

# PACIFIC RECORD

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED IN HONOLULU

THURSDAY-JULY 1, 1948

## BACK TO WORK DECISION REACHED

Transit Workers Start Bus Service Tomorrow

Story on Page 3

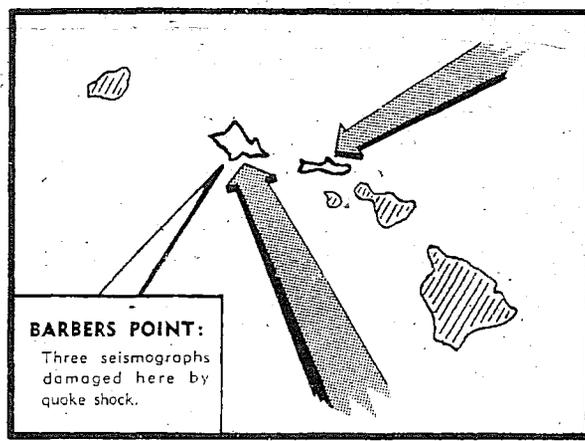
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Our subscription rate:  
OAHU ..... \$5.00 for 52 issues  
OTHER ISLANDS ..... \$6.00 for 52 issues  
(Differential includes air mailing)

**PACIFIC RECORD**  
 Phone 52389  
 253 Merchant Street  
 Honolulu, T. H.  
**EDITOR**  
**Koji Ariyoshi**

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Damage to two building—Tripler General Hospital and American Can Co.,—was estimated at \$50,000.

There was no connection between the Japanese and Hawaiian temblors, an observer at the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey seismograph station said.

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### "A POINT OF VIEW"

By W. K. Bussett

Editorial Page

### "LOOKING BACKWARD"

Who Ran the Old Iwilei Slave Pen?

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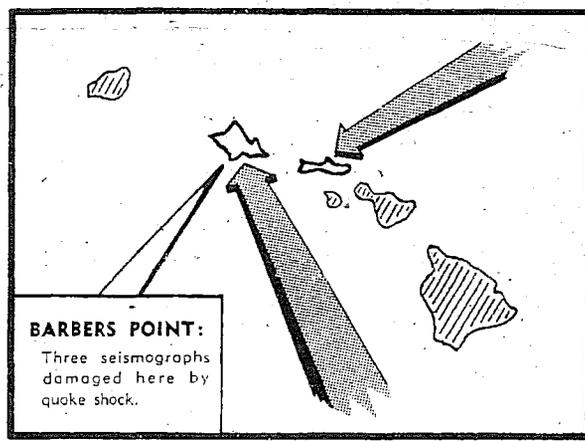
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# HGEA For Islander To Succeed Chief Hoopai

**HGEA Prefers Local Man**  
 Strong reaction against appointment of a mainland to fill the position of Honolulu's chief of police after the retirement of Chief William Hoopai on October 1 was registered by the Hawaii Government Employees Association.  
 This followed the report that former Police Chief Lear B. Reed of Kansas City was being considered for the position.  
 Warren McDermid chairman of the police commission, stated, "No choice has been made and no choice will be made for several weeks."  
 In a letter to the police commission, Daniel K. Aiona, president of the HGEA stated, "according to

the theory of good government—the executive position of chief of police should be filled by the promotion of one of our fine officers."  
 "Either this," Mr. Aiona stated, "or a competitive examination should be conducted to get the best qualified person in the community to fill the position."  
 A Honolulu candidate for the police chief post who meets the requirement for the office will have an edge over mainland candidate. Mr. McDermid said. Qualifications are a good grounding in modern police methods, legal training and a background that would not be open to public censure.

# OLD DAYS OVER FOR HAWAII BUT ISLANDS STILL BACKWARD

For the Hawaiian Islands "the old days of simple, thoughtless living are over, never to return."  
 So said Arnold L. Wills, national labor relations director in the Territory, at an organization meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action.  
 At the Church of the Crossroads the former University of Pennsylvania professor commented:

World War II with its terrific social impact broke down (Big Five) paternalism which was "at best benevolent, at worst repressive." Paternalism had kept the people from developing. So Hawaii's people are still politically immature and naive.

"The hundreds of mainland organizations devoting themselves in a public-spirited manner to the various phases of our economic, political and social endeavor, are, for the most part conspicuous by their absence here," Mr. Wills said.

The ADA can help to bring political maturity, Mr. Wills explained and added that the formation of a local unit of the ADA was inspired by the need "for an independent organization of non-Communist liberals; socially-minded, politically aware, dedicated primarily to the public welfare."

(Ed. Note—The ADA as a national organization is known to have been formed as a rival of the PCA—Progressive Citizens of America—which supports Henry Wallace. The ADA is pro-Truman and supports the Marshall Plan.)

"Hawaii has been deficient in organizations of sufficient variety to represent the increasingly complex and manifold interests of modern man," Mr. Wills added.

Welfare Director Newton R. Holcomb was the other speaker of the night. The ADA group adopted a constitution and elected the following officers:

Myron B. Keeton, AFL leader, president; Rev. Stephen G. Mark, first vice president; Stanley Miya-

moto, school principal, second vice president; Mrs. Ruth Myers, secretary; Cicely Pickerill, recording secretary; Franklin K. Baker, treasurer.

