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Thursday, September 8, 1949



"BLIND JUSTICE" has her scales tipped far to the right by the "Hawaii Legislature" and against "ILWU workers" in this float of ILWU Local 142 (sugar workers) as it moves past Iolani Palace. Governor Stainback, who holds forth upstairs in the Palace, probably did not see the float since he was at Thomas Square addressing the AFL meeting. (SEITZ & BRISTOW PHOTO)

Hall Asks Aid For Jobless As Stainback Chases 'Reds'

Labor marched in two bodies Monday, as it has in previous Labor Day celebrations in Honolulu. With a parade of some 4,000 marchers, the CIO culminated its trek in a mass meeting before the reviewing stand at Iolani Palace—a meeting its speakers called the largest in the history of Hawaiian Labor Days. The AFL, with some 800 marchers, ended its parade at Thomas Square where Governor Ingram Stainback told its assemblage he was "glad Communist control has made no progress in the AFL."

Jack Hall, Regional Director of the ILWU, keynoting the CIO meeting, said it is a "vicious and terrible lie" that unemployment in the Territory has been caused by the current longshore strike. The situation of 25,000 unemployed is truly shocking, he said, but "it is no shock to the men of Merchant St."

Hall told how Frank Midkiff, of the Chamber of Commerce, said two years ago that the Territory would need 30,000 new jobs.

"But we don't have 30,000 new jobs," Hall said. "Instead, we have 10,000 less."

In this situation, Hall said, much blame must fall on the legislature, which is "without a plan to meet unemployment," and to the governor, who "was busy chasing Reds" and didn't give attention to the needs of the jobless.

Strikers Give Courage
In labor history of the future, Hall said, the striking 2,000 longshoremen will be remembered as having given courage and determination to thousands who are forced to struggle against the Big Five for a living wage.

"We of the ILWU," he said, "believe it is better to go down fighting than it is to live on your knees."

At the AFL meeting, Mayor Wilson reiterated his message of last year, again calling for labor unity. Arnold Wills, NLRB representative here, spoke briefly and to the point, condemning the name-call-

ing and propaganda. Governor Stainback, who spoke and left, did not hear Mr. Wills declare that good labor relations, at present a profound need, cannot be created by legislation. Good labor relations can be created, Mr. Wills said, in the mills and factories where laborers are employed.

How Employers Stalled
W. K. Bassett, the mayor's administrative assistant, said at the CIO rally, the Employers' Council (more on page 4)

Landlord On Fern St. Wants Illegal "Tip"

An attempt at flagrant rent ceiling evasion at 1703 Fern St. was exposed recently when a professional man tried to rent a vacant apartment and was informed that he would have to pay from \$15 to \$25 monthly as a "tip."

The landlord, a man named Yamashita, first showed the 1-bedroom apartment asked questions, and seemed satisfied that the applicant was a desirable tenant, then named the price as \$65 per month.

"I said I'd take it," says the professional man, "and he began to stall. He said a lot of people had looked at the place and wanted to rent it."

Finally, after the prospective tenant expressed his enthusiasm again, the landlord said rent ceiling on the place was too low and that he'd have to have more money. He proposed that they sign a lease, "just between the two of us" which would enable him to charge more. When the tenant asked how much more would be required, Yamashita mentioned first \$25 and then \$15.

The applicant for the apartment refused to pay anything in excess of the rent ceiling and he says, "Later I talked to a lawyer who said he represented Yamashita. He said he had warned the man such a 'tip' was illegal."

Adult Probation Hit

Strikers On Kauai Get Support From Families, Unions

By STEPHEN MURIN
LIHUE—"This is not the longshore's strike. This is our strike. We are all in it—sugar, pineapple and longshore workers. We will stick it out together."

Yoshikazu Morimoto, a rank-and-file sugar union leader on Kauai, smiled confidently as he said this.

Understand Strike Issues
As we moved from Lihue, where Morimoto lives, we found that the union members generally understand the strike issues. The longshoremen are solid, and will stay out until they win their demands; the other union members are behind them 100 per cent.

At a union meeting at Kilauea Sunday morning, sugar workers reaffirmed their previous decision to carry on "bumming" without longshore members.

"Why have strikers come way up here to get food and money? We can save them the time. We know our people," a sugar worker said, and the others agreed. George Hirokawa, vice chairman (more on page 4)

Average Family's Cost Of Living Here \$700 More

By ELEANOR AGNEW
"A rubber band can stretch only so far before it snaps. An individual can endure unfavorable and adverse environment only to a certain extent before physical, mental, or moral impairment sets in." So says the Council of Social Agencies of Honolulu by way of defining its use of the phrase "minimum living standards" in a recent study of the cost of living in the Territory.

The environment of the healthy, well-adjusted family must include "a respectable neighborhood, wholesome and free from offensive trades or businesses. It must be near schools, library, church, playgrounds, parks, social centers and theaters."

\$700 More In T. H.
The family must also be decently clothed, fed, and housed, the study pointed out. Without these things individuals can not be expected to fulfill the role of good and happy citizens.

These are the "minimum" requirements for decent living but how much does it cost to maintain a family under less favorable (more on page 7)

Might Have Saved Stab Victim Is Held By G. Seitz

Was the near-fatal attack on Mrs. Angeline Soares Saturday night the result of indifference on the part of William C. Castro, administrator and Thomas G. Rodenhurst, supervisor of the Territorial Adult Probation department? Gottfried Seitz, former probation officer, thinks it was.

After reading of how Mrs. Soares, 24, was stabbed in an altercation with her common-law husband, Patrick O'Neal, Seitz said, "I was always afraid of something like this. For two years she was my client and I warned Castro and Rodenhurst that legal precautions should be taken against that fellow (O'Neal)."

Woman Beaten Before
Early this year, according to Seitz, Mrs. Soares visited his office and exhibited a black eye and a split lip she said O'Neal had given her. Though she had often before expressed fear of physical injury at O'Neal's hands, it was after this material evidence of his violence that Seitz took the matter to his superiors.

In written reports, he recommended that some steps be taken to insure Mrs. Soares' safety from O'Neal. Verbally, he says, he suggested that O'Neal should (more on page 4)

Acts 2 & 3 Have Points Of Constitutional Conflict

By SPECIAL WRITER
As the longshore strike for a more adequate wage swings into its fifth month, the ILWU is busy in Federal Court challenging members of the Territorial legislature, Governor Ingram M. Stainback, Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr., the board of harbor commissioners, Judge Edward A. Towse and the seven stevedoring companies involved in the wage dispute.

The union is accusing them of attempting, under cover of Territorial law, to deprive the men on strike of their constitutional rights; that they are attempting to do this by enforcement of Acts 2 and 3 enacted by the special session of the Territorial legislature just recessed.

Profits To the Companies
The two Acts provide that the Territory, after a proclamation by the governor that a state of emergency exists, can take possession of the plants and facilities of the private stevedoring companies and operate them for the account of the companies as long as the "emergency" exists. The Territory is to (more on page 6)

deduct only one-fourth of one per cent of the earnings for operating expenses, the remainder going as profits to the companies.

The union's attempt to obtain a restraining order in keeping these Acts from going into effect while their constitutionality was being challenged, was denied, though the court did grant such other union requests as restraint of further injunction proceedings in the Territorial courts prohibiting picketing or other advertisement of the facts of the strike, and is temporarily withholding the profits from the companies.

Hearings are now being held to determine whether the union will be granted its request for a temporary injunction against the "seizure" acts while court hearings proceed on their constitutionality. Two federal judges, J. Frank McLaughlin and Delbert E. Metzger, are sitting en banc.

Points of Conflict
Federal jurisdiction is based on the fact that the case is one arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and (more on page 6)

RECORD Story Leads Supervisors To Act

Action of the Board of Supervisors recommending construction of dressing rooms at Ala Moana Park is directly traceable to a HONOLULU RECORD story showing the lack of such facilities, according to Supervisor Richard Kageyama who took action immediately after he saw the story.

The July 14 RECORD exposed that the only available dressing rooms at Ala Moana Park are being used solely for the benefit of a tennis hut, on the lines of a private club, from which the public is barred.

The construction of dressing rooms at Ala Moana Park is, more important than the construction of a race track at Kapiolani Park, the supervisor declared.

In the meantime the public is still barred, with the sanction of the Superintendent of Public Parks, from its own dressing rooms, supported by tax money on public property, but devoted to the exclusive use of a small tennis hut.

Autonomous Rights

With the annual convention of the CIO coming up, President Philip Murray's threat to oust unions that demand autonomous rights was answered by 1,500 shop stewards, local executive board members and officers representing the so-called dissidents.

SAID SEC.-TREAS. Joseph Kehoe of the American Communications Assn., who set the tone of the conference in New York: "Our purpose is to unite CIO on the basis of its founding policies and to stay in there and fight to do it. We will never do anything to divide the American labor movement."

By founding principles, Kehoe meant "democracy and autonomy."

THE DELEGATES SPOKE up strongly against the recent edict of the majority of the CIO executive board that would deprive international unions of representation and jurisdiction, unless they sacrificed autonomous rights. Such a policy would further inflame division and strife within the labor movement and play into the bosses' hands.

Already the trend within the national CIO toward the destruction of autonomous rights has resulted in suicidal raiding of one CIO union by another, physical violence against so-called dissidents, and in the use of CIO funds and official machinery to embarrass and harass CIO unions.

