



VOICE OF THE ILWU

HONOLULU HAWAII
LOCAL 142

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Martin Luther King Day parade



Over 50 ILWU members, retirees, and family members marched in the January 21, 2013, Martin Luther King Day parade from Ala Moana's Magic Island to Kapiolani Park. Dozens of unions, religious groups and community organizations march in the Honolulu event to celebrate Dr. King and his contributions to civil rights.

Pacific Beach Hotel workers win 10-year struggle for union rights and ILWU contract

The ILWU has called an end to the boycott of the Pacific Beach Hotel with the signing of the union contract with Highgate Hotels.

It took over ten years, but the workers of the Pacific Beach Hotel have finally won union representation and a fair contract. It took tremendous courage, dedication and solidarity from the workers of the hotel, and it took the support and determination of the ILWU to stand with the workers.

On the afternoon of December 29, 2012 at the Pacific Beach Hotel, instead of chants and slogans of countless rallies and demonstrations led by the ILWU, there were cheers, hugs, and high-fives. After more than ten years of struggle, an agreement was reached on a first union contract for Pacific Beach workers.

For more than a decade, showing up for work at the Pacific Beach Hotel meant facing eight hours of intimidation and disrespect from management. The intimidation peaked in 2007 when 31 union supporters were fired—including seven of the ten negotiating committee members.

The fight intensified

A local boycott of the hotel was called by Hawaii unions, community groups,

and elected officials. At the request of the ILWU International, the AFL-CIO placed the Pacific Beach Hotel on its national boycott list. The boycott went international when union federations in the Philippines, Canada, and Japan also came forward to support the Pacific Beach workers. The solidarity of unions in Japan—led by Zenkowan, the All-Japan Dockworkers Union—was especially critical because most of the hotel's guests came from Japan.

"This fight could not have been won without the strength and determination of the Pac Beach workers. These workers faced firings, harassment, and intimidation for over ten years—but they still stuck with the ILWU and the ILWU stuck with them," stated International Vice President-Hawaii Wesley Furtado. "But the workers weren't alone. Global solidarity was also key to this victory."

Pacific Beach Hotel workers voted to approve their ILWU contract by nearly a unanimous vote. The new contract gives workers in non-tipped jobs a five percent raise in the first year and a total increase

of 13 percent over four years. Tipping category workers improved and secured their tips, and all workers will see major improvements in their benefits and job security.

But Pacific Beach workers did more than just improve their standard of living. They also built the foundation of a strong unit organization in the hotel to take on the struggles that lie ahead and negotiate more improvements in future contract negotiations.

Virginia Recaido, a 20-year housekeeper and union negotiating committee member, was fired in 2007. She found another better paying job, but went back to the hotel after a judge ordered her reinstated. Why did she return? "I had to show the company they didn't win. I don't want people who come after me to suffer like I did."

Kapena Kanaiaupuni, a bellman with nearly 30 years seniority, is also a member of the union negotiating committee who was fired and reinstated. After the contract was approved, he was approached by immigrant Korean and Chinese workers excited about their first union contract. Differences in languages and cultures had kept them apart, but the workers' victory changed that. Kanaiaupuni told them: "Never mind about nationality—we're all one now!"

ADDRESS LABEL

"Our needs are identical with labor's needs—decent wages, fair working conditions, livable housing, old age security, health and welfare measures, conditions in which families can grow, have education for their children and respect in the community. That is why we support labor's demands and fight laws which curb labor."

—Dr. Martin Luther King at the 1961 AFL-CIO Convention.

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The next Local 142 Executive Board (LEB) meeting is scheduled to start at 9:00 am on March 22, 2013 (new date), in Honolulu at the ILWU building on 451 Atkinson Drive. ILWU members are welcome to attend as observers.

ILWU History: The Words of Louis Goldblatt

“History is essential—let us never forget our roots”

But a new kind of unionism had come to Hawaii. A new kind of unionism in the form of the ILWU—a new policy. A policy that is based on complete racial unity a program whereby we decided in advance that under no circumstances were we going to make the mistake of racial strikes such as the Filipino or Japanese strike that had taken place in years before—each one of which had been broken. And, that if we ever did have to have a showdown and this was apparent by the reports the one thing we were determined to do—we were going to play table stakes—one hand I winner take all. That if we had to go to a showdown I we’d shut down every single plantation on every single island and gamble the whole bundle and that’s exactly what finally did have to happen in 1946 and out of that came the rebirth of effective trade unionism here in the islands. But it took a new kind of unionism. A unionism that had picked up in the best traditions of American labor. The traditions of some of the great founders of American labor—Eugene B. Debs, William Z. Foster, Big Bill Hayworth and John L. Lewis.

A kind of trade unionism that above all had within it a, powerful democratic structure, rank and file participation, militancy and the willingness to gamble. The same kind of union as the ILWU which led to a rebirth of unionism on

the Pacific Coast to the longshore and general strike of 1934 that had launched the march inland on the Pacific coast to the warehouse division. This same kind of union that broke the back of industrial feudalism here in Hawaii and shook these volcanoes loose of plenty of their ashes. And out of this foundation we began to build and grow, to expand our range of interest and our range of influence.

You know, anybody who denies or ignores history is doomed to repeat all the mistakes of history. Anybody who denies or ignores history will be ignorant of the present and blind as to the future. And that’s the reason in a meeting of this sort—it’s worthwhile reviewing some of these things because we’re not just trying to maintain traditions and customs like you would customs or particular rituals but where there are background institutions or background principles within the formation of an organization to understand what they are, what built that union and the importance of keeping them alive and then finding out ways and means to do so on that score, an understanding of history is essential.

And the things that made this union, made it powerful, made it possible to do its job for its own membership, for the people of Hawaii was because of these things I talked about—a rank and file structure—an



ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt (center) at the Local 142 Convention held at the Ilikai Hotel from September 8-13, 1969. (R-r) Oahu Division Director Jose Corpuz, Goldblatt, and Hawaii Regional Director Robert McElrath.

internal democracy, dedication to the principle of complete equality, equality both as to races and as to individuals. And above all, that the union is the property of the membership. We argue and fight, struggle among ourselves, but the one thing everybody has to agree to—that union is theirs.