Mr. Wills, Mr. Holcomb, Attorney Ruth Loomis, Prof. Allen Saunders, Elizabeth Ahn and Paul Ellis, AFL leader, were chosen for the executive board.

### ILWU FOR BUS DRIVERS

Hawaii's transit workers who have been forced to call off their strike for wages will receive the "full moral, financial and physical support of the ILWU," according to a letter sent to the transit workers by the presidents of Hawaii's powerful long-shore, sugar, pineapple, warehouse union.

If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you. If you really make them think, they'll hate you.—Don Marquis.

### Housing

## ONLY FOURTH OF 1947 APPLICANTS PLACED BY HHA

It is just as difficult to find a house or an apartment to live in today as it was in 1946, according to the 1947 annual report of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

Increase in housing units has been more than offset by marriages and increase in population. Housing shortage was most acute on Oahu. In Honolulu alone the population increased by 1,203 and 1,017 marriages took place in 1947.

On the other hand, permits issued for new dwelling units came to only 3,110 during last year, the report said.

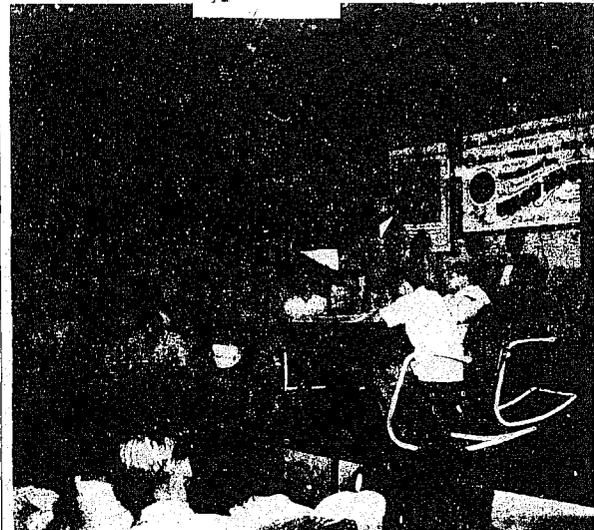
This fell far short of the 12,000 new dwelling units the governor's coordinating committee on housing estimated were needed in 1946. Honolulu needed to have safe, sanitary and decent housing, the report added.

Need of land for homesites, substandard homes and slums present a grave problem to the housing situation in the Territory, according to the report.

The report says Honolulu needs land at a reasonable price, revision of the building code, a program to develop urban areas, lower construction cost and stepped-up construction by private builders.

The HHA in 1947 was able to place only 23 per cent of the people who applied for housing units. Of the 6,480 who applied for housing, only 1,474 were able to get homes.

As this report made headlines, residents of Halawa Veterans Housing were finding ways and means of raising funds in order to provide recreational facilities for 1,200 children in the project. A dance was scheduled for this Saturday night. George Plum, president of the Halawa Veterans Association stated these children were without any playground or recreational facilities.



Myer C. Symonds, attorney for ILWU, informs Transit Workers Union of Hawaii that he was "firmly convinced that the men were entirely within the law in taking strike action."

# HRT Workers Back Their Leaders; Will Run Buses

## Will Strike Wednesday If Pay Dispute Not Settled

Thirty-six hours and 31 minutes after 675 bus drivers struck the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, the strikers returned to work in deference to a court order issued by Circuit Judge A. M. Cristy.

Member of the independent Transit Workers Union of Hawaii, the strikers voted to "obey the court order and have our day in court", after a lengthy meeting during which ILWU attorney Myer C. Symonds advised the workers of their legal rights.

After listening to Attorney Symonds and being fully aware of the possibility of being prosecuted for contempt of court, the militant unionists insisted on continuing their strike which commenced at 11:58 last Wednesday.

Judge A. M. Cristy dismisses the temporary restraining order against the transit workers and their union. Next Wednesday the unionists will strike immediately unless the wage dispute is resolved, according to union spokesmen.

It was only after the union business agent, Arthur A. Rutledge, and several other union officials, urged the men to return to work that a decision was reached to end the strike.

Attorney Symonds told the unionists that he was "firmly convinced that the men were entirely within the law in taking strike action". He said, "We will have our day in court, and before this is over, we will win the legal fight and we will also win a wage increase."

It was obvious that the bus drivers intend to negotiate a "substantial wage increase" or strike in the near future to force a wage increase from the company.

### Background

The dispute originally developed in July 1947 when the union exercised a "wage reopening," authorized under the collective bargaining agreement with the transit company.

Unable to reach an agreement on wages, the union referred the matter to the Territorial Depart-

ment of Labor as provided under the Public Utilities Labor Act.

Both a mediation board, set up by the Department of Labor and an "emergency board" appointed by Governor Ingram M. Stainback failed to resolve the controversy. Both boards refused to recommend a wage increase for the transit workers because of the "financial condition of the company."

Under the Public Utilities Labor Act the union was free to strike December 1947. According to union leaders they postponed taking strike action at that time pending determination by the Public Utilities Commission of a request by HRT for a fare increase.

When a substantial increase in rates was granted the company on June 1 of this year, the union renewed its demands for a wage increase.

