Meaning Of The Sugar Strike Victory

Nine years after Hawaii’s Big Five employers forced a strike of island longshoremen, the Big Five girded for battle again and took on the sugar workers in a strike just settled.

Nine years ago, in 1949, the Big Five haughtily declared that arbitration proposed by the ILWU longshoremen was “communistic” and refused to bargain in earnest when the demands were reasonable—52 cents more an hour when West Coast longshoremen doing the same work on the same Matezon ships on the Hawaiian run were getting 42 cents more an hour.

This time, prior to the recent 126 day strike, the employers declared that the ILWU firmly had decided to strike. They refused to put up a counter-proposal to the union’s 25-cent demand, claiming that the union would shoot it down like “clay pigeons.” Finally, two days after the strike deadline, after weeks of negotiations the employers insistently put up a real “clay pigeon” of 4 cents an hour increase which the sugar workers quickly and overwhelmingly rejected in a referendum vote.

The four-cent offer was the Big Five’s declaration of war on the ILWU. The Big Five declared it couldn’t pay a cent more.

Perhaps the Big Five believed that nine years of relative peace on the labor-management front, and 11 years of no major strike in the sugar industry, had lulled the ILWU to sleep and the sugar workers had gotten soft.

While the employers now have the high estate for the sugar workers, it cannot be said that their attitude was such prior to the

more on page 7

Consul Bejasa “Forgot” $5,290 Entrusted to Him

Sgt. Mehau Tells Why He Pinched Crap Game, Then Let Men “Play For Bail”

By EDWARD ROHIBOUGH

At least 11 members of the local gambling fraternity may be surprised to learn that Sgt. Larry Mehau, head of the gambling detail of the vice squad, not only admits they pay a sort of a social dividend, but describes it as merely a police method by which he clinched a gambling case against them.

For some weeks, the rumor has been rife that, after making a gambling pinch, Sgt. Mehau allowed the players to go while longer tag, “make bail.” This week the RECORD investigated the rumor and found it to be entirely correct. The whole story goes as follows:

On March 25, at about 2 p.m., Sgt. Mehau and the gambling detail, led by the same of Walter (Hotcha) Hong at 124 N. Paualu St., found a crap game in full swing.

It wasn’t very hard to detect, says Sgt. Mehau, because “They were making a lot of noise. You could hear them for quite a distance.”

“The police arrested 11 men and then called for the wagon to pick them up. But there was a considerable wait.”

TRY FOR BAIL

“We’ve under arrest anyway,” one said. “Why don’t we go some more. Maybe we can make bail.”

Sgt. Mehau indicated he would have no objection, and this week he explained his thinking thusly: “I knew then if they wanted to do that, I had them cold turkey. They couldn’t fight the case after that, because I was getting evidence all the time they were playing. Professional gamblers are smart and it’s hard to beat them if they fight the case.”

But in this case Sgt. Mehau knew if the gamblers were willing to “go” before his eyes, there could be nothing but guilty pleas and bail forfeit. All on March 26 was set at $25 each and all the gamblers forfeited.

That date was not the first on which he used this particular tactic, said Sgt. Mehau. Though he has not had occasion to use it so often, but he emphasized the difficulty of proving gambling cases in court.

“Any time they want to gamble in front of me,” he said, “I know I’ve got a good case.”

Sometimes when the police employed different tactics and a “wrecking squad” which demolished places in which gambling was suspected, the RECORD covered the cases carefully and noted that in almost every instance where the gamblers fought in court, they lost the cases.

Dr. Chang Suggests Device to Save Tardy Motorists in Tow-Away Zones

By STAFF WRITER

It is not an uncommon sight along Nuuanu St. from any day about 3:30 p.m. to see a few truck drivers, waiting for struggling among the parked automobiles. Then the driver is ready and i position to follow the cars who give tags to those homosexuals who have their cars during the rush hour and can tow them off in a hurry — earning a fat tow-

Dr. Dai Yen Chang, dentist and former member of the board of supervisors, has his office on Paulehu St. overlooking Nuuanu, and he has suffered for and, with the unlucky drivers who get a head start, sometimes I loan out this tow rope and try to tell a warning,” he says, “but they can’t hear us.”

Now Dr. Chang has an idea he believes might act as a reminder to drivers who forget the time it is and have learned to ignore the red stripes on the parking meter pole to have fairly large metal signals attached to the tops of all parking meters in the tow-away zones, so the driver cannot help but see them.

Larger the Tract, the Lower the Appraisal, Hulten Tells Board

By STAFF WRITER

“Nothing could be finer than to be a kamishima in Hawaii.”

That line from the old Press Club poker game seemed to meet pretty well the disclosures of Appraiser John J. Hulten regarding tax appraisals of Oahu’s larger lots.

Hulten called for an average covering of appraisal methods estimated that taxes based on correct and legal appraisals would bring the city $6 million more in taxes.

He also called for a low appraisal of Bishop Estate and others from “passing on” taxes to tenants, by the method reported two weeks ago in the RECORD.

Although he listed numerous appraisals in which the most calamitous disparities seemed to exist, he did not put the blame on August Landgraf, the Terwiliger’s chief tax appraisals, as Ove Quinn appeared to think, but indicated he thought Landgraf is so restricted by the State, his office that, not much better could be expected.

While the vast majority of cases cited by Hulten were those involving abnormally low appraisals, there were cases in downtown Honolulu, where property property was appraised at from 20 to 81 per cent of its value, thus illegally high.