But we who’ve lived with this union for any length of time know that what is even more important is that very tough day-to-day organization and day-to-day work to perfect a structure that’s tight and strong enough so that if you have to strike, you can strike successfully but a structure

that’s so strong and so tough that in most cases the employers will realize that they might just as well bargain and settle things without a strike. And that’s the job of this union. And let us never forget our roots—those roots are right in the rank and file and those roots are our economic power, and that’s the first power of this union—working class power. That’s where it came from.

See related stories on political action (pages 3-5) and on Daniel Inouye (pages 6 and 7).

ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt was one of the founders of the ILWU in the 1930s. Goldblatt came out of the warehouse industry and worked with Harry Bridges to organize the ILWU. Goldblatt spoke to Convention delegates following a speech by Senator Daniel Inouye at the 1969 ILWU Local 142 Convention held from September 8-13 in Honolulu. Goldblatt’s words clearly explain the beliefs and policies that made the ILWU a great and new kind of union (see excerpts from his speech above). Goldblatt also explained why workers must be involved in political action and world affairs (see below).

“Our political future is too important to be left to politicians—we need union political action”

A long time ago we decided that our economic future was too important to be left to the whims of private enterprise or free enterprise. That’s the reason we have unions. Unions automatically start off by taking away some employer prerogatives, limiting and constricting them and we had to do that so as to protect our livelihood, to protect our future. Initially, many unions only negotiated for wages and hours and after that the worker was on his own. If he could put out a day’s work — okay, if the employer wanted to get rid of him, that was that. Many changes have taken place in that regard and now the unions fight equally hard for security of the individual on the job. Security against discrimination and favoritism, maintaining his rights as to promotion and all the other related protections that he has under the contract. So there’s been a change in demands but all of these are still predicated around the idea that we cannot trust our economic future and our destiny to just the capitalistic system, to the employers who run it.

Second, our political future is too important to be left to politicians. That

explains our political action program and of all places where an outstanding job has been done, is right here in Hawaii and done through a program of independent political action. Now, in the course of our political action program we made some mighty fine friends and some very loyal friends. But never forget something — that there are some politicians who are so slick they can steal your radio and leave the music playing. And never forget it. So you keep your political action program — sharp eye open all the time.

Third, war and peace are too important to be left to the generals. We heard some interesting remarks this morning from Senator Inouye and I for one, and I am sure that the convention shares this with me, was most happy to see that the senator realizes that the only answer in Vietnam is a negotiated peace, a ceasefire and continued military action is not going to solve anything. Quite to the contrary, it will result in getting in deeper and deeper — destruction of American boys, the destruction of a sad and tragic country and one thing, it seems to me we can point out, and this is not finger pointing I that insofar

as the ILWU is concerned, there’s been a persistent record in this regard.

Next, it’s our belief that the natural resources of our country are too valuable to be left to individual and private development. That explains the malama program here in Hawaii. We’re going to promote tourism but tourism with controls and we did not fight for a better life for our people, we didn’t struggle all these years for an improvement in the standard of living of working people and others in Hawaii so as to finally wind up with a new kind of mahele where all the mainland high-binders and capital pick up the beaches and the parks and the people in Hawaii end up with a handful of rocks. That was not the purpose of all our struggles. We’ll work for tourism, help promote it but only under the most rigorous set of controls so as to make sure that the interests of our people are protected.

The health of our people is too important to leave the delivery of medical services to administrators and doctors to use their stethoscopes to first test the health of your pocketbook and that’s the reason this union

is working with other groups to see what can be done to improve both delivery of medical services here in Hawaii as well as to get some control over costs.

There are many other areas too numerous to mention where this union is directly concerned; areas of community life that range all the way from education, and particularly the question of housing.

And lastly, the future of the union movement in this country is too important to leave to the officials alone. And that’s the reason for conventions of this sort because through conventions of this sort there will be a chance to not only pass on the heritage of this union, that part of it that’s relevant — that part of it on which somebody feel that they can build, but through conventions of this sort there will be increased understanding on the part of the membership, there will be this broad scale participation in the life of the union and in the life of the community and it’s around this type of convention and participation that the trade union movement can regroup its forces and continue to do the kind of job to which its initial purposes were dedicated.

2013 Legislative Program and Priorities

Promoting Hawaii Industries

The ILWU Program contains 110 items, because the union is concerned with every issue that affects our lives. Priority programs are in bold type.

Tourism

- 1** Promote compliance with fair labor and employment standards within the tourism industry. No government assistance and/or funds should be given to any entity (i.e., hotel or resort; hotel, condominium rental or timeshare operator, including multi-property operators; or owner of a property or resort) that is in violation of such labor or employment standards.
- 2** Support additional funding for tourism promotion with an emphasis on promoting neighbor island tourism.

Agriculture

- 3** Support legislation, programs and funding to keep HC&S viable as the only sugar company remaining in operation in Hawaii, including continued availability of water resources.

Oppose any ban on cane burning, which continues to be the most viable method to harvest sugar cane.

Support continued funding for sugar research, including diversification of cane products and potential complementary activities such as diversified agriculture and aquaculture.

Support use of locally produced molasses and/or sugar and other locally produced material as feedstock for ethanol production before importation of feedstock.
- 4** Support legislation, programs

and funding to keep the pineapple industry viable in Hawaii.

- 5** Support funding for promotion and protection of coffee, papaya, macadamia nuts, aquaculture, and other diversified agricultural products. Support diversified agriculture with financing for research and marketing, packing facilities, low-interest loan programs, etc.
- 7** Support agricultural water development for farmers and ranchers, such as in Ka'u and Waimea on the Big Island, including repairs to Kohala Ditch and Hamakua Ditch. Support preservation, and maintenance and repair of existing water systems. Support making adequate water available for farming.

For example, support the issuance of long-term leases for East Maui Irrigation (EMI). Water is critical to the ongoing operation of HC&S; portions of the water already go to the County of Maui and farmers in Kula. EMI is the only company able to manage and maintain the system, including numerous water tunnels.

Longshore

- 7** Support the working waterfront. Any waterfront development must ensure the continued safety and viability of the existing manifested cargo operations in the Honolulu Harbor area and all other ports.

Improve and enlarge neighbor island port facilities for passenger ships. The State should move forward with



Photo courtesy of Michael Machado

Kauai Business Agent Doreen Kua, Representative Dee Morikawa, and Kauai Division Director Michael Machado at the January 16, 2013 opening day of the State Legislature.

- construction of cruise ship facilities which are part of the Department of Transportation master plan.
- Oppose privatization of harbor facilities. Oppose state exchange of harbor area lands. Oppose establishment of an appointed Port Authority.

which will unfairly compete with the private sector.

