

H-Bomb Fishermen Victims Write

HONOLULU

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RECORD

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1954

Demos Hit "Handcuffs"

Bailiff Resigns; Citizenship Under City Hall Focus

A police court bailiff resigned this week on grounds of ill health while civil service authorities were still investigating the possibility that he may never have been a citizen of the U.S.

The bailiff cited ill health as the reason for his resignation.

Employed for more than 15 years by territorial and C-C governments, the bailiff was allegedly unable to produce papers proving he had ever been naturalized. He is believed to have been born in The Netherlands.

Reliable sources indicated that

(more on page 4)

10 Mexican Girls Here Quizzed By Immigration

Ten Mexican girls, or girls of Mexican ancestry were being investigated in the Territory this week by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration, the RECORD learned reliably, on the suspicion that they might be aliens who had failed to register.

The girls were reputedly brought here from El Paso, Texas, by an entertainment promoter who has interests in several establishments. Three are presently employed at a Hotel St. entertainment center and the other seven are reported to have been taken to Kauai.

Under preliminary questioning

of local immigration investigators, the three girls here are said to have answered that they are Americans, born in El Paso, and that they came here in answer to advertisements seeking taxi dancers for establishments in the islands. They did not produce any papers to verify either American birth or citizenship, it is reported.

Immigrations officials were also expecting to question the seven on Kauai Wednesday and possibly two men who were reported to have accompanied the girls here from the Mainland.

Some of the girls are reported to be under the age of 21.

Promise To Lift Bar of \$10,500 In Workmen's Law

A removal of the "handcuffs" of the territorial workmen's compensation law and strengthening of territorial safety laws were announced by Democratic candidates for the legislature this week as issues upon which they will campaign — and upon which they promise to act if elected.

The need for such reforms, they say, has been emphasized by the recent deaths of five men in a cave-in of the Wilson Tunnel, but the need has existed for a long time and some Democrats are

(more on page 15)

An emotional storm has gripped Japan, caused from what Associated Press reported yesterday as "an almost hysterical national concern for the Bikini victims"—fishermen on the Lucky Dragon upon whom radioactive ashes rained a few months ago after U.S. H-bomb tests.

John Randolph, AP writer, in his story said 80 million Japanese, "drawn closely together in their strongest national feeling since World War II, kept an agonized death watch today over the bedside of a falling, unconscious fisherman."

Guinea Pig

If Aikichi Kuboyama, radio operator on the fishing craft dies, Japanese-U.S. relation will hit the lowest point since World War II, Randolph wrote.

The Japanese use the term "marumoto" (guinea pig) in reference to U. S. dropping of A-bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki where an estimated 300,000 died, and they have not forgotten the bitterness and grief caused by the bombings. The tragedy of the Lucky Dragon with 22 fishermen aboard ripped open the scars of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and gave vent to the feelings of 80 million people.

The RECORD reprints here two translations from "Notes Written by Hydrogen Bomb Victims from Their Hospital Beds" which appeared in the newspaper Asahi, June 20. The translations were published in "Japan Letter," a

(more on page 15)

Tiger Balm King Makes Million A Year; Has Several Wives, Autos, Mansions

Few of the thousands of residents of Hawaii familiar with Tiger Balm (man kum yao to local Chinese families) have any idea how much money its manufacturer, Aw Boon Haw, presently recuperating from an operation in Queen's Hospital, has made from that product.

Writing in Collier's magazine in 1949, Franco-Shor partially summed up the worldly wealth of the "Wise Tiger"—translation of the tycoon's name—as including: three mansions, four wives, nine automobiles and an income of a million dollars a year.

Because of his money, one way and another, Shor reported, he has received the Order of the

British Empire, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and most of the important decorations Chiang Kai-shek can offer plus a couple struck off specially for the Tiger Balm King, himself.

Entering the newspaper field in Hong Kong, the Wise Tiger distinguished himself first trying to circle the globe with private correspondents for the "Star-Island Daily News," then, after that venture failed, by establishing the only pro-Kuomintang paper in Hong Kong, the Hongkong Standard.

Long List of Ills

Local residents who have used the Wise Tiger's chief product do not attribute to it all the qual-

ties its label does. They say it's used mainly for headaches and colds.

The label proclaims: "This wonderful balm is the sure cure for cough, cold, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, sciatica, lumbago, sorethroat, toothache, asthma, scorpion and other insect bites and stings, cuts, bruises and all chest complaints."

A postscript adds that man kum yao is also an excellent preventative against all infectious diseases.

Franc Shor wrote in 1949 that the company had received testimonials from customers who claimed it would also cure leprosy, restore lost male sexual vigor, bring desired abortions and induce conception in women formerly sterile.

Kept Busy Spending

So much money rolls in from the product, in an area where doctors are scarce, that the Wise Tiger is described as spending most of his time trying to spend it, or give it away. He has endowed one university, a number of schools and orphanages and old folks' homes in Singapore, where he first established his business, in Hongkong, where he now lives, and on the Chinese mainland.

But building mansions and adding to their disputable splendor has occupied much of his time and money. In Hongkong, his mansion is described as being red, white and blue with pagodas and the figures of all kinds of animals ranged about the 15 acre premises. Tigers predominate among animals, naturally, but pagodas spring up without any reason at

(more on page 4)

(more on page 4)

POLITICAL PROFILE

Akuhead Gets Big Money Now, Hits Wilson; Backed ILWU in Leaner Days

By STAFF WRITER

Ever since W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel parlayed a syrupy radio manner and a hillbilly band into the governorship of Texas and a seat in the U. S. Senate back in the mid-30's, a background of radio and music is enough to make



AKUHEAD

a man an expert in government and politics. Two of Hawaii's disc jockeys fall in this pattern. They are Robert "Lucky" Luck, who has announced his candidacy for the Honolulu board of supervisors, and Hal Lewis, better known by his radio name of "J. Akuhead Pupule," who hasn't filed for anything, but who offers caus-

tic comments on politics and government whenever the inspiration hits him, or the price is right, or whatever.

The pair have some things in common—apparently profound ignorance of the processes of government and sharp words for the present administration at City Hall—but there the similarity ends.

Barbs For Johnny Wilson

Of the two, Lewis is the more interesting for a number of reasons. For one thing, he has the higher Hooper Rating, larger audience and, presumably the greater effect. For another, his confusion of territorial and C-C issues and, departments (always with a barb for Mayor Wilson) is so pronounced that some of his listeners wonder if he really doesn't know better and isn't just using a propaganda technique. Nobody,

(more on page 15)

Pachinko Said Slated For Honolulu Since Fascination Gets Green Light

Even before Magistrate Harry Steiner found "Fascination" not a lottery, the RECORD has learned authoritatively, some local operators were considering introducing into Honolulu the game of Pachinko, a sort of Japanese version, which is currently enjoying great popularity in that country.

Pachinko is a sort of pinball game that began in Japan a couple of years ago and has grown to such a proportion that, according to American reporters, it has millions of followers, a fair share of whom spend more on Pachinko than on rent or clothing.

Hiroshima is reported to have 400 Pachinko parlors, Nagasaki nearly 600, and Tokyo is said to have several thousand.

Payoff In Cash Prizes

Pachinko doesn't have a lot of buzzers and lights that go in all kinds of colors. Simple in design, the Pachinko board has circles of pins which stand as obstacles for the small steel balls used to play. If the balls fall into prize-winning slots, the payoff comes in more steel balls which may be turned in to the management for candy, cigarettes and other prizes—which may also be exchanged for cash.

American reporters say the game originally involved a certain amount of skill—perhaps as much as do most American pinball machines—but nowadays the play has become so frenzied most play-

Contractors' Ass'n Kept Complete Secrecy Gathering Data On Jobless

The answer to the difficulty of county workers, especially on islands other than Oahu, in getting enough work may lie in a hush-hush letter the General Contractors Association of Hawaii circulated among its members last April.

The letter was accompanied by a questionnaire in which members were supposed to give statistics of their employment situation. The organization, which holds as tight control of its members as any such in the Territory, promised them secrecy on their reports. Questionnaires carried code numbers and contractors

were not asked even to sign them or indicate their firms' names anywhere.

Contents of the letter, too, show the contractors to be in strong opposition to public works projects of the nature mentioned by Gov. King as means of relieving unemployment. The heading of the letter indicates that perhaps not all contractors received the letter and gives rise to the speculation as to which members were "screened" and why.

The text of the letter is as follows:

(more on page 4)

Negotiations Fail; Hapco to Make Pine Containers

The Hawaiian Pineapple Co. which has been dickering with the American Can Co. on price of cans Tuesday announced that it will go into manufacture of cans.

Hapco uses about 300,000,000 cans a year and this figure amounted to approximately one third of the \$25,000,000 business the can company did last year in Hawaii.

Subsidiary to Cut Cost

Negotiations between the two companies moved along at a fast pace the past week when Hawaiian Pine announced it was considering processing its own cans here.

Company Pres. Henry A. White told stockholders at their annual meeting that "Proposals submitted to date by the American Can Company have fallen short of providing the savings which our studies indicate to be possible from the self-manufacture of cans."

For the can company, William C. Stolk, president of the firm, was here to represent it in the important negotiations.

Tuesday Stolk announced that his firm is reorganizing its setup in Hawaii and forming a wholly-owned subsidiary. He said that this setup would bring greater efficiencies in operations. "As for the reduction of price in cans sold to pineapple industries in Hawaii, he said, the results should be known by the end of 1955.

Hapco Decides

Following this announcement, Hawaiian Pine made its announcement that it will go into the can manufacturing business. The Hapco plant which will be constructed in Iwilei across the road from the pineapple factory will cost \$3,000,000 and is reported to be the largest single investment to date of the company. Building of the can plant which will employ 100 will begin early next year and it is expected to be in operation sometime in 1956.

At the Hapco annual board meeting the same officers were elected. Pres. White of the company recently resigned as national committeeman of the GOP and it is said by some that he was forced to do this because of additional duties resulting from the resignation of C. C. Cadagan.

Others say that White who had visions of playing active politics clashed with the Sam King administration and his bloc of Republicans and dropped his various political activities.

Republican Surplus

Former presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson says the greatest national surplus is unfilled Republican campaign promises.

To mix in a bit of Wall Street the Administration has been bullish on promises, bearish on fulfillment and hoggish on general principles.

From UE News

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Greetings from Ewa!

**Mr. Calotis
Takeshi Ishihara**

ALOHA TOFU FACTORY

Breakfast and Lunch
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FOUNTAIN SERVICE

Waipahu, Oahu

Labor Day Greetings!

from

NEW YORK FRIENDS

LINDY'S CAFE

Dispenser General

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HONOLULU

DYKE'S TAVERN

Kalihi's Favorite Party Center

specializing in

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- AMERICAN FOOD
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Banquets—Wedding—Receptions—Birthday Parties

Luau—Accommodation for 350

DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT

Every Friday and Saturday, 9 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

Complete Catering Service—Take Out Orders

Entertainment and Music if desired

PHONE 84-6285

298 KALIHI ST.

HONOLULU

MAUI NOTES

By EDDIE UJIMORI

The Maui Soda and Ice Works "is simply wasting its time and money in continuing its stubborn effort to operate the plant with scab labor," the strike strategy committee of ILWU Local 142, Unit 33 declared Aug. 27.

While the plant is now being operated by scabs, the strikers said in their release, "because of the wonderful cooperation we are receiving from the Maui merchants and ILWU members and their families and our friends," the company is wasting effort and money in its present operation.