The company then countered with a demand that the union give up certain conditions in the agreement beneficial to the transit workers before the company would consider any wage increase.

Refusing to exchange "working conditions for an unknown wage increase," the union notified the company and the Territorial Department of Labor that it would strike under the wage reopening clause if agreement were not reached.

When the union threatened to strike, both the company and territorial Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, contended that the union had not complied with the law and must submit the matter to mediation.

In summary, the union contends there is only one issue involved—wages under the contract reopening—and that it has complied with all provisions of the law.

# REMNANT

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BUDGET PRICED so you can buy easily. . . . Make VARIETY your ONE-STOP FAMILY STORE.

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# what HAWAII needs

The need for a fearless, independent, liberal newspaper has been a sore need in our community. The other side of the story is a great need to start a Progressive newspaper for a Progressive newspaper. I wish the Pacific Record good luck and success.

Sincerely,  
**RICHARD KAGIYAMA**  
 Supervisor, City and County of Honolulu

This is to inform you that the Executive Officers of Local 142, unanimously went on record at their meeting held on June 15th, to endorse the Pacific Record. The Executive Officers will recommend through subscriptions and also through purchase of shares, the establishment of a publishing company for the common people as outlined in your recent circular. We are full aware of the immediate need of such a newspaper to aid the little people in their struggles to gain their just demands and also to repulse the attacks of the reactionaries today against militant unions like the ILWU.

Very truly yours,  
**ANTONIO RANJA, President**  
 United Sugar Workers

We have read your letter and pamphlet describing your future paper for the working people of Hawaii. We believe that Hawaii needs a newspaper that will print the facts and write truly on important matters concerning the public. We feel that the present daily papers are biased against the interests of the common man in Hawaii. From what we have read and heard about you we know that you will endeavor to print a paper that expresses the views of the common man and relates news of interest to the public. We wish to go on record fully endorsing the establishment of a paper independent and honest in its views. We believe the Pacific Record will be such a paper. We will try our utmost to have our members subscribe and read this new people's paper.

Very truly yours,  
 Longshore & Allied Workers of Hawaii  
 ILWU Local 136  
**JACK H. KAWANO, President**  
**YUKIO ABE, Secretary-Treasurer**

**JOSEPH PETROWSKI, SR.**  
 President of the Disabled American Veterans, Oahu Chapter No. 1.  
 There is a real, definite community need for the type of paper Koji Ariyoshi is trying to get out for Hawaii.

I read with interest your prospectus of a weekly newspaper that you are planning to publish in the near future. Hawaii has been in need of an independent newspaper—a newspaper which will report facts fair and honest, and whose editorial policy is such as my understanding that you have in mind your newspaper, and if that be so, I feel that and for that reason I congratulate you and wish you success in this important community venture.

Sincerely yours,  
**CHUCK MAU**

The need for an independent, liberal newspaper of wide circulation dedicated to the cause of the people of Hawaii has been, and is, keenly felt in this community. If the Pacific Record can meet this need, it will be making a lasting contribution to the cause of American democracy in these Islands.

I have a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the people of Hawaii. I am convinced that, given all the facts on any given social, economic or political issue they can and will make wise decisions.

I congratulate the staff and the sponsors of the Pacific Record and wish them success.

Sincerely,  
**MITSUYUKI KIDO**

### A PERSONAL ENDORSEMENT

I am very happy to hear of the enterprise planned by Mr. Ariyoshi in the establishment of an independent weekly newspaper. This paper will represent the leadership in the field of writing which is much needed in our community. I feel that there is a place for such a weekly in the effort to express the mind of certain portions of our community. I wish him success and best wishes in his enterprise.

Sincerely yours,  
**MARY S. KOMURO, Pastor**

Publication of a newspaper to speak for the majority of the people of Hawaii is what we need. The Pacific Record has our support and we will endeavor to help make a success by informing our members that by having the Pacific Record there can be freedom of the press.

Yours truly,  
**ERNEST ARENA, President**  
 I.L.W.U. Local 150

### A Paper for You!

For some time—in fact for several years—many people of this Territory have been asking for a NEW newspaper. They want a newspaper that honestly and fearlessly prints the major news events, letting the chips fall where they may.

There is no question that our Islands need a press free from editorial intimidation by its advertisers—a press free from domination by wealthy stockholders. Common sense tells us that their major interests are other than publishing a newspaper.

If you are one of the many who feel that Hawaii is in need of a FREE PRESS, then you will be interested in the following prospectus for the establishment of a publishing company.

Already, you might be asking what's behind all this. Why this sales talk? That's what the average reader would say to himself after getting this far into a proposition of this kind. That's a normal reaction. And that's a fair question to ask. You might also want to know something about me before I go on with my proposition.

### We Have Common Interests

My name is Koji Ariyoshi. I am thirty-four years old, having been born in Kona, Hawaii, in 1914. I was raised on a coffee farm by immigrant parents who were brought to Hawaii as contract laborers by sugar planters. I have been a longshoreman on Honolulu and San Francisco docks. I attended the University of Hawaii. I am a graduate of the University of Georgia where I received my degree in journalism.

