Traffic Safety Comm. Bounces Staff Over to Felix in Surprise Meeting

In a surprise move, the C-O Traffic Safety Commission Wednesday gave away virtually its top wartime traffic cop, Lawrence Felix because Chairman Herbert Monis said neither he nor the commission is in a position to supervise the activities.

Undecided was the fate of the fleet safety contest which includes 32 teams of vehicles on Oahu and which classes for the present year on June 30. This contest is sponsored by the commission, through its staff, and trophies are awarded for the best safety records at a dinner originally scheduled early in August.

The move came at a special meeting of the commission called for Wednesday morning by Monis who proposed the shift of five employees to Felix's command, but it was not opposed.

FIDDLING AT CITY HALL

It's been a good many hundred years since the Emperor Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but today we have an excellent example of modern political fiddling at City Hall. It's only sheer luck some serious burning hasn't occurred in Honolulu.

As a result of exposures by a salesman of fire hose, the city has discovered that at least 14 buildings built in recent years do not have the protection from fire that the building code requires. The list includes public structures, like the Finance Factor building and a 17 story hotel in the Hawaiian Village. There are other hotel-apartment buildings on the list.

Now it has been disclosed that the Board of Supervisors and the C-O Department of buildings both have a share in the responsibility for the variances. The board has admitted that the variances it granted were illegal, since there was no provision in the new building code for variances.

The building department's present head, Ralph K. Kono, avoided the approval given by the department on the ground that they didn't get the published code until after it went into effect and that it took considerable study to comprehend it.

It would seem that the city is in a bad position legally if persons in the upper stories of any of these buildings should suffer loss of life, or property.

But far more important than the legal aspect of this situation is the human aspect. No one who has seen the terrible photographs of fire races on the Mainland, with charred corpses laid out in rows like the carcasses of pigs will fail to realize the seriousness of any omission relating to fire fighting or fire prevention.

That such variances should have been allowed.

(From page 1)

READ: OPEN FIELD FOR NISEI

LET'S SHOOT THE MOON

BURNS GIVES 'REFINED' VIEWS ON ELECTED GOV.

Local Push More Suitable Than National—Del.

By STAFF WRITER

Jack Burns' views on an elective governor for Hawaii have not changed since he campaigned for his present office, but they have been refined.

Hawaiian Delegates to the U.S. Congress granted much in an interview published in Wednesday's edition among engagements that kept him on the move most of the week before his three-day visit here.-last weekend.

A little greyer than when he was elected, but none the less vigorous of speech and movement, Burns explained: "Refinement means the art of cajolery and the ability to get across your point of view, but it's all through patience and ability to convey the facts.

And when I became convinced we are chasing a will-o'-the-wisp in pursuing statehood, I will go on as an electorate. I don't think it is wise to try to get the bondman to post the bond. He didn't succeed.

PRISON GRAD TELLS COURT OF "QUENTIN TREATMENT" FOR DELINQUENT DEBTORS

A non-violent graduate of San Quentin, Carl Paik testified Tuesday that the "Quentin treatment" is a non-violent one.

But he said he didn't threaten to harm Edmund Paik with his firearm—"I only wished to Pais and him out of the way."

Magistrate Ing was apparently not impressed with the Penal Code because the treatment for the inmate, Anthony Leopoldo, was $25 on a threatening charge and was put under a $100 fine.

Leopoldo pleaded guilty at the sentence and turned to Paik as the court released to try to get the bondman to post the bond. He did not succeed.

OLD DEBT UNPAID

When the local attorney Leopoldo testified, over $200 the inmate had for Paul to make a bond and which he never got back. He had made several unsuccessful attempts to collect and when he heard last Wednesday that Paik was leaving for the Mainland, he decided to go in and put another effort to get his money.

Paik testified on the stand that he did not owe any money and that when he told Leopoldo that, the latter threatened him. He quoted Leopoldo as saying the following: "Tell you the Quentin treatment. If I can't get you, your family won't know you, 

"For debts, we advise any man, acted as his own lawyer and cross-s

FORELADIES CRACK DOWN AT LIBBY

Speedup Pressure Returns as Canning Season Approaches

At the opening season approaches foreladies, at Libby back to the same speed and pressure tactics that led to the walk out of the preparation department there in February, the RECORD has been informed.

They are telling workers not to talk. 'Don't turn around. Don't shake your head. Hold your knife just at this angle.'

Women complain that their hands tire from the new position.

Foreladies also tell them that they must pick up the pine from the conveyor by sticking their thumbs in the hole and using the rest of the hand. If they don't do as they are told, they will be disciplined, the foreladies have threatened.

When ILWU Leader Margaret Damato protested, the head forelady said—that she had told the foreladies to ease the workers.

Another complaint of the workers is that when the fruit gets stuck as it comes out of the canning machine the forelady tells the first trimmer to clear the jam. This was formerly done by the divider woman, whose job was eliminated over union protest a year and a half ago. At that time the union accused management of trying to speed up the women by eliminating one job and requiring the remaining workers to perform the same amount of work.

The Manager Carl Struve at that time told the women that they were not expected to do the divider's work. In cases of jams, they should not touch the fruit, but should call the mechanic, Struve said.
WASHINGTON: Washington is mounting a urgent present on today's crisis in France because the Department of State knows that as France goes, so will NATO, the strategic keystone in Europe of the U.S. nuclear race with the Soviet Union.

The French-held Yemenite French colony of 10 million Arabs in Algeria (four times the size of France). The Algerian started their present struggle for independence on May 8, 1945—the day World War II ended in Europe. Since 1945, France has freed five on the World (Moscow, Las, Cambados, Tunisia (east of Algeria), and Morocco, to the west).

There are 6,000,000 French civilians in Algeria which buys 13 per cent of all French exports and provides France with 7 per cent of her imports. France is depending more on Algerian oil and the use of Algeria as sites for nuclear and missile tests. Algeria is strategic to France in maintaining her colonial power.

To hold Algeria, France, often using made-in-USA arms, has slaughtered Arabs by tens of thousands since 1945. The attrition by torture has increased. Her 400,000 troops cost France $2 million a day. The Algerian Arabs have federated with the Arabs of Morocco and Tunis—total a grand total of 24 million nationals.

Two weeks ago, a French military junta placed control in Algeria in charge of Paris. The French Army Assembly closed ranks and gave the Pilmun cabinet emergency powers with a postwar record majority of 461 to 114.

The present government is shaky. Within France, the government has raised the death tax, plus 20,000 hard-bitten riot troopers. If the military junta in Algeria rebels against Paris, it will be cut off from the financial and logistic means essential to its grip. If Paris orders a military showdown with the junta, the Arabs would likely turn for military support of the former Greek-BloEgypt or even to the Soviets for material aid.

World Health Report

The world's health is in a state of shock. The World Health Organization of the United Nations will meet for its 10th annual conference in Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday, May 20.

The WHO is not a supergovernment. It has no power to compel. It has organized international cooperation for war on disease because it is impossible to control epidemics in many countries. WHO's headquarters, except in the wealthier countries, are in a state of shock.

Of the world's 7,000,000,000 inhabitants, two out of three persons are undernourished and millions of others are sick, millions are, from war and civil disturbances around the world.

Today, WHO has a budget of only $134 million—the cost of a SAC intercontinental bomber—and 1,000 employees. Ten years ago it was just an idea.