"We are confident that with the cooperation being given us, we will win this strike," the statement said.

The strikers said their demands are reasonable—a decent medical plan which is comparable to the medical plan now being enjoyed by the pine and longshore members of the ILWU and their families. On wages, the strike committee said, "we have asked just a penny more per case commission for the driver salesmen who go out to sell Coca-Cola and soda pop."

The strike began Aug. 19.

★ ★

THE MAUI COUNCIL Labor Day parade is tentatively scheduled as follows: Parade to begin at High Street and proceed to Main St., travel on Market St. to Vineyard St., to Central Ave. and back to Main and to finish at Wells Park.

Speakers include Thomas Yagi, representing Maui Labor Council; Amador del Castillo to speak in Filipino; Noboru Miyamoto, in Japanese; County Chairman Eddie Tam, representing the county; and Attorney Nadoo Yoshinaga.

★ ★

LOS CAMBANCHEROS string band and El Amigo Ricans will furnish music.

As of Aug. 28 four floats are scheduled to enter the parade.

LABOR DAY

GREETINGS!

Elias Wreckers

John Elias, Prop.
(Former Longshoreman)

Auto Parts and General
Repair Work

Lot No. 125

PHONE 423705

Honolulu Airport

Labor Day

Greetings!

From

**AN
ALIEN FRIEND**

Two floats are sponsored by Unit 30, Puunene, and Paia. Unit 31, Wailuku, is entering a float and the UPW will march with its float.

★ ★

THE DEMOCRATIC campaign rally schedule is tentatively as follows for the coming primary and is subject to change: Sept. 12, Keanae School, 2 p.m. and Hana, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 13, rest; Sept. 14, Spreckelsville, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 15, Waikapu 5 p.m. and Kihel, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 16, Huelo 4:30 p.m. and Libby, 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 17, Lower Paia, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 18, Molokai; Sept. 19, Lanai 2:30 p.m.; Sept. 20, rest; Sept. 21, Kula Sanatorium, 3 p.m. and Keokea, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 22, Waihee, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 23, upper Paia, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 24, Wailuku at Papohaku, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 25, Makawao, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 26, Honolula, 2 p.m. and Lahaina, 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 27, rest; Sept. 28, Waikoa, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 29, Wailuku Wells Park, 7:30 p.m.; Sept. 30, Puunene, 7:30 p.m.; Oct. 1, Kahului, 7:30 p.m.

★ ★

THIS WRITER will make his first bid for political office this year. As I write this my nomination papers are being readied for filing Thursday. I will campaign for election for county clerk on the Democratic ticket.

★ ★

CARL CARLSON, Community Chest campaign chairman, dropped in at the ILWU Memorial Assn. building. His visit was occasioned by a letter sent to him by the Maui Labor Council.

The Council in its communication declared that as trade unionists its members were alarmed by the substandard wages paid at Hale Makua and Camp Maluhia. Both are Red Feather agencies. The council asked the Chest to correct the situation.

Both the ILWU, Local 142, Maui, and the Maui Labor Council have endorsed the Community Chest drive but individual union members are to decide on their contribution.

LABOR DAY

GREETINGS!

SADAO HANDA

San Jose, California
(formerly from Lahaina)

LABOR DAY

GREETINGS!

BAR HAVANA

Hilo, Hawaii

Labor Day

Greetings

from

**A Los Angeles
Friend**

Greetings!

Waipio, Wahiawa

PHILIP AREDAIN
A. BELENA
D. BLANDO
SIMPLICIO BOBIAS
F. V. DELA CRUZ
PONCIANO DIGMA
A. M. GAMAD
A. GANAGAN
E. HIROMOTO
HAPA KAMIKAWA
TOKUMI KAWAMOTO
ANSELMO LAMPA
I. G. ORPILLA
PEDRO SAGUIBO
TERRY TAMANAHA
JUAN TEBURCIO
MASAYE TOYAMA
SHOJI WATANABE
MASAMI YAMAKI

Naalehu Dispute Ends; Hansen On Long 'Vacation'

The 129-day work stoppage at the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation, Naalehu, came to an end last weekend as ILWU Local 142, Unit 1 members voted to accept recommendations of officers who negotiated with employer representatives.

Union sources said "Beattyism"—backward and outmoded methods of dealing with employees—is dead. This autocratic practice on the plantation which built up resentment and anger for years among workers caused the costly work stoppage.

Gave Leadership

Immediate cause of the work stoppage was the firing of Haruo Tachibana, union leader at Naalehu and machinist with grade 9 rating. Tachibana had given leadership at Naalehu and the management was unable to silence him despite intimidation and pressure, even going to the extent of taking him into court on a phony charge which was thrown out by the judge.

More than 5,000 acres of cane neglected for months, many overgrown with weeds, is expected to cost the plantation heavily.

Company losses were estimated by the union at approximately \$400,000 and 9,000 tons of sugar. When the dispute was settled, company bulletin boards in the camp had the management's poster saying that employees lost \$327,600 in wages.

The company prolonged the dispute by stubbornly holding on to its position during the work stoppage that an employee discharged stays discharged unless and until an arbitrator rules for his reinstatement.

Hansen on "Vacation"

Tachibana, whose discharge was the immediate cause of the work stoppage, was not reinstated in the settlement. He said that the long dispute in which his firing was one of the issues evidently changed the company's age-old policy of harsh treatment of employees.

Last weekend as the dispute was settled he picked up his tools. He has a temporary job as business agent for the ILWU and it is reported he will be assigned in the Naalehu area.

Early evidence of the compa-

ny's change in its labor policy was expressed in the long "vacation" given Industrial Relations Director Alfred Hansen. This official was a center of numerous grievances charged by union members. Workers say that before the union established its office, night meetings were held in private homes and Hansen was seen trying to observe from the outside who were at the meetings.

Hansen is to leave for the mainland on his "vacation." His wife who led "We the Women" in its anti-union activities a few years ago will also depart with him. A substitute for Hansen has been brought to Naalehu.

During the work stoppage, Naalehu workers maintained militancy and solidarity, and received support from union brothers and sisters and numerous others sympathetic to their struggle. The majority of the 369 employees ate at the soup kitchen, which Manager James S. Beatty said fed "cabbage soup" but which actually had a reputation of serving some of the best meals served in union mess halls.

GOOD QUESTION

The Westinghouse News put out by the company said:

"D'Ya know that... Westinghouse air conditioning enables a Pakistan textile mill to run 24 hours a day in hot-test weather? It not only cools but reduces the thread breakage."

The UE News published by United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America asked:

"Wonder how Westinghouse air conditioning would work in a Westinghouse lamp factory in faraway Trenton, N. J.?"

LANSING, Mich. - (FP)-AFL and CIO unions canceled the joint Labor day celebration because of widespread layoffs.

When you are
downtown patronize
MAYFAIR CAFE

Cor. King & Maunakea
Breakfast—Lunch
Dinner
Fountain—Service

LABOR DAY
GREETINGS!

★
**ILWU 142
Unit 55**

Hawn. Pine Cannery

Honolulu

Anthony Baptiste Seeks Re-election To Top Kauai Post

LIHUE—Anthony C. Baptiste Jr. (D), chairman and executive officer of Kauai county, announced his candidacy for re-election to the position he now holds.

He will be opposed in the primary race by Matsuki Arashiro (D), incumbent supervisor.

Chairman 4 Years

Chairman Baptiste has been in elective public office since 1942, excepting for a two year period, 1948-1950.

He has been chairman and executive officer since 1951.

Baptiste announced that he will campaign on his record as county chairman for the past four years. He said he will offer to the taxpayers and voters of Kauai a program for the county for the forthcoming years, based on present and foreseeable revenues.

Baptiste first ran for public office in 1940 for the board of supervisors. Failing in his initial bid for election, he campaigned for the same office in 1942 and was elected. He was re-elected to the board in 1944 and 1946. He ran on the GOP ticket.

Unseated Republican

In 1948, Baptiste headed the county Democratic ticket in running for chairman and executive officer against the Republican incumbent, William Ellis. He lost by a narrow margin.

In the 1950 campaign Baptiste again ran against Ellis for the top county position and defeated the GOP incumbent. He repeated this in 1952.

During the 1948-1950 term when Baptiste did not hold elective office, he was appointed to the public utilities commission by the governor as Kauai member of the agency.

PORTLAND, Ore.-(FP)-An African student from Nigeria, denied service in an Oregon restaurant, will bring suit under the state's year-old civil rights law unless the owner makes amends.

**Greetings...
from Waipahu!**

HERBERT DUARTE
NOBORU HIGA
M. KIHANO
R. MOBERA
JULES MONIZ, JR.
HENRY MUNDON
FERNANDO RAMOS
MATEO SEBALA
HENRY TORRES
WARREN YOGI

Greetings!

from

Antonio Ganai

Ookala, Hawaii

KAUAI NEWS BRIEFS

The Democrats opened their fall campaign with a bang at a Democratic rally at the American Legion Hall at Nawiliwili on Sunday. Guest speakers included Jack Burns, chairman of the territorial Democratic central committee and Rep. Charles E. Kauhane. Bill Leong presided as chairman and Masashi Arinaga was secretary.

★ ★

FRANK PERREIRA, the hustler from Hanamaulu sometimes referred to as the Mayor of Hanamaulu, pulled a surprise with the talent show he presented.

★ ★

A NEAR FULL slate will be presented by the Democrats in the coming elections: For senate, J. B. Fernandes; house of representatives, William Fernandes, Manuel Henriques, Bill Leong, Toshio Serizawa and Yoshiharu Yama; chairman and executive officer of the county, Matsuki Arashiro and Anthony Baptiste.

For the board of supervisors, Tom Okura, Chris Watase, Matao Morita, Raymond Souza, Sat Rajejo, Tony Kunimura, George Morita, Francis Kiyabu, Louis Gon-salves and Hiromu Choriki. For county Attorney, Toshio Kabutan, and county treasurer, Anselm Liu.

★ ★

TOM OUYE, former member of the house of representatives, will head the Democratic fall campaign as manager.

Eddie Chang, Koloa registrar, reports 67 new voters have been signed thus far. This brings the total of Koloa voters registered thus far to 1,018.

According to the latest dope from the Republican camp, they are having a difficult time finding candidates. The ones thus

far announced are Dean Ishii for the senate, M. Yoshida and Jack W. Bertrand for the house (3 to fill the slate), Henry Aki for county chairman, Hannah Brandt, William Y. Hayashi, Joseph Contrades, Jr., Bernard I. Kaiwe, Antone Marcellino and Jack T. Doi for the board.

★ ★

Norito Kawakami for county attorney, K. C. Ahana for county treasurer, K. M. Ahana for county auditor and James Burgess for county clerk.

★ ★

THE ILWU is planning a big affair at the Iseberg Center this weekend with a Carnival which will include the E. K. Fernandez shows. Other events will include a labor day parade on Monday at Lihue. Events such as the Farmers' Fair also planned for the weekend have been postponed for the Labor Day affair.

Emperor's Soy Sauce

The Japanese emperor is now an earthly being who since the end of the war mixes with people, shakes hands, laughs and yells in public. The people do not have to bow when he passes by. The change of status of the emperor from a heavenly creature to a man of the world has brought other changes. At the Japan Trade Center in New York, the Higeta brand shoyu, which is used in the imperial household in Japan, is being advertised. Saiki and Co., distributor of the product, is giving out samples. Even the food was "democratized."