I have just returned from the mainland after spending three years in the United States Army. In the army I was an officer and was stationed in the China-Burma-India Theater, working with various government intelligence agencies. For a long period I was a liaison officer between General Albert C. Wed-

### What It'll Be Like

Most of you have heard of the New York daily newspaper, **PM**. That's the type of publication that I have in mind. A publication that is not obligated to any political party, economic pressure group, or "prominent citizen." The paper I have in mind will have no "sacred cows." It will be a modern, streamlined, tabloid-style publication. It will be expertly written and will contain both national and local stories of special interest to Hawaii. It will have both national and local columnists. Editorial opinion will be outlawed from the news columns and its use on the editorial page will be with reserve.

Editorial opinion will be expressed. It will be expressed fearlessly, but editorial opinion will not be expressed on every single controversial subject that happens to come up. The editorials in this paper will be well thought out in advance of their publication in the endeavor to give the truth, and not as the grinding of an ax for some wealthy stockholder or the larger advertisers. In short, I want a newspaper that is modern and attractive, with

### A PERSONAL LETTER FROM THE MAYOR

I am interested in your proposal to start a new newspaper in Honolulu. For many years it has seemed to me that other interests than those which are represented by the present two English language dailies should have a hearing from day to day or week to week in Hawaii. I think the newspaper situation in Hawaii is far too one-sided. Also, I think that if you carry out your plans to make your newspaper independent and fearless, you will be rendering the people of the Territory a great service.

Until I see your paper I cannot give you my endorsement, but if it turns out as you propose I certainly will.

My best wishes,  
**JOHN H. WILSON**

The Pineapple and Cannery Workers Union, ILWU Local 152, wholeheartedly agrees with your idea that the territory is greatly in need of an independent, fearless, and honest newspaper.

We will do our utmost to give you assistance in whatever way possible and will urge our members to subscribe to this newspaper. We wish you all the success in your undertaking.

Sincerely yours,  
**T. OSHIRO**  
 Secretary-Treasurer

You will be doing a great public service to the people of our Territory in bringing out a newspaper that is independent, fearless and honest. There is definitely a place here for such a newspaper.

You can count on me for support.

Very truly yours,  
**LAU AH CHEW**

It has been brought to my attention that you are intending to embark on a newspaper project. That sounds good to me. I think there are a lot of muted voices in these Islands that should have a trumpet. If I can be of any assistance in contributions to your columns let me know.

Yours very truly,  
**W. K. BASSETT**

honesty and newsworthiness being the only yardstick used in determining what is or is not published.

### The Proposition

1. The establishment of a corporation under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii to be known as the **Pacific Record Publishing Corporation**.
2. The authorized capital of the corporation to be \$50,000.
3. The immediate sale of 2,000 shares of stock at \$5.00 per share.
4. The immediate sale of 5,000 subscriptions to a weekly newspaper to be known as **Pacific Record**.
5. Publication of the newspaper to begin on or about August 1, 1948, and to continue thereafter as a weekly publication unless the board of directors deems it advisable to publish the paper more often than once a week.

### Let's Get Together

That's my proposition. If you feel as I do, why don't we get together to do something about it? To go into this venture with me, you don't need to put your life-savings. In fact, the more stockholders, the better. If you and a few hundred others can buy one, five, ten, or twenty shares of stock immediately, we will be on our editorial feet in no time. We will have that NEW newspaper.

I have talked this over with several of my friends. They have all encouraged me to go ahead and start the paper. Many of my old comrades of the army have agreed to put money into this venture. Many small businessmen, community leaders, and labor leaders have given me assurance of support.

I think I have said enough. If you are interested in this proposition, you can reach me at **Pacific Record, 253 Merchant Street**.

Sincerely yours,  
**KOJI ARIYOSHI**

a prospectus

**our sports world**

**AL ANONYMOUS**

While President Truman was busily trying to "sell" the Civil Rights Program to the American people, thousands of "eligible" bowlers from all parts of our country were trying to get into what is ballyhooed as "the greatest bowling tournament in America."

This tournament was sponsored and conducted by the ABC—The American Bowling Congress.

Paradoxically, the ABC had in its constitution and by-laws a "white" clause. This had originally been included not by popular demand of the bowlers themselves but by pressure of alley owners whose investment in bowling palaces "had to be protected" from the inroads of Negro bowlers. Owners felt the presence of "Negroes" might not give the alleys "class."

Caught in the web of petty prejudices and pressures of alley owners, the great majority of bowlers had accepted segregation only as an expediency. And so the team of 10 from Hawaii that had travelled the greatest distance as "good will ambassadors" had only 5 "white" participants, the other 5 being of Oriental descent were barred by the "white" clause.

Hawaii's ambassadors of good will were hit smackly by discrimination which was originally not meant to bar them. They learned that Jimcrow or segregation of Negroes is a blow against all non-whites. As long as this practice remains all non-whites would suffer at one time or another.

Interestingly enough, bowlers in Honolulu were taking sides on issues concerning the ABC. Things waxed pretty hot in Honolulu which is noted for its cosmopolitan make-up. Words flew like punches and the verbal blows were to decide whether or not the Hawaiian bowlers were to disaffiliate from the ABC.

Those in favor of disaffiliation backed their words with facts, and some of them were:

Of the 5 players from Hawaii who were barred, 4 of them had made the best scores in a period of weeks to qualify. These players made up the best team in Hawaii.