New Economic Opportunities

- 11** Support necessary infrastructure to keep existing industries viable and to encourage the development of permanent "export" industries. Develop incentives to encourage new industries which result in a net increase of full-time jobs that pay a living wage.
- 12** Support legislation to encourage development of new industries in Hawaii that will create more jobs.
- 13** Support legislation ensuring that state subsidies are spent wisely by requiring assessment of the cost-effectiveness of tax incentive programs. If promised outcomes are not delivered, subsidies should be refunded to the State.
- 14** Support more ocean view parks in areas such as along the Hamakua Coast.
- 15** Support authorization of counties to decide to legalize gaming.

Hawaii Industries

- 8** Mandate the State to purchase locally grown produce and locally manufactured products for use at its facilities. Encourage contracting with local companies for goods and services, except where local companies do not have the required expertise, equipment or capacity.
- 9** Support "Buy Hawaii First" programs and encourage incentives for local manufacturing industries and retailers.

Promote labeling of products made in Hawaii. Require proper labeling of frozen and thawed bread produced outside of Hawaii to inform the consumer and to promote fresh-baked Hawaii products.
- 10** Oppose the use of "prison labor"

Tanaka elected in final Oahu Division Business Agent results

Oahu Business Agent Brian Tanaka was re-elected after the final and official results of the Oahu Division Business Agent race was released by the ILWU on January 14, 2013. The election re-run at the Unit 4404 - Pepsi Beverages Company and a recount of all Oahu votes were ordered by the ILWU Judicial Panel after the panel upheld challenges to the regular election held in November 2012.

The new official results meant that Brian Tanaka was elected instead of Jose Miramontes. As the Voice went to press, Miramontes continues to work as a temporary business agent, filling in for Dillon Hullinger who is on a leave of absence.

The election results of all other races stand as published in the November/December 2012 Issue of the Voice of the ILWU.

Oahu Division Re-Run Election January 7-10, 2013

* = Elected Total Votes

Business Agent At-Large	
Ambrose, Shane A.....	667
*Chang, Wilfred "Wil"	999
De Costa, Patrick "Rick"	613
*Fernandez, Paris E.J.	950
*Hullinger, Dillon M.	1008
*Lindo, Karl.....	1139
Miramontes Jr., Jose M.	830
*Tanaka, Brian.....	855

More of the ILWU's 2013 Legislative Program and Priorities on pages 4-5



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2013 Legislative Program and Priorities

Employment, Employee Rights, Training

Workers Rights & Benefits

- 16** Support the continued protection and maintenance of the “presumption clause” in the Workers’ Compensation Law, either through legislation or by rule-making. Oppose the reduction of the rights and benefits of injured workers, either by legislation or by rule-making.

Establish a package of workers’ compensation benefit improvements in the interest of fairness to injured workers.

Oppose any legislation or rule-making that seeks to reduce workers’ compensation benefits or take away eligibility for benefits.

Amend statute to provide wage replacement (at the established rate and maximum) for lost wages due to the necessity for physical therapy or follow-up doctor’s appointments after return to work.

Amend statute to provide for disability payments based on the claimant’s current earnings with no cap on the amount.

Amend the statute to eliminate the three-day waiting period for Temporary Total Disability payments.

Provide that injured workers receive Temporary Total Disability (TTD) payments and medical treatment while their claims are under investigation or appeal. If compensability is later denied, claimant will not be liable for reimbursement of benefits earlier paid. Provide for timely payment of claims, including TTD and medical bills.

Establish a panel of medical providers from which claimant and insurer shall mutually select a physician to perform an Independent Medical Examination (IME).

Provide that if an injured worker is denied compensability and then wins on appeal, the costs of the appeal will be paid by the insurance carrier.

Address problem of physicians declining to treat workers’ compensation cases because of paperwork and the medical fee schedule.

- 17** Amend the Hawaii Dislocated Worker Act to apply to all employers, regardless of size (i.e., number of employees).

- 18** Support legislation to protect workers’ jobs when companies are sold, ownership transferred, management changes or assets sold, and the business continues operations in a similar mode as under the previous owner.

- 19** Support the basic intent of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program to provide income to workers when they have no employment.

Support the maintenance of adequate reserves in the State Unemployment Insurance Fund to be available in times of increased need. Support extended UI benefits when an economic downturn is prolonged.

Amend law to provide UI benefits to workers “locked out” of their jobs by their employer.

Restore UI benefit qualification after three months, irrespective of the reason for job separation.

Return to broader coverage for Unemployment Insurance to provide benefits to workers when they have no employment, particularly in cases where workers are discharged due to a “no-fault” attendance policy or when management forces or requires employees to quit (constructive discharge).

Prohibit denial of UI eligibility for those who refuse jobs for which they

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have insufficient skills or training.

Provide for penalties against employers who fail to submit reports of low earnings for partial UI claimants in a timely manner.

- 20** Continue strong support for Hawaii’s Prepaid Health Care Act, which is mandated and employment-based. Strong support for enforcement of compliance.

- 21** Continue support for enforcement of workplace safety laws and regulations. Support increasing staff for needed enforcement and training.

- 22** Support maintenance of the “Little Davis-Bacon Act,” Hawaii’s version of the federal Davis-Bacon Act.

- 23** Support establishment of a “Little Service Contract Act,” Hawaii’s version of the Federal Service Contract Act.

- 24** Support increases to the minimum wage. Support elimination of the tip credit. Oppose any increase in the tip credit.

- 25** Support legislation to provide for workers’ representation rights in developments in which the State or Counties have an ongoing proprietary interest.

- 26** Support project labor agreements for state government construction projects.

- 27** Oppose privatization when the intent or result is loss of employment for current employees or loss of union representation. Support legislation which provides for continued employment of existing workforce, maintenance of compensation level, benefits and working conditions, and for continued collective bargaining representation for the workers.

- 28** Support legislation to mandate payment of a “living wage” to workers under government contract.

- 29** Protect organizing and collective bargaining rights for private sector employees.

- 30** Prohibit the State of Hawaii from doing business or contracting with any foreign or domestic company or corporation convicted of bribery, bid-rigging, or other such offenses.

- 31** Oppose defining any employee as an “independent contractor” by legislation.