U.S.-Latin American Ties Tangled

The State Department created the "Good Neighbor" policy with Latin America (200,000,000 people). In 1943 President Franklin D. Roosevelt said he would like to see the same countries as did Vice President Nixon recently. "Viva Wallace" throns swamped him, and, in shirt sleeves and suspenders, he said them:

"If you given the privilege of industry and poverty and peace to the general public after the war, this sacrifice will be made without a good.

Nixon represents the paternalogical Big Business era of Eisenhower. He experienced extreme hostility in Latin America where the majority of the Latin Americans live in countries with their U.S. counterparts. They are ridden with poverty and misery. Anti-U.S. grudges run deep.

The Wall Street Journal says that "have sent Nixon into that embarrassment of ignorance is not right. It is all right. It is the only right way."

The Department of State considers that "the only right way is by a thorough and complete review of all the things that cause them to fail."

John Foster Dulles is scheduled to tour Latin America this summer.

Growing Pains in Indonesia

The civil war in Indonesia appears to be nearing its end. But the Christian Science Monitor has said, "Weber observers testify to a force at the slow pace of Indonesia's progress toward national maturity might perhaps do well to remember the painstaking, often coarse course of development in our own world."

The 65,000,000 people of Indonesia, formerly known as British Indonesian colonies for centuries, possess smalls rich in strategic raw materials (oil, rubber, tin, etc.). U.S. private interests have a $155 million stake in them.

President Sukarno has charged that "a few of our people who want wealth and power" caused the revolt.

HSPA Was Anti-Russian Sugar Workers in 1932

By SPECIAL REPORTER

"The wholesale condemnation of the Russian workers, as HSPA, looks much like politics!"

This charge was made by P. L. Wallace in his capacity as a director board of immigration, in 1932 when the HSPA said it was "most desperate" for a "worldly" present system of assisted Russian workers with the U.S. laborers.

The HSPA, according to the American Union, of June 1935, said that 100,000 workers were imported through the Chinese laborers (imported as sugar workers) from the Philippines.

Wallgren said: "We do not want political pressure to the workers. The planters did not want any political pressure," he said, "but 'dared all the arguments and supported the board could bring it.'"

The immigration of labor for the plantations was costing the HSPA about $2,000,000 annually (versus 1915.

At Wallgren's suggestion, the board ordered the appointed plantation managers, asking their opinions of the Russian workers. According to the executive for Russian plantation managers, the large numbers of adult women, who, according to the Board, said they did excellent work in weeding and planting. The men concluded that "good work is done, but the women to do good work." The board found that "most of the Russians had been employed in the tobacco fields" and the plantations were employed in the agricultural class.

In the 1910 era, according to the Star-Ball, there was a board drive on "Americanization" the plantations, with the aid of the HSPA to counterbalance its Chi.

Chinese plantations, with workers with immigrants from Europe.

On Aug. 31, 1931, the Star-Ball said that "the plantations have been accommodating" and employing a $2.00 per day.

In the 1910 era, the board ordered the appointed plantation managers, asking their opinions of the Russian workers. According to the executive for Russian plantation managers, the large numbers of adult women, who, according to the Board, said they did excellent work in weeding and planting. The men concluded that "good work is done, but the women need to be trained to do good work." The board found that "most of the Russians had been employed in the tobacco fields" and the plantations were employed in the agricultural class.

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**“Summit" Talks**

In Sugar Begin At Palace Today

A "summit" meeting to make an effort to negotiate a settlement in the sugar strike, between Governor William Quinn as the spokesman for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and David K. 75, the company's president, was scheduled to take place on the steps of the Palace of the Legislature to deal with the strike.

On July 12, the Bulletin asked, "In Hawaii, why did Americans or Japanese workers have to strike to prevail... what's that Hawaii has to command?" The next day, the Bulletin said, "If they held it up at the present rate, the Japan-ese workers would be telling the government and police authorities what to do and demanding the return of the right to strike..."

On July 14, the Bulletin was given a large collection of passes issued by the strike committee to those who wanted to pick up the strike, and the collection was called a "Boskha Scheme to Control All Japan." The Bulletin said the purpose of the strike is to show the lawlessness of the strike leaders.

Mauli Lybster Manager

Bans Strike Donation Box From Co. Premises

When Manager Frank Peters of the Honolulu Corporation Laroil & Company announced that he was going to keep the office for donations of canned goods, others had been able to use the box, the sugar workers went across the street to protest.

The manager's action aroused greater interest among union workers in the strike. Attention of non-cannery people was drawn to the collection for sugar workers since the box was taken to the Kawaihae Kala, a public gathering place.

Pine workers called "Manager Biggest Winch." Support from pine workers to the sugar workers has increased, and cash and food donations. Pine workers say they realize a victory for the sugar workers will make it easier for them to win a better deal when the pineapple agreement reopens this fall for negotiation.

**THE 12,800 SUGAR WORKERS NOW IN THEIR 10TH DAY OF THE CURRENT STRIKES HAVE THEIR ROOTS IN THE STRUGGLES OF THE PAST. THE STRIKE FRONT IS SOLID.**

This is the second part of a two-part series on the 1909 strike written from information taken out of the Bulletin. The facts show clearly that in 1909 the sugar workers did not have a union, that they were divided and not welded together into a multi-ethnic union like the HAPA, which a present-day experience.

Today's sugar workers have benefited from the experiences of the past.

"Lo the greatest crime of criminal organization to hold up an industry that has ever been brought to a standstill."

The same day, the Bulletin said, "It is all over in the pineapple literature."

On June 16, 14 "strike sugars" said all Japanese workers were好坏" charged with riot, and the grand jury indicted Masaki, Kosaka, Kamurura, Nagura, and Masakuhara "on the charge of conspire to murder and a second for assault and battery."

**STRIKER MARCH**

On June 10, the Bulletin said, "Many of the strikers were to do it at 10 a.m. when they have done here, they said, "We are on the island for the sugar workers and for our kind."

On June 17, 14 "strike sugars" said all Japanese workers were charged with riot, and the grand jury indicted Masaki, Kosaka, Kamurura, Nagura, and Masakuhara "on the charge of conspire to murder and a second for assault and battery."

**STRIKE ENDED**

Meanwhile, the trials of the strikers in the courts were continued. The juries were cautioned by the judges about being influenced by press reports. Defense lawyers successfully challenged and caused jurors to step down when they admitted reading the Evening Bulletin.

On Aug. 10, a Filipino immigrant, 18 women and two children, arrived and went to the Hawaii Sugar Association. The immigrants demanded them as "good looking people who made the strike stronger." After the strike, they were to destroy not only independence of personal thought and action, but also the spirit of entering into armed conflict. It was estimated that 70,000 Filipinos were on the island for the Hawaii Sugar Association, which had been in conference from July 21 to Aug. 10. It was said to in- duce the strikers to return to work, "to promote a big labor job, to the strike's advantage, on every island," and that the "good effect of these associations shall be in Honolulu with branch offices on all islands and plantations.

**POUNDS "ALIEN" LINE**

In an editorial, the Bulletin said, "One thing in particular should be kept in mind... the strike underwriters are to be the organization's..." The strikers drifted back to work. The Asia Park soup kitchen was closed. The trials of the strike leaders continued.

**HOPES FOR THE FUTURE**

On May 22, 1956, the Honolulu Record published an editorial: "The HSPA is too weak to handle the situation. It is a real problem for the HSPA to make a stand for workers."

"To you think you get a sugar license the same way you get a liquor license."

"So why go to the HSPA, the same way you go to the liquor board?"