Five Honolulu proprietors of bowling alleys had donated \$8,000 to partially finance the Hawaiian bowlers' trip to the mainland because they had felt this was good business. Seventy-five per cent of the bowlers in Hawaii is from the "ineligible" group.

"Ineligibles" had been holding various offices in the local chapter of the ABC, contrary to the ABC constitution which barred "non-whites" from holding offices.

"Ineligibles" could not bowl in ABC city association tournaments without the consent of "white" bowlers, according to the constitution. Thus, local bowlers learned they had been violating the constitution in not getting permission from the "whites."

Approximately \$5,000 had been sent to the ABC by Hawaiian bowlers in fees and dues in the last 10 years. Benefits coming to Hawaii included several medals and awards, and permission to play according to ABC rules, regulations and conditions.

Only one city association, namely, San Francisco, had okayed bookings and matches in the Bay City.

In Detroit where there is a large population of Negroes, pressure was brought on the Detroit Association of Bowling Proprietors not to book the Hawaiian team. If the Hawaiian bowlers were allowed to play there, this event would have knocked down several discriminatory pins that stood in the way of Negro bowlers.

But all was not dark as the CIO United Automobile Workers had invited the Hawaiian team to participate in their tournament.

While local bowlers fought it out whether to disaffiliate or not, Gene Wilhelm wrote a series of articles in a local paper defending the ABC. But in spite of a barrage of propaganda that came out in support of the conservative ABC members, a referendum ballot voted by a majority to disaffiliate.

The people of Hawaii did not go for segregation and protective covenants. Hawaii's bowlers—who would not go for Jimcrow—went on record as opposed to the ABC's "white" supremacy stand.

Our local bowlers have spoken!

Stanley Edward of London, won a divorce when he testified that his wife sprinkled tacks and needles beside his bed, mixed hair oil in his sugar, put pepper in his pockets and struck him four times with a poker.



Shipowner Starr Bruce is vice-president of Matson Navigation Co. He is also officer or director of 17 other companies, including ten sugar plantations, the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., and Pacific Guano, a fertilizer plant.

**Financial Octopus  
MATSON HAS  
FINGERS IN  
94 BIG PIES**

Matson Navigation Co. is tied up with 94 big business houses with 21 billion dollars behind them, according to an article in the Voice, official organ of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

"It would take 33 years to count that number of dollars. If each of the 21 billion dollars were laid end to end, they would go around the world 83 times," the article said.

The 94 corporations with the 21 billion shoring up Matson include the Southern Pacific Co., Crocker First National Bank, Pacific Gas and Electric Co., American Trust Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance, Union Oil and the great sugar and pineapple monopolies of Hawaii.

"Matson is controlled by 20 men," the Voice stated and added, "These men and the others controlling Matson insist that they cannot raise the wages of their seamen or make other improvements because it would increase their costs. They insist that they cannot in-

**Chinese Tin Mines Using Child Laborers;  
Life Span Is 20 Years For 40,000 Boys**

Although long known to have existed, it took an on-the-spot letter from a foreign relief worker to publicize widely the inhuman child slave-labor system in the privately owned tin mines of Yunnan Province.

More than 40,000 children in their teens, naked except for a few rags hanging on their lean rust-smearred bodies, spend a few tired and wretched years in the mines by day and in prison stone fortresses at night. Life span is less than 20 years.

The shafts of the mines are so narrow that teen-agers stoop all day long. Writing about a 19-year-old miner, the relief worker said in a letter published in the North China Daily News, "It was with a nasty shock that I realized... he was permanently bent in the posture he crawls through the underground tunnels."

In numerous mines (there are about 1,000 in the area) the boys are mere children, the oldest about 11 or 12. Said the mine owners: "Boys this size have to be used

because only they are small enough to get through the underground passages."

On the surface high slag heaps surrounded mine pits. The relief worker observed that rain would start an avalanche and bury the child slaves.

To bear the ordeal child laborers smoke opium. The mine owners feed opium instead of paying wages, improving working conditions and granting a decent livelihood to child laborers. Windows of fortress dormitories have iron bars and doors have heavy padlocks. In some mines child laborers are chained at night.

"The boys are always ill, always take a long time to get well—if they do get well—because of malnutrition, overwork and the opium," the relief worker wrote. Most of the boys are left to die in the mines unless they happen to be blocking an important passage.

Informed of these conditions, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has a penchant for details, sent down a directive which is almost never carried out. He ordered social welfare and hospital work be started. Mine owners were to bear the cost through taxation. As a result of Chiang's efforts a temple was set aside by mine owners for this purpose.

When the relief worker visited the temple, he met a boy who was introduced as the doctor. The youngster confided he was not a doctor and, to the relief worker, he did not look like one either.

increase their costs because they are losing money.

"Nevertheless, Matson put aside \$3,248,060 in 1947 for 'depreciation,' has a fleet worth \$62,517,789; has \$6,115,000 set aside for 'emergencies,' and 29 million in the bank in undistributed profits, besides over 41 millions set aside as 'reserves.'"

(See Hawaiian Summary on Matson freight rates on Page 2.)