A RESOLUTION passed by the conference reminded Murray that in 1947 he told the United Auto Workers: "We never determine the course of action of our affiliates. . . They were sovereign, autonomous unions and in matters of great moment we got together and we considered and advised with each other. But in the end

we left the ultimate decision to each of the international unions for important policy decisions. . . I hope the day never comes in the history of the CIO when it shall take upon itself the power to dictate or to rule."

THE DAY HAD COME, and under Murray's stewardship of the national CIO.

Native Fascism

To 7,000 listeners at a Harlem rally, singer Paul Robeson said: "I want my friends to know, in the south, in Mississippi, all over the U. S., that I'll be there with my concerts, and I'll be in Peekskill, too."

A FEW DAYS previously, a mob had broken up his scheduled concert in Peekskill, a town of 17,000 located 40 miles north of New York.

Wired the American Civil Liberties Union to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath: "It was unfortunate and inexplicable that during the three hours of rioting that took place, a sufficient number of law enforcement officials, who could have stopped the violence which interfered with the constitutional rights of the people assembled, did not appear on the scene."

THIS WEEK AUTOMOBILE and busloads of New Yorkers rode out to Peekskill for a Robeson concert and an estimated crowd of 15,000 to 25,000 heard the Negro baritone. When the crowd started for home, the mobsters threw stones and bottles and disorders spread over many miles.

The police, the New Yorkers charged,

slowed up traffic and "set us up like ducks in an alley."

ROBESON WAS NOT injured, although his car had been stoned and his windshield smashed, reportedly by a deputy.

"Physically Impossible"

All over the country the purchasing power of the people skidded further and economic trouble spots were becoming more general. But Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer looked at the situation differently, and again he packed up his bag for a junket to locate the worst areas.

A PREVIOUS check-up by Sawyer in nine eastern and midwestern cities aroused stormy debate as to whether he was glossing over the extent of unemployment and the dangers of current trends.

Whether one called the trend normalcy, recession or depression, unemployment was increasing, business was retrenching and along with this, labor was demanding increase in wages and new social benefits in maintaining its hard won gains.

VICTORY FOR LABOR in the fourth-round wage demands would mean a stop gap to worsening economic conditions, but how much labor would get depended on its strength as against employer resistance.

As union and employer representatives left the scene of strikebound Hawaii for negotiations in New York, 3,000,000 other workers in the major industries were in or entering into negotiations with employers. Federal labor officials looked to the next

60 days as a crucial period, and regarded agreement in steel top priority.

Taking the initiative last week, the presidential fact-finding board investigating employer-union dispute in the steel industry offered mediation. But the companies talked tough and refused mediation on industry-wide basis, which would put the United Steelworkers (CIO) in a position to match strength with the steel monopoly.

UNDER THE EMPLOYER conditions the board would have to work with 30 different situations.

Said Board Chairman Carroll R. Daugherty: "The board has come to the conclusion that such a task would be physically impossible."

When Daugherty withdrew the board's offer, the employers sighed their relief.

Sold Out

Big California farmers were at it again and their efforts to clutter the farming areas with migratory laborers got results. The thinking behind this labor policy was simple: More workers clamoring for a single job means a constant bidding downwards in pay.

THUS, WHEN the Mexican and U. S. governments agreed recently to permit importation of Mexican nationals for farm work, Okie, Mexican, Negro, Japanese and Filipino farm workers in California picketed the Mexican consulate in Fresno.

Leaflets distributed by members of the National Farm Labor Union (AFL) said the importation would help "the Associated Farmers force a starvation wage down our throats."

Not On Friendly Relations

Not long ago Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada got a terrific blasting for teaming up with James A. Farley, Eric Johnston and others to "raid the U. S. Treasury in behalf of Generalissimo Franco," as Harold L. Ickes put it.

ICKES THEN SAID the late "Bilbo of Mississippi was a knight in shining armor" compared with McCarran.

President Truman, more diplomatically remarked, "Franco Spain is a nation with which this country is not on friendly relations."

Franco, who was happy in the company of Mussolini and Hitler, gives Spain no freedom of assembly, press, speech, nor religion.

THIS WEEK AS FOUR American warships steamed into El Ferrol, Spain, the guns of the cruiser Columbus boomed a 21 gun salute. From Ft. San Juan the batteries answered with 21 salvos. Admiral Richard L. Conolly was going ashore, to pay a call on Francisco Franco at Paso de Meiras, the dictator's summer home.

Revolt In Yunnan

"Lung Yun's soldiers carry two guns—a rifle and an opium pipe."

AS U. S. SOLDIERS flew over the

"hump" from India to China during the war, they often heard this disheartening remark. The story was a bloated rumor, yet it indicated the kind of army the warlord of Yunnan province had.

Lung Yun did not like Chiang Kai-shek, for he knew the Generalissimo would someday attempt to overthrow him. So he gave refuge to liberal students and teachers who could not stomach the repression in Kuomintang areas. Students thus passed out leaflets to Americans on the streets of Kunming, damning Chiang and his Kuomintang.

ABOUT THE TIME OF Japan's surrender, Chiang executed a coup and deposed Lung Yun, kicked him up into a high-sounding paper position and ran the affairs of Yunnan, much to the anger of the Yunnanese.

Chiang's choice for governor was Lu Han, who behaved as long as the Generalissimo had power. But with the Communists driving southward, Chiang feared the Yunnanese would go over to his enemy. He planned another coup, but with his army on the run everywhere, he watched

another province slip away from his control.

FOR CHIANG, the bitter pills were many. While he directed Kuomintang operations from the wartime capital of Chungking, the city of bamboo and mud shacks was swept by an 18-hour fire. At least 1,000 were burned to death and 100,000 were homeless.

All this happened when Chiang planned to move the refugee government from Canton to Chungking.

MacArthur's Advisers

In MacArthur's eyes, Japan would get along fine. He said, during the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Japanese surrender, that the reborn nation was trading with 113 countries and territorial areas.

TRADE WITH CHINA? This must be written off, he remarked, because China was under Communist control.

But MacArthur's economic advisers looked at China trade more realistically. They saw the high cost to U. S. taxpayers if Japan did not resume trade with Communist China immediately.

Keyes Beech of the Chicago Daily News reported that coal, for example, is imported

World Summary

from the U. S. for \$24 a ton when it could be bought for \$12 a ton from China.

THE POLITICAL complexion of China became secondary to the economic experts who saw that the Japanese must become more self-sufficient, despite MacArthur's high-sounding talk that the Japanese are "free." Without economic sufficiency, a people cannot be free—and uninhibited trade with China was their answer.

Justice In Ethiopia

Ethiopia which is almost twice the size of California has a transportation system that is almost non-existent. Crop growing is largely local under this situation.

ON THE LIMITED railway and highway, slave labor is used for construction and maintenance, and under the hot sun at east Central Africa, the overseers lord over the laborers.

Recently 600 railway workers on the French-Ethiopian line linking Addis Ababa with the port of Djibouti in French Somaliland went on strike against the inhuman working conditions.

EMPEROR HAILE Selassie heard of the strike, then the news of the clash between American and European management personnel. The emperor ordered death by hanging for the strike leaders. The news which the public heard mentioned nothing of a trial nor how many were doomed.

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That Was Shanghai

Mao Sen Vowed He'd Smash The "Pearl Of The Orient"

"Shanghai is a vase made of jade. Before I quit, I shall and must smash it to pieces!"

Thus Mao Sen, commissioner of the Shanghai City Police, announced his intentions toward Shanghai's millions when it became apparent that the Communist-led People's Liberation Army would take the city, often called the "Pearl of the Orient."

Point of Nervous Breakdown
The China Digest of June 28, tells the story of Mao Sen's declaration and the manner in which he tried to carry it out.

The article in the Digest, an English language magazine published in Hong Kong, describes the beginning this way:

"With the heroic crossing of the Yangtze River and the liberation of Nanking by the People's Liberation Army, the reactionaries in Shanghai received a staggering blow. They were despondent to the point of nervous breakdown. They grew suspicious and later became frantic. An indiscriminate mass arrest thus began. They nabbed people in the streets, in dark lanes, in factories, schools, shops, government offices, homes and public places. . .

"Two students were accused of being accomplices and subsequently taken away because they happened to pay a visit to their teacher at a time when the latter was being arrested as a Communist suspect' . . .

"Misfortune fell to a passenger who had lost his patience in waiting for the 8th route tramcar and complained aloud, 'Why hasn't the 8th Route come yet?'"

He was overheard and taken into police custody. . . ." (The "8th Route" is also the name of one of the oldest Chinese Communist Armies.)

Monster Burned Records

"Most of the names of the thousands of people ruthlessly butchered in Shanghai will probably never be known, as on the eve of the liberation of Shanghai, this man-slaughter criminal, Mao Sen, burnt all the records of his crimes in the backyard of his office. One copy of the several scores was, however, salvaged. Listed in it were the names of 336 victims. . .

"Among the 336 people butchered were workers, peasants, students, professors, peddlers, seamen, drivers, shopkeepers, actors and actresses, teachers, businessmen, waiters, employes, barbers and policemen."

As the fighting came closer to Shanghai, Mao Sen's police began their massacre of prisoners. The Digest account goes:

"In those dark days, death was lurking in every corner of Shanghai. Many were brought to face the firing squad in front of the Great World, a big amusement center, and the Sun Sun Company store. . . From dawn to midnight, shrieks of anguish were heard from the inquisition room of the bogus Police Headquarters. Workers and Students who had taken part in the fight for bread and freedom were being tortured. The breasts of a woman school teacher, alleged to be a Communist spy, were sliced off. . . The legs of Mr. Chao Yen-teh, teacher of the Fenghua Middle School, were chopped off while he was being interrogated. . . All the ten nails of Wang Ke-ten, a Hongkew policeman, were torn away from his fingertips. . . Another policeman, Chang Chien-yi, was tortured to death by being forced to drink boiling water. Still another, policeman Chien Chung-ying, was cross-examined by Mao Sen, himself. His fingers were levelled off. He was then hoisted by an iron

THE QUESTION:

What business should the special session of the legislature take up first?