The law calls for appraisals to be made at 70 per cent of the value, according to its “highest and best use.”

But strange reasoning seems to have prompted the decisions on these elements.

Man Caught in Middle

At Heeia, 1,464 acres of Bishop

Cashes Check; Turns Over Cash

After 2½ Years

READ: Which GoPPer Do You Believe? PAGE 8

Strike History PAGE 2

Rmillo D. Bejasa, former Philippine consul, was caught $5,290 entrusted to him by the First Circuit Court of the Territory to be distributed to heirs of a Filipino laborer — and forget about the money for about two and a half years.

The Filipino laborer, Portero Pequitpequit, died in an industrial accident while working for the Air Force in Hawaii and collected the money indemnity on his $9,000 insurance.

Trusted Foreign Service
It was unsafe to use the Philippine

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HONOLULU RECORD

PRICE 10 CENTS

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1958

Playful Charter Comm. Escape Cabral’s Wrath At City Hall Meeting

Playfulness of members of the city charter commission during a recent meeting at City Hall gave rise to a small tempest in which a number of city officials were involved.

Upon the charter forum at City Hall came close to precipitating an incident that might have made the controversy more physical than theoretical.

"I’ll break his face if I do it again," said Manuel Cabral, one of the anti-charter speakers, after it was all over.

The commissioners got pranks when they saw a blackboard on which the anti-charter people had drawn a sort of facade for Saturday’s ballot, with the words add
When Democratic 1913 C-C Fathers Gave Pay Boons

BY SPECIAL WRITER

Local Republican circles were routed in 1913 when the electorate supported Democrats into office all over.

"Democratic help took an advantage of Republican weaknesses and Republicans lost," said the Star-Bulletin of Nov. 6, 1913. "Voters refused to swallow certain propositions they felt were forced upon them."

Democrat Joseph J. Fern was re-elected superintendent of schools, six Democrats were voted to the board of supervisors. They were W. H. McTavish, Fred J. Kiln, W. L. McCollum, Manuel O. Pacacho, E. C. Kurdybs and R. H. Lee.

Mayor Fern and his Democratic drivers were mounting patrolling pains of a young city. New expenses were popping up everywhere when demands for the pay of streets to smooth ride for the people. The demands for more street lighting, fire alarms and new ideas like garbage carts were more.

After six months in office, the city fathers were asking a $57,000 increase to C-O employs. A Star-Bull news story of June 13, 1913 said, "The city fathers, who are not the most business-like of the six Democrats who were re-elected." 

Within six months ago is now the proposal of the same administration."

The Star-Bull itemized the raises which was charged to and $10 and $15. In the police department, the special officer at the same office was to be $135. During the first week, of which was $100. In the same office, $100, court official, $100, sergeant of the first week, $100.

At the city hall, the chief clerk was to get $150, his assistant 110, John K. W. $200, and the minutes the same. In the sanitation department, the fish inspector was to get $100, his assistant $75, and the minutes $75. The raises were unwise.

The Democrats were undeterred by the Star-Bull's criticism. Two days later they had "passed" the pay schedule, only a slight bite from the total budget of $277,338 for the next six months. The Star-Bull made no comment.

Paraguay to Get Japanese Farmers

A deal is underway between overpopulated Jadan and under- populated Japanese to exchange 20,000 farmers for Paraguay, an island colony under the influence of North America's largest Japanese. Paraguay will supply colonists in exchange for a small fleet of merchant men.

Paraguay is an island colony under the influence of North America's largest Japanese. It has a population of 2,000,000,000, which is 1/10th of Japan's. It has an area of 2,000,000,000, which is 1/10th of Japan's. The Jadanese have large agricultural and forest potential. It is hoped that some 150,000 Japanese will be sent to Paraguay to develop cotton and rice growing. The new farmers will build at least eight freighter ships, 1,000 tons sustained for trading along Paraguay's river scen to the south Atlantic.

(continued on page 5)
LARGER THE TRACT, LOWER THE APPRAISAL, HUTLEN TELLS BOARD

Growers land was assessed at 14,423 per cent of its value, Hutlen said.
This was a 36-cent chunk in the middle of it, got assessed at 37.7 per cent of the value of the land because they bought a nursery.

Hutlen said the principle seems to be that the bigger the property, the lower the rate of assessment.

Quite a lot of Bishop Estate land was reassessed at 14.5 per cent, though the intention to use it has been known for some time. Some of the properties and the rates of assessment Hullen listed were:

- Outrigger Canoe Club site at Waikiki, 60,807 square feet, assessed at 35 per cent.
- Bishop Estate land at Waialae, including 1,000 acres, assessed at 15 per cent.
- Queen's Hospital land in Waikiki leased to the Waikiki Development Corp., assessed at 30 per cent.
- Paliku Nut farm land, 26 acres at Kipapa Gulch, assessed at 25 per cent.
- Kahala, 41,702 square feet, leasehold purchased by Fritz Burns, assessed at 11 per cent.
- Sugar land, said Hutlen, generally gets assessed at about $30 an acre.

He further expressed the view that the 7 per cent business of leasing land for revenue, should not be exempt. Although such landholdings are called temporary, he said, they often continue for many years.

The method of appealing tax assessments is equally faulty, Hutlen said. He described a situation in which a taxpayer appealed an assessment of $510 per acre and got it down to $125. The Territory then appealed to the PUC and the assessment was reduced to $90 an acre.