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**POST-WAR JAPAN DESCRIBED IN PLAY**

A post-war Japanese play which first experienced a cold reception in Tokyo in December, 1945, because the public found it too painfully close to its own experiences, will be given at University of Hawaii's Farrington Hall in the Japanese language beginning July 1.

Club 100, which is producing "Omoide" ("Reminiscence"), selected this play in order to inform the first-generation Japanese with conditions in Japan immediately after the war.

To give the play a more realistic touch two Hawaiian-born Nisei who spent the war years in Japan and saw the impact of Japanese defeat on people there were chosen to play leading roles. Albert Miyasato, now a freshman at the University of Hawaii, and Hiroko Arakaki, 1220 College Walk, were both students in Japan when war broke out.

Reaction to the play by the alien Japanese is expected to be favorable, although a very small fraction of the elder Japanese have misconceptions regarding the outcome of the war, feeling Japan is a victor nation or at least undefeated, an officer of Club 100 said.

The veteran of the AJA unit expressed the hope of influencing the thinking of misinformed aliens through the play. The English version of "Omoide" was presented at Farrington Hall early this year under the title "The Defeated."

The play will go on at 7:30 for five nights beginning July 1. After two nights of rest it will continue through July 10. Proceeds of the play will go to Club 100's building fund.

**PRODUCE AND FLOWER SHOW WILL BE FEATURED**

KEAAKEKUA, HAWAII—A 3-day district-wide agricultural fair will be held at the Konawaena High School beginning July 3. The FFA-FHA fair will officially open with a dance at the school gymnasium that night.

Superlative will be the accent on the Konawaena campus with the "most beautiful", "oddest", "largest", and "smallest" to be found among exhibits.

There will be two parts to the fair, the agricultural show sponsored by the FFA boys and the flower show by the FHA girls. The fair will be supervised by Miss Emiko Iwashita, Mrs. Walter Seymour, George Hagiwara and Ernest Yoshinaga.

**HRT Buses Standing Idle**



**Won't Move Without Drivers**

Strikebound buses jam HRT's car barn at South and Halekauwila Sts. Since midnight 450 bus drivers are out on strike. The buses were brought back to the yards on schedule between 12:30 and 1 a.m. this morning.

**LITTLE LUTHER**

By John Payne

Federated Press Correspondent  
New York

"Summertime, and the living is easy,  
Fish are jumpin' and my Congressman's high  
My Senator's rich,  
An his slush fund is growing,  
But he'll go the way of Wheeler and Nye," sang Luther.

"Luther! What is that all about?" snarled Mr. Dilworth.

"I'll tell you what it's about. It's about vacations," said Luther.

"It's about those vacationing Congressmen. I understand several of them were ruptured in the stampede to leave Washington. No anti-lynching law. No anti-inflation legislation. No end to the poll tax, but those characters declare a vacation for themselves. They had plenty of time to pass Taft-Hartley, but no time for something that would help us, the crumbs."

"Luther, you are talking through your hat as usual," pontificated Mr. Dilworth. "The brief respite from statesmanly toil will bring our Senators and Representatives back to Washington refreshed and restored, ready once more to serve our interests."

"Interests? Whose interests?"

"My interests, naturally," said Mr. Dilworth.

"What about my interests?" said Luther.

"I'll attend to them, my boy," said his father, reaching for the strap.

"That's what I'm afraid of," yelled Luther, and he ran from the room, singing.

"My Congressman's vacationing When he should be at work.

There's still no federal housing And inflation's gone berserk.

The polltax is still legal And the draft is here to stay.

But one Tuesday in November Will be Election Day.

November! November!

November ain't soon enough for me."

**WRITTEN IN BLOOD**

It took a civil war to write into the U.S. Constitution an amendment which reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

**CHILD CARE**

By Vera Morris  
From the time the infant first reaches up to bang his rattle, until about the time he goes to school, his parents are thrilled to watch the tremendous strides in his development as it shows up in his play.

Each day, while he is playing, he gives his parents new evidence of a developing understanding. They can almost see the most minute change in his muscular coordination; they can watch as he absorbs some new fact or idea and puts it to use. They are confounded by his memory, and delighted at his growing ability to reason, and to solve his own problems. Most parents are quite willing to accept the toddler's need to play, and understand how he learns through this play.

Somewhere along the line, however, some parents stop seeing that children learn while they play. It seems to them if the child is old enough to be critical of mother's new hat he is old enough to "stop this foolishness" and settle down to something serious like violin lessons.

To children play is not foolishness. It isn't even amusement: it

is work. Even when we can no longer see the development, it is still going on. Children are learning to be adults. They are learning about the world around them and how to live in it with each other; learning in play. They are actually training themselves to be mature.

This is the most important aspect of play, but it isn't the only one. All children long to perform the marvellous feats they think adults are doing. In their games they can be the heroes (or villains!), the pilots, the star-pitchers, the famous skaters, mothers, movie queens, anything they wish. Here they are in a world, peopled with their own kind, where their creativity, imagination, or even anger, has room to flourish and is understood. Here they can expand and give voice to thoughts which, at home or in school, would be greeted with patronage if not ridicule.