**PAY FOR EQUAL WORK**

The Waikiki Development Co. came in for a blast at Monday's meeting of the city's planning commission. When David B. Woodworth, president of the company, asked to be heard, the members told commissioners he had leased a site and set up a restaurant at Waikiki. Woodworth said he did not, because he was not interested in town. "I don't know any better and you won't either," he told the commission.

**AREA SATURATED**

"But Chairman Carson explained that the commission feels the area has been turned down, and that at least one applicant for a license in the village has been turned down. They're not going to do it.""}

Woodworth then said: "I think the commission has a question that the stipulated time of the past.

**BEYOND MANAGER TESTER'S HOUSE...**

Strikers Tend Vegetable Garden; Watercress Gang Wipe Out Hips

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Turn left as you approach the HSPA's vegetable garden, by Lihue village Manager Keith Tester, with its broad lawn and stately facade. In an old Hawaiian garden to the left, the voters' wheel tracks curve between jungle hills in a little clearing while sugar strikers tend their garden. Among yam, banana trees, near rows of bena, cabbage, radish, are being worked by demoralized workers. Johnson's crew of garden duty pickets.

Joe pills up, Union time, keeps up the gardening. "What do I know," he said, "I'm just a janitor."

Ike, a Japanese gardener, keeps up a box of flowers. "I'm just a janitor," he said. "But I know a lot of Japanese."

"We're going to do it," said a Japanese gardener. "I know a lot of Japanese."

"They're going to do it," said a Japanese gardener. "I know a lot of Japanese."

"But they're going to do it," said a Japanese gardener. "I know a lot of Japanese."

Mainland Business

Failures soar as Recession Deepens

"On an average day in this recession period, 3 to 8 U.S. firms close their doors and go-out of business."

In Hawaii, an average of 14,000 businesses will go to the wall. If the same rate continues, there will be about 14,000 strikes in 1956.
A Little Brains Goes a Long Way

BY SKINNY

"When I started in baseball, I had a million dollar arm and a ten cent head. Now I have a million dollar head and a ten cent arm."

That thought, uttered years ago by a major league pitcher in the twilight of his career expresses the tragedy of many college baseball teams. With the new year, the populace is seeing teams of first-class competition in many a different sport. Down through the years, the coaches and athletic directors of educational institutions have emphasized that minds are being developed by physical sports as well as bodies. It's true, of course, but there are times when it seems the minds develop a lot more slowly than the bodies. In sports, a little bit of brains goes a long, long way. As the aforementioned big leaguer noted, it sometimes seems as though the body is worn out by the time the mind has comprehended the point of the sport.

Consider, for instance, the on-side kick in football. Every line coach worth his salt warns every one of his charges to be on the alert on the kickoff. They know the kick is the one over which the opposition is weakest, and they are told to squirming and twisting in front of him, closely followed by an eager ball hawk. Yet every season you'll see that play executed successfully by two, three, or even four ninth men, and you don't know who the player is who's the victim of several strange new type of strategy.

The Statue of Liberty was played old back when James Thurber wrote "The Male Animal," and for years before. Yet you'll see the thing run off next year a time or two, probably for substantial yardage.

You'll read how minor leaguers have developed baseball into a science — how catcher's signals are given and taken — how managers move outfielders three feet this way and that, depending on the hitter — how every swing of every batter is controlled by the manager. Yet before you buy into such a simple move as the "Williams shift" was against Ted the first year or two it was tried. And remember what a quip is the sport was thrown into when you learned that you finally put a midge in the game as a hitter and pitcher-hazard, following a suggestion written years before by James Thurber in his short story, "You Can't Drive as Far Over the Sea as You Can in a Pond." Yes, a little brains goes a long way in nearly any sport.

Take boxing and consider the case of our own Stan Harrington fighting Ramon Fuentes, the Greasedigder and old trooper. Fuentes had made a point of making the effort to go out of his way to get a steam bath to do it and he felt a little weak. So he fought that night in sports, varying an attack with periods of sitting back on the second rope. But luck was not on his side. Harrington actually put a midge in the game as a hitter and pitcher-hazard, following a suggestion written years before by James Thurber in his short story, "You Can't Drive as Far Over the Sea as You Can in a Pond." Yes, a little brains goes a long way in nearly any sport.

In the fight game, a thinking fighter like Archie Moore or Ray Robinson is in a class by himself. So, coming to another sport, one deals with the strange situation in which men from several different countries, England, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Philippines, Mexico, Japan, etc., are knocking one another's heads together. Japan, Don Bowden, made it. Why? It's not necessarily because they have more brains. It certainly is, in most cases, because they have longer periods of preparation. This is wars and peace centennials where they really put a midge in the game as a hitter and pitcher-hazard, following a suggestion written years before by James Thurber in his short story, "You Can't Drive as Far Over the Sea as You Can in a Pond." Yes, a little brains goes a long way in nearly any sport.

In other countries, track men continue on with their sport for the fun of it. The distance men of other countries are generally more mature and have developed a much higher degree of mental discipline than is probably found anywhere. This is largely because they have competitors more than the need for mental discipline — the realization that the mind is all-important in such competition.

Don Bowden, for instance, is quoted last week as saying, "It's a problem of spreading yourself over a distance. When you're running physical all out — say a 1 1/2 mile or a 3/8 mile — your body mechanism tells you you're tired just when you have to run faster. That's when your psychological preparation takes over."

Or as Alex Henderson, another American distance runner, puts it, "It's a case of mind over body. My body is capable of a world record in the two-mile. I hope my mind is." It may be well to note that college competition is not conducive to the same kind of mental development that's possible in some sports where the competition is mainly non-collegiate. Consider weight-lifting. Only recently have colleges accepted it as a legitimate physical training. The men who carried on the sport in this country were not connected with educational institutions. They worked out privately until they got to YMCAAs, and they did so after hours from full time jobs. Yet any weight lifter of competitive experience will tell you the confidence and determination of a lifter is tremendously important in success.

Like every other sport, there's more to the iron game than muscles. But as we noted above, a little brains goes a long, long way because there are so many athletes who haven't been able to develop them.

WHO Experts Eyeing New Medical Hazards

The World Health Organisation, which was founded as an agency of the United Nations in 1948, now has 68 member nations, as compared with 82 for the UN itself. It is regarded as the most successful of UN groups.

With a $123 million budget and 1,200 medical experts, it is working on some 600 multi-developed projects in 190 countries.

It has started work on "some broad medical hazards our grand-grandchildren will face," according to Dr. Henry van Zile Hove of the U.S. Public Health Service. He stated:

"Thousands of industrial plants discharge into the rivers and streams that provide our drinking water. Hundreds of chemicals that have been used in factories are not adequately tested for their effects on man as yet. Some are known to produce cancerous tumors, to cause birth defects, to harm the central nervous system, to render young animals mentally deficient before birth."
Through A Woman's Eyes

Echoes Of Hitler

By Amy Clarke

Should a family have a boss—and should it be the man? An American man becomes merely "mother's little helper!"

Are broken homes and juvenile delinquency the results of our confusion over the roles of man and woman?

You can always find someone to answer "yes" to these questions. The lakers is Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Chicago, and one of the nation's leading authorities on the problems of the family. In a recent article in "This Week" Magazine, Dr. Bettelheim called for a return to the "idealized concept that Father must be the Boss.

Children, he says, become confused when they see Daddy tiring on an apron and washing dishes, steering the baby carriage, and doing all the cleaning. It's even worse, he says, when Mommy takes a job and becomes a breadwinner, too. The poor child won't have a clear father or mother image if both parents carry on the same functions.