Other property, Hutlen said, generally has been assessed lower than prudentially that it developed more recently, but it is

FILIPINO LABOR UNIONS GAINING, SUMMARY SHOWS

New collective bargaining agreements registered last year by Filipino unions in Hawaii, reported by the Labor News and the Manila Bulletin reports.

The records show, the paper says, that "while wages have advanced all along the line, industrial strife with its consequent woes was less during 1957 than previous years."

In summarizing the overall situation, the Bulletin says "many new labor unions were established during the year, and it appears that the record of socialist and corrupt unions dropped out of the picture."

"Passage of the social security act by the government and industry is something that is never enjoyed before. Congress, as always, is the labor vote, and has acted consistently towards its benefit."

"The broad field of labor that most needs help and understanding at the present time is engaged in agriculture."

The Bulletin says that agricultural workers take home only one eighth of the Philippines national income and that "well-organized industrial workers are but one third of the grand total."

How Auto Industry Affects U.S. Economy

When business is normal, the manufacturer and sale of automobiles are a $15 billion a year industry and employ 16 million persons.

It is the largest single user of steel, accounting for 71 per cent of the nation's output of 50.4 million tons. It uses 90 per cent of all rubber produced, 69 per cent of all glass plate; 60 per cent of all machinery; and 52 per cent of all oil.

It also creates 5 percent of all labor, and 10 percent of all cotton sales, and 18 percent of all factory production.

U.S. Labor Ignored

The Chicago Daily News reports that "it seems incredible but it is true that the U.S. pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition has a 40,000 square foot exhibit but no exhibit to advertise the accomplishments of trade and employers of the U.S. abroad and the American worker's standard of living."

HSPBA President Philip Maxwell has said the Telstar project is "unrealistic" that it provides no basis for bargaining. (Above and following)
**MILO'S LOCAL FOLLOWERS**

BY SKINNY

What with Nori Tsumura lifting a total of 750 lbs. in the three international lifts to take the Territory's middle-heavyweight championship, Brunettia — and who used to lift 755 lbs. and doing 875 in the backweight, it appears the "iron game" in Hawaii is responding to the inspiration of Tommy Kono (who lifted 865 at the recent meeting in Board Hall). You could write a book about encouraging weightlifting and a lot of other sports here.

Milo of Croton, one is inclined to recall at times, was the man who formed the first school of weights, lifting and body-building. Milo was an ancient Greek who conceived the idea of lifting a young call every day. As the calf grew to bull-size, Milo kept up the lifts and when it was full-grown, he was still lifting it. As it grew larger, he grew stronger. Hence, nepheps today begin lifting small weights and adding a pound or two a day until they are modern Milo.

**TENNESSEE FARMER DID IT**

If you think Milo's original story sounds a little incredible, you should know about his modern counterpart, a farmer by the name of H. E. Mann who lived somewhere in Tennessee. He followed Milo's example some 20 or more years ago and became strong. Also the bull became fairly tame, so that Farmer Mann went about the country gig- ging a strong man for years, hauling the bull for spectators.

Distressing to relate, Milo must not have been so highly regarded by his neighbors, for all his contribution to physical culture, he was killed. He was about to be spotted by a liveryman, when a sudden downfall. According to the old Greek sage, he once was called by a youth of lumbermen and told to help get a wedge out of a big log into which they'd driven it. He pulled the sides of the log up far enough so that the boys got their wedge out, but then his fingers were caught. They tried to get him out and, failing him, flung him into a big furnace. You might as well ask for help, or maybe for lunch. While they were gone and he was left there in such a helpless state, a sage says, the wolves ate Milo — or at least five enough of them to render him useless thereafter.

**LIFTER GOT SHORT SHIFT**

It seems a sad commentary that Milo's contemporaries thought less of him than of a wedge, but something like that seems to have been practiced in the case of Lifter. The average man's reaction to a strong man seems to be generally, "so what?" Primzo Carrera, you know, a young man, strong as they come, could not make enough to feed himself as a strong man in a circus. Only a few years ago Canada produced the strongest man in the world, Douglas Harkins, but no one in Lincoln County gave him much attention to him until he won the world's championship in Europe. Prior to that, he'd been something of a joke in his home town.

America, especially, while taking pride in being one of the most sports-minded nations, has lost its interest in and support for weight liftingers until very a few years ago. Devotees of the Iron Game labored unheeded and were even regarded by many otherwise intelligent people with as much suspicion as from barbells and weightlifting on the theory that it would make their charges "mausoleum." 

Today, most of those suspicions have been swept away. Baseball players, football players, and athletes in many other sports have discovered weightlifting very helpful in giving them what they need. But it has taken long, long time.

Here in Hawaii, athletes are fortunate in having someone like Dr. Yen, who has not only given his (inscrutable) aid and his guidance to the sport, but also his highly vocal expression to drawing attention to the feats of local weightlifters. Dr. Yen saves a crop daily that gives Hawaii a rich harvest of young people. "There is no man in the local sport field more deserving of praise."

**FRANK VALNTINE and the Police Activities League officials, incidentally, are to be congratulated for the excellent Biddle Boxing shows they have on KGMF-TV every other Saturday afternoon. Last week's show saw Hawaii bloats Charley Jenkins in the 55 lb. class, Frank. Young, successful Vernon Mitsuhashi at 68 lbs each, and Reginald Ca- nelli best Baron Makalani at 48 lbs. Then everybody got a prize.