- 32** Strongly oppose any so-called “right-to-work” legislation which allows free-riding by bargaining unit employees. Support mandatory “union

security” language in union collective bargaining agreements.

- 33** Oppose legislation restricting the use of union dues (e.g., “paycheck protection” type of legislation).

- 34** Support legislation to allow for labor dispute picketing, including informational picketing, at malls, shopping centers and hotels/resorts in areas accessible to the general public, but only at entrances and exits of employers directly involved.

- 35** Support legislation for paid family leave. Lower the threshold from 100 to 50 for family leave coverage. Support a family leave data collection system.

- 36** Support legislation to regulate labor service agencies and management service providers and require them to register as joint employers with their client companies. Support penalties to all entities for non-compliance with labor laws.

- 37** Support legislation prohibiting the use of attendance policies to discipline employees for legitimate use of accrued and available sick leave.

- 38** Support legislation to: (a) oppose persons, employers, and other organizations who exploit workers through human sex and labor trafficking; (b) furnish medical, legal and social service assistance to these victims; and (c) promote the organization of agricultural workers into unions and respect the right to unionize.

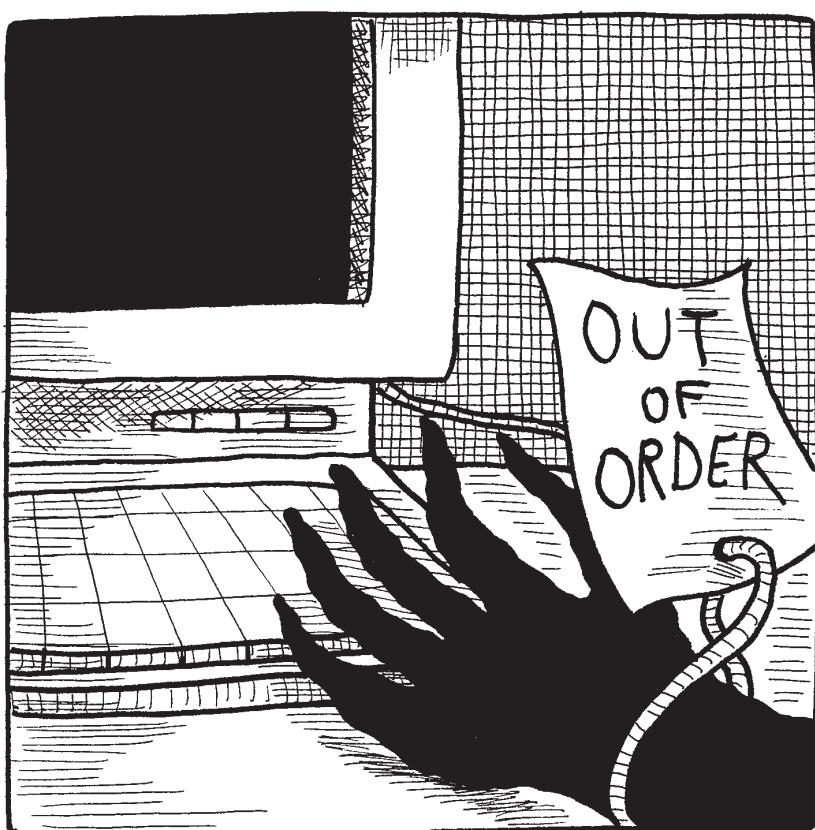
Employment & Training

- 39** Support full employment at a living wage. Discourage any trend towards more “under-employed” workers unable to earn a livelihood. Discourage any employment practices designed to avoid coverage of workers under protective benefit laws.

- 40** Support legislation to assist workers and communities hurt by the curtailment of business operations in the State.

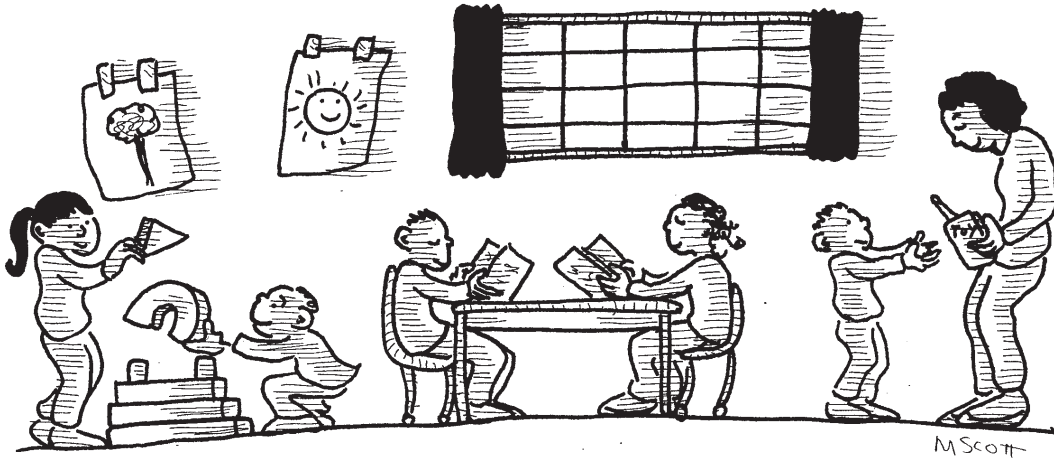
- 41** Support additional funding for job training for dislocated, unemployed and under-employed workers. Enhance the Employment Training Fund.

- 42** Support college tuition payments for dislocated, unemployed and under-employed workers.



2013 Legislative Program and Priorities

Health, Social Services, Education, Civil Liberties, Taxation, Transportation



Health & Social Services

- 43** Continue funding for human and social service programs for low-income, disadvantaged, and needy individuals and families. Appropriate adequate funding for mental health and social problems resulting from economic dislocation.
- 44** Support the development and adequate funding of programs for child care, elder care, and the like. Support a financing mechanism to provide for the long-term care needs of the elderly and disabled.
- 45** Support programs to lower the cost of prescription drugs for Hawaii residents through discounts, rebates from pharmaceutical manufacturers, and purchases from foreign countries.
- 46** Oppose measures using welfare recipients and “work experience” trainees to displace current public or private sector workers or to encourage or subsidize the replacement of existing workers.
- 47** Support the State Med-QUEST programs with adequate funding.
- 48** Support legislation and funding (if necessary) to provide for health insurance coverage and access to health care for all of Hawaii’s people.
- 49** Support requiring employers under insurance law to provide health insurance to those not required coverage under the Prepaid Health Care Act.
- 50** Support exploration of ways and means to reduce health care costs and medical insurance premiums.
- 51** Support funding to ensure the delivery of good health care (including adequate staffing) to rural areas of the State. General support for the statewide hospital system.
- 52** Continue support for protection of the elderly against physical, mental and financial abuse and neglect by family members and other caregivers.
- 53** Increase Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements to hospitals.
- 54** Support rehabilitation of prison inmates, including re-training to facilitate transition when released from prison.