Dr. Bettelheim spent a year in German concentration camps in 1939 before coming to the United States. It would appear that none of the ideas of maler superiority poisoned his thinking. His book is a search for a "Mother's Helper" who will bridge the gap between the two worlds.

"Listen to this: The completion of womanhood is not a marriage, but a birth...the full development of her potentialities. It is fulfilled by becoming a father. He needs to make a contribution to society so that the world will be waiting for his offspring."

And this, "There is nothing wrong with women participating in such activities (community, church and political affairs). But the family leadership is beyond reproach.

One more quote from the doctor: "If a father is respected, if his word is the law of his family, then he can do all the jobs, because of his influence on his children. His son will want to emulate him when he grows up. And his daughter appreciating his strong masculine influence, will accept his authority and trust his decisions. His wife will likewise depend upon him."

There are always reasons for this kind of article, whatever the author's credentials. Perhaps the doctor wanted publicity for his books.

Or possibly this is the opening gun in a campaign to get women out of industry, in an effort to make the unemployment picture look brighter.

We may be exposed now to a whole line of professional men sounding off about women's duties to stay at home and give their children a "mother image."

Does a man really have to be "boss" to be a good father?

Next door to me lives a young Japanese couple. They have two children, all under eleven. The mother does not go out to work. She is busy about the house all day, cheerful and pleasant-voiced with the children. I have never heard her scream at them. They are well-behaved, happy youngsters.

The father comes home from work in the afternoon and works in the yard or on his car. The children obviously respect him. Yet he doesn't command their obedience. He gives them a lot of housework, but he never gets his hands dirty. He has a hard day. Many times I have seen him running the washing machine or hang-ing clothes for them.

I think it is precisely this cooperative relationship that makes both parents and children happy.

Women today are not the servile creatures of yesterday. But we have not achieved full equality yet, either. And that is the main source of unhappiness in the home.

Too many women have to work a full day in factories, sit on stools and then come home to start in on the cooking and housekeeping chores. Daddy comes home and relaxes. His work is over. Mom's job starts all over again for the next eleven hours.

Weekends, to many working wives, are simply extra working days when they catch up on the last week's washing and scrubbing that has piled up during the week.

To inculcate children with the idea that it is beneath Daddy's dignity to pitch in when Mama has been working, is an idea that is not easy to carry through.

Playing "king" is for children. I suggest Dr. Bettelheim get off his home-made throne and get acquainted with American life.

If he doesn't like what he sees, he can always go back to Vienna. If they'll have him, Latent. I heard, European women were looking at life with new eyes, too.

Interstate Ban On Booze Ads Urged by Solon

A bill (H.R.4585) has been introduced in the House of Representatives to prohibit the transmission of advertisements of alcoholic beverage by Rep. Eugene J. Reinecke (Rep., Ky.). In speaking for it, the representative said:

"If we, as a people, permit legal advertising of any imagined value of alcohol, we are giving an unstated approval of the highways, such as boone, that we are very deficient in common sense; and that we allow the idea that a bottle of alcohol is the priceless value of the advertiser's idea of a glass of alcohol.

"I am quite confident that when Judge Braude of Chicago stated on the supreme court of the State of Illinois that questions comes from alcohol drinking, he knew where he spoke."

Not for one moment would we allow some harlot hussy to advertise in the place of prostitution, yet we permit the worst of housewives, a promoter of traffic in child or slave, to indulge in advertising of this narcotic, this hallucinosis, this hussy, the sake of a better country and a more salutary civilization."

Ike's 1952 Pledge Reads Hollow Today

Today's events in Washington, which are spotlighting grave weaknesses in the Eisenhow-er administration, recall a speech made by Candido Eheberer at a Beef Stakes, on Oct. 5, 1952, when he was running for the presidency. During the speech, he said:

"The things that have happened—when we gave up our clear leadership are obvious. We have no peace abroad; we have no coherent fiscal programmes. We have deficits in our budget, and we have shameful crooked deals in high places and in low places in the Federal government."

"I am convinced that what we want men and women to come to Washington to do is to get our police on the trail of this corruptible that there cannot be corruption in Government.

Iraq Women Get Votes

The Iraq parliament has approved a law extending suffrage to women, granting political rights to women with primary education. The law, which became law in late March, gives Arab women the right to vote and be candidates. The women are expected to vote for two days, starting this week, in a referendum to ratify the law.

The law, which was passed with support from the United Nations, grants political rights to women with primary education. The women are expected to vote for two days, starting this week, in a referendum to ratify the law.
In Our Dailies

IT WAS BIG BUSINESS as usual for just one fleeting minute — on May 15 for HAPA's canny and plantation operations.

The operations were halted for 60 minutes by 95 workers (as the Star-Bulletin said) at the memory of Louis J. M. Hapu, the father of the HAPA's founder who passed away the day before.

This is as a two-bit tribute to the man who pioneered Hawaii's $115 million pineapple industry.

A COUPLE OF MONTHS ago the Matson Co. ran a story day in day out, saying that the existence of such areas as the Pacific Islands demands a nation-wide solution.

However, there are 70 industrial areas in 30 states, the senators said, which "qualify for such help." Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-Utah) said: "These regions would exist when today's recession is forgotten."

SPEAKING OF "Auto Buy Now" the latest edition has been dropped as stupidly as they bully-cleanse sensational stories of unemployed on the mainland carry signs that say, "Pay Days Make Big Days."

Commenting on President, Eisenhower's golf games, other signs say, "Just Ballistic Oil In's."

WITH THE EISENHOWER deferment in full swing, there's a lot of talk about holding or cutting wages. But doing the same with prices and services will cure today's rigged inflation.

As every worker knows — especially in Hawaii — living costs continue to rise to all-time record heights. Inflation is spreading like wildfire when cost-only conversion done originally.

BOB CONSIDINE, an International News reporter, said in his radio news bulletin on KITV last month: "An investigation has been made in Honolulu that day to sporadic III. He said Provine revealed that KITV was to send up a satellite. Consider wonder? If the Chinese would call it 'chip Becky.'"

CONSIDINE also reported that J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, "who never, never enters politics in public," was in Hawaii. He's "on his return from Latin America." Mr. Considerate Provine said, has won such a "battle" just like Nelson to build his fan club of fans, of his tour that Sen. Vida F. Kennedy (Dem. Mass.), who may run for governor in 1960 if Nixon in the 1960 presidential race, has run up 1,158 votes in "Darras and ol'guffaw!"

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SPEAKING OF HOOVER, in his report last year on Communist propaganda in Hawaii, he claimed it was 19,300, a drop of 14 percent. This year he quoted no figures but it is evident it was ludicrously small. Honolulu, the city where people to communicate is rising. The new FBI budget calls for 14,600 jobs, and a component of Communist party members is estimated by other sources at the growth of about 6,000 — and of them, how many are FBI plants?

How can we know that the FBI has "approximately 150" known or suspected Communist from "wild life" on the leeward and "radical." Last year he listed 62 such organizations as being watched.

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SATASAPPROVES Ani- Shirley" is an over-dramatized headline said May 14, but the Tiser man who wrote it overlooked the story that emphasized the state-ments of senators who said the $900 million fund they had voted was NOT an anti-recession meas-

ure.

The money, they said, was to be used in "communities suffering from depression and demand an economy-wide solution."

There are 70 industrial areas in 30 states, the senators said, which "qualify for such help." Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-Utah) said: "These regions would exist when today's recession is forgotten."