**THERE'S AN ACADEMIC dispute among local fight fans as to whether Referee Harry Kessler was correct when he gave Virgil Akins the weightlifting title over Vince Martinez on a TKO in last week's fight. Akins had no objection whether he should have folded the necessary round over the fallen fighter and make it a K.O. on the record books. Kessler commented later that he could have counted St. Louis local fans ask, why not? From the TV shot of the fight, showed here Saturday night, Martinez lay like a log, all right. "The main reason for Kessler's action," it was explained, "was that the fallen fighter was having a hard time getting up and he had taken a terrific beating after all, being knocked down seven times and failing a couple of extra times as much from being groggy as anything else.

**SUPREME COURT WILL GET APPEAL IN BOSUCA CASE**

The one year suspension of At- torney Harriet Bouhoud, upheld by the U.S. Appeals Court, will be appealed by her brother. Attorney, Mr. C. Bouhoud, to the higher court.

The suspension order originated by the Territorial Supreme Court, on January 11, 1963, when action was brought against Mrs. Bouhoud because of statements she allegedly made in a speech in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The case was prosecuted by A. William Penner, T.H. Attorney, and appealed to the higher court after the Territorial Supreme Court ordered the sus- pension.

The majority opinion of the Appeals Court held that no question of freedom of speech was involved, since Mrs. Bouhoud was engaged in the case. It held she could not "litigate in a given case by day and castigate by night" and that "this record does not warrant the conclusion that the majority of Judges Wis was at- tacked.

A minority opinion said the T.H. Supreme Court had "overstepped its jurisdiction" and that "this record does not warrant the conclusion that the majority of Judges Wis was at- tacked.

The minority opinion found the speech was slander at Smith Act prosecution and at the Smith Act.

**Elorde-Chestnut Fight in Artistic Success, but Flop at Box Office**

The fate that has hit many a fighter before this talented tom Bill (The Knaps) Townsend, for instance, as the Elorde-Chestnut fight last night at the Civic Stadium in droves, and the gate was a little less than 6,000. It was not expected to do as well. But at least something was guarantee Flash Elorde and The Black Knight a hefty purse out of the transportation, expenses, etc., or the six preliminary fighters who brought in more than $50,000. But Pacheco could take whis- pered validation there was in the knowledge that he had promoted an artistic success, financial flop.

**CLASSIC BOXING QUESTION**

The chief event was as fine a contest of skill, strength and may- be science as the town has seen deposited. Pacheco led for the classic battle between a good, tough southpaw who is fast, but who might hit, right hander who has a fair punch. The Black Knight, left hander beat a left-hander, all things being equal?—was present.

An interesting question at the time the answer came out for the lightweight class was which would win the world's fourth ranking feather- weight. He got the decision by a margin of a split decision.

The Chestnut, the world's fifth ranking featherweight, was not expected to do much but to hold his own continually through the early rounds, and occasionally beat Elorde. He did do that, at least in the early rounds.

But whenever he let Elorde get set to throw combination shots, he was dropped. He brought blood to Chestnut's nose and a small mouse on left eye while going unmarked.

Off camera, displayed one of the strangest left jabs seen in some time — a move that looked like a roundhouse, but from the same side — and it looked like little more than a decency from behind which he might hit, right hand as he moved in. But he could not touch Pacheco, who was a little faster and speed and force, and perhaps land- ed it more often than his heavier opponent.

**BEEF REFERRING**

He may have been hampered somewhat by the rapidity with which Referee Louis Freitas broke up the fight, but just as the bell rang for the third round, when this writer was wonder- ing aloud why Freitas didn't break up the fight, down staggered the veteran trainer Freddie Brown, the。Freitas stepped in on this matter, but the referee stood his ground with, "Don't try to keep me from calling the bell."

Brown, one of the game's great huskies, kept on firing fists and was knocked out by his defeated fighter.

"He pulled the strap and knocked me out with the strap," he trumpeted.

"I see out to see whether or not he was going to knock me out, and he appeared to be doing the best in boxing," he said. "I heard the bell, but if I'm wrong — well, I have to admit it."

HONOLULU RECORD Published by Honolulu Publishing Company, Ltd. 1617 Sheridan St. Honolulu 14, T.H. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1873

**BATTAD BEATS MILLER**

Anecele Battad, returning to the ring after some months, seemed to be fulfilling some of the promise he showed a couple of years ago as a 16-year old, the wily, hardbitten Len Miller (in the semi-final), Battad enjoying an 8 lb. weight ad-
Gadabout

Through A Woman’s Eyes

By AMY CLARKE

Hair sprays and keepers are a blessed boon to women whose hair is too soft and fine to stay in place. But I have stopped buying them since reading in the Congressional Record that these sprays may contain arsenic.

Several Congressmen have asked the Food and Drug Administration to investigate the possibility that the sprays are contaminated with the poison. Evidence in this direction was uncovered by doctors in a St. Louis hospital. Two young women had been taken to children’s ward because they were found to have a substance in their lymph nodes that is used in hair sprays (which both girls used).

There may have been an appearance of this substance in the liver and spleen. It has produced a form of cancer, but there is no direct proof (yet) that it causes cancer in humans.

Incidentally, when the subject women stopped using the hair sprays, their lumps disappeared.

There are too many products like this on the market. Just because something is on a shelf, we cannot assume that it would be safe if we made an issue of the labeling problem 100%; but the more existence of a definite place for rubbish inside the earth could go a long way toward cleaning up our city and countryside.

Every week my children bring home from school small boxes of raisins, left over from lunches. Keeping the raisins in a left alone and the raisins are scattered and attract ants, I now put them into the refrigerator to keep them fresh. For an apple-sauce cake, I took out the little raisin box that had been on ice for several weeks. I make it and sell it to.