Housing

- 55** Support state programs to provide affordable housing to low and moderate income families and individuals through grants and subsidies, including employee housing. Support development of affordable rental housing throughout the State.
- 56** Support funding to provide lower cost financing for moderate income home buyers.
- 57** Support legislation and funding for low-cost housing programs (i.e., homeownership and affordable rental) for residents of former plantation housing. Protect residents of employee housing from eviction due to lease changes or unfair rental agreements.
- 58** Support a non-recourse law to limit mortgage lenders from pursuing the borrower’s other or future assets following foreclosure.

Primary & Secondary Education

- 59** Support the integrated, statewide school system that ensures equalization of opportunity in education, especially for rural Oahu and the neighbor islands.
- 60** Oppose school voucher programs.
- 61** Support implementation of incentives (including teacher housing) to reduce teacher turnover in rural areas.
- 62** Support programs for drug awareness, teen pregnancy prevention, family crisis intervention, etc. in the public schools and the community.
- 63** Support implementation (including financial assistance) of universal early childhood education that promotes child care and optimal educational nurturing during the child’s first five years.
- 64** Support continuation of funding for class size reduction at the elementary and intermediate school level.
- 65** Support adequate funding for the A+ program for elementary-age children.
- 66** Support physical education and art and music education in the public schools.

67 Support education about labor unions, worker rights, labor laws, and labor history in the public schools.

68 Support legislation to provide for leave from work for private sector employees to attend parent-teacher conferences.

69 Support State and County cooperation to build covered bus stops, where feasible, for students using the State school bus system.

70 Support adequate funding for capital improvements based on a priority for permanent buildings. Support additional funding for needed repairs at existing public schools. Support upgrading electrical systems in schools to facilitate hardwiring of classrooms and more computers.

71 Support air-conditioning of all public school classrooms.

Support alternative energy options to power air-conditioning.

72 Support secure and safe school environments.

Higher Education & Hawaii History

73 Support public higher education to ensure the priority of serving students, especially undergraduate instruction and career counseling.

74 Continue support for the Center for Labor Education and Research (CLEAR). Provide for sufficient funding and adequate permanent staffing.

Support funding of labor-related television programming.

75 Support funding for preservation of Hawaii’s film and video historical resources.

Support Ethnic Studies and Oral History research and education.

76 Support a four-year college on Maui.

Civil Liberties & Social Concerns

77 Support civil rights and oppose discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, and disability.

78 Oppose capital punishment.

79 Oppose invasion of privacy. Support legislation providing necessary safeguards and protections (and bans, in certain instances) from unnecessary intrusions on privacy (i.e., lie detector tests, genetic testing, search and seizure, pre-employment and unrelated credit checks, etc.).

80 Reaffirm support for personal choice in reproductive decisions.

81 Support measures to simplify the voter registration process, including online

and same-day registration. Support paper ballots and oppose voting by computer.

82 Support protection of “free speech” access at shopping malls, resorts and other similar “quasi-public” facilities for distribution of information.

83 Support legislation to protect homeowners from “predatory lending” practices.

84 Support “death with dignity” to allow individuals under specified circumstances the legal and medical option to end their lives.

85 Oppose “publicly funded elections.”

86 Support the Constitutional right to bear arms.

Taxation

87 Support continuation of centralized taxation authority by the State. Support necessary grant-in-aid to the Counties to provide for needed services in a manner that will allow the Counties some certainty for budgeting purposes.

88 Charge the transient accommodation tax (TAT) on the retail price of a hotel room rather than the discounted wholesale price. Charge timeshare units the equivalent amount of the TAT.

89 Oppose state taxation of retirement income.

90 Exempt local residents from payment of the TAT and the tax on car rentals.

91 Rail Transit. Reaffirm support for the rail transit project on Oahu by supporting, if necessary, retention of the .5% general excise tax (GET) assessed only in the City & County of Honolulu beyond the 12/31/2022 sunset. Oppose the State “taking” or “redirecting” the rail tax.

Transportation

92 Support continued protection of the Jones Act and the Passenger Service Act.

93 Continue to oppose deregulation of the trucking industry. Support PUC oversight and jurisdiction of trucking industry regulations.

94 Support alternative transportation solutions (i.e., rail, ferry, etc.) to ease traffic congestion. Support funding of fixed rail mass transit on Oahu.

95 Support improvements to State highways on all islands.

Land Use, Environment, and the Arts
continued on page 6

Aloha Senator Daniel K. Inouye

A tribute to Hawaii's greatest statesman

Senator Daniel Inouye has been a friend and ally of the ILWU since his first election to the Hawaii Territorial House in 1954 and to the US House of Representatives in 1959. Inouye was elected to the US Senate in 1962 and served until his death on December 17, 2012. The following speeches by Senator Inouye to members of the ILWU spans 51 years from 1962 to 2012 and reveal how the ILWU and Inouye shared many of the same views of the world.

April 1961 ILWU International Convention

During my past two years in Congress I have had the opportunity of meeting many thousands of people from all parts of the world—from Asia, and from Africa, and from Europe, from South America, the Caribbean, and this morning I would like to share some of my conversations with them. They are rather interesting.

I recall very vividly a discussion I had with an African intellectual not too long ago, and while sitting with him I queried him and I asked him, "How would you describe the United States of America?"

He said, "Your nation is a very wealthy nation. It's a very powerful nation. But yet people are impoverished, men work for 35 cents an hour, women and children are on the verge of starvation, people are unemployed. Your nation is a very powerful nation, but yet you have poverty. As far as my eyes are concerned, I have another symbol for your nation, and your symbol is the H-bomb."

My friends, I must tell you that this is not an isolated case. I will have to tell you that this is not an absolutely correct description of the United States, for that matter it is not too fair of a description of the United States. However, there are millions of people in the world that look upon the United States and symbolize our nation on one hand with the H-bomb and on the other with the unemployed, the impoverished. I think the time has come when all of us must put our shoulders together and try to wipe out the symbol, this very unfortunate symbol.