IN the last 17 years of un-paralleled expansion in the U.S., for example, the U.S. has declined to less than half its 1960 buoying power," says Sylvia Pearson, editor of the New York Times. "The dollar which bought 100 goods and services in the retail markets of 1946 now buys 65. The dollar which bought 100 goods and services in the wholesale markets 1946 now buys only 48 cents worth."

The new dollar cannot purchase all goods and services in terms of 1960 dollars, our gross national product, which was then $634 billion, has dropped to $345 billion. (HENSON) "Hawaii's $121 bil-

lion in 1960 is now about $115 billion."

Franz Pick, the international currency expert in his new book, the U.S. Dollar — "The Dilemma: " said, "The creation of the dollar's value cannot be halted."

Even the man who still thinks of inflation will soon see convinced that inflation will emerge as our most devastating peril of the future."

"Right now, as we move to combat the rising costs, we are upping new forces for a future infla-

tion."

SICK Burdened by High Drug Costs, But Industry Profits

About 30 representatives of drug companies and wholesalers, including operational headquarters, over-all, which drug manufacturers running to $1,000 and up, are examples of cost that boost the profits of the drug industry.

The manufacturing cost of drugs is driven up by marketing costs, according to figures of the drug industry.

The cost of the drug because it is passed on to the patients by doct-
orsch or others.

Drug manufacturers send four
colors brochure to doctors and other consumers. The cost of the MEDICAL services buy-
drugs in Hawaii are exempted from federal income tax. Only minor income tax. Citizens in Hawaii are not exempted.

Doctors have been criticized for their abodes toward the cost of drugs. In most cases, it is for the patients. In some cases, they can be seen as a way to increase prices. For example, prednisone for arthritis treatments are sold for $75 per thousand. Small companies sell the same drug for $100.

The Christmas Science Monitor said: "With this display of mutual cooperation, Americans in the soviet Union in January, people-to-people unity between the two summit nations is bearing fruit.

The Moscow treaty of Soviet folk dancers took New York by storm. African Village, New York's Russia section, "The Moscow's Perpetual Pep Troops," and added: "A dreary crowd of American tourists saw Moscow—only they ran out of expressions of amaze-
ment ... The Russians were invited to remain within a "typo.

The Christian Science Monitor said: "With this display of mutual cooperation, Americans in the soviet Union in January, people-to-people unity between the two summit nations is bearing fruit."

Simultaneously, a 23-year-old pianist from Texas, Van Cliburn, named taurus in Moscow by winning the final of the International Tchaikovsky competition. The New York Times was deluged the audience with a dis-
cription of the Concertgebouw which has long considered their special forte."

Van Cliburn, who stands 6 feet 11 inches and packs a powerful voice, was presented as a "Russian genius who will do to the hearts of the Russian people."

Popularly reported that Bob Hope's recent visit to Moscow has "re-
vealed a valuable treasure chest of Soviet attractions that can be ex-
plained in the U.S." It said, too, that a Soviet news man "in the U.S. is "reaching into the camera with his hand," and "a Hollywood star, to star with a Soviet actress in a Moscow pro-
duction."

How this cultural smut has spread to the industrial front was related in a recent report to the Hollywood Revue of Humphrey (Dem. Minn.) to the Senate. He said: "For the last 40 years, the U.S. has been devoting itself to an American exhibit in the Soviet Union. That is a significant part of the movie business."

The film has been made available 200,000 square feet in Kaffir Park in the very center of Moscow and the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry has set aside an allocation of $15 million for purchases from U.S. exhibitors.
**Traffic Safety**

$ from page 1 

Traffic Safety

A couple of times friends told DelMonte, "Hey, kids, you'd make a better Democrat." DelMonte's candidacy jumped right into his head and Gov. Clinton took off on him, with- out much comment about a 1991 OOP convention, for changing his political affiliation in the fear that he may create a "captured of Big Business." **Traffic Safety**

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Representation of Key Body

The confirmation by the Board of Supervisors of the mayor's four appointments to the City Planning Commission again resulted in status quo of narrow representation of a key body in city government.

The planning body is extremely important for its decisions affect multitudes of people from the rich to the poor, from big businesses to small stores.

The planning board's behavior during the Kalihi-Kai residents' petition for a change of location of a proposed government housing project, bodes ill for city planning activities concern all.

But year after year, representation on the planning board is generally made up of real estate men, architects, engineers, business men, civic leaders and representatives of big land owners.

When housing is mushrooming in rural areas, and cutting into plantation sugar and pineapple land, it is high time that we get representation on the planning board.

Most of the planning board members have their major interest in the Fourth District. Fifth District representation is needed.

The planning board has much to say on housing developments. It can, for example, bring about the development of residential areas and utilization of raw, unused land, rather than merely playing the role of a drawing of productive agricultural land for housing. Planning, employment, and health of the economy go hand in hand.

The problem is decided by decisions of the planning board.

The mayor's re-appointment of real estate man George Centeno and Lewers & Co. and his new appointment of Tyler Harr, an engineer, and Cyril W. Lennox, an architect, show the need of greater interest by people on the plantations, by people who are interested in buying residential lots or packaged housing deals, and by small businessmen — so they too would get representation on the planning board.

The Charter and Home Rule

The intent of the proposed city charter is to provide representation for the people but the completed work of the charter commission shows that confidence in the people was lacking by those who wrote it.

The special treatment of the water board which would largely function independently under the charter detracts from home rule. The city's economic future depends upon the water board and the development of the water board is important because wherever water goes land appreciates.

The control of the supply of water determines the development of land and on Oahu, whose residences and development of business sites are at a rapid pace, the people should have a more direct say on the function of the water board.

The planning board's behavior, however, would not come under the city but its members would be appointed by the governor — who is a political appointee of Mr. Kauai. Both the members considered the element of graft and corruption, they must have realized that only after the commission was made responsible to the governor that the worst police graft scandal shamed the city in the 1929.

FIDDLING AT CITY HALL

(from page 1)

On the island of Oahu, in the city of Honolulu, in the county of Honolulu and in the state of Hawaii, a flood of proposals and requests for money have been coming in from all corners of the state. The people of Hawaii are looking to the government for help in the form of money, but the government is looking to the people for help in the form of money. This is a situation that is likely to continue for some time, and it is one that is likely to continue indefinitely.

City officials have been doing their best to keep the finances of the city running smoothly, but they have been met with opposition from the people. The people want more money, but they also want to see how the money is being spent. The City Council has been trying to balance the budget and keep the city running, but it has been a difficult task.

The city is in a bind. It needs money to keep the city running, but it also needs to show the people that it is being responsible with the money it is getting. The city is trying to do both, but it is a difficult task. The city is in a bind, and it is not an easy situation to be in.

ATTITUDE MUST GO

Furthermore, the AJAs of Okinawan ancestry who, as is being said, are identified as "hard nuclei of the Japanese community" are doing so because of the long history of discrimination and insult by the Nihon people who are being disliked. Thus, this is a situation that is likely to continue for some time, and it is one that is likely to continue indefinitely.

This attitude must go! And another prejudice, that against the era, must go, too. It is ridiculous, in this day and age, for a man to think in terms of a prosperous green and red or a prosperous green and blue because a member of his family

Continued at Left
Sugar Strike Supplement

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs


ABILITY TO PAY

The issue in the present strike is wages.

When the sugar workers asked for 25 cents across-the-board increase, the employers said it would cost them from $8 to $10 million. The union declared that the wage proposal would cost the employers $3.7 million a year, after taxes. The employers have not disputed this in public.