ALBERT SHIMIZU, real estate salesman, 409 Damon Bldg.: The unemployment problem. You can see the line over there at the Iolani Palace grounds. They have to do something. They can't just let it go.

GOTTFRIED SEITZ, photographer, 2357-C Palolo Ave.: An investigation of the judicial system in the First Circuit Court, adult probation office. There is already a house resolution, No. 85, dated Mar. 23, 1949, requesting such an investigation.

RONALD JAMESON, attorney, Hawaiian Trust Bldg.: No comment.

JACK HALL, ILWU regional director, Pier 11: The legislature should deal with unemployment and get the people jobs.

MRS. JEAN KING, housewife, 1059 Eighth Ave.: Unemployment, because I think that's the most vital problem—affecting so many people right now.

O. VINCENT ESPOSITO, attorney, Merchant and Alakea Sts.: There are today many thousands of persons suffering in the Territory of Hawaii from the lack of basic needs of existence. It is my honest belief that many can be remedied or provided for by the present legislature. Unemployment, new lands should be opened to the people, new industries encouraged, provide for small businessman credit—actually, there are a dozen vital problems all of which have

been already promised to the people of the Territory.

S. SHINOKI: restaurant mgr., 811 Sheridan St.: Supply everybody with a job, that's what I think. But to do that they must end the strike. Supply everybody with a job and everybody will be happy.

roped and mercilessly slashed while dangling in the air. . . . The Digest goes on to tell how at the last moment, Mao Sen issued orders to "Kill all. Spare none," and how he was prevented from executing a mass slaughter only by the unexpected entry of the Communist-led forces into the city.

"The debt of blood," the Digest concludes, "owed by No. 1 man-killer, Mao Sen, and his gang will long be remembered by the Shanghaianders though. They will pursue Mao Sen and his fellow devils to the end of the earth."

"World Peace" Is Labor Day Theme

By SPECIAL WRITER

LIHUE, Kauai, Sept. 6—Three things stood out in the fourth annual Labor Day parade of CIO unionists: the militant spirit of the striking longshoremen from Anukini and Port Allen, the newly organized Women's Auxiliary, ILWU Local 21, and the theme of world peace expressed in the floats from Hanamaulu and Olokele.

Approximately 1,000 union men, women and children marched through the streets of Lihue and gathered at the Isenberg Gym to hear speakers, keynoted by United Public Workers organizer Harry Epstein, and to cheer the juvenile amateur talent. Members of the Longshore local carried placards which bore the names of former union members who are now scabbing. The six Sugar Workers units and the United Public Workers were also represented in force.

Keynote speaker Henry Epstein emphasized the need for increased solidarity of labor in order to meet the unprecedented union-baiting activities of Hawaiian employers. He pointed out that only one newspaper, the HONOLULU RECORD, was covering union activities in a friendly manner.

Conspicuous in the parade with been already promised to the people of the Territory.

S. SHINOKI: restaurant mgr., 811 Sheridan St.: Supply everybody with a job, that's what I think. But to do that they must end the strike. Supply everybody with a job and everybody will be happy.

100 marchers was the Women's Auxiliary, whose secretary, Mrs. Gladys Tanigawa, was among the speakers. A large committee headed by the Auxiliary president, Mrs. Hilda Valera, had charge of the booths, where 25 pounds of hamburger, 37 pounds of barbecued beef and huge quantities of soda water were sold for the benefit of the strikers. The Port Allen strikers' wives brought in 50 gallons of sweet pretzels and 200 pounds of sushi for sale.

In general charge of the parade and gathering was Yoshikazu Morimoto of Lihue. Master of ceremonies at the amateur contest was Frank G. Ferreira of Hanamaulu.

Theme Is World Peace

First and second prize-winning floats in the parade both emphasized the theme of world peace. The Hanamaulu float, which took first place, carried a rotating four-foot globe painted, with a somewhat futuristic map of the world, by teen-agers Dolores Berales, Florence Gallardo, Cristina Bolosan and Veronica, Lourdes and James Nelmda. The globe bore the inscription "The People's World."

The Olokele float, more artistic but not so striking as the one with the globe, carried legends on either side, all leading to a painting of the globe and the final slogan, "WORLD PEACE."

The Koloa float emphasized the defense of Harry Bridges and that from Kilauea the fight against unemployment.

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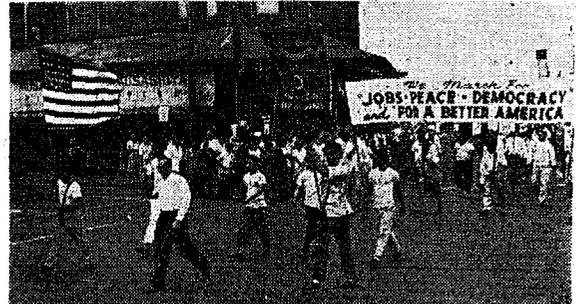
Paraded With AFL; Spoke With CIO



A. A. RUTLEDGE, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters (AFL) led his men in the AFL parade to Thomas Square, but appeared at the CIO rally at Iolani Palace as a surprise speaker. (SEITZ & BRISTOW PHOTO)



AFL BARTENDERS march in the parade that led to Thomas Square. A. A. Rutledge, the bartenders' business agent, later spoke at the CIO rally in Palace grounds. (SEITZ & BRISTOW PHOTO)



RUDOLPH ESKOVITZ, business agent, marches at the head of the Marine Cooks and Stewards contingent of the CIO parade. Members of the MCS baseball team marched in their stencilled shirts. Later in the afternoon, the baseball team played against a team of striking longshoremen at Ala Moana Park. (SEITZ & BRISTOW PHOTO)

More On Parades

(from page 1)

and the stevedoring companies are responsible for the last month of the longshore strike, since they have now agreed to mediate on the Mainland after refusing to do so a month ago.

"I am called a Communist," Mr. Bassett said, "because I believe in civil rights and say so." Mr. Bassett said he has been called a Communist because he believes in civil rights, in a fair distribution of wealth, and an abolition of discrimination, and because he is articulate on such subjects.

As Justice Douglas warned, he said, "I shall not give up the principles I believe in just because the Communists happen to be using them, too."

Rutledge at CIO Rally

As if in answer to Mayor Wilson's plea for labor unity at Thomas Square, A. A. Rutledge, president of the Joint Teamsters Council, appeared at the end of the CIO program as a surprise speaker. Rutledge said that his members had attended the Thomas Square meeting only because "the best way to encourage unity is to demonstrate unity in our own ranks."

Other speakers at the CIO meeting included Justo dela Cruz, ILWU international representative; Takeo Furukie, president of ILWU Local 152; Jack Kawano, president of ILWU Local 136; Pearl Kong, president, ILWU Women's Auxiliary Local 120, and Frank Marshall Davis, columnist of the RECORD. Ralph Vossbrink, president of the Oahu CIO Council, acted as master of ceremonies.

Strikers On Kauai

(from page 1)

of the striking longshore unit at Fort Allen, commented that "we are getting solid backing from our families and from other union members. The issue is simple to understand. It's pork chop and we'll stay out till we get our demands."

Not Fooled by Propaganda
At Kolos, heart of the plantation area, a unit officer said: "None of us are being fooled by propaganda about Reds." We see one thing—wages. Arbitration? That's only the means of bringing the strike to an end."

At Kekaha and Lihue, twin giants which dominate the sugar industry of Kauai, feelings were the same. Fred Taniguchi, Kekaha's unit chairman, remarked that "the bosses don't give any more than the workers are strong enough to take. This is a lesson our members are learning from the longshore strike."

Gadabout

WITH ALOHA WEEK talk beginning, interested observers are waiting to see what kind of participation the Junior Chamber of Commerce gets from the Japanese community. Last year, in the Lantern Parade, the Japanese entered magnificent floats and a large number of costumed paraders, but neither the Advertiser nor the Star-Bulletin gave them anything like proportionate publicity. (RECORD, Dec. 2, 1948). Writers in local Japanese language papers were so burnt up they suggested that there was no use of the Japanese community throwing so much energy into the Aloha Week effort again.

"YOU'D BETTER change your name on the payroll from Hyun to Rohrbough," Rudy Eskovitz told his secretary when she came to work Tuesday after the Labor Day weekend, "but leave the Jeanette. I don't want the main office thinking I can't keep my secretaries."

So Jeanette, secretary and receptionist at Marine Cooks and Stewards, having acquired a husband since she was last at work on Friday, nodded and agreed. The husband, Edward Rohrbough, is a local newspaperman who has been of occasional assistance to Gadabout.

FORGETTING, PERHAPS, the manner in which Admiral William F. Halsey confused patriotism with race-baiting during the war, referring as he did to persons of Japanese ancestry as a low species of anthropoid, James T. Hamada of the Hawaii Times ecstatically asked and received the "Bull's" autograph at the Punch-bowl Cemetery Dedication. Then Hamada more ecstatically wrote a column about his achievement. That, one Times reader commented, is somewhat like kissing the foot that kicks you.

THE TISER, for all its screaming about longshore demands for a \$1.72 wage, will print its editorials on newsprint that will be unloaded at \$1.72 per hour! The newsprint is coming in, of course, on barges whose owners had signed contracts with the ILWU.