I know that not too long ago a very distinguished person appeared before you and suggested that the ILWU should not concern itself with matters outside Labor and Management relations. I tell you, as an American, that it is our obligation to concern ourselves with national and international affairs. The world is too small now. All the activities that you find in Asia and in Africa affect our daily lives, and for that matter, the activities of our nation affect the thinking of the peoples of Asia and Africa, just like this African intellectual. What he saw in America convinced him that possibly our way of life, our democracy, wasn't for him.

Therefore, I am very happy—nonwithstanding what distinguished people may tell you—that the ILWU is concerning itself with activities outside Labor activity movements, outside our nation, and throughout the universe. Because activities of the world, activities of the nation, will affect our daily lives.

I wish you good fortune in your Convention, and may I say to my Hawaiian friends here, I am grateful for your support in all the past elections. I am hoping that my performance in Congress and my activities there have justified your trust in me. I will try my very best to continue representing you in the best way possible.

1969 ILWU Local 142 Convention, Sept. 8-13

I wish to speak to you today about a subject which has been a major—I think we could say the major—concern of those of us who have shared the responsibility

for guiding the affairs of our nation, almost ever since I was elected to the United States Senate. It has been much on our mind and has affected every major decision we have made in recent years. That matter is of course Vietnam.

Vietnam is a matter which most of us would like to forget—we just wish it would go away. A satisfactory solution seems so uncertain, so agonizingly slow to achieve, and the complexities of the problem of such magnitude that we are tempted to close our eyes, our ears, and our minds, and just hope we will awaken one day and find Vietnam a thing of the past. But we cannot wish it away—we cannot ignore our Vietnam problem as long as we call upon American soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines to give their lives in Southeast Asia.

As of August 30th of this year 38,318 American young men have made the supreme sacrifice. 7,699 of these were killed during the first eight months of this year, and they continue to die at the rate of almost one thousand each month. Some 126,000 additional young Americans have been wounded sufficiently to require hospitalization. As of July 31st, one hundred eighty-three of the fallen were fellow Hawaiians.

And we are spending at the present time approximately \$70 million per day from our treasury in support of this effort. \$70 million would build some 3,000 homes. The sums spent in Vietnam in a single year would build more than 3 million houses.

In response to these grim statistics, to the fears, and the pressures they generate, and to the problems left unresolved because of Vietnam, we witness almost daily riots on our campuses and in our cities, and we see the possibility of a real revolution developing in our land.

This war has been expensive, and it is unpopular. Wars always are. Even World War II became unpopular as it continued and as victory proved neither quick nor easy. Certainly the Civil War and the War of 1812 had very limited support. Unpopularity of the American revolution in Britain may have had more to do with

our victory than the level of support for revolution in our colonies.

As we draw historical comparisons, however, I do believe this Vietnam War is the most unpopular in our history.

A President who waged it was forced to resign.

A major political convention was made a shambles, the party torn to shreds, and consigned to defeat, because of the unpopularity of this war.

Draft card burnings; draft board offices invaded and records destroyed; non-negotiable demands to end ROTC, priests, ministers, and young people in jail—and last week a young lad committing suicide on the steps of our Capitol—all these attest to the lack of support for this conflict.

We have now been actively engaged in this conflict for more than a decade. First as advisors and later carrying the major combat burden.

It is the longest war in our history—and we Americans are an impatient people. For more than a year, we have been engaged in peace talks in Paris seeking a resolution to this war. We spent weeks debating the shape of the table, and many more discussing who shall speak—and with what authority. We have suffered some fifteen thousand dead while these "talks" continue.

Yes, we are tired of war—and we are tired of talking peace which brings no end to war. But our people look to their elected leaders for an answer—as properly they should. What are we going to do to solve this most vexing problem?

The decisions which will end this conflict will be made in Washington and Hanoi not in Saigon. I was, therefore, much concerned when the administration announced last weekend that the decision on accepting Hanoi's request for a cease fire to honor the passing of Ho Chi Minh was going to be left up to the Saigon government. Initial rejection of the cease fire by President Thieu further compounded the problem and it was only by a quick reversal of position that we avoided making a most serious blunder.

—continued on page 7

2013 Legislative Program and Priorities

Land Use, Environment, Culture—continued from page 5

Land Use, Planning & Water

96 Support the jurisdiction of the State Land Use Commission. Support a comprehensive statewide program of land use regulation for agricultural districts.

97 Support the planning process in making land use decisions. Oppose "zoning by initiative." General support for "law-making" by the legislative process.

98 Support higher standards to prevent flooding and appropriate funding to implement those standards.

99 Support the intent and purpose of the State Commission on Water Resource Management and necessary funding to protect and enhance Hawaii's water resources.

100 Support public right-of-way/access to the ocean and mountains throughout the State. Perpetuate existing rights-of-way when private land changes ownership.

Environment

101 Oppose the storage of high-level nuclear waste in the Pacific. Support clarification of problems connected with storage of nuclear weapons in certain areas of the State.

102 Support the State's commitment to protect watersheds. Support public/private partnership to encourage private landowners to protect key resources on their lands, including watersheds.

103 Support use of solar energy, such as for water heaters and photovoltaic, with a tax credit.

104 Support promotion of new and existing alternative energy programs, including development of new sources of biomass. Support development of a Hawaii ethanol industry.

105 Renewable energy resources. Support legislation for development of renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, solar, biofuels, biomass, ocean thermal energy conversion, etc. and the infrastructure needed to sustain a statewide power grid.

106 Support Hawaii's geothermal industry.

Culture & the Arts

107 Support the establishment of a symphony orchestra in Hawaii.

108 Encourage culture, arts and performing arts programs that enhance the lives of the people of Hawaii.

Lifestyle

109 Support promotion and management of game birds and game animals on State land. Support maintenance of hunting areas statewide, especially where hunting is for family subsistence.

110 Support continued opportunities for fishing in Hawaii waters. Oppose permanent closures of areas from fishing by the public.

Aloha Senator Daniel K. Inouye

A tribute to Hawaii's greatest statesman



Daniel K. Inouye escorted by ILWU Sgt. At Arms at the 1983 Local Convention.