PABST DRAFT BEER

AT

JOE'S TAVERN

814 ALA-MOANA

7:30 A.M. TO 1:00 A.M.

"Open - the - Door"

RICHARD S. IMADA

REAL-ESTATER

PHONE: 5-9431

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Labor Day Greetings

CHARLES E. KAUHANE'S BAR

159 N. Hotel St.

HIGH SPIRITS

167 N. HOTEL ST.

**Greetings...
from Olaa workers!**

JUAN BUTAY
VICENTE CABANIT
JUANITO CRISTOVAL
ROMUALDO MARTIN
RODOLFO MINOR
LUIS A. RACACHOT
SANTIAGO VIJANO

Magazines, Groceries
and Fresh Produce

Piikoi Food Center

PH. 62-8405

1202 So. Beretania St.

Honolulu

UPW Convention Shows Union Bigger, Solidly Behind Workers At Queen's

"Equal pay for equal work," a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and the repeal of Act 278 were important points in the legislative program formulated by the United Public Workers' 10th convention last weekend and adopted by the 121 delegates who gathered from the outside islands at the ILWU Memorial Hall.

Further legislative demands included: full rights for government workers including political activity, liberalization of retirement benefits and minimum pensions of \$100 a month, increased subsidies to private hospitals, the extension of unemployment compensation to all government workers and labor representation on hospital managing committees.

Other events of the convention, which lasted through four sessions Friday, Saturday and Sunday, included the following:

- Renomination of President Jackson Ah Chin.
- Renomination of Secretary-Treasurer Helen K. Kanahale.
- Unanimous reelection of Territorial Director Henry B. Epstein and reemployment of the full time staff.
- Unanimous vote of confidence in Henry Epstein.
- Amendment of the UPW constitution to allow greater representation at future territorial conventions.
- Unanimous passage of a resolution demanding abolition of the territorial commission on subversive activities. This resolution said in part: "This commission is composed of political hacks and professional snoopers. It has sent its agents to spy on union leaders. It has tried to scare our officers. It has tried to encourage union people to be stoopigeons. It has tried to introduce the fake issue of communism into our union. It has established the unAmerican doctrine of guilt by accusation." After the convention was opened Friday night by an invocation by Rev. Emilio C. Yadao, Mayor John H. Wilson addressed the dele-

gates and congratulated the union on its record of achievement.

Mayor Wilson urged delegates to remember that, "United we stand but divided we fall."

Sees Union-Busting

President Jackson Ah Chin, addressing the delegates, told how he had learned first hand, by being summoned before the territorial commission on subversive activities, of its intent.

"From my experience, I know that the commission is out to break our union. They are engaged in union-busting."

Constantine Samson, vice-president of ILWU Local 142, urged political action and close cooperation between the ILWU and the UPW.

Bigger Than Ever

Henry Epstein, territorial UPW director, reported at length on the state of the union. He said, "We now have more members than ever before. We have won more fights, handled more grievances and signed better contracts than ever before. We have also been called more names than ever before."

At Friday night's ceremony, a number of officers were honored in presentation of certificates. Among these were Mew Kong Yap and Robert Tripp of Hilo, both charter members from Hilo 10 years ago.

Speakers Saturday Included

ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall, who promised continued support for the UPW by the ILWU and Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who described the relationship between labor and law.

Strong support was voted workers at Queen's Hospital, presently stalemated in negotiations for higher wages and having voted to strike if necessary. A special resolution urged arbitration of the dispute.

An initial contribution of \$1,000 was voted to support the strike strategy committee in the event all avenues of negotiations are closed and a strike becomes the only step left.

Chairman Baptiste Proclaims Sept. 3-11 As Kauai DAV Week

LIHUE -- County Chairman Anthony C. Baptiste proclaimed Sept. 3-11 inclusive as Disabled American Veterans Forget-Me-Not week and requested Kauai community to participate in the DAV program.

The proclamation on DAV week of Kauai Chapter No. 5 reads:

WHEREAS, it is the moral duty of everyone of us to feel gratitude for those men and women who returned to civilian life in our community with wartime injuries and handicaps; and

WHEREAS, There not infrequently comes into the lives of these persons periods of want and temporary financial distress, many times because disabled veterans have not yet had their government benefits approved by the Veterans Administration, or because partial disablement or illness bars them from fulltime employment; and

WHEREAS, The Disabled

American Veterans, chartered by Congress as the official voice of the nation's wartime disabled, is to be commended for providing welfare assistance to disabled veterans and their families; free service in assisting veterans in their claims, employment and hospital problems, and has further pledged itself to protect existing benefits and obtain additional needed benefits for the disabled defenders of the American way of life; and

WHEREAS, Kauai Chapter No. 5, Disabled American Veterans, has chosen September 3 to 11, 1954, both inclusive, for its annual Forget-Me-Not Week in this community, with the end of utilizing all funds collected during that week for disabled veterans and their dependents in this area;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANTHONY C. BAPTISTE, JR., Chairman and Executive Officer, of the County of Kauai, do hereby proclaim September 3 to 11, 1954, both inclusive as DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS FORGET-ME-NOT WEEK and request all citizens, interested groups, and societies to participate during that week.

ANTHONY C. BAPTISTE, Chairman & Executive Officer, County of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii

Teves, Beamer Ignore Armed Forces Appeal, Oppose Rent Control

Despite letters from army and air force commanders here, Supps. Nick Teves and Milton Beamer persisted in their opposition to rent control Tuesday and were recorded as a minority vote when the measure was extended to June 30, 1955.

Mayor Wilson signed the bill at 3.30, shortly after the board had passed it at third and final reading by a 5-2 vote.

The extension was originally asked by Sup. Matsuo Takabuki.

Teves, the most articulate opponent of rent control, has consistently voiced opinions indistinguishable from those of the Honolulu Property Owners Association.

Strong Letter From General

Maj.-Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, USARPAC commander, was one of the letter writers and he cited the coming of the 25th Infantry Division as an event that will complicate local housing problems.

Seeking a continuation of controls, Maj.-Gen. Ruffner wrote, "It is certain there will be a measurable impact upon the civilian housing situation."

A lack of controls will keep soldiers of the division from bringing their dependents here, wrote Ruffner and "not only will this result in financial loss to the Hawaiian civilian economy, but it will produce a serious and deadly morale factor in the military establishment of this command."

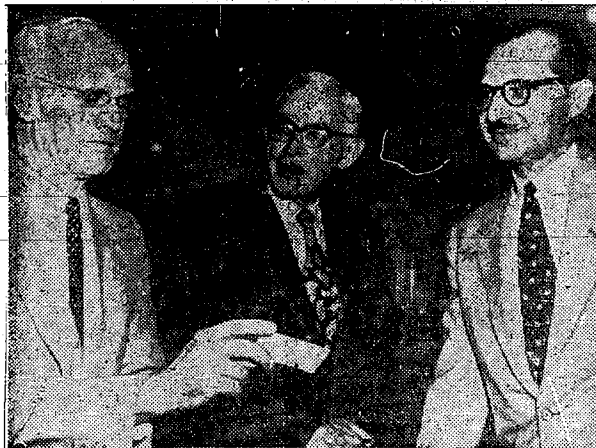
Expressing the same sentiments in another letter to the mayor and the board was Maj.-Gen. Sory Smith, USAF commander here.

Bailiff Resigns; Citizenship Under City Hall Focus

(from page 1)

civil service investigation will not proceed further and that the former employe will probably be able to obtain such benefits as are due him under any other circumstances.

Sheriff Duke Kahanamoku and Deputy Lang Akana said so far as they were concerned, the man's work had been satisfactory, and he had been cleared by territorial departments he worked for before coming to the C-C government. He had also signed loyalty oaths, they said.



PLAN MCCARTHY HEARINGS—Sen. Arthur Watkins (R, Utah), left, chairman of the 6-man committee which is hearing charges against Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, Wis.), discusses details on hearings with special counsel E. W. Chadwick, center, and assistant counsel Guy deFuria. The committee will not look into McCarthy's financial transactions. (Federated Pictures)

Pachinko Said Slated For Honolulu Since Fascination Gets Green Light

(from page 1)

ers trust to speed rather than skill. And most of them lose.

Cups that hold 50 balls each are now used and the balls may be inserted into the machine automatically, instead of one at a time.

Many of the players are adult men and, while most of them lose, they keep on playing in the hope that they may start winning and finally wind up ahead.

Winners Rumored

In a recent issue of the Saturday Review of Literature, a writer tells how he interviewed players at Nagasaki who told him they had heard of players who make as

much as \$40 or \$50 a week. But he met none of these.

One player told the SRL writer he loses as much as \$12 or \$13 a week while his salary at his job is \$21.

"Meanwhile," continues the SRL writer, "since things are bad anyway at home, there isn't much harm in making them worse. Besides, what else is there for him to do?"

The SRL writer sees Pachinko as a reflection of Japan's present economy which, he says, has been bolstered into a false front prosperity by American spending, including that of GI's, which runs to a total of \$500,000,000.

Contractors' Ass'n Kept Complete Secrecy Gathering Data On Jobless

(from page 1)

"April 23, 1954

To Those Addressed:

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

"So much has been said about rising unemployment that certain elements in Honolulu have by unnecessary publicity and propaganda, succeeded in making it a growing political issue. In the special session now in progress, attempts are being made to inject the territorial and county governments into construction business by 'pump priming' so that more money will be diverted into work projects—a good portion of which will be done by county day labor.

"We want to be prepared for all types of arguments. We know that there has been a drop in construction employment but we don't know how much. With your help we propose to find out. Each

month we will ask you what your construction employment is as of the payroll nearest to the 15th of the month. This information will be compiled into a permanent record in the Association office. With it the Building and Construction Industry as represented by the General Contractors Association of Hawaii will be able to answer most questions on employment statistics.

"Knowing that you are willing to cooperate, will you please fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it to us. To preserve the confidential nature of this work you will note that your firm is designated by a code number. You do not have to indicate your firm name nor sign the report.

"Please cooperate by returning the questionnaire promptly."

"Yours very truly,

"GORDON H. SCRUTON

"Manager"

More On Tiger Balm King

(from page 1)

all, and in widely varied designs. "Tiger Balm," one Hongkong resident commented, in reference to these structures, "will cure anything but the eyesores created by Aw Boon Haw."

A son nicknamed "Tiny," told a reporter the Wise Tiger spends \$5,000 a week adding to the Hongkong mansion and redecorating it. Carved jade lines the walls and the tiger motif is carried out wherever possible. Even the tiles of the bathrooms are patterned in black and yellow stripes.

Pulled Knife on Teacher

From his childhood in Burma,

the Tiger Balm King has been known as a person of strong character. When a teacher slapped his hands, he pulled a knife and threatened reprisal—and was thrown out of school.

The acquisition of money has made this independence of spirit stronger, if anything. When the Singapore government offered him the Order of the British Empire a few years ago, its letter was written in terms the Wise Tiger considered humiliating. Instead of accepting an invitation that he come to the government house to receive the decoration, he shouted, "Tell them to keep their little medal. No one tells me when to come anywhere."

It took British officials a year to smooth Aw's feathers enough to get to give him the medal—at one of his own Singapore mansions where his No. 1 wife resides.

Opium Unproved

Critics who have suggested that the Wise Tiger made money in other ways—by smuggling opium and counterfeiting—met with a challenge issued in one of his newspapers. It was an offer of a half-million dollars to anyone who could prove such stories. The stories ceased.