Since the start of the strike, the sugar employers have lost millions. Early reports said that the employers talked of a short strike, which would put them ahead because they need not pay wages while the sugar cane grew. But now mature cane is not being harvested and succeeding crops are not being planted.

Certainly the employers must have calculated that the losses sustained from a prolonged strike would pay for wages asked by the workers many times over.

On May 13, for example, Oahu Sugar Co. employees on strike received letters from American Planters, Ltd., the agency which reap the profits from the plantation, which told the strike that 100,000 tons of the Territory’s 1958 sugar quota was allotted to other producing areas by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The AmFac letter said, “If this has been produced, the plantation would have received in excess of $15 million which would be used for wages, taxes to the Territory, supplies, etc.

In face of such losses, the Big Five prolongs the strike. Are they fighting the ILWU? Triage it, just as they look on a losing fight in 1949? At that time they refused to arbitrate the longshore-wages demands and refused to agree to a substantial wage increase when their shipping interest was paying 42 cents more on the West Coast to ILWU longshoremen there, for doing the same work.

The Big Five cannot now argue inability to pay sugar workers. Prior to negotiations that doodled and resulted in the current strike, Alexander G. Budge, then president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Alien, told the Rotary Club of Honolulu that the sugar wage bill had gone up from $48,174,000 in 1947 to $56,329,000 in 1956. Louis Goldblatt, ILWU International secretary-treasurer, challenged this figure. Some time later Budge sent a letter to correction to the Rotary Club stating he had inadvertently given erroneous figures. The total wage bill had not gone up. From 1947 to 1956, the wage bill for sugar workers in the bargaining unit went down from $48 million to $37 million. This difference would pay the 25-cent demand three times over.

Budge has said too that the sugar plantations are almost debt free, standing about $14 million for mechanization during the past decade. Consequently, productivity has shot up and cost of production has gone down. The $14 million represent capital investment.

On many plantations, during mechanization, ILWU members co-operated with the companies, took small wage increases and even wage cuts. These plantations are now making money and the term “distressed” no longer can be applied to them. And after mechanization these companies laid off employees left and right.

The American Planters let us to Ohu Sugar employes says, “The union leaders know full well that the plantations cannot possibly meet their demands. The attitude of these leaders is destructive.” Where’s attitude is destructive?

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association notified the Sugar Negotiating Committee of ILWU Local 14 on May 14 that it was terminating the medical plan agreement as of May 31 because: “Sugar companies will not further subsidize the sugar strike by continuing to provide, to striking employers, medical services below cost.”

In replying to the employers’ letter, Chairman Masato Shimizu of the Territorial Strike Strike Committee declared that on the matter of medical plan cost, the union had asked the employers prior to the strike for figures which are available to them—but when the employers refused to divulge Shimizu stated further:

“We understand that prior to the strike several companies were nearly breaking even on the employees contributions and without any cost to themselves even though most employers in Hawaii pay at least $2 of the cost of medical plans and that with the increased does in effect since the strike many companies are making a profit on the operation of the plan.

The medical plan the employers are canceling May 31 is now costing the workers more than it did prior to the strike. Just prior to the strike the employers proposed to raise the rates for single men from $1.85 per month to $5. Employees with spouse or children paid, under the old plan, $3.10 for the worker, $5.10 for the spouse and $10.10 for each child, up to 5 children. Under the new plan the rate is a flat $5.40, where in the past a couple paid $3.50 or a couple with a child paid $9.00 a month.

Now the employers have gone so far as to cancel this plan forced on the union.

The ILWU Reporter, the union’s newspaper, informed the membership that “The union refused to sign any agreement which would bind its members in the future to such highway-robbery conditions. Yet it could not leave its members, wives and children unprovided.”

The employers in its news bulletin No. 10 issued Jan. 31, headlines the medical plan story: “Medical Plan Agreement Reached—Union Agrees to Keep Community Services Going.”

The employers’ bulletin said, “Jack Hall, union employee, said the union was signing the new agreement ‘under protest’ and that before any basic agreement was reached, the medical plan would be brought up by the union.”

“It is apparent to us” Shimizu’s letter said, “that for some reason you are trying to ‘harden up’ the strike situation, taking advantage of illness and injury over which the workers and their families have no control, in order to divert public attention from the only issue involved, a decent wage increase.”

The letter continued: “The few dollars you have spent, if any toward providing medical services to your employees during the strike may be termed a ‘charity’ by you but then how much more has the union ‘subsidized’ the sugar companies’ ability to prolong the strike by”

Maintaining experimental plate of cane; turning over engines and motors to prevent their deterioration; permitting capital construction with the use of outside labor or that production could be quickly resumed after the strike and permitting refilling of foreign sugar at Crocked so that the employers, could maintain “some semblance of your mainland market.”

Chairman Shimizu’s letter to the HSPA negotiating committee stated before closing: “We would like to remind you—because you seem to have forgotten it—that this is the year 1958. It is not 1956, with those frame-ups and improvements of strike leaders, phony dynamic jobs and mass deportations. It is not 1919-20 with hundreds of evicted strikers and their families dying in inadequate shelters; and it is not 1924 with Rangappe murders. You will not be able to turn back the clock to those ‘good old days.’"

FOR A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE SUGAR WORKERS’ STRUGGLE FROM 1840 TO 1958, TURN TO PAGE 2 . . .

STRIKERS’ KIDS ARE ON BALL

WAIAHU PARADE—Children marched with parents in a massive parade through the plantation community, carrying picket signs that said: "WE CAN'T MAKE ENOUGH MONEY TO serve ON STRIKE; SO AM I"; "4 CENTS? NUTS"; "ILWU IS HERE TO STAY." Pablo Tolentino, a field ground-crowd man marches with the youngsters.
Sugar Workers’ Struggle For Wages In The Past 117 Years

1841—First known sugar strike in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiians then were paid 12½ cents for a whole day’s work and worked under a contract. The strike, which lasted for 25 cents. After eight days their strike was defeated.

1869—More than 3,000 Hawaiian workers at Koloa reported. Sugar planters organized the first association to fight for their position. This union was called the Hawaiian Agricultural Society (1869-60), and its purpose was to recruit and maintain a supply of cheaply-paid laborers, because the Hawaiians resisted low-wage sugar work and revolved against exploitation.

CHINESE CONTRACTED
Jan. 10, 1882—First group of Chinese laborers from Amoy brought in on five-year penal contract. Pay was 12½ cents a day, or $3 a month, or $36 a year. The planters paid an estimated $10 a year for food and clothing. A total of 180 Chinese laborers arrived.

1886—Pay of contract workers was raised to 24 cents a day.
1888—Fifty-eight Japanese contract workers arrived three years earlier, a legal condition to negotiate with planters, with food, shelter, and medical care.

1889—Sugar planters in areas because Chinese laborers would not hire themselves to contract after their old contracts expired. Chinese free contract began arriving from China and spread themselves through the Territory, offering themselves for labor at from $10 to $20 a month. Planters began hunting for a new source of contract laborers since the Chinese would not accept a two-year contract at (1) $11 a month with $10 in advance, or (2) $8 a month with $50 bonus. Planters organized the Planters’ Labor Supply & Supply Co.

1887—Planters’ Labor & Supply Co. reported signed by S. T. Adams, manager of a missionary and co-founder of the Honolulu Medical Mission, N. G. Wilcox (also of a missionary family), William G. Smith and A. Orns declared:

SOLID GAINS
The struggle of Hawaii’s sugar workers for their share of the fruits of labor goes back to the earliest days of sugar production—goes beyond the first recorded strike of Hawaiians for 25 cents a day 117 years ago. During the period of the penal contract system which followed, the demands were for a more humane treatment.