But I had to do without the raisins. Tucked very neatly into the box were two pugs from a hammer-and-peg set, three marbles, and a pretty red stone.

Playful Chariter Commissioners Escape

WRATH OF CABRALT AT CITY HALL MEET

When from page 1

viding the voters to mark X in the box opposite Part III. First Bob Dodge erased enough of the "II" so that it became "III", which would be a vote for the commission’s charter.

Cabralt, the keeper of the blackboard, frowned and replaced the erased marks.

Chairman Ballard Atherton entered into the playfulness and substituted a zero for the "II". While doing so, he received a call from the shopkeeper, asking if he could come in to vote against the charter, and a couple of other employees were also on the phone.

Cabralt, speaking to the shopkeepers, thought more about it and got madly. Finally, he moved the board in the office of Richard Kageyana, one of the commission’s most vigorous opponents.

JOE FERREIRA, the DP’s constitu- tional officer, told a crowd of bidders last week how he learned to keep his nose out of the political fray when he was school principal on the Big Island. One day, driving to a meeting of the teachers association, Ferre- ria found himself and a fellow member working on a Poulos road, eliminating the main curve. Joe started giving his views — the way he saw it, they were going about the same thing in the same way as the foreman who was right there, and he said,"Are you an engineer?"

"Yes." "What do you do?"

"I am a school teacher." "Then why don’t you get on and school and leave this job to people who know about it?" "Well, I have no one to do it. You know, he was right. We were absolutely right.

How Did the Charter Commission come to its conclu- sion that the board of water supply operates more efficiently and economically than the sub- urban systems? The head of the latter agency asked that question of a member of the commission, who explained the difference in the system, and he got rather fun- ming answers from Warren. But he concluded that a single member of the commission had paid a single visit to the suburban water system to ascertain the facts. With less than half the personnel of the DWS, he said, the city would be able to provide 20,000 cubic feet of water daily to the Plains. From the days of the late Fred Orlan, the BWS has been one of the oldest systems in the country, and it has a very high reputation for service.

Through the years, the subject of a proposed improvement in the city’s water system has been under discussion by the commission. The city officials have expressed in the past a desire to expand the city’s water system to meet the increasing demand for water.

The city’s proposal would involve the construction of a new water treatment plant and the installation of new water lines. The estimated cost of the project is $5 million, and the city has already allocated $3 million in funding for the project.

The commission had two options: to continue with the existing system or to build a new system. The decision was made to continue with the existing system, as it was determined that the new system would not be cost-effective.

The city’s water supply system is currently able to meet the needs of its residents, and the commission believes that it is the best option for the city at this time.

Elections are scheduled for the next two months, and the city will continue to monitor the water supply system to ensure that it is meeting the needs of its residents.
Chronology—1958 Sugar Strike

with strike demand nearing, big orders from outer islands. Police Chief Dan Lau said Oahu police were receiving "referee" briefings on police duties in the event of a strike.

Maxwell said "the industry is prepared to make a wage increase, but the question is, how much." His union's 25-cent demand "would really ruin the industry," he said.

Maxwell said the battle would be between the Big Five and the ILWU and the idea that the Big Five didn't make big profits is "palomino.

Roberts said companies asked to come here and there, and these islands are being milked dry by them, here and there, and these islands are being milked dry by them. He added, "No worker would believe us if we told him that the companies have no money."

Mr. had written Maxwell a written note saying, "We are prepared to settle and reach agreement on something less than twenty-five cents in order to avoid a strike.

Jan. 29: Industry came through with its first wage offer with strike deadline two days away—four cents cross the board and classification adjustment for workers in labor grades 5 to 10, which left out almost 10 per cent of their employees.

Jan. 30-31: ILWU sugar workers rejected employers' offer in referendum vote.

United, "under protest," signed continuation of the current plan which rates were boosted by employers, so that workers and former members would be covered. United agreed to keep community services going.

Feb. 17: 13,000 sugar workers strike. Strike committees on all islands organized with the negotiations committee becoming the Territory Strike Strategy Committee. Federal mediators entered strike picture.

Feb. 18: Federal mediators left for West Coast home office as deadlock continues.

Feb. 21: Industry proposed field workers among strikers return to work, irrigate and take care of crop.

Feb. 25: United rejected plan as "device to prolong the strike.

March 3: Sugar soup kitchen begins operating in Honolulu and Maui. United pickup service resumes, helping farmers, businessmen, religious, public service organizations.

Mar. 19: Dr. Arthur M. Ross, director of University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations, arrived at Gov. Quinn's request to mediate the Balle Corporation.

Mar. 20: Dr. Ross leaves as deadlock continues.

April 9: Strikers hold demonstrations on various islands on 70th day of strike, which equaled in length the duration of the 1940 first victorious Territory-wide sugar strike.

Hall declared "strike is just beginning," and this theme was used in "Third Note." Unions continue to strike.

April 22: Industry offered a 15-cent package deal, which on the surface proposed 10 cents now and 5 cents next year. Goldblatt asked union analysis said the offer: "in the most generous light" rejected by the unions. The 13 cents now was not enough in order to stagger to get higher grade workers more money by making money from lower grades. Unions propose marathon sessions.

April 23: Unions refuse referendum vote on main offer after haled an industry refused to repudiate its radio statement that the union's bill was rigged.

May 4: Strikers reject industry's offer 11,000 to 624.

May 7: Union negotiations return to work for 16 cents an hour across-the-board increase now, 7 cents next year.

