILWU organizers signed up for jobs as cooks and stewards on the SS Maunawili and

SS Falcon, the two ships that would bring the Filipinos to Hawaii. During the 15-day voyage, they talked to the sakada and educated them about the union and the need for racial unity. When the sakada arrived in Hawaii, they were already ILWU members.

During contract negotiations, the Big 5 refused to bargain in good faith. Negotiations collapsed, and 25,000 ILWU sugar members voted to strike. The strike would last for 79 days and ended with a victory for the union. It would be the first successful industry-wide, multi-racial strike in Hawaii. Despite the hardships, the new sakadas were strong union members and resisted numerous attempts to get them to break from the union and return to work. ♦



Hawaii and the Philippines

The fate of both countries came together in 1898, a few years before the arrival of the first Sakada. Both Hawaii and the Philippines lost their independence as sovereign nations, and came under the control of the United States.

In Hawaii, the Citizen's Committee of Safety, a small group of American businessmen and missionary descendants who were making huge fortunes from the sugar business, had overthrown the Hawaiian Kingdom and disposed Queen Lili'uokalani in 1893. The presence of a American warship in Honolulu harbor and the deployment of its 162 soldiers gave the appearance the U.S. was supporting the overthrow.

The Committee of Safety formed a provisional government and offered Hawaii to the United States. But President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, concluded the action was illegal and called for the restoration of Queen Lili'uokalani. While Congress was debating the issue, the Republicans regained a majority in both houses in the mid-term elections of 1894. Two years later, William McKinley, a Republican, was elected president.

President McKinley and the Republican Congress strongly believed that America should become a world economic power with a strong military to protect that power. They believed the U.S. had the right, even a duty, to bring a superior American way of life to less civilized people.

In 1897, President McKinley signed a treaty of annexation with the new government of the Republic of Hawaii, which then had to be ratified by the Senate. The Senate also received a petition signed by 21,269 citizens of Hawaii, which clearly showed a majority were opposed to annexation.

Opposition to annexation grew, and the Republicans were unable to get the necessary two-thirds vote to annex Hawaii by treaty. Instead, they passed a joint-resolution of Congress which only required a majority vote. McKinley signed the resolution on July 7, 1898, and Hawaii was made

a part of the United States.

Newspaper war against Spain

While Congress was debating the fate of Hawaii, the American public were reading sensationalized and many faked stories about the Cuban uprising against Spain. Two rival newspaper publishers, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, were battling to sell more papers than the other, and the big news of the day was the rebellion in Cuba.

The newspapers ran stories about Spanish cannibalism, torture, and deathcamps. The Cubans were depicted as brave and heroic and the Spaniards were cowards and demons. There were stories about battles that never happened. It was more entertainment than news, but it began inflaming public opinion against Spain.

On February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine sank in a mysterious explosion near Havana. The newspapers blamed it on Spain and called for war. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. declared war against Spain. The Cubans and Filipinos had already been fighting Spain for years and did most of the fighting on the ground against the Spanish army. Spain called for an end to the war after losing a series of naval battles with the U.S.

The Philippines

The treaty that ended the war gave Cuba its independence and the United States control of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, for which the U.S. paid \$20 million. While the U.S. and Spain were negotiating the treaty, the Filipinos adopted a constitution, declared the Philippines an independent nation, and chose Emilio Aguinaldo as its president. Aguinaldo was one of the generals of the Philippine independence army that did most of the fighting against Spain and controlled most of the country. U.S. forces were in control of Manila.

President McKinley had other plans and refused to recognize Aguinaldo or Philippine independence. The U.S. President believed that God had

— continued on page 8

ILWU 142
STATEWIDE
SPORTS
PROGRAM

NEW DATE!

51ST MEN'S FAST PITCH
SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT
JUNE 3, 2006 + HAWAII

NEW DATE!

21ST MEN'S SLOW PITCH
SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT
OCTOBER 7, 2006 + MAUI

53RD MIXED GOLF TOURNAMENT
SEPTEMBER 2-3, 2006 + OAHU

50TH MIXED BOWLING TOURNAMENT
NOVEMBER 24-25, 2006 + OAHU

25TH MEN'S BASKETBALL
TOURNAMENT
DECEMBER 8-9, 2006 + OAHU

OPEN TO ALL ILWU 142 MEMBERS, SPOUSES, AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN. TO JOIN THESE ACTIVITIES, CONTACT YOUR UNIT SPORTS COORDINATORS, OR CALL THE DIVISION SPORTS COORDINATORS AT THE NUMBERS BELOW.

rev 3/28/06 eo

ILWU International Update

Notice of Nomination and Primary Elections at ILWU Convention and Longshore Division Caucus

The triennial Convention will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 655 Burrard Street in Vancouver, British Columbia, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, May 15, 2006, and closing on or about Friday, May 19, 2006. The elected Convention delegates will vote to decide the International budget, proposed increases in per-capita rates, as well as policies and direction of the ILWU for the next three-year period. Pursuant to Article VI, Sections 3 through 7 of the ILWU International Constitution, nominations and primary elections for the offices of the International President, International Vice President (Mainland), International Vice President (Hawaii), International Secretary-Treasurer and for approximately 19 International Executive Board members will be held on the last day of the Convention, which is expected to be on Friday, May 19, 2006.