TORBIO TUZON, Maui Division trustee, sugar Local 142, visited the RECORD Wednesday. A strong supporter of the

RECORD at Puunene, he commented favorably on the paper's coverage of Filipino news. Tuzon is now attending an ILWU conference in Honolulu.

SINCE THEY don't have the Newspaper Guild on the Garden Island Chronicle, it isn't too surprising, perhaps, that the son of the editor, Charles J. Barn, is forced to seal with Stainback's strike-breaking longshoremen. Things are tough all over!

FRED OHRT, according to some sources, has his eye on the mayoralty for the next term in case Mayor Wilson decides not to run. Hence Ohrt's current nervousness about the current civil service survey. If the survey should uncover anything very irregular in the Board of Water Supply, it might put Ohrt on the defensive—a bad position for a prospective candidate.

WHEN MRS. HARRIET Magoon took a trip to the Mainland recently, her duties as a member of the Hawaiian Homes Commission fell in other hands—and not such capable hands, according to some Kalawahine residents. Reassignment of homesteads to new applicants was far from pleasing to those who had their old plots changed—for no reason they understood. Mrs. Magoon, by the way, is being plugged by a number of Hawaiians to succeed Frank West as Chairman of the commission when Mr. West's term expires.

LARRY NAKATSUKA got a bad time Labor Day at Pier 11 when he was accosted by AJA's who wanted to know where he gets the authority to speak for AJA's here. His incensed interviewers had been reading a recent article of Nakatsuka's in the Pacific Citizen in which he wrote of "Red infiltration" among AJA's in Hawaii.

IT WAS STRICTLY a political pitch Sad Sam Ichinose made, before the last election, when he let it be known that he wasn't taking the usual managerial cut from the purses of his preliminary fighters. One who knows said, "He threw back fifty or a hundred bucks and got \$500 worth of publicity each time. After the election, it was another story."

MORE ON ADULT PROBATION

(from page 1)

be put under bond to keep the peace.

Castro Fooled Danger

Seitz says his recommendations were taken lightly by both Castro and Rodenhurst, neither of whom seemed to feel the woman was in any serious danger.

His superiors called him "too social-minded," Seitz says, and Rodenhurst once told Seitz of Mrs. Soares, "If she wants to peddle her papayas, it's her own business."

Jealousy was usually the motive for O'Neal's anger with Mrs. Soares, she told Seitz.

"I don't know when Mrs. Soares and O'Neal went back to living together," says Seitz. "I had advised her to stay away from him and I even helped her move once. When I was dismissed from my job, they were living apart."

Seitz was discharged in June, after a hearing before the Territorial Civil Service Commission, after Castro had charged him with being a "disruptive influence" in the office and with insubordination.

Detective Suggested Bond Too

At police headquarters, a detective who was familiar with the situation between Mrs. Soares and O'Neal, said he, also, had suggested that O'Neal be bonded to keep the peace. The pair had several fights, he said, and O'Neal exhibited scars he claimed were made by cuts Mrs. Soares had inflicted on him.

The RECORD learned, too, at police headquarters that O'Neal

was never bonded to keep the peace, but that he has a police record consisting of an arrest for breaking a window, another for trespassing, and a conviction on a charge of petty larceny. On the last count, O'Neal served a sentence of 30 days in jail.

Administrator Castro of the Adult Probation Department could not, however, remember that there had ever been a suggestion that O'Neal be bonded. If there had been such a request, he told the RECORD, his department has received "no official information" of it.

"That," comments Gottfried Seitz, "is just what I'd expect him to say. So indifferent that he doesn't even remember it. Things like this are the reason I want to see House resolution 85 followed up."

House Resolution 85, introduced into the Legislature last March by Rep. Joseph G. Andrews, calls for an investigation of the Territorial Civil Service Department.

They Married Cookes

ALVA EDGAR STEADMAN

Residence: 3136 Aliko Drive

- President-Director: Cooke Trust Co., Ltd.
- President-Director: Love's Biscuit & Bread Co., Ltd.
- Director: Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.
- Director: The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
- Director: Consolidated Amusement Co., Ltd.
- Director: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. (A&B)
- Director: Pepeekeo Sugar Co. (Brewer)
- Director: Wailuku Sugar Co. (Brewer)
- Director: Robert Love Estate, Ltd.
- Vice President-Director: Mutual Telephone Co.
- Director: Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Hawaii, Ltd.
- Director: Grace Bros., Ltd.
- Director: Molokai Electric Co., Ltd.
- Director: Nanakuli Limestone and Gravel Co., Ltd.
- Formerly Director: Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd. and Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.

Born 1894, South Dakota. Educated Stanford University (1916), Harvard Law School (1922). Came to Hawaii 1922; joined firm of Frear, Prosser, Anderson & Marx.

In 1926 married Martha Love Cooke, daughter of Clarence Hyde Cooke, president of Bank of Hawaii, and Lily Love. Sons: John Montague, Richard Cooke, David Wilton.

Appointed First Judge of First Circuit Court, 1927; resigned judgeship 1932 to enter Cooke Trust Co. President of Honolulu Council of Social Agencies for 5 years.

Member: Masons, Oahu Country Club, Pacific Club.

HAROLD THOMAS KAY

Residence: 1612 Alewa Drive

- Vice President-Director: C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
- Director: Hawaiian Agricultural Co.
- Director: Hilo Sugar Plantation Co.
- Director: Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd.
- Director: Pepeekeo Sugar Co.
- Director: Wailuku Sugar Co.
- Director: Onomea Sugar Co.
- Asst. Secretary: Hakalau Plantation Co.
- Asst. Secretary: Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.
- Asst. Secretary: Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.
- Asst. Secretary-Ass. Treasurer: Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.
- President-Director: Pacific Frontier Broadcasting Co., Ltd. (KULA)

Born 1896, Utah. Educated University of Utah, George Washington University, Harvard Law School. Came to Hawaii 1922 to join Robertson & Castle law firm.

Married Ann Cooke, daughter of Clarence Hyde Cooke and Lily Love. Children: Harold T., Jr.; Alan Cooke, Frances Ann.

First Deputy Attorney General 1928-1933. With C. Brewer & Co. since 1936.

Member: Oahu Country Club, Pacific Club, Outrigger Club.

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Inside Story Of The Hana Belt Road Contract; Fight With Bank Of Hawaii Not Over, Says Crozier

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

While Willie Crozier, businessman and former Territorial legislator, peeked the main entrance of the Bank of Hawaii recently, inside the building the bank's president, Edward W. Carden, told the press crisply, "No comment."

Carden added: "We take the position that it is improper to discuss private business relations."

"That's a fine statement," boomed Crozier when asked for his opinion, "to come from the head of a bank that discussed my private business far and wide, behind my back and as a result of all that has me all tied up."

The Crozier-Bank of Hawaii dispute began back in 1946 when the businessman, with 20 years of contracting experience, underbid the Hawaiian Contracting Co. on the Hana Belt Road on Maui, a federal aid project, by only \$800.

"The principal owner of Hawaiian Contracting Co. is Walter F. Dillingham. Walter F. Dillingham was and is a director of the Bank of Hawaii and is a powerful factor in business and government of the Territorial set-up. I borrowed from the bank to run the job," Crozier said.

"I ran smack into the bank whichever way I turned. Sometimes I was ignorant of what was happening. For instance," Crozier paused, "before we took the contract I asked my partner Y. H. Char, to raise \$25,000 to match my equipment, which he did."

One of Char's backers was T. S. Shinn, a member of a competing contracting company known as the Maui Contractors. The Maui Contractors is backed up by the Maui Finance and Thrift Co. The vice president and manager of the Bank of Hawaii on Maui, William

wanted to dispose of all rock less than a half inch, a sort of screening process used by all big rock dealers in Hawaii. Burdick stopped Crozier.

Then, when Crozier's rock spreader did not arrive, he asked permission to spread rock on the road with a motor patrol. The request got turned down. When Crozier was laying asphalt on the pavement, the inspector demanded 380 degrees, although the specifications called for only 325 degrees heat. Four hundred degrees is flashpoint (asphalt breaks into flame). Eventually, according to Crozier, the asphalt plant burned down.

The Inspectors Relaxed

"I got the obstacles. But when Balthis of the bank stepped in and took over my job, the Territorial inspectors relaxed, and I mean relaxed. Everything went—dirt and all at the quarry to motor patrol rock spreaders on the road," Crozier continued.

Despite early difficulties, the job made headway and Crozier's timetable was set to complete the contract in September. But Crozier was out of the picture when September rolled by and the job was far from completed.

How did Crozier lose his contract? How much do the letters introduced as evidence in a court hearing on Maui tell the story of the Hana Belt Road project? Isn't \$50,000 Good Profit?

On May 9, 1947, Balthis, of the bank, wrote C. C. Chipchase of the Home Insurance Co. of Hawaii, which locally represented the Royal Indemnity Co., who had bonded Crozier's contract. The letter said:

"I am getting quite concerned over the way the Char and Crozier road contract is progressing . . . it appears that there will be

a letter without my knowledge and authority, Mr. Balthis meddled and interfered in my business. He violated the confidence and trust put into bankers' hands," Crozier commented.

"The bank was well protected, for all payment from the Territory was assigned to it. The bonding company was protected by Sen. Duarte and myself. Balthis had the nerve to write of no 'cash profit' and 'close margin.' He admitted we'd pay for our equipment, valued at \$50,000, the purchase price on war surplus. Actual value was more. Isn't

record in a letter dated June 13, from the bonding company to the bank. The surety is careful in its wording, saying that it is recording "our interpretation of the purposes and contemplated results of your (Balthis') plans."