One feature of the success of Tiger Balm in the East has been its low price—about that of a bowl of rice. But in Honolulu, duties run it up to the area of \$1 per container.

Most local people of Chinese extraction appear to have bought it in past years because it was familiar, and for the same reason people in the Orient bought it—because there were few competent doctors to treat them. But some say Tiger Balm contains the bile of a tiger and will cure "10,000 ills."

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SPECIAL LABOR DAY SECTION



FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE—The first Labor Day parade, above, was held in New York in 1882. (Federated Pictures)

Roots of Successful Unionism

Members of the three West Coast maritime unions brought unionism to take successful root in Hawaii.

The three are the SUP (Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL), MFOWW (Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers, now AFL, for many years unaffiliated) and NUMC&S (National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, formerly CIO). All date back to the 1880's or 1890's and all were formerly united in the old Int. Seamen's Union of America. All, after a period of weakness, regained their strength following the epic strike of 1934.

LONGSHOREMEN, the UCAPAWA on Kauai plantations, Bartenders' Local 5 and the Brewery Workers, to some extent other unions as well, owe their origin directly to help from seamen. From the ships came Ben Shear, William Bailey, Corby Paxton, Rudy Eskovitz, Louis Welch, Robert McElrath, Jack W. Hall and others who made early union history in the Islands. Harry Kamoku, who launched the union movement at Hilo, was a former seaman, like many other Islanders. The last census showed 800-900 Island residents employed in the shipping trade.

Opening of the Sailors' and Marine Firemen's halls in Honolulu, August 1935, was recognized by employers as a signal that longshoremen and other workers would be organized—so within a month they set up the Industrial Assn. of Hawaii to fight unions. A "dumping party" was arranged for Maxie Weisbarth, Sailors' port agent, but the wrong man was "dumped."

THE SHIPPING strike of 1936-37 threw from 500 to 1,200 seamen on the beach in Honolulu, where they defied the anti-picketing law and spread the union gospel.

After this strike the old friction between the SUP and Longshoremen was revived and grew into open hostility as SUP president Harry Lundeborg became almost fanatical in his hatred of Harry Bridges. "Reds"—and all opposition to Lundeborg—were removed from the SUP with an iron hand. The MFOWW after trying for many years to sit on the fence at last definitely climbed down on the Sailors' side in 1953. In the same year, with a Lundeborg-NLRB team trying to destroy the Cooks & Stewards, the majority of the stewards joined the ILWU.

TO RAID THE NUMC&S membership the SUP has built up an A. F. of L. MC&S, which now has an office in Honolulu. About one-third of the cooks and stewards belong to this union.

During the crucial dock strike of 1949, the MC&S observed the ILWU's picket lines willingly, the MFOWW observed them grudgingly, and the SUP contemptuously passed through them. Carl Christiansen, port agent of the SUP and current president of the Central Labor Council, on occasion takes much the same attitude toward AFL picket lines. During the Matson hotels strike by Hotel & Restaurant Employees, supported by all the other unions in Hawaii, he declared:

"The strike is none of my ——— business."

SUP and MFOWW are both divisions of the Seafarers' Int. Union of N. America (SIU-AFL), for which Christiansen is agent.

THE CIO NATIONAL Maritime Union has its strength on the East Coast. In 1943-47, while many East Coast ships stopped in Honolulu, the NMU maintained an office and port agent here.

TWO-THIRDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR REPRESENTED BY ILWU LOCAL 142

Entrenched in three of the four major industries of the Islands—sugar, pineapple and longshoring—enrolling about two-thirds of all union members in Hawaii, publishing its own newspaper, conducting a radio program and a territory-wide athletic program, politically powerful especially on the neighbor islands, carefully cultivating rank and file participation in union affairs and building up unit leadership and group spirit, serviced by a highly able staff—the ILWU is regarded by many islanders as synonymous with "the union."

WITHOUT DOUBT, other unions would be immensely weakened if not smashed were the ILWU removed from the scene. The solid strength of the ILWU gives assurance to many smaller unions. A striking example is the way the ILWU assisted the Transit Workers Union in its successful holiday season strike of 1950-51.

Subject to unrelenting hostility by the federal and territorial governments and the daily press under pretext of "communist-domination," the ILWU nevertheless has been the pacesetter for island unionism.

THIS IS SHARPLY noticeable outside Honolulu, where other unions are little in evidence. Though some of its city units are very strong, the ILWU's deepest roots are on the plantations. There it has won the workers' loyalty by bringing about a real social revolution. It has smashed the old plantation-boss system, elevated the human dignity of the workers, made them active, free agents in politics, reduced social barriers between ethnic groups and raised the standard of living.

With all this, the ILWU is not a synonym for unionism in Hawaii. Nearly 50 other unions are represented in the Islands.

Some are small and weak, but others are locals of powerful national unions. Hawaii's fourth strategic industry, public utilities, is organized by AFL unions. So are several minor but important industries. Insofar as they are organized at all, so are the construction trades and federal government employees. A large majority of territorial and county workers are enrolled in the HGEA.

MOST OF THESE unions have developed their own traditions and loyalties, which must not be underestimated.

Until 10 years ago the ILWU was in much the same position as the larger AFL locals are today—it was one among several unions, none of them very much stronger than the other. The phenomenal organizing drive of 1944-46 made possible the ILWU's growth into what it is today. And this year various ILWU units are holding their 10th anniversary celebrations.

Any sketch of the ILWU's history, crowded into the columns of a newspaper, must be the sketchiest of sketches. Enough to say that two book-length accounts have been written about the 1946 sugar strike alone!

Although the International Longshoremen's Assn., AFL, had locals on the Honolulu waterfront about 1901-05 and 1911-20, the very idea of unionism was dead when West Coast ILA and maritime union organizers set to work in Honolulu and Hilo in August 1935. Organization was at first into independent unions, not affiliated with ILWU until October 1937.

AT HILO, UNDER the leadership of Harry Kamoku, union success was fairly speedy. The Hilo waterfront was pretty well (more on page 6)

ILWU REPRESENTS WORKERS IN THREE MAJOR INDUSTRIES

(from page 5)

organized by the end of 1935 and Hilo longshoremen, after participating solidly in the 1936-37 maritime strike, went back with the equivalent of a contract. Other Big Island ports and several Hilo industries were organized in 1936-37, though most of the unions collapsed following the "Hilo massacre" of Aug. 1, 1938.

On Honolulu waterfront, it required five and a half years' struggle before the longshoremen won a majority and secured contracts from the two big stevedoring firms. For the first two years, employers, police and secret service agents worked hand in glove to intimidate workers—a situation exposed and partially corrected by the NLRB. When maritime unionists went out on Oct. 30, 1936, only a small minority of Honolulu stevedores joined them.

KAUAI LONGSHOREMEN, inspired by maritime unionists, organized in 1937 but were obliged to fight one strike or lockout after another for the next four years.

In Maui County, unionism got no footing at all. The Vibora Luviminda strikes on Maui and Molokai in 1937, last of the one-nationality plantation strikes, ended in breakup of the union.

In 1937, also, organization was begun among Kauai sugar and pineapple workers under the banner of the Cannery Workers, the UCAPAWA-CIO, but always in close touch with the longshoremen. Jack W. Hall, with sure insight into the main source of Hawaiian union strength, devoted much of the years 1938-41 to organizing on Kauai.

There, for the first time, contracts were won by cannery and sugar mill workers. There, too, for the first time organized labor effectively entered politics and twice turned the scale in favor of pro-labor candidates for the senate.

BY MID-1941—heartened also by the fast growth of AFL unions on Oahu—the ILWU, UCAPAWA and other CIO unions were ready to launch a big organizing campaign on the plantations.

Then came Pearl Harbor. The military suppressed unions on Kauai, barred Japanese stevedores from the Hilo waterfront. Local 1-37 in Honolulu barely held its own. Hall entered government service, unable to carry on the labor paper which he had been editing.

HOWEVER, AT HAWAIIAN TUNA Packers drydock, on Jan. 16, 1943, the Marine Engineering & Drydock Workers' Union was organized by Robert McElrath, Joe Perry and Ernest Arena. This union, in May 1945, joined the ILWU, becoming the nucleus of Miscellaneous Local No. 150. It organized Love's bakery, the American Can plant, Inter-Island drydock (now closed) and several smaller shops. Today the miscellaneous units also include employees at Hawaiian Tuna Packers (cannery), Y. Higa Trucking, Honolulu Star-Bulletin circulation dept., Universal Motors, Murphy-Aloha Motors and Honolulu Pork Center.

By mid-1943 the sugar plantation workers, frozen to their jobs at pay rates far below those enjoyed by war workers for less skilled work, were crying for organization. The AFL made a feeble start at Hilo, threw away its big chance.

HONOLULU LONGSHOREMEN, realizing that their own organization would always remain weak and precarious unless the plantations were organized, financed recruiting teams that were sent to the Big Island and Maui, asked the ILWU office for aid.

Red-baiting writers who have described unionization of the plantations as part of a long and deep laid plot by Harry Bridges,

I.L.W.U. LOCAL 142 HAS 69 UNITS

* In most cases we do not know when the unit was first formally organized; usually this was a few months before the ILWU obtained bargaining rights through a consent election. Practically all sugar plantations were organized in 1944 but held NLRB elections for non-agricultural employees early in 1945 and admitted field workers to bargaining rights on a crosscheck late in 1945 or early in 1946. Where two dates are given for a sugar unit, the first is that of the election, the second that of the crosscheck.

Hawaii Division

Unit—Firms Covered and Date of Recognition:*

- 1 Hutchinson Sugar Co. (Naalehu)—3-6-45; 1946.
- 2 Hawaiian Ag'l Co. (Pahala)—3-5-45; 10-1-45.
- 2A L. Chong Store, Ltd. (Pahala)—7-11-52.
- 3 Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.—Formally organized 5-1-44; election 2-24-45; cross-check 2-27-46; hospital unit Dec. 1946.
- 4 Hilo Sugar Plantation Co.—2-26-45; 1945 (?).
- 5 Onomea Sugar Co. (Papaikou)—2-26-45; 1945 (?).
- 6 Pepeekeo Sugar Co.—2-27-45; 10-1-45
- 7 Hakalau Plantation Co. (with which Honomu Sugar Co. merged, 1947)—3-7-45; 10-1-45 (both Hakalau and Honomu)
- 8 Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.—2-27-45; 1945
- 9 Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd. (Ookala)—2-28-45; 10-1-45
- 10 Hamakua Mill Co. (Paauilo)—3-1-45; 10-1-45
- 11 Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.—3-1-45; 1945 (?)
- 12 Honokaa Sugar Co. (and Hawaiian Irrigation Co., Ltd.)—3-2-45; 1945 or 1946; irrigation, hospital, and office 12-6-46
- 13 Kohala Sugar Co.—3-3-45; 1-2-46
- 14 Hilo Transportation & Terminal Co., Ltd., longshoremen—Hilo Longshoremen's Assn. organized Nov. 1935 and informally recognized early 1936 by C. Brewer & Co.; ILWU Local 135 recognized 5-5-37
- 14A H. T. & T. Co. wharf clerks—Organized Oct. 1936; formally recognized 5-5-37
- 15 Mahukona Terminals, Ltd.—Organized 1938; inactive during war; NLRB election Feb. 1947.
- M. Nakahara Store (Paauilo, Ookala, Hawi, Halaula)—5-20-54