Until 1937 the HSPS refused to bargain collectively with sugar workers. It used the divisor and-ruler system and even paid some national groups less than the others. The lowest paid groups struck for equal pay. Workers finally organized last a big inter-racial union.

The traditional practice for the job situation is traditionally carried on today, and gains won by sugar strikers improve the livelihood of non-plantation workers but the economy of the Territory.

“DIVIDE AND RULE”
The Planters’ Monthly of Feb. 1883, in one of the earliest sugar industry’s declaration of divide and rule policy, stated: “By employing different national groups, there is less danger of collusion among laborers, and the employer on the whole obtains better discipline.”

1883, Feb. 8—City of Tokyo brought in 457 Japanese contract laborers, to work for $6 a month with food, or $11 a month for 21 days without food. Pay for women was $10 a month. Hours were 10 for field workers and 12 for mill workers.

Hiroshi Ooto arrived with the workers as a commercial observer and championed the interests and rights of his countrymen who were bound servants. He spoke English.

DESTRUCTION
1889, Oct. 29—Goto was hanged in Honolulu, Hawaii, from a telephone pole, his hands and feet tied. His murderers were hauled up connected with a plantation. The lynching was sought and sentenced nine years later the maximum penalty—by they all “managed” to escape from the islands.

The period up to 1900 was that of labor unrest, protests and revolts against brutal treatment, poor or no medical attention, scarcity of water for home use, scarcity of food. Strike for higher wages was not of the question for contract laborers.

1899—Records of this year alone show there were 9,121 contract laborers on sugar plantations. Out of this number 5,796 were arrested for deserting servitude, mostly because of cruelty by management, and there were 2,576 convictions. To counterbalance the Japanese who were making demands for better treatment and conditions, the sugar planters imported Chinese from 1886-89 in large numbers. Just prior to annexation (1898) when further Chinese immigration was expected to be stopped, the planters hurriedly brought in more Chinese workers.

STRIKES BEGIN
1900—Average monthly pay for men under penal contract was

FOOD FROM THE SOUP KITCHEN at Wailuku, Unit 21, is distributed to central point and served, since the camps are scattered. This distribution point in Keiki Hana’s kitchen at Fishcamp. Youngsters, strikers and children have lived through many strike struggles for a better living, some for more than five months, soup and vegetables which they take home. Rice is rationed to every household by the unit. Shown above are (left to right) Mrs. Kenneth Watanabe, Junichie Kato, Hiroshi Kato, Tadashi Takeda, Seibo Oshiro with daughter Alan, Mrs. Foji Uradono, Miles Watanabe, Michael Okazaki, Dale Watanabe, Mrs. Y. Hisako, Sueko Nakashahi and Catherine Kato. —Photo by Lucas Reyes

COOKS STIR FOOD cooking in huge pans over wood fire. This scene is typical of soup kitchens throughout the sugar plantation communities where soup kitchens prepare food for strikers and families. Shown above are: (left to right) Lorenzo Ca- bana, food master; Aurelio Luna who is catching food for the kitchen, Lasa Makumura, Masayoshi Yoshiba and Felipe Andrade. —Photo by Lucas Reyes

From 12½ Cents For A 12-Hour Day, A Continuous Uphill Fight.

Farmer-Worker Solidarity

HUNTING COMMITTEE members of Unit 7, Hakalau, had a month’s supply of meat which was turned over to keep soup kitchens well stocked. Leading base are Unit 7 (Pioneer Mill, Lihue) strikers from the West end of Maui. They are (back row, left to right) H. Vap, M. Secretario and T. Aoki. J. Medeiros is at front. —Photo by Sylco Miyamoto
Whole Families In Wage Fight

ON THE 74th DAY of the strike, McBryde plantation (Kauai) unit with women and children paraded, showing solidarity and strength. In the lead is a picket sign saying, 'THE STRIKE IS NOW BEGINNING, IF WAS 79 DAYS.'

MRS. JULIA MONIZ, president of Waipahu unit's women's auxiliary, and morale builder Pepe Hanoe lead auxiliary members during strikers' parade.

THIS PICKUP truck carries pickets to and from their stations along the highway at Kilauea, Kauai. Pickets along the road give shelter to strikers and signs with strikers' message line the highway which tourists pass in going to Hanalei. The message on the canvas of the truck, "Hey, Supervisor, why do you do rank a file work? Why I am on many cardboards. Saturnino Tacay, unit publicity committee member is shown above. Jocelin Peritas drives this truck.

Federal Law Frees Workers From Penal Contract Bondage

from page 2

$12.50 for 26 days, including quarters.

1900. Feb.—Olana field workers struck for the discharge of two June strikers who were discharged against their wishes. Strike lasted 11 days.

April 9.14.—First successful strike in history of sugar plantation involved 1,100 Japanese field workers at Pioneer Mill, Kahului. Demands included wage increase, improved working conditions and industrial injury compensation. The strike was a 100 per cent victory.

June 5-16.—1,250 Kilauea field workers went out on strike after demand more than included wage increase except discharge of luthas.

WORKERS ORGANIZE

June 14.—The penal contract system was abolished as these contracts were made a Territory of the U.S., which itself had outlawed slavery in the 1860s. June 18-26.—Kilauea, Kauai, field workers struck, demanding the company to surrender the cancelled penal contract. The company refused. The strike was lost.

A few strikes in 1900 made surrender of penal contract a key issue. There were 25 recorded strikes in 1900. The year's strikes won their freedom from bondage. There were more strikes that year than the year's associations in prior years put together.

June 22-24.—First recorded interracial cooperation of plantation workers at Pookelafoo. One hundred eighty Chinese and Japanese field and mill workers struck against the employer's move to retain part of their wages. The strike was won.

Nov. 23-Dec. 3.—Kilauea planters locked out 40 Portuguese and Japanese female field workers for demanding wages from $8 to $10 a month. The women won.

All other strikes in 1900 involved Japanese workers.

Early 1900s.—Sugar planters used armed police intervention in strikes and caused violence. Police killed 3. Rase members arrested and were convicted of "murdering" a strike. Mrs. N. Soga, a Nippon JiJi writer, was charged with conspiracy to wreck plantation economy. She were tried and convicted on Aug. 22, 1900. Incarceration was 10 months in jail and $500 fine. The strike (May 9 to Aug. 3) had been broken by Gov. Fitch.

The Higher Wage Assn. had been organized and fund and for pay for court battles. Events exposed the employers' conspiracy frame-up. J. B. Cooke, president of HSPP, gave the word to the acting governor of Hawaii to pardon the four after they had served three months of their sentences. During the trial, a sugar plantation law was "hired" by the Territory to prosecute the defendants. Cooke's move to pardon the four was apparently motivated to quiet strikers who had returned to their jobs. For this the pardon came from Japanese and Haleo groups.

RACE AGAINST RACE

To weaken Japanese workers' militancy and solidarity, the planters imported Russians from Siberia and Portuguese. The Russians were paid $22.50 a month, a sum never paid before to new immigrants, plus daily allowances at cost and special money allowance during illnesses.

Three months after the strike, the plantations established a bonus system and a policy of no discrimination in ordinary laborers' pay. The strike was instrumental in the movement.

The HSPP subsidized two Japanese newspapers (Nicchi Nichi and Shimpo) during and after the strike. These were anti-strike papers that were supported by the planters.

1911.—The Japanese field workers' pay went up to $20 a month, still less than what the employers gave the Russians and had been paying Portuguese and Puerto Ricans prior to the 1900 strike.