May 8: Industry rejected union offer, made no counter proposal.

May 11: Industry announced it will cancel workers' medical plan on May 31.

May 17: Three Federal mediators enter strike picture.

May 26: Gov. Quitman stated mediation failed to settle strike, and proposed 16 cents now, 11 cents later for classification adjustment for a three-year contract to be reopened after end of two years for wage negotiation.

May 25: Industry accepted government's proposal.

May 26: Union declared it wanted to settle other matters, including pension plan, medical plan, severance pay, layoffs, vacation plan, and the strike continued until it withdrew its acceptance.

Voice of Experience

Philip Reid, chairman of Gen- eral Motors Corporation,会同 his plans to pay for the year, plus expenses and bonuses, says that today's depression is a "1929 type of business failure but not 1929 market." Next year Reid has to resign. He will pay him a $10,000- a-year pension.

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JUNE 12, 1958

 Hawaiian Record

JUNE 12, 1958

Consul Bejasa

100 Persons Pinched At Cockfights on Oahu Every Week

About 100 people get arrested every week on Oahu for attending or operating cockfights, according to the RECORD learned checking at the police department.

These 100 are arrested at cockfights which the police rancid on average of three a week.

"These arrested are mostly men," says Sgt. Larry Mahan of the gambling section, "they come mostly cockfights on the island."

The officers make police detection. Two cockfights were raided last week and two more the week before. Seven of the cops got a humper crop of four.

The average number of persons arrested is 50 and the average fine is $15. Sometimes the number varies, depending on how many escape.

An average of 10 gambling games other than cockfights are raided each week, Mahan said. Next to cockfights, those getting the most raids are poker, crap, and monte, in that order.

Japan to Sell Toyopet in California

To get its share of the big foreign-car-minded market of Califor- nia, the company, TPS, of Japan, distributors of Toyopet, already selling in Hawaii, will open a company in August.

"We are going so well on the West Coast, Toyopet agencies will be opened elsewhere on the Main- land.

The Japanese auto industry expects to sell 11,200 cars overseas this year. Last year it sold 6,922.

Shinichi Ohira, managing director of TPS, told the RECORD the first shipment of Toyopet to reach Los Angeles at the end of July.

15 Million Men Aged 65 And Over Are Urgent W.U.S. Welfare Problem

Rep. Peter W. Rodino (Dem. N.J.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 13855) in Congress to provide for a minor emergency program, "Medicare" Conference on Aging during this year. Speaking for the bill, Rep. Rodino said:

"There are 15 million persons aged 65 and over who are not covered by insurance. Two thirds of them have incomes under $1,000 a year 43 percent received $300 or more.

"And at this time when the cost of living, especially the cost of medical care, is rising, it is imperative that we make it possible for these people to get the proper medical care they need.

"But we must also bring social security to the level of economic security in the old age level — I may remind you that the average monthly benefit is only $105 and some.

"It is estimated that about one- third of those over 65 have some medical coverage, but many of them are not covered by hospitalization insurance of any kind.

"On May 21: The attorney for the deceased, Reeds, De- Soto sedan had been repossessed by Waiu Garage for failure to pay off and it had been sold for $1,000."

On Feb. 24, 1955, Consul Ocampo of the Philippines filed an action for the court to find out for the passenger vehicle owned by the defendant who was operating the vehicle when it was sold. The passenger vehicle was sold for the defendant's property of approximately $7,652.63.

Bejasa Received Money

According to the records of the First Circuit Court, Peqepilequid filed on Oct. 18, 1954. Seven days later Quiniones, friend of the deceased, informed the court that Peqepilequid had sent him three checks totaling $8000. On Dec. 16, 1954, the court ap- pointed Quiniones administrator of the estate.

Meantime the commanding officer of the Philippine Wing Military Transport Service, San Francisco, communi- cated with Peqepilequid's sur- vivors.

On Feb. 15, 1955, the circuit court judge lettered Rep. Jean W. Menchaves of Cebu, P.T., acting as attorney for Peqepile- quid's heirs. Menchaves said that he had been informed by the command- ing officer of the 150th Air Flights that Peqepilequid's estate had received $8,500,000 as a result of the military transport service.

Meantime the attorney for the deceased's estate asked that the fee, money for burial, be added to the income of the estate.

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Foreign Aid Nailed

Meanings in U.S. terms of the Eisenhower administration's current drive for foreign aid were given by Mr. H. Raymond Breton (D.C.) in a recent speech before Congress. He said:

"The $76 billion foreign aid spending is the equivalent, in value, to the total debt of our Nation's largest cities. It is the equivalent to one-fourth of the total annual income of the U.S. It is the equivalent to serving this part of the debt to the taxpayers at $2 billion annual ly.

"Foreign aid already has cost twice as much as the social security benefit, plus aid to the 10 million veterans...

"And it costs three times as much as all our military expenditures seven times as much as all atomic energy programs.

"Foreign aid is an economic aid and is an economic aid to the economies of the Federal taxes.

Motheballd Warships

U.S. taxpayers today are supporting a mothballing U.S. Navy fleet of 126 destroyers each costing $10,000,000, 169 destroyer escorts each costing $6,150 per year; and 74 patrol craft each costing $2,000 per year.

Most of these ships need to be modernized to be of active value in themselves.
Press Pamphlets Politicians, Noted Columnist Says, As Nation Drifts

"The pampering by the press of politicians, and the threat of their status, is a crime so heinous it should be forbidden by law."