Maui Division

- 30 Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. (with which Maui Ag'l Co., Ltd., merged, 1948)—HC&S: 3-29/30-45; Nov. 1945. Maui Ag.: 3-30-45; 10-1-45; hospital, 1-28-47
- 31 Wailuku Sugar Co.—3-28-45; Nov. 1945
- 32 Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd. (with Lahaina Light & Power Co., Ltd.)—3-28-45; 10-1-45
- 33 Maui Soda & Ice Works, Ltd. (Wailuku)—Nov. 1944
- 34 Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Co., Ltd.—3-10-46 and 9-28-50
- 35 Star Ice & Soda Works (Wailuku)—NLRB election lost 12-15-44; won by ILWU 4-11-51
- 36 Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., Lanai plantation (and office)—6-6-46
- 37 California Packing Corp., Kualapuu, Molokai plantation—10-30-45
- 38A Libby, McNeill & Libby, Maunaloa, Molokai plantation—10-29/31-45
- 38B Libby, McNeill & Libby, plantation branch, Hoolehua
- 39 Libby, McNeill & Libby, cannery, Pauwela—3-21-45
- 40 Libby, McNeill & Libby, plantation, Haiku—3-4-46
- 41 Baldwin Packers, Ltd., cannery, Haiku—3-4-46
- 41 Baldwin Packers, Ltd., cannery, Lahaina—Organized by Sept. 1944; election 3-22-45
- 42 Baldwin Packers, Ltd., plantation, Ho-

nokohua—Organized by Sept. 1944; election 4-16-46

- 43 Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd., cannery, Kahului—3-22-45
- 44 Kahului Railroad Co.—11-1-45
- 45 American Can Co. (Kahului branch)—8-7-44; inactive 1948-52; reorganized Nov. 1952

Oahu Division

- 50 Kahuku Plantation Co.—5-11-45; 10-1-45
- 51 Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.—8-24-45; 10-1-45
- 52 Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. (Waipahu)—4-16-45; 10-1-45; absorbed part of Honolulu Plantation Co. unit, 1947
- 53 Ewa Plantation Co.—5-21-45; 10-1-45
- 54 California & Hawaii Sugar Refining Corp., Ltd. (Aiea)—Honolulu Plantation Co., 5-17-45 and 10-1-45; C&H recognition 12-11-50
- 55 Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., cannery—8-2/6-45, 9-24-45, 2-18-46, 5-9-46, Sept. 1947 (various depts.)
- 56 California Packing Corp., cannery—7-6-45, 2-18-46, 9-13-46
- 57 Libby, McNeill & Libby, cannery—1-20-45, 4-22-46
- 58 Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., plantation, Wahiawa (with office)—2-6/7-46
- 59 California Packing Corp., plantation, Kunia—2-15-46
- 60 Libby, McNeill & Libby, plantation, Waipio-Wahiawa—2-14-46
- 61 Castle & Cooke Terminals, Ltd., and McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, Ltd.—Organization begun Aug. 1935; elections won 1-24-41 (C&CT) and 2-26-41 (MH&R)
- 62 Castle & Cooke Terminals, Ltd., wharf clerks—5-26-45; left ILWU 7-25-49; re-certified 11-21-52
- 101 Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., cannery, Honolulu—Organized 1943 by Marine Engineering & Drydock Workers Union; merged with ILWU May 1945
- 102 American Can Co. (Honolulu branch)—7-27-44; ME&DWU merged with ILWU May 1945
- 103 Love's Biscuit & Bread Co., Ltd.—6-5-46
- 104 Y. Higa Trucking Service—4-1-46
- 105 Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd. (district managers and circulation)—9-16-46
- 106 Universal Motor Co., Ltd.—Organized by Machinists Local 1245; NLRB election 3-7-46; inactive for several years; ILWU won election 9-3-52
- 107 Honolulu Pork Center—2-4-52
- 108 Aloha Motors and Murphy Oldsmobile Ltd.—11-5-52

Kauai Division

- 70 Kilauca Sugar Plantation Co., Ltd.—7-5-45; 6-18-46
- 71 Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. (with Kauai Stores, Ltd., and Waiahi Electric Co., Ltd.)—Partially organized by UCAPAWA, 1937. Organized by ILWU, 1944; election 7-8-45
- 72 Grove Farm Co., Ltd. (with which Koloa Sugar Co. merged, 1947)—Grove Farm: 7-6-45; 10-1-45. Koloa: 7-2-45; 1946 (?)
- 74 McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. (Eleele)—Organized by UCAPAWA, 1937; NLRB election for mill, 10-24-40; union suppressed during war; ILWU by cross-check 10-1-45
- 75 Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd. (Kaunakani)—Partially organized by UCAPAWA,

would be amazed to know the ILWU was urged by Hawaiian workers to enter the plantation field. But once it entered, it worked fast. In 18 months, June 1944 to the end of 1945, it won some 150 elections covering 26,000 workers.

Sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous workers crowded into the ILWU. Longshore units on Kauai were revived, and Kahului port, run despotically by a Baldwin boss, was unionized.

ALL BUT THE MOST conservative realized that organization must come to the plantations. This realization was strengthened by the showing made by Labor's PAC in the 1944 elections, where it upset the Maui and Hawaii county machines and sent two union officers to the legislature. With only one "No" vote out of 45, the legislature passed the "Little Wagner Act" guaranteeing agricultural labor the right to organize and bargain collectively.

The first industry-wide agreement in sugar was negotiated in 1945. It provided for checkoff of union dues, made a beginning toward classifying the chaos of jobs and pay rates. 1945 was a honeymoon year in labor relations for the ILWU, almost free from open opposition or propaganda attacks.

By mid-1946 the honeymoon was over, and it was clear that all further gains must be fought for. The ILWU wanted the union shop and a complete overhaul of old plantation conditions; industry was opposed. The territory-wide sugar strike of 1946 was the union's test of strength.

THE UNION WAS new and untried, its units being from one to two years old. Four thousand of the 28,000 strikers were "newcomers" from the Philippines, who had arrived penniless a few months before. They turned out to be one of the most solid and able elements of the union.

The 1946 strike was a landmark in Hawaii's labor history. It was interracial and practically 100 per cent solid. It was the first in which the strikers ended with their union intact, in fact strengthened, and with notable gains. Although they did not win the union shop, the paternalistic perquisite system was abolished and wages were raised so that average annual earnings jumped 40 per cent in one year.

BEGINNING DURING the strike, the ILWU became and has continued to be the target of abuse from the press and radio propagandists. The territorial government headed by Gov. I. M. Stainback became bitterly hostile, and the federal government extended to Hawaii the hos-

(more on page 7)

1937. ILWU: 7-14-45; 1946 (?)
- 76 Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.—7-13-45; April 1946
- 77 Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd. (Lihue branch)—7-14-45
- 79 Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd. and American Can Co. (Kapaa branch)—HC Co.: 7-7-45; April 1946. Am. Can: 6-1-45
- 81 Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd. (Lawai)—Organized by UCAPAWA, 1937; NLRB election 6-3-39 (cannery); union suppressed during war; ILWU by election 6-1-45
- 82 Kauai Commercial Co., Ltd. (Pt. Allen)—By succession from Kauai Terminals, Ltd., NLRB election 12-15-39
- 83 Kauai Consolidated Terminals, Ltd. (Nawiliwili and Port Allen)—Port Allen organized 4-23-37 and Ahukini shortly thereafter; ILWU by elections 12-15-39 and suppressed during war; revived 1944
- 84 American Factors, Ltd. (Hanapepe)—7-15-45 (office unit dropped July, 1950)

Second Largest, 3,000 Members

The three Unity House unions—second largest union bloc in Hawaii, with close to 3,000 members—operate in many fields: public utilities, dairying and milk products, oil products, taxi and tour driving, hotels, restaurants and drug stores, trucking, warehousing and merchandising. All are headed by their colorful business manager, Arthur A. Rutledge.

TWO UNIONS, Local 996 of the Teamsters and Local 5 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, are AFL affiliates. The Transit Workers Union of Hawaii is independent. Formal association of the three into a Unity Council took place nearly three years ago.

The Brewery workers, while an affiliate of the Teamsters, refuses to be a part of Unity House.

Rutledge's operation in several fields dates back to 1943, when he became business agent for Dairy Workers and Teamsters in addition to Local 5. Rutledge has always been a maverick, following his own strategy with little regard for the traditions of old-line AFL unionists. His running fight with stodgy John A. Owens, former AFL organizer for Hawaii, furnished copy for the press for a dozen years.

LIKE THE ILWU, though to a lesser

degree, Rutledge and the unions he leads have been subjects of attack by the daily press—as "irresponsible," "dictatorial," etc., etc.—and have been cold-shouldered by the Territorial government.

However, it is said he has attained "respectability" and a good example is the big business-dominated GOP administration's dropping of deportation charges against him. ILWU's Harry Bridges and Jack W. Hall on the other hand are constantly harassed because they give effective leadership and refuse to compromise on matters of principle as union leaders.

While Rutledge-led unions have had ILWU support in crucial struggles in the past, of recent date the ILWU has charged Rutledge and his top officers of backdoor deals and playing footsie with employers.

A team of six organizers is maintained by the Teamsters and Local 5. Services centering in Unity House include the large Boy Scout troop No. 212, a Ladies' Auxiliary, and two federal credit unions. The unions also publish a monthly paper, Hawaii Labor News. Now located on their own property facing 1956 Ala Moana Blvd., the Unity House unions have set up the Hawaii Federation of Labor Memorial Assn. to raise funds for a permanent headquarters.

Hotel & Restaurant Emp. & Bartenders

Local 5, Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Int. Union, grew from a local of 40 bartenders and waitresses working in a few downtown bars.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION of Local 5, an independent union for its first six months, took place June 27, 1937. Membership in the beginning was largely "state-side" bartenders. One of them, Arthur A. Rutledge, became business agent in June 1939 and has remained an officer of the union ever since.

Local 5's early history is mainly an account of skirmishes for survival in downtown and, somewhat later, in Waikiki restaurants and bars. Its big chance came early in 1941, when organization of the Moana and Royal Hawaiian and Alexander Young Hotels gave it a large, interracial base of members.

Contracts with these hotels, the real starting point for Local 5 progress, were signed May 5 and June 24, 1941. The union now represents employees of the five largest hotels in Honolulu.

HIT HARDER THAN most unions by the war, Local 5 began its comeback in mid-

1945, regaining representation in the Matson Hotels. Contracts were maintained at Young Hotel all along. Except for minor flurries, relations with these hotels have been reasonably stable.

Sole exception is the Matson Hotels strike of Feb. 14-28, 1952, one of the notable social events of the year. Writing of the volunteer strikebreakers, the Star-Bulletin reported: "The list of the day's help might have been taken from Hawaii's social register . . ." including many former "broom brigadiers." The union, nonetheless, won wages and conditions equaling 21 cents an hour, with support from ILWU after facing almost certain defeat.

A fifth major hotel, the Edgewater, was organized in 1951. After stalling against recognition, owner Roy C. Kelley swung round and signed up for a union shop, one of the very few in Hawaii.

EMPLOYEES of two drug store chains, Benson, Smith & Co. and Hollister Drug Co., were organized in 1953 and 1954 respectively. The Piggly Wiggly chain has also been organized.

Local 5's only major setback recently was at Kona Inn. There a strike for parity

ILWU

(from page 6)

tility it already displayed toward the West Coast ILWU.