Parents should recognize the importance of play, and make every attempt to see that the child isn't burdened with too many chores and assignments which leave him with little or no time for this healthy aid to growth.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO**

from

Suppliers of the following  
Electric Equipment to the  
Bakery:

- 2-Door Friedrich Bakery Refrigerator**
- 80 qt. Champion Mixer**
- 22 qt. RECO Mixer**
- Wells Donut Kettle**
- Griswold Electric Oven**
- and other Bakery Equipment**

**Our Sincere Thanks . . .**

We would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to the many friends who sent such grand flowers and gifts for our Opening May 29th. May we look forward to seeing you soon.

Retail Liquor General

For Prompt Afternoon Delivery Service

PHONE

**While Playing At WAIKIKI**

- Get Your
- Swim Togs
- Robes
- Towels
- Souvenirs

at the

Kalakaua Ave.  
Across from Kubik Beach

**For Expert**

**MOVING  
PACKING  
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SHIPPING**

THE CURTAIN RISES

Ever since I brought out the prospectus for a NEW newspaper several weeks ago, people I have talked with have shown a heartening interest in this venture to give our Islands an additional voice.

What kind of newspaper would the Pacific Record be?, they asked. Would it be like the other newspapers? Would it fairly present the views of the common man? How can the Pacific Record be independent? The cynic said no newspaper is independent.

I have received advice and suggestions from various sources. I was happy that my close friends, and people who are interested in the Pacific Record, have talked to me freely, because they all felt we needed an independent and fearless press in the Territory.

Even without a sample copy to show what the Pacific Record would actually be like, stock subscriptions and subscriptions to the newspaper have been coming in steadily—merely on the strength of a mimeographed prospectus. A copy of this prospectus is printed on page 5 of this issue. This response means that the people of Hawaii want the Pacific Record to come on the stage immediately and play its role as outlined in the prospectus.

To my friends who doubt that there can be an independent newspaper, I wish to repeat that the Pacific Record will carry an independent voice.

This newspaper will take a definite stand on important issues, but only after its staff has investigated and carefully weighed the issues concerned. The Pacific Record will use a constant yardstick in making its decision and in keeping a correct editorial policy. And this yardstick will be the WELFARE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, including the majority of the people whose views are today not properly presented or whose voices are not trumpeted by the existing newspapers.

I want the public to feel that the Pacific Record must live and grow. I want the Pacific Record to build reader interests, having confidence in and the confidence of its readers. In order to do this, it must be responsible in informing its readers, and not merely excite and entertain them. It must not concern itself with sensation, with headlines alone, but must give background and perspective to major news items.

I want the readers to feel that this is their newspaper. The Pacific Record will make mistakes; everyone does. At such times, I want our readers to "point the way" through "letters to the editor" and other means available.

Those who have already subscribed to the Pacific Record and, potential subscribers, should know that this paper will be free from control of a few people. I want them to know that the Pacific Record will be what its readers want it to be. And I want its readers to help us make it so.

This is a cooperative enterprise of the people. Its life and growth will depend on popular subscription and public support.

We have already made rapid headway. We want to keep forging ahead. This sample issue is a definite step forward. We will come out with our first issue in early August. We hope it will be welcomed just as the "idea" of this newspaper was received when it was expressed in its prospectus.

Koji Ariyoshi



looking backward

THE IWILEI SLAVE PEN

"Sufficient evidence is locked away in police records to indicate to authorities that a vice syndicate is in operation in Honolulu."

So stated an article in a Honolulu daily which is running a series on this booming, immoral business.

The daily put it very mildly. Some readers got the impression that coping with this vice syndicate is really beyond the ability of our law enforcement body.

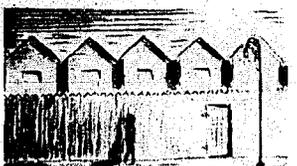
But to old-timers in Honolulu who are familiar with racketeering and the maneuvering of high-class brothel operators this was nothing new. They recalled "Old Iwilei" which was a never-to-be-forgotten landmark.

In the early years of this century, respectable residents of our city guided tourists through the barracks of Iwilei's Slave Pen. There visitors watched girls barely in their teens offer their bodies for hire.

The Iwilei Slave Pen resulted from the great fire of 1900 that burned to the ground the slum tenements of Chinatown. Up to then brothels thrived on Pauahi Street with licensed prostitution enjoying legal protection by the Act of Mitigate of 1860.

When the brothels were razed, along with other tumble-down buildings, the authorities decided to improve the morals of the city by moving prostitution to its outskirts. With no effort at all they found an enterprising construction company ready to put up a stockade in the swamp lands at the Ewa side of Iwilei.

"The slave pen occupies about 2 acres of ground, surrounded by a board fence about 12 feet high," Federal Investigator Victor H. Olmstead wrote in February 1901. "Within this inclosure are 5 one-story buildings, each about 250 feet long and 24 feet wide, of light frame construction . . . These buildings are each divided into two parts by a partition running lengthwise . . . are subdivided into rooms of about 10 feet by 12 feet; which



are paved with concrete (to facilitate their ready cleansing by 'turning on the hose'), and are scantily furnished, all exactly alike, with a double bed, a small table, a couple of chairs, a washstand, with bowl, pitcher, towels and a small lamp."