That's the opinion of Doris Fleeson, syndicated political columnist. She says that just as newsmen and reporters and their publishers fail "to do their job," politicians fail in theirs as well. "A system which combines in correct proportions understanding with critical analysis," she contends.

"If his political coverage is to have any depth, and no other kind is worth writing or publishing—a political reporter must become saturated with his subject. He must come to know politicians and the political imperatives they are under."

"These imperatives take many forms, and they are different for each politician. They often involve geographical considerations, social and economic forces, the pressures of his party, both local and national."

"Such knowledge is vital because the political reporter on occasion comes very close to being a judge, they assert, as high executive of his party, both local and national."

"We have driven our best minds from politics because of the low esteem in which we hold it. We have castigated the politician who sought to guide us by the light of reason and who we have allowed to maneuver us to a disastrous irreparable purpose. Happily, the swing philosophy of anti-intelligencer is gaining ground, and we are by no means rid of its legacies of conformity, inertia and timidity."

Dorothy Fleeson sees our main problems today as race relations, inflation, the advent of war, the flight to the cities, etc. She says:

"All the problems lie in the realm of politics, and the solution to our slow destruction is to recognize the fact that we put the national will to work.

"The iron truth of today's dynamic political world is that no attempt to maintain status by standing still. This is a hard lesson not always learned by those in power places."

"There will be decisions in the world—politics and decisions— and the term victory or defeat is meaningful. Whether those decisions are made by us or by the Soviet Union depends on our ability to make our policies achieve the ends we seek."

750 Mill. People Win Freedom in 10 Years

In statements before the Senate Appropriations Committee, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, said:

"We are living today in an historic era of change. There is the march toward independence of the world's peoples, and the march toward freedom of the world's peoples."

"Since World War II, 30 nations with a population of about 150 million people have achieved their independence. These people, as well as the people of other lands, are nations, are determined that they must and will have economic progress."

ECONOMIES' CHANGE

Sen. Stuart Symington (Dem., Mo.), made the following observation:

"Fifteen years ago, the Soviet Union had been held waste for 1,000 miles inside its borders. The Nazi armies were at the gates of Stalingrad."

"CIA director Allen Dulles has said that in the first quarter of 1960, stocks of steel produced in Russia were 1,000,000 tons more than the U.S.

"What more warning do we need about the economic impact of our own production back on the rails—now?

Fulbright Student Plan Making World Goins

The U.S. program of study-abroad scholarships provided by the Fulbright Act of 1946 has been expanded to include 50,000 American students and 15,000 foreign students (from 31 countries) for study in the U.S., and 4,000 other foreign students for study in American institutions. It is expected that the U.S. Export-Import Bank will finance 

"The Fulbright Act is, in fact, a program of aid to education and not to the war effort. It is this one that gives me the greatest comfort in the long run."

JAPAN'S STEEL EXPORTS

In the steel year ended March 31, Japan exported 1,943,275 tons of iron and steel goods. India bought 350,000 tons. People's China 120,000 tons, Thailand 100,000 tons, and the Philippines 100,000 tons during the year.

MEANING OF THE STRIKE VICTORY (from page 1)

strike. If they had a healthy regard for the sugar workers' strength, they would not have counted a strike and declared it as such. And the union will not sit by and let them.

The Big Five now claim that the final strike settlement of 16 cents across-the-board increase immediately and seven cents in June 1969 is reasonable and comes close to their earlier offer.

There is time for jostling but the Big Five now want a strike after a period of suffering to the Territorial. They probably will have a little left from their war chest and presumably would blow what's left in their propaganda barrage. In their don't-give-a-damn attitude, they used many well-meaning allies and supporters who believed the Big Five propaganda.

In the strike just settled terrific pressures were brought to bear on the sugar workers and the ILWU as a whole. The Big Five that milk the plantations firm up their position and publicly demonstrated that strike was no money to pay above the four cents, that rather than suffer a slow death, they would "go for broke," even to the extent of liquidating some plantations during the protracted battle in a death struggle with the ILWU.

This threat of culmination and of consequent unemployment did not frighten the rank and file who are the last in favor of closing down plantations. They were in the battle for a little more from the Big Five's profit. They were convinced there was money to pay their demand, and that the union must continue to split the rank and file, especially the lower and higher grade workers.

Finally, when the union agreed to send arbitrators back to work to 'save the crop,' the employers' came back broken. This time they maintained the strike—even though the back-to-work group contributed one-fourth of their pay to the strike fund.

But Hawaii's sugar workers maintained discipline and in some areas, held that the strike would keep sugar prices down.
MEANING OF THE SUGAR STRIKE VICTORY

(from page 7)

Five Republicans must have recalled a humorous and sar- donic remark of some months ago by their Oahu County GOP chairman who is assistant manager of Ewa Plantation Co., with the ILWU delegates to the convention told to be "respectable" and how to "accept" by the community.

The Big Five need not go to their Elba, like Napoleon in defeat. But there certainly is a need for a change of at- titude. Furthermore those who had indicated the Big Five should take a good look around to see someone, some so-called expert on brainstrusts had given them a bum steer in advising them to take on a strike. The welfare of the workers and the public is too great to be toyed with.

Lastly, the Big Five must realize that the people are smart enough to see through their crude propaganda, em- phasizing the economic aspects of the Big Five as a fishbowl—the Big Five agencies greedily milking the plantations which constantly cry poverty, weeping they couldn't pay dividends and higher wages to workers. This strike made the water in the Big Five fishbowl even clearer.