1946 was the peak year of ILWU membership. A number of small units, organized on strengthening itself in the basic industries. The two unionized railways, on Hawaii and Oahu, were replaced by trucking services. Four plantations were liquidated. Thousands of workers left the plantations as mechanization continued. Hundreds more were lost in longshore as wartime cargo handling ended and bulk sugar loading was installed.

At the same time, the ILWU kept on developing its union spirit and consolidating its ranks among longshore and especially sugar workers. Sugar was the particular target of those seeking to search out the union's weak spots. The abortive Ignacio "revolt," the lockouts at Oiaa (1948) and Waihua (1953) and many minor job actions were incidents of the constant probing of each other's strength by both parties.

THAT THE SUGAR workers had reached union maturity was shown in 1952 and again this year when negotiations were

carried to the point where a strike looked unavoidable, but the union members' morale remained firm and substantial gains were made without a strike.

The picture in the pineapple industry has been somewhat different. On the surface, organization was complete by the end of 1946 except for Maui Pineapple Company's Halimaile plantation where the ILWU lost an NLRB election. In fact, except on a few plantations there was lacking in the beginning the solidarity shown by the sugar workers.

THIS WAS QUICKLY apparent in the work stoppage of July 1947. The ILWU was obliged to settle, and quickly, to hold on to its initial gains.

Morale was set back by this defeat. One small plantation was lost and another has never been organized. Employers were able to ditch industry-wide bargaining in 1950 and force an eight-cent settlement upon each unit separately.

EXCEPT ON LANAI. There the workers struck for nearly seven months in 1951, brought back industry-wide bargaining and restored the union's confidence in its

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 996

Teamsters Local 996 brings together three separate lines of union history, for it includes three locals, merged in March 1952:

Dairy Workers Union of Hawaii, Local No. 946.

Teamsters Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union, Local No. 996.

Gasoline & Oil Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers, Local No. 904.

ALL THREE WERE originally chartered by the AFL as federal locals, then transferred to the Teamsters after coming under the leadership of Arthur A. Rutledge.

★ ★

Oldest of the three divisions, the Dairy Workers have now organized almost the entire field of milk products sales and have union shop contracts with Dairymen's Assn., Ltd., and the branches of Foremost Dairies-Hawaii, Ltd.

BUT "DAIRY WORKERS" has been a misnomer. Since organization of dairy hands is not protected by either federal or territorial law, the union in spite of repeated attempts has gained recognition at only Waiialae Dairy, a branch of Dairymen's Assn.

Organized by the Teamsters in 1953, the Dairy Producers Protective Union is a unique "union" of employers, small dairymen who have turned to the Teamsters for help with their marketing problems.

The Dairy Workers Union was organized at Dairymen's on March 13, 1940. As by-product of a strike (Nov. 12-14, 1940) to secure reinstatement of five union men who had been fired, the DWU won the union shop, which it has kept ever since. Prodded by the Hawaii Employers Council, to which the union shop was detestable, Dairymen's made a rather weak attempt to get rid of it in 1945, leading to a 19-day strike during which the Council recruited scabs.

SINCE THEN, for defying Council policy by arbitrating wage issues in 1949, Dairymen's was frozen out of the Council.

Hind-Glarke Dairy was organized in the face of opposition, 1943-45, but was bought out by Dairymen's in 1946. After several

with Honolulu conditions, beginning New Year's Eve, 1952, petered out in March with a shattered unit.

Local 5 organized Kauai Inn but failed to follow through. Employees for a long time have been asking for definite word as to what will be done. Meantime, they say they are on the spot.

earlier failures the Teamsters organized the other milk products firms in 1952-53, their one failure being at Service Cold Storage Co. ("Ho-Min" brand).

★ ★

Local 996, the Teamsters proper, has organized in many fields and has had its downs as well as its ups.

THE UNION was founded as an AFL federal local at American Factors in 1941 with help from organizer John A. Owens—who promptly let the unit slide under company control. It died out early in the war.

Meanwhile a unit was organized among Davies warehousemen and drivers. After repudiating a contract signed by their business agent, the Davies men called in Rutledge in September 1943, as the Dairy Workers had done in April. It was the Davies walkout on this occasion which called forth a notorious editorial in the Advertiser on "smirking Japanese blood employees."

THE TEAMSTERS won contracts at HC&D, Fred. L. Waldron feed mill, City Mill Co. and City Transfer Co., 1944-45, but lost the first two when business agent Henry Golsalves set up his own union in 1950.

At the same time the Teamsters righted the balance by organizing the Lewers & Cooke warehouses and lumberyard. When many firms cut wages by 10 per cent during the 1949 dock strike, Lewers & Cooke overrode the gesture by making two such cuts. Result: a union in a formerly unorganizable firm.

★ ★

Organized in 1941 as AFL federal local 23161, the Gas & Oil Drivers for four years was confined to employees of Honolulu Gas Co., later some Von Hamm-Young workers. First outstanding event in its history was the gas strike of Aug. 23-25, 1945, arbitrated by the Territorial War Labor Board.

SECOND OUTSTANDING event was the "three clauses" controversy with the Shell, Union, and Tidewater Associated oil companies, which the local organized in 1945. With strings pulled by Hawaii Employers Council, the oil companies stalled bargaining and refused to sign contracts unless the famous "three clauses" were included. These clauses, which the Council insisted on including in all contracts, provided for "no strikes or lockouts," "no intimidation" of non-union workers, and "discharge for cause."

The last was crucial, for it provided that a man may be fired for refusal to perform work as required, that is, for upholding union workers' most basic tradition and (more on page 8)

strength in the pineapple industry. Other pineapple units on Molokai, Oahu and Maui have also resorted to job action when necessary and have helped raise union morale.

It was notable that a would-be revolt in 1951 at Hapco's Wahiawa plantation, led by one F. Moriyama, never got off home base.

In Honolulu canneries, however, organization has not been as strong. The ILWU's chief current task is building militancy and trade union consciousness there.

The second great test of ILWU solidarity was the dock strike of 1949, which affected Hawaii emotionally as nothing has done since World War II. Every possible weapon was thrown into the scale against the union. Employers refused to arbitrate and called arbitration "communistic."

UNEMPLOYMENT being at its height, scabs were easily recruited. Press and radio propaganda was hysterical. "Citizens' committees" were mobilized and red-baiting used for all it was worth. The CIO, of which the ILWU was then still part, was openly hostile and was attempting to get someone locally to take over the ILWU. SUP seamen crossed the picket lines, sailed

sugar to the East Coast where it was unloaded by AFL longshoremen.

The territorial legislature passed and put into effect unconstitutional dock seizure laws, with several more anti-union laws for manuaui. Federal officials spoke of breaking the strike, threatened and later carried out investigation of so-called "un-American activity" in the ILWU.

Nevertheless the longshoremen, being solidly supported by their West Coast brothers, were able to reduce shipping to the West Coast to the point where the Big Five had to come to terms. All parties conceded that the ILWU had come through the ordeal with its morale intact.

THE STRIKE was called to lessen the gap between Hawaiian and West Coast hourly wages for longshoremen. Twenty-one cents were won by the strike, and successive gains each year have brought local wages to the point where parity will be reached in 1955. In addition, a pension plan has been negotiated for longshoremen.

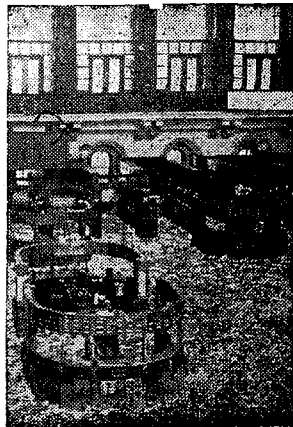
Best indication of the solidarity of longshore units is the action of the Honolulu wharf clerks. They left the union during the strike, but three years later returned to the ILWU and are now one of the most active units.



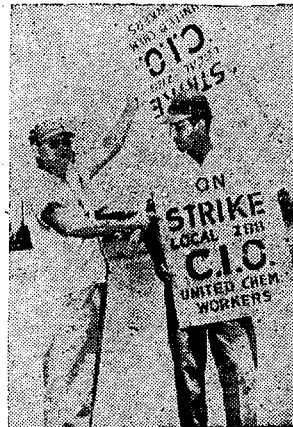
Good news for all Americans was U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing Jimcrow education.



Signing of AFL-CIO no-raiding June 9 raised hopes labor would grow strong enough to win repeal of hated Taft-Hartley law.



As unemployment continued in millions, "blue chip" stock market soared to pre-crash '29 levels and big business reported it was on way to biggest profits in history.



Eisenhower administration used T-H weapon against these striking atomic energy workers at Oak Ridge.



Giveaway of \$42 trillion in atomic energy resources was voted by Congress, whose reactionary record spurred labor activity in fall election campaign.

MORE ON TEAMSTERS

(from page 7)

refusing to cross a picket line.

AN INTERMEDIATE report filed by NLRB trial examiner Howard Myers in 1947 scathingly condemned the oil companies and especially the Council. It was, however, set aside, by a Taft-Hartleyized NLRB on June 23, 1948, thus giving island employers the green light to fire workers who respect picket lines.

About the same time the Teamsters were organizing the Tidewater, Union and Shell Oil drivers and yard workers, Local 18 of the Petroleum Workers' Union was chartered, August 1945, among employees of the fourth oil company operating in Hawaii, the Standard Oil Co. of California.

THE PETROLEUM Workers' Union is confined, nationally, to employees of the Standard Oil Co. Set up on an industrial basis, it includes office workers and salesmen as well as drivers.

TRANSIT WORKERS

Sixteen and a half years of unionism have brought Honolulu Rapid Transit workers substantial gains. Starting wage for operators has risen from 47 cents an hour to \$1.77. Top wage has gone from .60 cents, reached in ten years, to \$1.90, reached in only two. Spread of runs has been cut from more than 15 hours in the 24, with no overtime, to a maximum of 12 hours with overtime paid after eight hours' work. Shopmen have won corresponding gains.

UNION HISTORY at HRT, however, has been stormy. It includes three full dress strikes, a series of weekend strikes, a slowdown during which operators "diligently adhered" to unworkable rules, a lockout over free rides for passengers which in turn led to the trial and acquittal of six union leaders on conspiracy charges.

Included also is the breakaway of nearly the entire membership from Division 1173, Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees, AFL, on July 19, 1946 to form the independent Transit Workers of Hawaii under Arthur A. Rutledge's leadership.

A handful of employees still hold on to the Amalgamated charter.

PART OF THE friction at HRT has resulted from the unfavorable position of transit companies financially as compared with other public utilities. Much of it also resulted from the company's attempt to hold on to a tradition of company unionism established a generation ago.