All Convention delegates have the right to nominate candidates for titled office. Nominations shall be from the floor and shall be conducted separately for each titled officer. No person may be a nominee in Convention for more than one titled office. There shall be no limit for the number of nominees. No one not an accredited delegate from his/her own local to the Convention may be nominated, except that titled officers who by virtue of having held office in the previous term shall be eligible to be nominated for office. A role call vote shall be held and the two (2) nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in the primary election. No person may be nominated for any International office unless such person has been a dues paying member of the ILWU for at least five (5) years, including having worked as a rank-and-file worker under jurisdiction of the ILWU for at least two (2) years, or has been a dues-paying member of the ILWU for a period of at least ten (10) years. The nominees so elected in the primary election shall be placed on a referendum ballot for a vote of the entire International active membership for final election.

At the Convention, caucuses of the delegates from each geographical area shall be held at the time and place designated by the International President for the purpose of nominations and primary election of Executive Board members. The nominations and primary election of Executive Board members shall be conducted by each caucus in the same manner as such nomination and primary election are conducted for titled officers by the Convention, provided that no more than twice the number of Executive Board members to be elected from the respective area shall be declared nominated at the primary election. Executive Board members shall in no case be a candidate to succeed themselves unless they are accredited Convention delegates from their own local at the time of nomination. A referendum ballot shall be conducted for the election of Executive Board members in the same manner and at the same time as titled officers, provided that only the active members of the local within each area designated by the Convention shall vote for executive board members for their respective area and provided further that exclusive of titled officers there shall not be over one executive board member from any one local. This restriction shall not apply to Local 142 in Hawaii. In Hawaii, there shall not be over one executive board member from any one industrial group in Local 142.

With respect to any primary election held at the Convention, such election shall be conducted by the International President, provided he/she is not a candidate for office. In the event the International President is a candidate for office, he/she shall appoint another International titled officer who is not a candidate for office to conduct the primary election. If all titled officers are candidates for office, the International President shall appoint an incumbent IEB member who is not a candidate for office, and if none is available then a credentialed Convention delegate who is not a candidate to conduct the primary election.

Each Convention delegate may vote for up to two (2) nominees in the primary election. A role call vote shall be taken either by each affiliate or by individual Convention delegate within an affiliate as determined by the procedures of each affiliate.

A local may send as many delegates as it chooses to the International Convention. Delegates shall be elected by either secret referendum ballot of the entire membership or by ballot at a regular meeting of the local, or where for geographical reasons meetings of the entire membership are not practicable, by ballots of regular meetings of its subdivisions. Nominating procedures for delegates shall be established by the local. Where a local has more than one division or unit, it is up to the local to allocate delegates among the divisions or units. A local's constitution and/or by-laws may provide that one or more officers of the local, elected in a secret ballot election, are Convention and/or Caucus delegates. The credentials of delegates elected shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the local,

must bear the seal of the local and certify that the delegate was elected as provided herein.

All credentials must be in the International Office thirty (30) days prior to the Convention.

The International determines the number of votes allocated to each local based on the average per capita payments on union members in the prior calendar year (2005). The number of votes allocated to each local is provided in the Call which is sent to each local. The International will send each of the locals copies of all resolutions, statements of policy, and Constitutional amendments for distribution to their delegates at least two (2) weeks prior to the beginning of the Convention.

All members in good standing of any affiliate of the ILWU shall be eligible to vote in the election in accordance with such affiliate's established rules defining membership in good standing that conforms to the International Constitution.

Pursuant to Rule 6.C of the ILWU Election Rules, which are an Appendix to the ILWU Constitution, any accredited delegate to the International Convention who publicly declares an intention to run for International office may request from the International Union a list of accredited delegates to the International Convention at any time within thirty (30) days prior to the Convention. A list of addresses of those delegates will also be available at the International Union for inspection. The International Union will not provide copies of the addresses of delegates or members of the Union.

Any accredited delegate to the International Convention who publicly declares an intention to run for International office may designate an individual to view on his/her behalf, the list of accredited delegates to the Convention with the following provisions: 1) The candidate must specify in writing the name of the individual designated to view the delegate list and the writing must be signed by the delegate; 2) the individual so designated by a candidate must be an ILWU member in good standing; 3) the rules governing the inspection of the delegate list will apply to the designated representative; and 4) if the candidate's designated representative inspects the delegate list, that will constitute the candidate's permitted one inspection of the delegate list.