Senator Duarte did not see this letter of agreement until his return from Portugal in September 1947, at which time he and his wife were asked at the Home Insurance Co. of Hawaii to sign their approval.

The Senator refused, took the document to Crozier who learned for the first time about the "pur-

to complete the whole job in 40 days for \$1,200. When Sullivan failed to meet the contract deadline, he was put on a monthly salary of \$600 up to December 15. Crozier, while superintendent, had drawn \$450 a month.

The equipment, after Crozier was put off the job, was "badly handled" and wrecked, the former contractor said. He cited how the main shaft of the 25x40 Cedar Rapids ball bearing primary crusher snapped when a piece of railroad rail fell into the crusher. Crozier had warned against this, asking that the rails be fastened to a bar to keep them from sliding.

In December, Sullivan went to work for the Kahului Railroad, and Crozier said Walsh hired him.

The contract was completed on Feb. 11, 1948, not September 1947.

Balthis, as a receiver, has not made an accounting nor taken an inventory that Crozier knows of, and the ex-contractor said the receiver has not taken proper care of his equipment.

Equipment Neglected

"The equipment suffered more damage after the contract was finished. Some was exposed to weath-



WHEN CROZIER'S rock crusher was working on the Hana Road Belt job in 1947, it looked like this. The only other commercial rock crusher on Maui was owned by the Kahului Railroad Company.

\$50,000 good profit on a \$243,273.42 contract?"

Another of Balthis' letters introduced as evidence is dated June 10. The bank official wrote Senator Duarte who was then in San Francisco:

"Awful Narrow Squeak"

"I hate to impart bad news to you . . . I am referring to the Char-Crozier road job.

"The situation is not hopeless but bright and it is going to be an awful narrow squeak if you get by without being burned as an indemnitor on the bond.

"Yesterday I had an all-day meeting with Char and Crozier (editorial emphasis) and two people representing the bonding company. We made some drastic changes in the set-up, in that Char took over as the head man from today . . ."

The letter referred to a meeting on June 9, to which Crozier was invited by Balthis.

The "All-Day Meeting"

"We had a hot session in the morning," said Crozier. "The bank and the indemnity company wanted to take over the job and put another contractor in my place. I refused absolutely. I had not defaulted on the contract and the Territory wasn't complaining.

"When Balthis used the threat of financing against me, I told him to release my assignment from the Territory — except for the amount that I owed the bank—and that he could keep his bank and mind his own business."

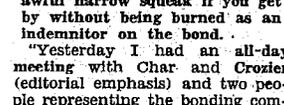
Crozier invited the bonding company representatives to go out on the job, look it over, and then resume discussion. This was agreed to. The Hana Belt Road is 21 miles from the bank and Crozier waited there all afternoon. His partner and the others held a meeting without him, and there, according to Crozier, made the "drastic changes" in the "all-day meeting" with Char and Crozier." Balthis refers to in his letter to Senator Duarte.

That night Balthis called Crozier to the bank and told him that he was through as superintendent.

The June 13 Letter

"I was stunned, not knowing what had happened. I wondered where Balthis got his authority. He did not tell me that he had made an agreement with the bonding company that afternoon," Crozier said.

The agreement was placed on



STREPPED BY VANDALS, left to be covered by vegetation, this remnant looks more like a piece of war wreckage than the truck it was in 1947 when contractor Willie Crozier used it on his job on Maui. Crozier blames William Balthis of the Bank of Hawaii for the neglect of this and other pieces of equipment he used until he was removed from the job.

poses and contemplated results of your plans."

Just about the time Senator Duarte returned from Portugal, the contract went into receivership. Balthis, the biggest creditor, was appointed receiver by Judge Wertz.

"A receiver, my understanding of the law says, must be an impartial third party. Am I right or wrong?" asked Crozier.

Contract Completion Postponed
Crozier formerly had a schedule of completing the main job in August. Now it was September. There was a new superintendent, E. D. Sullivan, who, Balthis testified in court, was recommended by Marquis Calmes and William Walsh. Calmes is manager of the merchandise department of Kahului Railroad and Walsh was general manager of the company at that time.

"The Kahului Railroad operates the only commercial rock crusher on Maui. How do you think the company felt about my new crusher?" Crozier asked. Sullivan was a superintendent from June to December. Balthis at first gave Sullivan a contract

er in the quarry and on the crusher site. Others were put in an unlocked warehouse, where vandals helped themselves to truck tires and parts. Some was sold, in my opinion, dirt cheap," Crozier remarked. "As a contractor, I'm temporarily out.

"Now I'm waiting for the inventory and accounting by Balthis. I'm getting tired of waiting so I picket the bank. It has attached everything I own, but I'm not going to be starved out. I'll fight this thing through. And I'm going to bring out more facts. There'll be dirt; they asked for it," he concluded.

ALOHA

to

Labor of Hawaii

ILWU Federated Women's Auxiliary Local 20

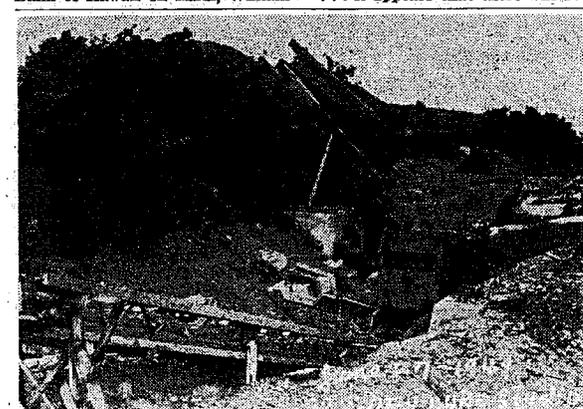
LABOR DAY GREETINGS

to

Workers of Hawaii

DEE LITE BAKERY

620 Mokauea Street



WILLIE CROZIER'S rock crusher, rusting in the Maui rains, as it looks in 1949. It was taken over by William Balthis who was appointed receiver back in 1947.

H. Balthis, is interested in the Maui Finance and Thrift Co.

"This same Balthis is a director of the Maui Dry Goods, and T. S. Shinn is an officer of the company."

Crozier pounded his desk, "That was my partnership. I see it now!"

Runs Into Difficulties

From the beginning of the contract, Crozier ran into difficulties.

On the job, Al Burdick, Territorial-engineer on Maui, had his inspectors "hang around the crusher and the quarry, always condemning the rock," Crozier said. The inspectors jumped Crozier about dirt in the crushed rock. Burdick ordered Crozier to wash the rock, said Crozier, "knowing that I only had a small pump in the gulch, which was not very good. But when I hired a fire engine pump and really started to wash the rock, Mr. Al Burdick stopped me as that was successful."

To take the dirt out, Crozier

no cash profit on the job at all and what profit there might be will be represented by equipment purchases. I think that all creditors will be taken care of but it is going to be a close margin.

" . . . It might be a good idea if you came to Maui in the near future . . . In the meantime, will you please keep the contents of this letter confidential . . ."

This letter was kept confidential from Crozier's indemnitor, Sen. John G. Duarte, who was leaving for an extended visit to Portugal 11 days later, on May 20. Thus, the Senator asked Crozier how the contract was progressing before his departure. He was satisfied, Crozier said, when assured that the job was picking up speed.

One year and two months later, during a court hearing, Balthis' letter was submitted in evidence upon demand of Senator Duarte's attorney.

"I only learned of this letter then, on Feb. 2, 1949. In writing such

Gov., Attorney General Shown Up At Court On Democratic Procedure

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
On Saturday morning before the two-judge federal court holding hearings on the constitutionality of the Territorial strike-breaking act, the government brought up the subject of the expulsion from the ILWU of



Mr. BEEKMAN

Joseph Maldonado. Garner Anthony, the Big Five's most shining legal light—especially appointed Territorial deputy attorney general for the occasion by the Big Five-controlled Territorial government was attempting to establish as truth a favorite libel directed to the ILWU.

"Weren't charges preferred against him (Maldonado) merely because he made critical statements?" the attorney asked.

Harry Bridges, the tough, keen-witted ILWU chief demurred.

"Under the ILWU constitution any member has complete freedom of speech," Mr. Bridges said. "He may talk all he wants, and criticize the union policies all he wants. And if he can get 15 per cent of the members to vote for the removal of a leader, that leader is removed. Maldonado was expelled by unanimous vote of the members, solely for strike-breaking acts."

He went on to enumerate the acts and to explain the legal procedure used to expel him.

Remembers One Year Ago
Doubtless the testimony of Mr. Bridges explaining the lack of suppression of thought in the ILWU came as a shock to some in the packed courtroom, who in that same courtroom, a year ago, saw two respected school teachers removed from their positions for allegedly having political views of which the governor and his fawning school board disapproved.

Under the guidance of a des-

potic economic dictatorship, a spiteful labor-hating governor and a trucking legislature, Hawaii has moved a long way toward becoming a fascist police state. Intimidation and thought-control as weapons in the hands of the fascist-minded have almost won respectability.

Non-conformists, and those suspected of being non-conformists are formally excluded from government employment. Many private employers have followed suit and are discharging those of their employes suspected of independent thinking.

Thought for Small Businessmen
Against this economic terror and social ostracism Hawaii has one outstanding champion. The ILWU, beyond all others, has distinguished itself as a fighter for democracy.