—Continued from page 6

We should continuously seek to promote an extended truce and demonstrate our sincere desire to bring this shooting war to an end as we pursue unrelentingly our efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to this conflict. I applauded the fact that we will not only honor the cease fire request but that we will use our influence to make certain the forces of the government of Saigon do likewise. However, I wish to encourage this administration to take another important step by informing Hanoi that we will not be the first to initiate a resumption in hostilities. We should assure Hanoi that we will extend the truce for as long as it is reasonably observed by them. To date we have always pursued the battle aggressively the minute the cease fire was scheduled to end.

We now have a change in the government in Hanoi. Despite the announced intention of that government to continue the policies of Ho Chi Minh we should pursue every opportunity toward a reduction in that conflict and toward a change, in the policy of their government. This is an opportunity we cannot afford to let pass and our message must be clearly transmitted not only to Hanoi but also to Saigon.

Both President Johnson and President Nixon have stated that there is no possible military solution to the war in Vietnam and yet the war continues and the killing, of our sons and the sons and daughters in South Vietnam goes on.

While we seek a solution, we should also seek to reduce the cost in life and suffering to the absolute minimum. Each death of an American boy is a loss which tugs at our conscience. That loss is particularly poignant when it serves to bring peace no nearer or when the end of his tour of duty is close at hand. Several weeks ago a small town in New Hampshire lost five of her sons in a single action within weeks of the time they were due to return home. While each life is precious, those which are expended in a conflict which we say cannot be won on the field of battle are particularly hard to bear. It is for this reason I called for a cease fire in June, or if that proved impossible at the very least maximum reduction in military action, while we seek a political settlement.

While we must strengthen the government of Saigon and transfer to them a greater share of the burden of providing

for the security of their people this is not achieved by letting Thieu determine whether American soldiers shall fight and die or participate in a truce. We cannot permit his power to govern to be secured solely by American military power. It is time indeed long overdue that we forced the government of Thieu and Ky to act to increase their support from the people of South Vietnam for it is to the people we have made our commitment. It is therefore time that we forced the government in Saigon to take meaningful action to increase their capacity to govern.

It is time they took meaningful action on land reform, for to the Vietnamese common man, no single factor is more important than ownership of his land. We encouraged and assisted the two most successful land reform programs in Asia—in Japan and in Taiwan. We must do no less in Saigon if we are to develop stable and free institutions. It is also time that we forced an end to official corruption and governmentally condoned corruption. While this continues, the people will have no faith in their government—nor should they.

It is also time we insisted on freedom for the political prisoners being held by the government in Saigon. Free governments cannot develop under either the threat or actually of imprisonment for those who contest for public support through peaceful means. Our commitment is to their people—and to ours. The time is overdue when that fact should be made clear to all. We have too long confused the trappings, the courtesies, and the ceremonies of authority with the realities of leadership. This can no longer continue.

We do not build a stable government in Saigon nor find peace in Paris by letting Thieu beat the drum to which American boys must march. We do not answer the charge in Hanoi or in Peiping, that Thieu is our puppet by our becoming his.

While unilateral withdrawal may not be an acceptable solution, the limited withdrawal of American troops must continue. This can occur only as we pursue every opportunity for a reduction in the scale of the fighting and every chance at a cease fire or truce. Our policy must be clear and it must be consistent.

We want out of Vietnam. We should continue a planned and phased combat troop withdrawal.

We should and must not seek to impose a military solution on the political problem of Vietnam. The South Vietnamese government must prove its capacity to

govern. They cannot rely on our military might as a substitute for their need for political support from their own people. We want the fighting to end—the shooting to stop and we shall pursue every opportunity to clearly demonstrate that fact.

The problems of Vietnam will be solved neither by public relations gimmicks nor rhetoric. Neither will it respond to wishful thinking. It won't just go away. Vietnam has been a tragic experience. That tragedy must not be further compounded.

2006 ILWU Local 142 Convention, Sept. 25-29

It has been my high honor to stand with the working men and women of the ILWU over these many years. The sugar and pineapple workers, the hotel employees and the longshore workers in the docks. While some things have changed over time, still others have remained the same. The importance of mutual respect between labor and management and ensuring living wage and adequate benefits to support a family. These basic fundamental principles must not be eroded. Please count on me to help level the playing field where necessary and to advocate on your behalf.

2009 ILWU Local 142 Convention, Sept. 15-18

Aloha. I regret that I'm unable to be with you personally, but my Senate legislative responsibilities are keeping me in Washington.

First and foremost, I wish to commend the 22,000 members of your hard work on the docks, in hospitals, in the hotels, and agricultural fields. As the largest private labor union, your workforce touches every community in Hawaii economically, socially, and politically. I hope you stand together in support of our public-sector labor brothers and sisters as they persevere through their tumultuous and trying negotiations. Our solidarity must remain our strength.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I am committed to stopping the economic bleeding and create a measure of stability. The first crucial step was the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in a record 42 days. Through it all, I always had one eye clearly focused on Hawaii, to be sure that we at least got our fair share. And we're positioned for it, to take advantage of the long-term technology and clean energy investments.

The Senate just passed the Travel Promotion Act which will create a public/private partnership to invest in our nation's tourism industry by attracting new international visitors and creating new job opportunities.

I championed this measure because when I chaired the Congress committee, I am very pleased that it will become law soon to support Hawaii's primary industry.

I would be remiss if I did not touch briefly upon the health

care reform debate. The overall goal is to reduce soaring cost of health, and to insure that every American get affordable health insurance for themselves and their families. There is general agreement that the current system is broken; and if not fixed, it will implode. There is also agreement that there should be greater controls on health insurance companies. And most have health insurance generally like their coverage and do not want to change, that's fine. There should be choice and should be competition.

The debate and discussion will continue in earnest. Solutions run the spectrum. There is no consensus yet on either the reforms or how to pay for the reforms. But I do agree with President Obama that comprehensive health care reform is a necessary component to the long-term economic recovery of our nation.

But to be safe, your congressional delegation has included a provision to exempt the Hawaii Prepaid Health Care Act unless the national reform ultimately surpasses what we already offer in Hawaii. In many ways we are, and have been, the national model for decades.