1914.—World War I, sugar price jumped from $20 to $200 a ton. Price of 400 pounds of rice went from $3 to $15. Minus and aloha prices went up. These were staples for Japanese workers who lived on rice, vegetables, salt, salmon, miso soup and pickled food.

WAGE STRUGGLE

1917.—From July Japanese newspapers began agitation for wage increase. The Hawaiian Association of the Young Men's Association, HSPP for wage increase, rank and file movement grew.

1918, Oct. 19.—The Federated Young Men's Assn. of Hawaii met in Hilo, decided to make a collective demand to HSPP through a petition they felt could not be

more on page 4.

WAIALUA SUGAR WORKERS are experienced at serving substantial meals to boost morale of strikers. They were locked out by the company and demanded $6,000 in back wages. Anna Kanuranga is serving and Melcide Puasad is at her right. Being served are (l. to r.) Yoko Maeshira, Harry Nishikawa, Richard Tanaka and Fukunzi Mae.
Union Solidarity Pays Off For Today & Future

From page 3

ignored. HSPA ignored it. Among the demands was one for an 8-hour day.

Oct. 23—The Waihale Young Men's Buddhist Association called on all YMBA's on Oahu and in the Territory to struggle for a wage increase. The Plantation Laborers' Supervisory Association, led by Japanese newspaper editors and professional self-employed, was formed. It conducted a 72-hour tour of the plantation districts, raised a cash fund and mobilized support for the wage demand.

The Federation of Labor, with membership on all plantations, succeeded in recruiting a large number of workers by non-plantation workers to support the demands which would improve working conditions for workers dependent on sugar workers.

Aug. 10—Filipino Labor Union organized, headed by Pablo Manlapit.

SECOND BIG STRIKE

1929, Jan. 9—Filipino plantation workers struck, followed by Japanese workers. The strike, as in 1928, was restricted to Oahu with outside island workers supporting Oahu strikers numbering 8,000.

Feb. 7—Manlapit entered Filipino strikers to return to work. Party organized by HSPA and JSPA, refusing to bargain, spent $13,012.87 to break the strike and its race-selling by Japanese had no holds barred. "Libertemus" backed by HSPA and Big Five-controlled dailies in their propaganda.

Strike was lost July 1 and workers married to their jobs.

1932, March 4—Filipino 1930 plantation strike continues on charges of conspiracy to dynamite J. Bokamper's house in Han during the 1929 strike. Hawaii Labor Assn. falls off after disagreement with Japanese in Hawaii on the question of forming either a multi-racial labor union or a Japanese community service organization. The sugar workers wanted union to consoliate which had been on the employer's side during the strike. It was followed by the broadening of the labor organization.

Japanese plantation workers became disorganized and as a group made no more significant effort in the struggle for the life of the plantation workers.

1932—During the fall of this year, Filipinos of HSPA organized. Key demand was increase in basic wage from $1 to $2 a day, without bonus. On the plantations the lowest-paid workers, those receiving $1 a day for 10 hours of work were Filipinos. Filipinos demanded equal pay for men and women doing the same job. Work for Filipinos was more on strike. Filipinos were single men and this demand showed advanced labor consciousness.

FILIPINOS STRIKE

1924, April 1—Filipinos struck Patu. Manuel Velez, chairman of the 1923 strike which were out on 46 of 46 plantations. Actually about 2,000 were on strike. Cattleya Sugar. Filipinos represented by buying stock in company. Cattleya Sugar refused to accept membership by Filipinos, according to oral history.

The strike held a new high of arrests and criminal prosecutions. Cattleya Sugar suspended the strike. The strike was finally broken. Filipinos were paid $1.12 an hour.

1925, March—A strike was called at McBryde plantation, Kauai, by HSPA. HSPA hired and paid for the government's prosecution attorney.

INTER- RACIAL UNION

Plantation workers during this period began seen from the Voice of Labor and its successor, the Herald, •

A HULA SOLO by Sally Ann De los Reyes of Punahou was a big hit at Camp 7 (ILWU, Lahaina) talent show. —Photo by Masahiki Fujimoto

SPECIAL DANCING brings strikers and families together at Camp 7 Hall, McBryde plantation, Kauai.strike is over. Jack Pyle,

nando, Cuba, in an affidavit declared that all government witnesses were "deceitful in every respect." New trial was desired, however.

Sept. 3—Police arrested strikers at Hanaape, standing from the heights into the banana patch where they were casosing a strike. Six strikers and four laborers were killed during the "Hanaape massacre." 1935, March—Strike broke.

1932—Manlapit returns to Hawaii. With Epifanio Taao and Antonio Pelayo, he organized the Filipino Labor Representatives. He left for the Philippines shortly thereafter.

UNIONISM SPREADS

1934—ILWU organized on the West Coast.

1935—First issue of Voice of Labor which helped bring unionism to Hawaii. Strike was called by ILWU. It was succeeded by the Herald and continued through 1937.

Mid-1930s—Period of close contacts between workers in Hawaii and mainland, while unionizing during West Coast strike. Maritime strikers were steamed here to Hawaii, and union leaders began the organizing of longshoremen begin.

HSPA MEETS

1937, Apr. 17—Sugar plantation strike for 18 cents an hour. 1945, Jan. 12—ILRBA declares sugar workers, except for Maial hands, are covered by Wagner Act. 1945, May 23 — "Little Wagner Act" passed, becomes effective July 1, guaranteeing field workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.

1945, Aug. 1—First industry-wide sugar contract signed, establishing a uniform wage system. Pay up to 7 cents.

1946 STRIKE

1946—Sukit workers demanded 81 cents, plus perquisites, pension, shop, 40 instead of 45-hour week and increase in plantations for higher labor grades, thus raising the base pay for $1.31 to 87.95 cents per hour. Minimum wage was $1.12 an hour.

25-CENT DEMAND

1947, Sept.—Sugar industry in first offer made since negotiations started proposed 4 cents across-the-board increase plus perquisite: differential pay hike to 8104 cent labor grade workers, thus offering 57 cents with bonus to 8104 cent workers, who were in the lowest grade for 9104 cent workers of the few cents more. Jan. 30 and 31—Sugar workers throughout the islands on 26 plantations rejected the employer offer by 11,396 to 150 vote.

1958 STRIKE

Feb. 1—17,000 sugar workers strike 26 plantations. Union returns in original strength.

Two Federal mediators arrive to meet with union and employers.

April 22—Sugar Industry offers a two-year contract, the union analyzed the 15-cent package offer and declared it came to 5 cents an hour under its recent liberal interpretation.

May 3 and 4—Strikers reject employer offer of $1,860 for 24 vote.

May 9—Sugar workers offer a two-year agreement of 16-cent-an-hour raise effective immediately and seven-cent-an-hour hike on Jan. 1, 1947. Proposal included upgrading of top-bracket trade labor grades.

May 15—Employers rejected.

May 14—Three U.S. mediators arrive for talks.

Sugar industry announced cancellation of workers' and families' medical plan as of May 31.

1958—Sugar plants on strike for 18 cents an hour. Contract negotiations, providing a base pay of $1.12 on March 1, 1957. Negotiations concentrated on problems of shrinking job opportunities and wages. Additional demands included segregation pay or pension benefits for workers making the industry and free transportation to native countries. July 15—Base pay on sugar plantations, $1.12 an hour.

1967—Negotiations begin.

1968—Negotiations break down and a settlement on two issues is reached.

1970—Negotiations result.