Those small businessmen who are so zealously prostrating themselves before the Big Five and their tool in Iolani Palace might do well to ponder this. They are not selling their civil liberties; they are giving them away. It is the striving workman, not the economic royalist, who will bring trade and prosperity to the small shopkeeper. Good wages for the worker mean good profits for the tradesman.

Whether he realizes it or not the ILWU is the small businessman's best and truest friend. A strong and vigorous ILWU, given community support, is the best insurance against economic depression and the creeping paralysis of fascism.

Hawaii has gone farther along the road to fascism than Germany had when Hitler began to take over. In those days timid elements in Germany might have thought they could avoid unpleasantness by disassociating themselves from the democratic elements.

They realized their mistake too late when pushed into the gas chambers and crematories.

Acts 2 and 3 "Conflict With Constitution"

(from page 1)
that it is a case arising under the Civil Rights Act.

The specific points of constitutional conflict are that the Acts:

1. Conflict with the Taft-Hartley Act by attempting to regulate matters already covered by this national act.
2. Constitute a bill of attainder and ex post facto law prohibited by the Constitution.
3. Impair a valid contract between the union and the stevedoring companies.
4. Conflict with the exclusive power of Congress to regulate maritime and admiralty matters.
5. In infringing personal and property rights as they do, violate the decisions of the Supreme Court that once the Constitution has been formally extended to a Territory neither Congress nor the Territorial legislature can enact laws which violate it.
6. Deny freedom of speech, press and assembly, peaceful picketing and other conduct guaranteed by the First Amendment.
7. Violate the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments by depriving the union members of liberty and property without due process of law.
8. Invade the individual's "right to silence" in violation of the absolute constitutional privilege with respect to private beliefs extending into the area of politics.
9. Constitute an unconstitutional delegation of power to the governor and the board of harbor commissioners.
10. By their vagueness, violate the constitutional provision that a valid penal statute must be clear enough so that men of common intelligence do not have to guess at its meaning and differ as to its application.
11. Create a condition of penitence and involuntary servitude.

Content Law Violates Constitution

The union also maintains that the Acts conflict with the sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act providing that the acts of the Hawaiian legislature must conform to the U. S. Constitution and laws applicable to the Territory, that all legislators and certain officers of the Territorial government must swear to support and uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that public funds may not be diverted to private use.

The union believes that no emergency justifying the passage of Acts 2 and 3 exists. But even if, for the sake of argument, one does exist, the union contends that the Territory still has no power to pass laws violating the Constitution.

Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)
any pittance offered. In the days to come, they would more than make up any loss temporarily sustained.

These are facts which the employers have tried to hide in the Territory but which are not unknown on the Mainland. Senator Morse, who cannot possibly be called a Communist, has blasted their attitude several times on the floor of the Senate. I am positive that Cyrus Ching also knows what the score is.

I cannot believe the Big Five stevedoring firms will bulldoze the Mainland as they have the Territory. And yet, although the strikers have right on their side, there is no assurance that the might of vested interest and concentrated wealth will not prevail at New York. We can but wait and see.

away level as with the present 78 jazz records.

Pot Luck is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



The Irvin Steen-Chuck Cureton Fight

The first question on the docket is why wasn't Augie Curtis able to get a match for fighter Steen with the likes of Mario Trigo or Phil Kim? The question was answered with only Chuck Cureton being available for Steen. As a result we saw a fight last week dominated completely by Steen with the scores definitely in his favor. What amazed us no less was how the press boys came to the conclusion that since Steen was not ranked nationally he therefore had to fight a few trial bouts, but these same boys helped unload the likes of Chavez and Buddy Coleman.

There was a controversy among some people regarding the proposed semi-final match between Cliff Barnett and Reno Abellira. A lot happened before some people got off their seats to do some investigating. This resulted in some embarrassing facts until a communique was issued by the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Paul Withington, that pending the examination and report of Dr. Barney Iwanaga everything will be held in abeyance. Anyway, with the approval of the doctor, the fight went on. As was expected, Abellira did most of the leading. Barnett's handlers threw in the towel in the fifth round. We will say this much for Abellira. He has not really been tested as yet.

While we are on the subject we should like to propose a match, between Johnny Boskie and Reno. At least on paper it looks good although we aren't too sure whether the managers will agree to this match.

Messenger boy Kawaoka, who does a lot of errands for Sad Sam, made a remark that he got it confidentially that Steen was a "bum." This was just before the main event. Steen behaved quite unlike a bum by giving Cureton a boxing lesson.

Among the preliminaries the fight that got our dander up was that between "Sleeper" Mike Innes and Charles Copp. Mike's two performances, one with Freddy Gonsalves and the last with Copp now gives him the inside track for a Hollywood contract in acting. Mike is now making acting his career. Commissioners please note!

We see that Marino, Dado that is, is being matched to fight Lou Langley. All right, all right, you've got to make a living. Remember, don't bet until you know of the relative ability of these two boys. Be safe, don't bet on either one of these boys but we should like to wager that Sad Sam and Leo Leavitt will be the eventual winners on this fight!

What Is the Secret of the Japanese Swimmers?

While reams and reams of publicity have been written about the ability of the swimmers from Japan and their recent amazing records, credit has been given to such stuff as the oxygen tank and electric shock and a rice diet and so forth. We were very much interested, so we referred to Dr. Thomas Cureton's book on swimming from among our college textbooks and read his scientific analysis of the Japanese swimmers of the middle thirties. He gives major credit for the success of the swimmers to scientific coaching, early training from grade school on, proper diet, training together as a team, group spirit, and constant study of the methods of other countries. While he does not discount the theory of oxygen feeding before a race, his thesis discounts its overemphasis as a swimming factor. As he put it, all things being equal, the psychological edge of any athlete is the winning factor.

Honolulu Needs a 50-Meter Swimming Pool

The recent International Swimming Championships featuring the Japanese swimmers focuses the need for a 50-meter pool built according to Olympic specifications. Iwao Miyake and his committee worked extra hard getting the Walkiki Memorial Pool in shape before the meet but trying to remodel the pool in the short time that was allowed them meant only one thing and that was, it wasn't quite satisfactory to the spectators.

We understand the University of Hawaii has plans for a pool with Olympic dimensions although we understand this will be a long time in materializing. However, there is the money the University gets from the Stadium shares it owns that could be utilized toward this project. Yeah, we wonder what the University does with that money?

Smaller Billiard Table Now Championship Model

The Billiard-Congress-of-America officially approved the change of a standard size pocket billiard table from five-by-ten feet to four-and-a-half-by-nine feet recently. The billiard fraternity has fought this change for many years.

This revision came about because the manufacturers were not making the old model due to the demands of pool emporiums for a smaller size table, which means faster turnover of games played. The other reason for demanding the smaller size is the necessity of squeezing in as many tables as possible in a restricted space with high rentals.

Along with this change the Congress approved the increase of the game score to 150 points in both national and world's championship play, under the assumption that the new size table will produce faster scoring. Until last year 125 points had been the accepted game.

Pool halls along Bethel St., as well as those throughout the Territory, will not be affected too much by the change in the size of the table since only a few tables here are of the five-by-ten variety.

"Kapa'i" Lee, considered one of the leading players in the Territory, says the smaller table gives the shorter players an even chance now. However, many of the world's greatest players have not been men with exceptional height. Experts say that it all depends on the ability of the players to "speak English."

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Sept. 1, 1949: THE DOCTOR ANSWERS.

Q. I am in agony because mosquitoes and gnats love me and bite me terribly. When they bite I get little blisters which contain a watery fluid.

A. Stay away from these insects if you can. You could try one of the newer mosquito repellents.

More Answers (By OUR STAFF DOCTOR):

You could go around with someone that mosquitoes love more than you. (You may find such a person by locating the one wearing the strongest-smelling insect repellent).

You could introduce female mosquitoes and gnats into your area, and cease trying to fill this shortage yourself.

Maybe it's due to your color schemes. Had you thought of that? Try soft, dark hues, no Reds at all!

You could stay inside at night. Change your employment at once to an open, windy place.

If you don't mind leaving a tell-tale trail of dead bodies behind you all the time, you could spray yourself with DDT and impregnate your clothing.

Stay away from beach parties and the passion pit drive-in movie.

There is an orchid that eats insects. You might wear these all the time.

You can become a pilot and stay up in the air all the time.

What have you been saying to these insects anyhow?

THE RECORD SPEED WAR

By this time, Potluck's record players know that Decca has come

off the fence. It will use 33 RPM for classical recordings. RCA is about to do the same thing, giving a clean sweep in classical recordings to the slower speed promoted by Columbia. But Columbia is thinking of joining with RCA-Victor to use 45 RPM for popular records.

The present chief drawback seems to lie in the mutual suspicion between Columbia and RCA. They are trying to agree in making their announcements at the same time.

Net result: You'll probably need a three-speed machine with two needles, one for 78, one for 45 and 33.

RCA's sales of classical recordings on 45 have been very slight. One chief cause: The records actually take longer to change (music to music) than the old 78-type record changers. A normal 78 RPM record used on a good changer, takes from 2 to 4 seconds between music. The new RCA 45 changer is indeed fast, as it is advertised to be, but there is much dead space on all the records. As a result, the time from music to music runs about 8 seconds. So it is really the slowest of all record changers if it's music you are interested in.

Webster-Chicago has out a new 3-speed record changer (356-1) that sells through radio supply houses at about \$32 plus parcel post. It has only one arm but two needles in one cartridge. It has not yet been reported on by Consumers Union but is probably the best type that will be available.