I remain optimistic, when working together, we'll be able to ride out this economic storm, returning stability and confidence in the marketplace and restoring hope at home. *Aloha.*

2012 ILWU Local 142 Convention, Sept. 19

Before the ILWU formed in Hawaii, in 1937, workers were organized by trade or by ethnic background. They had very little leverage with the powerful private companies that controlled their professional lives. The creation of the ILWU in Hawaii began on the docks, but it quickly spread to include sugar and pineapple plantations, the hospitality industry and the general trades, including construction, supermarkets, hotels, and newspapers. No longer were the companies able to arbitrarily dictate working conditions to their employees. A measure of fairness and accountability was injected into the workplace, and the union title helped raise the prospects of a democratic consignment in Hawaii.

Your members have always been there for me. And for your decades of support and counsel, I extend my thanks and deep appreciation.



Membership Services: News You Can Use

A colonoscopy can save your life!

Most people grimace when anyone talks about a colonoscopy. They think the preparation is grueling and the process is painful—but, in actuality, it's neither and can really be a lifesaver.

What does a colonoscopy do? It lets a physician look inside your entire large intestine to the lower end of the small intestine through the use of a small scope.

Why would you have a colonoscopy? To detect early signs of cancer in the colon and rectum and to diagnose the causes of unexplained changes in bowel habits. Early detection of any disease will allow for treatment that can remove the problem or control it to prevent further problems. Colonoscopies are recommended every 10 years for anyone 50 and older.

The Pacific Endoscopy Center and the GI Clinic are partners in providing colonoscopy screening and treatment of detected diseases like cancer, colitis, and Crohn's Disease. The GI Clinic is staffed

with four medical doctors specializing in gastroenterology, which focuses on disorders of the digestive system (stomach and intestines). These doctors, along with other medical personnel, provide colonoscopy and other services with the goal of prevention and early detection of colon and stomach cancers.

And, as a benefit to ILWU members and their immediate family, Pacific Endoscopy Center will provide colonoscopy services with NO copayment (sorry, Kaiser members are not eligible). Their offices are located in the Pearlridge area on Oahu, but

colonoscopies can be performed within a day. If you live on a neighbor island, you can fly in, have your colonoscopy, and fly home all in one day.

Contact Maryson Cabudoy of Pacific Endoscopy Center at (808) 456-6420 or Fides Sipin of the GI Clinic at (808) 486-0449 for more information. Or, if you prefer, call Joanne Kealoha, ILWU Social Services Coordinator, at (808) 949-4161.

If you can prevent disease or detect it early and get treatment, isn't that the best thing to do? A colonoscopy can actually save your life!

ILWU Memorial Association selects new board members as John Arisumi "retires"

In January 1992, the ILWU Memorial Association (M.A.) was reorganized as a nonprofit labor organization, separate and distinct from the ILWU Local 142. The purpose of the M.A. is: "to promote the labor organizational and educational efforts of the ILWU Local 142." In addition, the M.A. is prohibited by its charter and federal regulations governing nonprofit organizations from participating in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

The M.A. holds title to the ILWU buildings and property in Hawaii and leases these buildings back to the union. The purpose of separating the union from assets such as property and buildings is to protect these assets from being seized in the event of a lawsuit against the union.

The M.A. is directed by a Board of

Directors of nine members. At its last meeting on December 13, 2012, the Board of Directors appointed two new members to replace vacancies. Mel Chang from Oahu was appointed to replace the late Fred Lee and William Kennison from Maui was appointed to replace John Arisumi who plans to step down as a director. Directors are volunteers and receive no payment for their services.

The current directors are: Robert Giraldo (Kauai) who also serves as president of the board; Eusebio Lapenia, Jr. (Hawaii) who also serves as vice president; Shoji Okazaki (Oahu) who also serves as treasurer; William Kennison (Maui); George Bugarin (Maui); Roy Jardine (Hawaii); Clayton Dela Cruz (Kauai); Fred Galdones (Hawaii); and Mel Chang (Oahu).

Arisumi says goodbye

At his last board meeting in December 2012, John Arisumi thanked the ILWU and said he loved the ILWU and the work he did for the union for the last 68 years.

John started work for the sugar plantation on Maui in 1944 at the age of 19. He turned down a promotion to supervisor of the Tools Department and returned to work on organizing the union at the plantation. He was promoted to junior engineer, worked hard, and was well liked by his co-workers.

John began organizing under the direction of Regional Director Jack Hall. He drove every day from Wailuku to Lahaina to organize the Royal Lahaina Hotel.

John talked to workers and won the election to unionize the hotel. Jack Hall

was happy and asked John to continue to organize hotel workers. John also organized Maui construction workers, which consisted of five companies. John then went to the Big Island to organize construction workers. The union lost but succeeded in organizing the Naniiloa Surf and the Kona Surf hotels.

John praised Yoshito Takamine who would often bunk with John in the hotel during the organizing drives. John would spend up to three weeks at a time on the Big Island organizing and talking to workers at non-union companies. "My wife never complained and that's why I love her so much," John said.

John will remain active and continue to work with the Central Maui ILWU Pensioners Club.

Oahu league champs Pepsi win state tournament



Unit 4404 - Pepsi Beverages Company ran away with the ILWU state basketball championship. Championship team members were: (front, l-r) Maurice Johnson, Brad Guillermo, Louis Fosi; (back, l-r) Lekeli Watanabe, Jason Haskell, Daniel Zane, Manu Salanoa, Lau Lopesi. (Not pictured) Corey Shippy, Scott Beppu, Ryan Vinluan, and Gaylen Teraoka.

HONOLULU—The 2012 ILWU State Basketball Tournament was held at the Kaimuki Recreation Center on December 15, 2012. Two teams participated in the tournament, which was the second state basketball tournament held after the revival of the ILWU sports program in 2010.

Unit 4404 - Pepsi Beverages Co. and an All-Star team from hotel units on the Big Island played one game to determine the statewide winner this year. Pepsi led the game from start to finish, eventually taking the championship by a score of 45-19.

Watch for the 2013 ILWU State sports schedule in the next issue of the VOICE.

ILWU pensioners keep the flame of unionism burning bright



All ILWU retirees are welcome to join pensioner activities on their island. Call Hawaii Division at 935-3727, Maui Division at 244-9191, Kauai Division at 245-3374, or Oahu and the Hawaii Longshore Division at 949-4161 if you would like to participate!



(Top) Love's Bakery pensioner Steven Inouye watches as fellow retiree Dennis Pang reads off his winning BINGO card. About two dozen Oahu Division retirees meet every third Saturday of the month to enjoy food and fellowship. (Above) Dole retirees Juanita Augustiro and Esther Scharsch are regular attendees at Oahu Division pensioner activities.