Of the 194 inmates, almost all were Japanese prostitutes. They were complete slaves of Japanese operators who practically monopolized organized prostitution with the cooperation of respectable Caucasian businessmen and public officials. The girls—average 15 years, as young as 12 years—were stripped of every penny they made. They were bartered and sold at prices ranging from \$100 upwards. When their money-making days were over, their masters sold them as personal servants or concubines.

Then, as it is now, those who failed to earn enough to satisfy their bosses or who showed signs of revolt were cruelly beaten. Suicide was common.

Federal Judge Morris M. Estee called the stockade "a mere money-making institution." On an investment estimated at less than \$6,000, its owners raked in from \$32,400 to \$40,000 a year.

Pointing at the root source of the crime, Abram S. Humphreys, a crusading young circuit judge, stated, "At least two of the directors of the corporation which built, own and rent these miserable bazaars of crime are men who hold high official positions in this Territory."

According to Judge Humphreys, neither Governor Sanford B. Dole nor his nephew E. P. Dole, the attorney general, attempted to enforce federal and territorial laws against vice and involuntary servitude.

Also failing to act were a federal grand jury and two territorial grand juries, drawn from the cream of the business community. Prominent members of the juries included names such as Atherton, Carter and McInerney.

The grand jury of 1900 reported to Judge Humphreys: "The condition of the premises and general management, which is conducted under the supervision of the Police Department and the Board of Health, is as satisfactory as could be expected, provided this shameless vocation must be tolerated as a necessary evil."

High Sheriff A. M. Brown who directed the Iwilei stockade was one of the leaders who endeavored to remove Judge Humphreys from office. The Judge knew from where pressure came. He stated that Iwilei "was supported by the sugar planters . . ."

As a segregated district, muddy, dirty and sordid, Iwilei continued until 1914.

So, as I write, 600 members of the Transit Workers Union are marching up Hotel Street to start the Honolulu Rapid Transit busses running again. Intimidation by our courts accomplished this. Dwight Steele can take a bow for another victory in his \$20,000-a-year contract to cripple labor unionism in Hawaii.

There's a man in Cleveland, Ohio, whose opinion of Mr. Steele and the Employers Council and Frederick Johnson of the Honolulu Rapid Transit would be very interesting to read. What he would tell those men and those organizations would probably be on the simmering side. That he would call them stupid there is no doubt. That he would be highly angered at them there is no doubt, either, because he would feel that here in Hawaii has just been staged another act toward furthering the ultimate collapse of the capitalistic system in America.

The name of this man in Cleveland is Cyrus Eaton. He is an industrialist, a banker, a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company. He is also a trustee of the University of Chicago.

In the Territorial Judiciary Building, behind the kindly statue of King Kamehameha, is the law library of the Territorial Supreme Court. In that library you can find, if you ask, a copy of the University of Chicago Law Review of April, 1947. In that Review you can find an article entitled "A Capitalist Looks at Labor", written by Mr. Cyrus Eaton.

Let me give you a few of the sentences in this statement of this capitalist, this banker, this railroad director. He says:

"The casualness with which we capitalists seems willing—nay, even eager—to invite the collapse of our economic system in almost every industrial dispute for the sole purpose of thwarting labor is utterly incomprehensible. Labor not only produces the goods and consumes a large part of them; labor also has the votes. In a democracy like ours, where the majority rules, therefore, capitalism cannot survive without the support of labor."

And here is another little remark in this statement by Mr. Eaton, and where he says "National Association of Manufacturers", we in Hawaii can say, loud and long, "Hawaii Employers Council." Listen to Mr. Eaton:

"To avoid extinction, if for no loftier motive, we who are capitalists will have to make immediate and radical changes in our attitude toward labor and our methods of dealing with labor. We will have to begin by muzzling such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and by organizing, and sincerely regretting, that there is bad feeling on both sides. For every corporation officer who characterizes a union official as a crook there is a labor leader willing to label an industrialist a bandit."

About our "free" press, which includes the Advertiser, underlined, and the Star-Bulletin, with a certain amount of emphasis, Mr. Eaton says:

"Anti-labor propaganda have received far more attention from the press and the radio than news of labor's constructive activities, simply because the proprietors of our agencies of publicity are capitalists, forming a strong community of interest with their industrial brethren. Any labor dispute, however inconsequential, is fair game for a front-page article, with an indignant headline."

And, finally, let us take this paragraph from Mr. Eaton's article because it so nicely fits in with the present Honolulu Rapid Transit labor situation:

"One of the worst sins committed by our corporations is entrusting the handling of labor relations to lawyers. The lawyer's whole outlook is colored by his constant searching of statutes and his intensive training in the artificialities of courtroom procedure. So far as I know, no appeal to the courts and no amount of fly-specking of statutes for technicalities to prove labor in the wrong has ever settled a strike. Labor relations are human relations; they require the human, not the legal approach."

There are many more illuminating statements in Mr. Eaton's "A Capitalist Looks at Labor", but I haven't space to quote them. I do intend, however, to get copies of this complete article into the hands of those of Hawaii today who are doing just the things that Mr. Eaton charges are bringing close the day of a united labor revolt.

As I used to say in the old Honolulu Times, 25 years ago, there is no stupidity more profound than that of the businessman and I know of no place in the world where the verity is more pronounced than in Hawaii.