Let the Japanese Consulate Do It

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

For the first time in my collection the Japa- nese community has become quite uneasy about a certain VIP from Japan when Prince Mikasa stopped here last weekend.

Japanese community leaders who usually are at the forefront to do the browsing in organizing an impressive reception for such a visitor said they could not have enough time to prepare for such an affair.

It seems that the upbeaver in the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and its recent re-organization was the last person responsible in inviting the hands of the older group.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

The turmoil in the chamber resulted from its election. Bado Asako, a vice president in 1957 was chosen to be the chairman of a group dominant in the organization solicited the resignation of Asako and re-elected last year's president. They have now prevailed and Asako became a public issue in the Japanese community and the powers in the chamber were accused of discrimina- tion because he is an Okinawan.

The dominant group in the chamber lost public confidence considerably and this Iseti and older Ni- seti combine were forced to call upon younger AJAs to take over the chamber leadership.

Prince Mikasa, visiting Hawaii at such a juncture, found the older group making excuses that there just wasn't time enough to welcome him with a big blowout.

If the chamber leadership were in the hands of the former elders, it is likely that Mikasa would have found them, but personally he did not want such an affair.

NEW ORIENTATION

But the chamber's present leadership of AA's, according to the Japanese language dailies, didn't go so far as to plan a big reorientation for the Japanese prince. But now they want to take the lead in organizing a tour for the prince when he arrives.

Some Japanese want a separate federation of Japanese organizations formed to receive visiting Japanese dignitaries in the future, but the chamber was against that function. The chamber now seems to want that.

HOCHI'S PROPOSAL

The Hawaii Hochi which generally comes up with sound ideas now suggests the participation of the Japanese consulate general on Nunez Avenue, to lend it leadership. It declares that historically the consulate has participated in such a capacity from the beginning of Japanese organization formed decades ago to aid victims of a plague and a devastating fire.

If the Hochi is off the beam. Why should local Japanese again start running up to the consulate on Nunez Ave., just as they did prior to World War II?

I am with the person who wrote to the Hochi, saying: "SUGGEST THE HONSHU CONSULATE ITSELF WELCOME JAPANESE DIGNITARIES IF LOCAL ISEI OR NISEI WANT TO PARTICIPATE. THEY SHOULD DO SO VOLUNTARILY."

Yes, why form an organization to have the Japanese community for donations, in order to form a function which really belongs to the Ja- panese consulate.

They have enhanced the relationship of local Isei and Nisei with Japan. A considerable number of Isei are U.S. citizens.

I just don't see how common people get in- tact and cultural exchanges, and I don't see why the public should be asked to entertain foreign VIPs.


did if Alaska is to become the 49th state."

Now who's doing what to whom?

Many in Hawaii, and undoubtedly many in Alaska, have become so discouraged after the political bandwag- on the statehood issues that they have long ago come to the conclusion (as Delegate Burns and Columnist Drum- mond have not) that statehood actually is a will o' the wisp, and will always be blocked by bigots like Rep. Pillion and cases like the one last spring.

It must be admitted that in recent debates, certain Con- gressmen, most of them Democrats, put up a hard fight for Alaska statehood and many of those are known to be equal- ly sensible.

So perhaps it is too early for cynicism. Perhaps Columnist Drummond, certainly no man to believe in a will o' the wisp, Democratic Delegate Burns and Republican Publisher Thurston are right. Maybe it is time to begin another bombadgering of the Big Five.

But as for Bill Quinn, his words to the local GOP platform convention on statehood and Congress do little credit either to himself or his party. They are just so much political balderdash.

Arrest of Waipahu Strikers

(Continued from right)

and his deputies, taken to the plantation offices as a crime, were arrested, although they were not even on the scene of the so-called riot where a plantation cop fired two pistol shots. One had been 8-year-old Kenichi Kodani, junior of Ko- saka, newspaperman, and Janjuro Kato, the cop. They were taken from the plantation offices under pre- cept of Grand Jury. They are now in jail.

MAWATARI KAWAKAMI, head operator, was arrested when working on the so-called riot near their stores. They were tackled to Honolulu jail.

KIKICHI KAWAKAMI, money lender, was seized at 1 a.m. of June 9, when a sheriff and seven armed Pearl City deputies arrested him. Junnosuke Kawakami, poolhall operator, didn't know about the so-called riot. Arrested in the same manner as Kikichi, he was also jailed for five days.

REWARD FOR KIDS

Mawatari Kawakami, head operator, was arrested by a cop to drive away strikers who were threatening him with a picket. When they tried to turn back the riot, the strike was arrested in Honolulu for five days.

NEGRO'S CLAIM

Nego, "Thong, about 30 persons, consisting of Waipahu plantation strikers, merchants and Japanese professionals, were ar- rested without criminal charges, proofs, or warrants."

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Arrest of Waipahu Strikers

In last week's column I mentioned that the names of some Waipahu strikers who were thrown into jail July 1st, 1959 were released, and that the case was be- cause of interest today to sugar workers at Waipahu. Mototoki Nego, a leader of the 1959 strike of about 100 strikers involved by a Waipahu plantation cop who fired his pistol twice and threatened strikers who were taking a walk in the area of 'Iwa. The cop turned his pistol on his own free will because of fear.

This is an example of an affair that precipitated shortly before a rally scheduled for that day when strike leaders from Honolulu spoke to the strikers.

QUESTIONED IN PLANTATION OFFICE

As the meeting was coming to a close, Masaharu Fujikawa was awakened by the Waipahu City sheriff