The 33 RPM is not favored for jazz as you get too much on a record. The 45 will allow only one song per side and a quick throw-

Advertise in The RECORD The Most Talked About Honolulu Weekly

GREETINGS to Labor of Hawaii Taketa Tamanaha

LABOR ROUNDUP

All Eyes On New York

Main developments in the 131 day waterfront strike up to press time consisted of the following:

1. Beginning of negotiations between the ILWU and the seven struck companies in New York yesterday with no outstanding developments after the first one, and a half hour session with Cyrus Ching, head of the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service, and William Margolis of the same government bureau.

A combined AP and UP dispatch indicated that the union raised the issues of clarification of the right not to cross picket lines in the future and the status of non-union longshoremen hired by the Territorial government.

Union negotiators include Harry Bridges, ILWU president; Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer; William Glazier, ILWU Washington representative; and Frederick T. Low, chairman of the Territorial strike strategy committee.

Company negotiators include Dwight Steele, president of the Hawaiian Employers Council, and six representatives of the struck companies who also hold high positions in the five factors, namely, W. Russell Starr, Jack Guard, John Murphy, Ralph Van Orsdel, Howard Babbitt and H. M. Robinson.

The Roundup will report progress of the New York talks as more information reaches the Territory.

2. In what appears to be interneone warfare, battles were raging today among various members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce over the "escrow" agreements entered into by the ILWU and various barge owners. Last week the Chamber denounced use of such agreements by Territorial merchants as "a stab in the back."

Under the present agreements covering the transport of cargo from the Mainland to the Territory, barge owners enter into direct agreements with the ILWU, paying either the \$1.72 rate per hour, or paying the prevailing \$1.40 per hour with 32 cents held in escrow pending the final settlement of the strike.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has indicated in circular letters to its members that the participation of its members in such transportation constitutes "a stab in the back" and has strongly suggested that its members not be parties to such arrangements.

Allegations have been made that such agreements lead to higher prices and undermining the "unanimous" support given by the Chamber to the position of the seven struck companies.

Meanwhile, Lowell Dillingham, whose interests have utilized the barges to bring cargo to the Territory, has indicated that this arrangement was not "in defiance of the Chamber" and was made "unknowingly" and "indirectly."

On the other hand, ILWU public relations sources have alleged that the position of the Chamber with regard to "escrow" agreements is not in line with the complete sentiment of the Chamber membership.

ILWU sources also allege that while the cost of transportation on barges is higher than that on common carriers, the hike in prices of certain consumer goods cannot be laid at the union's door-step, but to that of profiteering merchants since the total cost per pound via barge is not high enough to warrant the marked increases in some goods now being sold.

3. Spencer Weaver of the Hawaii Restaurant and Dispensers Association, in the meantime, has let go another blast at the failure of the Governor's Emergency Food Committee to arrange for another relief ship to take care of what he calls a food shortage and high prices.

It will be recalled that about two weeks ago, the governor's committee turned down a union proposal for the use of the Hawaiian Refiner as a relief ship on the grounds that the Territory's ports are now open.

Likewise, the Matson Navigation Company also turned down the union offer.

4. On the Pacific Coast, ILWU stevedores refused to load Matson ships despite a temporary injunction restraining union members from picketing the two Matson ships, the Hawaiian Refiner and the Hawaiian Logger.

Hearing was held today in Federal Judge George Harris' court on whether or not his order should be made permanent.

Meanwhile, NLRB Attorney Reeves R. Hilton, before whose body the shipping company filed unfair labor charges (secondary boycott), said, "If the CIO longshore union says the boats will not sail, they don't sail."

Two-Way Battle Seen

Other developments on the labor front includes sessions of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. and the Transit Workers Union with the governor's three-man mediation panel, with the idea of trying to resolve the dispute between the two parties.

Failure of mediation would lead into fact-finding which the committee is to complete by the middle of September.

Meanwhile, further developments on the HRT front includes an NLRB direct representation election to determine who should represent the workers at that plant.

The contest, which started out as a three-way fight, may become a two-way battle with the announcement of Arthur A. Rutledge that the Teamsters Council may step out of the picture, leaving the Transit Workers Union (of which he is business agent) and the Amalgamated Streetcar and Railway Workers to fight out the election.

As was indicated several weeks ago in the Roundup, actually this has always been a two-way battle with A. A. Rutledge destined to come on top since he represents both the Teamsters Council and the Transit Workers Union.

COST OF LIVING

(from page 1)

conditions? In 1946 the Department of Labor of the U. S. Government found that a family of four required approximately \$2600 a year to maintain their well-being.

Since OPA was abolished, rising prices have brought this figure up to about \$3,000 as of the middle of 1949.

The above figures apply only to the Mainland. Here in Hawaii statistics show that it takes an additional \$700 a year to meet the needs of our "average" family.

Bearing the above figures in mind, recent statements of the stevedoring companies about the danger of wage increases to stevedores upsetting the local wage scale reflect an ominous disregard for the welfare of the working people of the Territory.

Far Below Minimum

If the dock-workers received the full 32 cents an hour increase for which they asked, their pay before deductions would amount to about \$300 a month for a five day week—\$700 a year under the minimum required by the "average" family.

However, the longshoremen would earn this pay only if they worked a 40 hour week all year round. As dock work is not steady and overtime does not meet losses of wages resulting from slack periods, most families would still be forced to live at sub-standard levels.

Before the waterfront strike the stevedores' take-home pay fell easily a third below the amount they needed (\$3,700 for a family of four) to maintain a minimum standard of living.

If they were, as the local radio, press, and Chamber of Commerce insist, "earning as much or more than most workers in the Territory," then we must conclude that the employers consider sub-standard living conditions good enough for the majority of the people of our islands.

Bills Pile Up

And how do the people of Hawaii "enduring adverse and unfavorable environment" feel about their unenviable lot? Here is what a couple of them have to say:

Mrs. Mary Lou Kalua, wife of a striking longshoreman: "Before the strike my husband brought home maybe \$180 a month, or sometimes \$200 or \$250. We have five children and we got so many bills during the months when his pay was low that when he made \$250 it went quick to pay off our old bills.

"Since the strike one of my children has come home from the hospital where he was treated for polio. He is supposed to have a special diet—that's so expensive I don't know how we will manage it."

Mrs. Anna Von Oelhoffen, wife of a Civil Service employe says: "It takes a lot for all my children. We've been living in a very small house for a long time so I could save money and maybe get a decent home for my family.

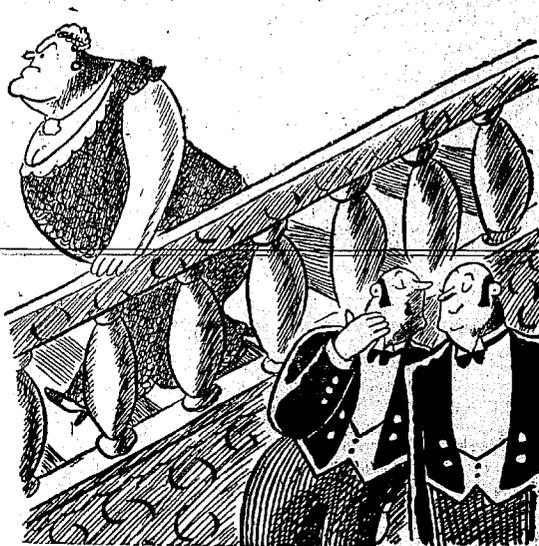
"A while back both I and one of my children had to go to the hospital and there went all the money I managed to save in ten years."

Most workers in Hawaii are living on about one third less than they need, according to their employers. This speaks eloquently of the wage rates paid in the Territory where we do not have parity on the cost of living with the Mainland.

BILL OF RIGHTS UNDER ATTACK

For millions of Americans this year the Bill of Rights with its freedom guarantees had little meaning. In the schools, in the pulpits, in the courts and in the libraries, ideas were under scrutiny.

The Ku Klux Klan still preached race hatred and practiced what it preached. In Birmingham, Ala., Negroes were beaten unmercifully. Crying, "This is your civil rights," masked white men flogged four Negroes in Columbia, S.C.



RESTLESS—"The Broom Brigade busted up, you know. Now she's packing up to go picket Cyrus Ching in New York."

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Will you publish this letter to the HGEA?—Gottfried Seitz.

The Hawaiian Government Employees Association
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Gentlemen:

As a loyal citizen of the United States, and member of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association whom I joined in the knowledge that they would at all times uphold the just and democratic laws of our country and, thereby, serve the Territory as well as its public servants, I am concerned about the following passage in an article appearing in the Honolulu RECORD of Sept. 1, 1949:

"When a discussion started on assisting discharged HGEA members to retain their jobs, JOHN MIKI, a Kendall machine spearhead and civil service committee chairman, asserted that the \$500 spent in legal fees to defend GOTTFRIED SEITZ, recently removed adult probation officer, was a 'waste of money.'

"Mr. Miki felt that HGEA members had no right to a hearing in the association's expense if, after consultation with the department head involved, the HGEA executives decided its members were guilty."

Is it proposed that in future dismissals of government workers who belong to our organization, only the department head who fired the worker is to be heard? And that, after such a one-sided "hearing," our HGEA executives be allowed to set themselves up as judges over the "guilt" or "innocence" of a member whom they have not even seen and know nothing about?

Would such a policy, if adopted, not defeat the very purpose of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association? Are we not trying to protect and defend HGEA members rather than help in their being dismissed from government service? And what if the department head who fires a subordinate is corrupt or incompetent? Would the HGEA, by being subservient to him, not lose all its effectiveness in constantly improving the efficiency of its members and striving for better and better government by upholding the government's good employees?