When living costs soared at the end of World War I, operators organized Amalgamated Division 942 and "petitioned" for a long and deep pay raise by asking management

FIRMS ORGANIZED BY "UNITY HOUSE" UNIONS

LOCAL 5, HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS INT. UNION

Matson Navigation Co., Hotels Division
Moana Hotel (contract 5-5-41; certified by NLRB 7-31-45)

Royal Hawaiian Hotel (same as Moana Hotel)
SurfRider Hotel (by extension of contract)

Alexander Young Hotel (contract 6-24-41; NLRB 1945, 1948, 1951)

Edgewater Hotel (8-8-51)

Waikiki Tavern (3-16-45)

Queen's Surf (2-10-47)

M's Coffee Tavern (1-25-54)

Waikiki Pharmacy (8-17-53)

Benson, Smith & Co. (3-17-43)

Hollister Drug Co. (2-12-54)

Kauai Inn (3-2-53)

Piggly Wiggly stores (June, 1954)

TRANSIT WORKERS UNION OF HAWAII

Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd. (operators and mechanics) (11-14-46, successor to Amalgamated Division 1173, recognized 12-11-37)

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 996, DAIRY WORKERS

Dairymen's Association, Ltd. (organized 3-13-40; first contract 1-31-41; various departments added 1946-47; absorbed Hind-Clarke Dairy, organized 1-23-43 and thereafter)

Dairymen's Assn., Hilo Branch (1-17-47)
Waiālae Dairy (by crosscheck, 1954)

Foremost Dairies-Hawaii, Ltd.

raise. HRT promptly organized an Employees' Council, froze out the Amalgamated.

WHEN OPERATORS began organizing into a CIO local late in 1937, company stooges signed up a majority of the workers in Division 1173 of the Amalgamated. Chartered Dec. 7, 1937, it was recognized by the company four days later without an election. It took the union several years to shake off company influences. In the NLRB election that followed the bolt in 1946, the company succeeded in detaching office workers from both AFL and the new union.

HRT also insisted that inspectors, organized into Teamsters Local 996 early in 1952, were supervisors and not entitled to union representation. The NLRB decided otherwise, and the inspectors are now bargaining for a new contract.

Campos Dairy Farms (organized March 1952, recognized 7-6-52)

Moanalua Dairy (8-28-52; was also organized 1943-47)

Rico Ice Cream Co. (2-18-53)

Blue Bonnet Ice Cream Co. (7-10-52)

Rawley's Frozen Foods, Ltd. (3-18-47)

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 996, TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Drivers and warehousemen (1941)

Office employees (10-9-51)

Tractor dept. (11-16-51)

City Mill Co., Ltd. (12-10-45)

City Transfer Co., Ltd. (1945)

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. (5-4-50)

Hawaiian Bitumulus Co., Ltd. (5-22-52)

Jimmy's Abalone Chips Co.

American Sanitary Laundry, Ltd. (driver-salesmen) (9-8-52)

Spud's Laundry (6-22-50)

Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., Maui Branch (12-29-50; 5-14-52)

Gray Line Hawaii (7-13-54)

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 996, GASOLINE & OIL DRIVERS

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd. (1941)

Shell Oil Co. (8-31-45)

Union Gas Co. (9-6-45)

Tidewater Associated Oil Co. (11-8-45)

Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd. (1944)

Brewery Workers Cherish Autonomy

Distinction of winning the first union shop contracts in Hawaii goes to the Hawaiian Brewery Workers' Assn. (Ind.), now Local 502 of the Teamsters-AFL.

THE BREWERY WORKERS are one of the pioneer locals in Honolulu. Formal organization took place on August 1, 1937, but both Hawaii Brewing Corp. and American Brewing Co. had been unionized a few days before through a squeeze play by maritime unionists and bartenders, who threatened to boycott non-union beer.

Union shop contracts were signed on Oct. 27 of the same year. The breweries then repented temporarily for giving in so easily to the union. The union shop issue was uppermost in a strike at the "Primo" brewery, Dec. 22, 1938 to Feb. 10, 1939, which ended in a clearcut union victory. A strike at Ambrew over the firing of two militant union men (Nov. 16-21, 1938) was easily settled.

SINCE THEN, the Brewery Workers have continued to sign closed or union shop contracts year after year. While Ha-

Am. Communication Assn. Started Early

Local 13 of the American Communications Association (Ind., formerly CIO) was the first union organized in Honolulu in the "modern history" period of Island unionism. Its charter dates to January 1935, almost a year before organization was begun among longshoremen.

FOR MANY YEARS the ACA, which is organized on industrial lines, including all workers, held contracts with the three wireless companies having offices in Honolulu. Contracts were negotiated on a nationwide basis, and the three strikes in which Local 13 has taken part resulted from nationwide breakdown of negotiations.

The first strike of Globe-Wireless operators lasted from Dec. 9, 1938 to Jan. 17, 1939. The second, against RCA, began on June 24, 1940. The third, involving 35 local employees of Mackay Radio, was from Jan. 1 to March 15, 1948. Locally, Mackay hired scab replacements, and nationally, the strike failed, resulting in loss of any union representation at Mackay.

AT GLOBE WIRELESS, the same year, ACA was replaced by Communications Workers of America, CIO, which has some members in Honolulu but no organized local.

RCA remains the only line under contract with ACA. The contract provides for a 15 per cent differential in Hawaiian wages and for compulsory checkoff of union dues. Because of the small membership remaining, Local 13 has voted to affiliate with Local 10, in New York City.

wall Employers Council opposes the union shop, it has on the whole worked satisfactorily in the breweries, though latterly Local 502 has been criticized by some as a "semi-company union."

Attempts to organize outside the breweries have not been permanently successful. The Coca-Cola bottling plant was organized and a contract signed following a strike on Sept. 13-27, 1945. Two years later, in a wage dispute, the Coca-Cola unit struck again (Aug. 17-Oct. 7, 1948), lost, and disintegrated.

INTIMIDATION BY the employer, coupled with appeal to Japanese solidarity, beat the union twice at Honolulu Sake Brewery & Ice Co., where union workers struck Aug. 15-Sept. 14, 1951.

The Brewery Workers, organized under strong CIO influence, later were chartered as Brewery Workers Union, AFL Federal Local 22052. It wavered for years before accepting a Teamsters charter, and did so only when its autonomy was guaranteed. It has always refused to merge with the "Unity House" Teamsters.



Biggest, longest-lasting labor dispute of years was battle on New York waterfront between AFL and Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., with dockworkers caught in middle.



Civil liberties were still under attack but power of grinning Sen. Joseph McCarthy and his sidekick, Roy Cohn, was on down-grade.



McCarthy circuses couldn't divert people from growing menace of depressions as lines in unemployment compensation offices grew longer.



Labor Sec. Martin Durkin's walk-out from Eisenhower cabinet symbolized growing rift between labor and administration.



Fight against runaway plants and wage cuts, like that of Alexander Smith CIO carpet workers, dominated labor scene.

AFL Central Labor Council Has 25 of 42 Locals

Organized to coordinate the activities of all AFL unions on Oahu, the Central Labor Council of Honolulu is one of many such bodies throughout the country. About 25 of the 42 or more AFL locals in Honolulu are affiliated with the CLC, but seldom can it be said that the Council does an effective job of bringing all the important locals into agreement.

THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL and the Building & Construction Trades Council, with more unity of interests, are more effective bodies than the CLC.

Nonetheless the Central Labor Council is official spokesman for the local AFL movement, and it has often put on record the AFL's stand on current problems. Thus, in February 1949 the Council informed the legislature that it stood for reform of the tax system and opposition to the sales tax, a 75-cent minimum wage, slum clearance, adequate support of Hawaii Housing Authority, continued rent control, a 30:1 pupil-teacher ratio and immediate statehood. At various times the CLC has spoken

out against racial discrimination, unscrupulous contracting practices and other abuses.

DURING MILITARY government the Council called, unsuccessfully, for return of all civilian labor to civilian control and opposed freeing labor to their jobs without an adequate appeal agency.

"Most controversial action by the Council was taken when it 'went on record to recommend to all affiliated unions to declare a one-day holiday on August 1, 1948,' in protest against Hawaii Employers Council policies and tactics, a move inspired by

Arthur Rutledge. Employers and press raised a loud howl of rage and plans for the "holiday" were dropped.

The present council, chartered August 1, 1938, is the third to be formed. A trade and labor council was organized in Dec. 1901, chartered by the AFL in Feb. 1903 but died out soon afterward. A second CLC was active around 1919-22, when it made gestures toward including plantation workers and sent two delegates to Washington to protest the importation of Chinese labor.

MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS

Closely connected in Hawaiian labor history are the Boilermakers and Machinists unions. They were organized about the same time and have gone through the same fights together.

BOILERMAKERS LOCAL 204 is the second oldest union in Hawaii. Its charter was granted May 1899 and it organized the impromptu first Labor Day parade in Honolulu the same year. The Machinists, whose Lodge 341 was chartered in 1901, came to Hawaii along with the Boilermakers. Though they have suffered more setbacks, they have also been in recent years more successful in organizing a wide field.

Symbolic of Hawaiian labor history is the record of the Machinists' and Boilermakers' three strikes at Honolulu Iron Works. The first, March 16-July 2, 1901, ended in complete defeat and loss of the Machinists' charter. The second, at both Honiron and Catton, Neill Co., over the firing of "agitator" Thomas Kerwin who organized present Lodge 1245, ended in a draw, with the unions making some small gains, but with Kerwin still fired and a company union installed to draw the bona fide unions' teeth.

The third strike at Honiron, Aug. 14-Sept. 18, 1933, won a seven-cent raise, and the two unions of course are still there stronger than ever.

MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS, along with the Carpenters, also took part in the Inter-Island drydock strike of May 26-Aug. 15, 1938.

When unionism was first revived in Honolulu, it was under Machinists' auspices that the first labor mass meeting was held, Oct. 25, 1935, with Rep. Ernest Lundeen (Minn.) as featured speaker. Machinists and Boilermakers also organized the Metal Trades Council in 1936.

The Boilermakers, with a limited jurisdiction, were strengthened but not greatly expanded by the wartime boom. The Machinists, however, have branched into several fields. In 1945-46 they began organizing garages. Organizer Koichi Imori is

credited with unionizing over 30 shops, but the union did not consolidate its gains in this field.

More recently the Machinists have organized the Hawaiian Air Lines and TPA under Lodge 1979. Lodge 1998 has been set up to take care of Pearl Harbor machinists.

The Printing Trades

Three unions are active in the printing trades field, although none of them has as yet succeeded in organizing all its jurisdiction. In order of age they are the Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen, AFL, and the Lithographers, CIO. Members of all three unions may belong to a professional association, the Craftsmen Club, but there is no union council uniting the three trades.

HONOLULU TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, Local 37 of the ITU-AFL, is proud of being the oldest union in Hawaii, chartered in August 1884. It has more solid grounds for pride in its thorough apprentice training program and the pensions and other benefits provided by its international, now over 102 years old.

Local 37 includes a large majority of typesetters and compositors in the English language printshops. For several years past it has had contracts with the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser. However it has never been able to break into the Oriental language shops, where wages and conditions are distinctly sub-union standard. Its one strike, for recognition by the Nippu Jiji in May 1938, ended in the strikers taking jobs in "haole" plants.

A SEPARATE local, No. 995, was set up at Hilo in 1938 but lasted only a couple of years. About 1949 Local 37 organized a "chapel" in Hilo, which now has a contract with the Tribune-Herald. The Maui News was organized in the spring of 1954 by the Maui "chapel."

The Typographers played an active part in building up union spirit in the middle 1930's. Such men as Marshall L. McEuen set up the Joint Labor Board, forerunner

of the present Central Labor Council, and were active in the CLC and Hawaiian Islands Federation of Labor.

Printers carrying cards in Mainland locals were informally organized for some time before Local 413 of the Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union, AFL, was chartered on Aug. 25, 1937. The union won NLRB elections at the Star-Bulletin in October 1946 and at the Advertiser in January 1947. These are the only shops where it has contracts, though it has members in the Navy printing office as well as several other shops.