The custodians of the Convention delegate list are International Research Director Russ Bargman and Manager, Accounting Dept. Karen Coffey located at the ILWU Headquarters Building at 1188 Franklin Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, California. For inspections, please first contact Russ Bargman and only if he is unavailable then ask for Karen Coffey. Inspections of the delegate list may only occur during regular business hours between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Nominations and primary election for the offices of two (2) ILWU Coast Committeeman will take place during the Longshore Division Caucus, which will convene on Monday, May 22, 2006 and close on or about Friday, May 27, 2006. The Longshore Division Caucus will also be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 655 Burrard Street in Vancouver, British Columbia. The Longshore Division Caucus elected delegates may vote to decide such matters as the budget, any proposed increases of the Coast pro-rata and other fees as well as the policies and direction of the ILWU Longshore Division and ILWU Coast Pro-Rata Committee. All Longshore Division Caucus delegates have the right to nominate candidates for the position of Coast Committeeman. Nominations shall be from the floor and shall be conducted separately for each position. No person may be a nominee for more than one Coast Committeeman position. There shall be no limit to the number of nominees. No one not an accredited Caucus delegate from his or her own local may be nominated, except that incumbent Coast Committeeman by virtue of having held office in the previous term shall be eligible to be nominated for office. A roll call vote will be held and the two (2) nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in the primary election. The nominees so elected in the primary election shall be placed on a referendum ballot for a vote of the entire Longshore Division membership for final election.

Publicly declared candidates for the position of Coast Committeeman have the right to inspect the list of accredited delegates to the Longshore Division Caucus at any time within thirty (30) days prior to the Caucus meeting. The procedures for inspection shall be the same as those provided with respect to nominations and primary elections held at the ILWU International Convention. ♦

ILWU International Update

This is a reproduction of the Call to the ILWU's 33rd Convention, to held in Vancouver, B.C. beginning May 15.

The International Convention is the highest decision-making body of the ILWU. Aside from making policy decisions on all matters affecting the ILWU, it has the authority to amend the constitution and receives nominations for Titled Officers and members of the International Executive Board.

In order to send delegates with voice and vote, locals must have their international per capital paid up one month prior to the convention. Local representation is set on the basis of one vote per 100 members—averaged for the calendar year prior to the year in which the convention is held—and one additional vote for each additional 100 paid up members.

Delegates to the convention are elected by the entire local membership. Each delegate must carry a certified credential. Delegate's wages and expenses are paid by the members of each local.

The Call also requests all locals to send credentials to International headquarters no later than April 15. Resolutions or amendments to the International Constitution which a local wishes to propose should also be received at the International office by April 24.

The Convention will take place at the Vancouver, B.C. Hyatt Regency. ♦



Hawaii and the Philippines—continued from page 6

counseled him to annex the Philippines and it was America's duty to educate the Filipinos, civilize and Christianize them.

On February 4, 1899, fighting broke out between the Filipinos and Americans after an American soldier shot and killed three Filipino soldiers who were on a bridge leading to Manila. The Americans held Manila and Filipino troops were not allowed to enter the city. Aguinaldo's peace efforts were rejected and the Philippines and America went to war.

The American people were given a different account of the war. They were told that the Filipinos started the fighting and Aguinaldo was a Tagalog bandit. The Filipinos were hopelessly outgunned and outnumbered, but it took the US military three years

to bring most of the country under its control.

On July 4, 1902, the US declared the war was over and the mission accomplished, although fighting continued against the Moro until 1913. The war involved 126,000 US soldiers and took the lives of 4,234 Americans and 20,000 Filipino soldiers. In addition, an estimated 350,000 villagers died during the conflict, killed in the fighting or from starvation and disease. Entire towns and villages were held in prisons and concentration camps in Tayabas, Samar and Batangas, while U.S. soldiers destroyed rice fields, slaughtered carabao, and burned houses and boats in campaigns to wipe out Filipino resistance. In more than a few cases, U.S. commanders ordered troops to kill everyone and take no prisoners. Torture was routinely used to

extract information from villagers.

A Hidden War

The American public never heard of these atrocities, as journalists stationed in Manila were only allowed to send out favorable reports. Some news did leak out in letters sent home from soldiers who described how they burned and looted villages, bayoneted wounded prisoners, and killed every native in sight, including women and children. The soldiers were called liars, threatened with courts-martial, and forced to retract their statements.

In 1902, a Senate committee was finally formed to investigate the reports of war crimes. Dominated by pro-imperialist Republicans, the committee only called witnesses they could trust. Still, the testimonies before the committee revealed the letters and reports were true. The

committee hearings were closed to the public and nothing was done with the committee's findings.

Only three officers would be brought to trial for any of the atrocities committed in the Philippines—Lieutenant John Day and Major Littleton Waller for executing 11 Filipinos and General Jacob H. Smith who ordered his troops to burn everything and kill everyone on the island of Samar age ten and older. Smith ordered the destruction of the island in retaliation for an attack on a U.S. garrison in Balangiga.

The military court found Day and Waller innocent. Smith was found guilty, not for giving this order, but for a minor offense of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and given a verbal reprimand. He was later forced into retirement. ♦