Clarification of this important question would be greatly appreciated by

Yours respectfully,

Gottfried Seitz,
2357-C Palolo Ave.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

with the Nikko Pottery Co., on Bentendori, at Yokohama, near Maruzen's Book Store. He did not know me at that time, but I always saw Mr. Kumada speaking fluently with the foreign customers there. I recall that I had envied him and wished that I could speak English just as well. By chance we had become fast friends in Hawaii.

At first, on visitors' day, I felt it was somehow unpleasant to meet the callers from outside while wearing jail clothes. But after awhile I became indifferent to this. I was surprised at myself.

Of course it was jail garb. But Oahu Jail was a place for misdemeanants serving less than a year. It was not the stripes of blue and white but pants and jacket of simple ahina (denim).

But when it comes to a prisoner's uniform one feels a disagreeable sensation. Formerly when at the store at Waianae, or Waipahu, I had unconcernedly worn the same ahina clothing as the laborers. But after coming here and being made to wear ahina clothing a spirit of rebellion suddenly arose. I wore them from sheer necessity, since it was a jail rule, but I felt more like cursing them.

Thereafter I came to have a great hatred for ahina clothing. During the war, when I was being transferred from one internment camp to another, among the clothes distributed many were made of ahina. Everyone wore them. I, alone, never put my hands on them.

When once a person is made ill by a particular food, no matter how much time passes, he feels he does not want to touch that food again. This is common to everyone. This ahina clothing has given me the same psychological state; it appears to have been somewhere seared into my brain.

(To Be Continued)

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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NEEDED—LEADERSHIP

What kind of a depression are we going to have in Hawaii? Already there are 25,000 unemployed, thousands working part time, numerous others whose wages have been cut recently and more every day joining the ranks of the jobless.

While we face a real danger of economic prostration, we are confronted with a tragic situation in that we lack good, sensible leadership in our Territorial government.

We have a governor—Ingram M. Stainback—who would preach the gospel of disunity to workers on Labor Day. That man who sits in Iolani Palace is so obsessed by "red" hunting, that he evidently does not turn his face to the thousands upon thousands of unemployed who trek to the employment office in the Palace grounds.

In a few days the legislature will reconvene to continue its special session, called several weeks ago by the governor to pass union-busting, strike-breaking legislation. What will the governor tell the lawmakers? Will he ask them for more anti-labor legislation?

We wonder whether the governor in his quiet moments, when he has opportunity to consider the general welfare of the people, ever ponders on the many facets of the present waterfront strike. Does he think that the people of Hawaii are underpaid, far below Mainland standards as in the stevedoring industry, and that if the longshoremen win a substantial raise, this would contribute to retarding the depression?

Does he think of how to check unemployment, of how to reduce the mass of unemployed by CREATING JOBS, by increasing pay so that more money would circulate, and of how to bring prosperity to the islands?

It is time that the governor began giving some thought to the real problems facing Hawaii. And this goes for the legislature too.

The strike-breaking law passed by the legislature and signed by the governor has not ended the strike. After all the taxpayers' money, time and effort that went into the vicious and biased legislation, 2,000 longshoremen are still solidly behind their demands and out on strike.

And it might be shocking to officials who keep their ears to the ground that despite all the red-baiting, broom-brigading, and propaganda to whip up hysteria, by the employers, public opinion is swinging more and more toward the strikers.

In our observations, there is good reason for this growing respect for labor in Hawaii. For one thing, labor has begun to give leadership, constructive leadership.

Among all the speakers on Labor Day, it was labor's representative who dealt comprehensively with the unemployment question and with the general welfare of the Hawaiian community. There is a great deal of solid stuff to chew on in the speech given by Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, and despite the anti-ILWU bias of our elected officials, we urge them to read and consider Hall's speech before they go into session next week. All this with the public's general welfare in mind.



NEWS ITEM

SIX EX-NAZIS ELECTED IN WEST GERMAN ELECTIONS

looking backward

STRIKE LEADERS IN JAIL--1909

Ed. Note: This article is taken from a long series, Looking Backward 50 Years In Hawaii, by Yasutaro Soga, former editor of the Nippu Jiji (now called The Hawaii Times). The series appeared in the Japanese language section of the Hawaii Times. Translation is by Take and Allan Beckman.

Previous installments have described the devious methods used by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Territorial authorities to break the strike of 1909. This was accomplished, particularly because the strikers were inexperienced in trade union struggles, unorganized and the employers were able to divide and rule the immigrant laborers of various nationalities. The leaders of the 1909 strike were professional and businessmen who were leaders of the Japanese community. They were arrested, tried and jailed on charges of conspiring to boycott plantation business. This installment shows that European and Puerto Rican immigrants understood exploitation better than the Japanese.

The Hunger Strike of the Russian Immigrants

There was a novel kind of prisoner among us at Oahu Jail, at that time—a group of Russians. They had recently been hired as plantation laborers by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, having been brought from somewhere in Siberia.

For some reason a grievance arose immediately upon their landing and they made no attempt to go to the plantations. The leaders among them were thrown into jail here, in the name of some offense I do not know, after having driven the planters to their wits' end.

After being in jail several days these Russians began a hunger strike. They founded a Starvation League and took no food. I thought this was an interesting phenomenon and several days passed in my observation of it. But near the point where the jail doctor was about to take some forcible means the strike finally collapsed tamely.

They were soon released and it was said that almost all of them went to Mainland America.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association had long felt that because the plantation laborers were chiefly Japanese, this constituted a danger in time of emergency. As a check they planned to import immigrants of other nationalities. They imported Southern European and Puerto Rican immigrants.

But the expenditures were excessive, and these immigrants were unreliable and of inferior efficiency. They did not compare favorably to the Japanese. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association was in a fix, and these Russian immigrants were an example of their failure.

Visitors' day, for callers from outside, was on Sunday only. From the first the great number of callers who came, most of them for us four, made it difficult for the jail guards on duty at the gate who were swamped with work.

While we were in jail Gtsuke Kumada with his former wife, now deceased, came to visit us every Sunday, without missing a single time. He was an amateur astronomer and, at that time, was with the L. B. Ker Co.

Shortly before I came to Hawaii, Mr. Kumada was

(more on page 7)

frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

DOWN FROM OLYMPUS

The gods who maintain economic rule over the islands have condescended to come down from on high at the firm request of the federal government and meet with the striking stevedores this week in New York. It took a number of prayers and incantations before these Mighty Beings consented to leave their Big Five Olympus.

I have no way of knowing how successful will be the efforts of Cyrus Ching and the U. S. Mediation service to bring this lengthy strike to an end. Like the rest of the Territory, I can only hope for the best, but if the waterfront employers hold to their position that bargaining must take place "in an area substantially below the 14 cents per hour recommended by the governor's fact-finding committee," then there is little reason for optimism.



MR. DAVIS

The attitude of the stevedoring firms, throughout the strike, has been an insult to the working people of Hawaii. Although longshore wages are 42 cents an hour less than the West Coast scale while the cost of living here is about 40 per cent higher, the employers boast the stevedores "are the highest paid workers for this type of work in the Territory," thus indirectly admitting how poorly paid are other workers.

Rather than lessen the gap between wages and cost of living, the waterfront companies forced strike action by ILWU in desperation. With the ports closed as the employers try to force the union to its knees, food prices have skyrocketed. This cuts a bigger hole in the insufficient paychecks of the employed. An added insult was the cutting of salaries by many of the large island businesses, thus visiting further hardship upon non-striking wage earners.

The propaganda shot at us through press, radio, whispering campaigns and their front organizations by the employers has been intended to make workers believe they have been victimized by other workers. The employers have tailored for themselves shining, over-size halos and move about as lords of Hawaiian creation.

But as the strike strung out into weeks and months, many people who originally were taken in by the slick talk of the port bosses are no longer convinced that the longshoremen are a bunch of devils out to wreck the Territory. In the little restaurants and taverns, in the small independent business places and on the street corners there is open talk that maybe the strikers are not solely to blame for present hardships, that perhaps the seven shipping companies are not free of guilt.

I have no doubt that these rumblings, which have become louder after Senator Morse's many congressional speeches in favor of arbitration and the previous refusals of the employers to negotiate on the Mainland, finally reached on high to the lofty ears of the Territorial gods in their Big Five Olympus. This unquestionably was a factor in the decision of the shipping companies to meet this week in New York.

Several days ago I talked with an AJA employe of a Big Five firm. Although no union member, he was quite anxious for the ILWU to win a sizeable wage increase. This was now a personal matter, he told me, for if the longshoremen lost, then he could expect a permanent cut in his weekly wage from the all-powerful employers. But if the union can raise the living standards of its members by winning a raise, then the bosses' power would be weakened to that extent and there would be a sound precedent for getting a raise himself or at least returning to his pre-strike pay rate.

That is a personal approach to the strike that has meaning for all working people, union or non-union alike. It is a pity that more have not figured out this fact of economic life for themselves, for then we would not have the sorry spectacle of underpaid workers allowing themselves to be turned against the ILWU.

It must be remembered that at no time have the struck companies pleaded inability to pay. It should also be obvious to anybody capable of grammar school arithmetic that the money lost to the Territory during the over four months of this strike would, for a good many years, more than pay the 32 cents an hour increase sought. Obviously, then, the question of money is not important in this connection to the employers. The well heeled stevedoring firms are willing to suspend profits for a few months despite the hardship to the Territory if, by so doing, they can smash the union and force the longshoremen to work at

(more on page 8)