WHEN THE AMALGAMATED Lithographers Union of Honolulu was organized in March 1945 with AFL aid, it intended to affiliate with the AFL. A year later it was negotiating its second contract with help from the ILWU, and it is now one of the three CIO locals in Hawaii, Local 62 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

This unusual history results from the Lithographers' action in leaving the AFL because of a long-standing jurisdictional dispute with the Printing Pressmen.

THE LOCAL UNION won representation at Honolulu Lithograph Co. on April 23, 1945 and shortly afterward negotiated a contract, which has been renewed steadily ever since. Efforts to organize other firms have been unsuccessful.

A forerunner of the Lithographers, a Photo-Engravers' union, was organized locally in 1938 but was gone by 1941.

Movie Operators

A small but persistent union is Local 665 of IATSE&MPO—the Int. Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Employees & Moving Picture Operators, AFL. It dates from June 7, 1937, being one of the several unions chartered during Hawaii's first post-Wagner Act wave of organization.

LOCAL 665 has sought to unionize operators in Honolulu's two theater chains. It announced a closed shop contract with Royal Amusements in January 1944 and still has that chain under contract. At Consolidated Amusement Co. it won an election on Sept. 6, 1945, but took until June 1946 to get a contract, and then only after threatening a strike. It was decertified un-

der the Taft-Hartley Act two years later and still has no contract with Consolidated.

Plumbers Make Gains

Local 675 of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters is one building trades union that continues to make gains. Forty-four new members were initiated a few months ago into the local as a result of a five months' organizational drive at the end of 1953. Thirty-two of these were refrigeration fitters employed at Pearl Harbor.

OTHER NEW MEMBERS are apprentices from shops where union shops were negotiated in 1952 and later.

Local 675 was chartered in 1919 during the second wave of unionism in Honolulu—Durin the past 10 years, since Edward J. Kovack became business manager, the union has won wage increases of 95 cents a hour for its members.

In conjunction with the union shop firms, the Plumbers have set up a Joint Apprentice Committee in the plumbing industry, with 70 apprentice plumbers. The first apprentice was graduated on Jan. 29 of this year with 10,000 hours of work plus 144 hours technical instruction.

LOCAL 675 HAS participated in one one major strike, that of May 15-19, 1941, in which it spearheaded the building trades' demand that the "Five Companies" maintain union hours and conditions on defense projects. Plans were laid for 16,000 men to lay down their tools in a temporary sit-down, but when 230 plumbers did so at Pearl Harbor, the navy gave each one "a personally escorted tour from the navy yard." Plumbers and Electricians, who demanded a 40-hour week and a \$1.50 hourly minimum, won 44-hour week and \$1.37%.

Other unions also made gains. As early as 1900, union plumbers were so active in Honolulu that the press spoke of "a plumbers' labor trust." Plumbers struck in May-June 1901 for \$6 a day instead of the prevailing \$5 and won \$5.50—whereupon contractor C. H. Brown sued the mfor combination in restraint of trade, winning \$283.75 damages!

Construction Trades

Traditionally, the building and construction trades and metal trades have been the backbone of the AFL. With nearly 20 locals of these trades represented locally, half of them chartered before World War II, one might expect Hawaii's 10,000 construction workers to be well organized.

But construction is one of the most poorly organized branches of industry, on labor's side.

EMPLOYERS ARE organized effectively enough, in the General Contractors Assn. Several larger firms also belong to the Hawaii Employers Council.

The prewar defense building program gave a great boost to AFL trade unionism by importing several thousand Mainland building and metal tradesmen and recruiting other thousands of local workers. Union growth was phenomenal. In 1941 one-half of the estimated 10,000 union members must have been in the building trades.

Today union membership is smaller in the construction trades than 13 years ago. Unions with substantial membership have generally signed it up at Pearl Harbor or outside the construction field.

THUS THE ELECTRICIANS' strength is in the public utilities, while the Machinists have organized in air lines, at Pearl Harbor and the iron works.

One great obstacle to effective organization is the prevalence of small sub-contractors who hire among relatives and close friends. Another is failure of the construction trades unions to agree on a common program under unified leadership.

While some locals, such as the Plumbers, the Iron Workers and the little Elevator Constructors, have made progress, others including the Bricklayers, Painters, Plasterers, and Hod Carriers are extremely weak. Still others dissolved after the war. Organization is confined to Oahu.

One positive achievement of construction and metal trades unions is the setting up of an apprentice training program in cooperation with the territorial government.

Three alternatives are possible in the construction field: The craft unions can work out a plan of joint action under unified leadership, or some dynamic union operating on an industrial basis will push them aside and organize most of the field—or construction will remain an open shop industry as at present.

BUILDING AND METAL trades unions have passed through three phases in Honolulu. First, in 1899-1905, Mainland workmen set up locals of boilermakers, electricians, machinists, plumbers, blacksmiths and carpenters. At first aggressive, they were reduced to ineffectiveness by their jim crow policy against Orientals which led to wage-cutting. Only two locals survived from this period.

1919-20 brought another wave of unionism with seven locals active. Five survived, the Electricians and Painters dropping out.

The present Metal Trades Council was set up in 1936, as one of the first steps in the present union movement in Hawaii. Representing members of the Boilermakers, Machinists and Carpenters locals, the MTC conducted the Inter-Island drydock strike of 1938. Inactive during the war, the MTC was revived in 1945.

The Building and Construction Trades Council was chartered on March 25, 1941, during the prewar boom. In the spring of 1946 the Council got together with the General Contractors Assn. and hammered out a master agreement.

"THEREAFTER individual unions and contractors," reported the Star-Bulletin, "were to sign separate contracts patterned after the master agreement. But not many such contracts were consummated."

Following is a list of AFL locals in the construction and metal trades fields with their charter dates. Affiliation with the Central Labor Council is indicated by (a),

with the B&CTC by (b) and with the MTC by (c). Teamsters Local 996 is also a member of the Building & Construction Trades Council and has tried to organize some of the most weakly organized trades.

- (b) (c) Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Welders, Local 204 (5-21-1899)
- (a) (b) (c) Carpenters & Joiners, Local 745 (Oct. 1920)
- (a) Machinists, Int. Assn. of, Local 1245 (2-25-1919)
- (a) (b) (c) Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Local 675 (Nov. 1919)
- (a) (c) Molders & Foundry Workers Union, Local 350 (probably 1919)
- (b) Plasterers & Cement Masons, Local 630 (9-27-1937)
- (b) Lathers, Wood, Wire & Metal, Local 491 (11-1-1937)
- (b) Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers, Local 1 (Sept. 1939)
- (a) (b) (c) Iron Workers, Bridge, Structural & Ornamental, Local 625 (Structural, Ornamental, Reinforcing Iron Workers & Riggers) (9-12-1940)
- (a) (b) (c) Operating Engineers, Hawaii Branch of Local 3 (3-10-1941), then Local 635)
- (a) (b) (c) Electrical Workers, Int. Brotherhood of, Local 1168 (early 1941)
- (c) Pattern Makers Assn. of Pearl Harbor & Vicinity (Dec. 1944)
- (a) (c) Technical Engineers, Local 121 (1944)
- (b) (c) Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Local 1576 (12-30-1946; a local was also active in 1941)
- (b) (c) Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers, Local 537 (12-7-1946; Local 533 was active in 1941)
- (a) Elevator Constructors, Local 126 (7-1-1947)
- (a) (c) Machinists, Local 1998 (2-23-1951)
- (a) (c) Navy Yard Riggers, Local 742 of Iron Workers (10-5-1951)

Defunct wartime local unions in the construction field include: Marine Equipment Maintenance & Repair Workers, Local 23406.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf & Dock Builders, Local 2336.

Int. Assn. of Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local 100.

Sheetal Metal Workers Local 49.

Tunnel Workers, Local 691.

Carpenters 3rd Oldest Union In Territory

Carpenters Local 745, conspicuously in the news with its picket line to organize carpenters at work on Princess Kaiulani Hotel, is third oldest among Hawaiian union locals. Its charter is dated October 1902, but the local was active more than two years earlier. A carpenters' strike for the eight-hour day is reported as beginning Oct. 1, 1900.

THREE YEARS later the local was putting pressure on a contractor who was working a 50-hour week. He retorted that Japanese and Chinese workmen "keep the Union from over-running everybody."

Thanks largely to the navy yard, Local 745 continued in existence but without influence on the contracting trade, until the great prewar defense building boom. Then it leaped overnight from a stodgy haole club of about 75 members to an interracial union of 1,500 to 2,000. Its most energetic business agent, at the end of the war, was Wilfred M. Oka, currently sports columnist for the RECORD; and today four out of five officers are of Japanese descent.

In organizing employees of small Japa-

nese and Chinese contractors, however, the Carpenters have made little progress. In spite of energetic organizing drives, at one time with nine paid organizers, present membership is not over 500. None of the 225 members of the General Contractors Assn. have contracts with the Carpenters and they are in no rush to sign any.

THE CARPENTERS and their closely allied union, the Operating Engineers (Local 3, Hawaiian Branch), have had more success with large contractors.

A strike of 350 carpenters, soon joined by the Operating Engineers, Jan. 15-24, 1953, against Mid-Pac Contractors at Kaneohe Marine Air Station won the Carpenters 13 cents an hour and the Engineers a five per cent raise.

Similarly, when Western Builders stalled negotiations, a six-day strike beginning June 12, 1953, quickly won an agreement.

Electricians Have Largest AFL Union

With 1,500 members, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' four locals have a larger membership than any other AFL union in the territory. Representing telephone and electrical power and light workers on all five major islands, it is one of the most strategically based unions.

After two unsuccessful efforts to establish itself in Hawaii, one around 1900-'05, the other in 1919-'20, the IBEW came to the islands to stay when Navy Yard and defense workers organized Local 1186 early in 1940.

On May 31, 1941, the local secured the first contract in defense construction, with the "Five Companies."

AT HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC Co., J. J. Zaslavitch organized Local 1260 in February 1941. In spite of obstruction by a company union, the IBEW overwhelmingly won the first NLRB election under military rule, Sept. 17, 1942.

Mutual Telephone Co. (now Hawaiian Telephone Co.) was organized early in 1943 and the workers under unit chairman Solomon A. Aki chartered as Local 1357. A contract was arrived at without difficulty on Oct. 30 of the same year.

In 1943, also, organization was extended to Hilo Electric Light Co. and Hilo Gas Co. and to Maui Electric Co. Local 1414 was chartered on Hawaii and Local 1437 on Maui the following year. There had been a shortlived CIO union at Hilo, the United Gas & Electrical Workers, Local 905, organized in 1938.

KONA LIGHT & POWER Co.'s workers obtained a contract under Local 1357 after a two-day strike in August 1945. W. A. Ramsay Co. and Von Hamm-Young Co. were also organized by Aki. Molokai Electric Co., after being organized by the ILWU in March 1945, was turned over to Local 1260.

Because of irregularities, the business agents of Locals 1186 and 1260 were dismissed on Nov. 1, 1944. A strong faction of Hawaiian Electric workers was for joining the Marine Engineering & Dry Dock Workers, but the ILWU, soon to absorb that union, turned thumbs down on a jurisdictional fight.

Since then, Local 1260's progress has been on an even keel. Clerical workers were unionized, jobs arranged in standard grades and substantial gains in wages and conditions won.

LOCAL 1357 also made good progress until the telephone strike of Sept. 21 - Oct. 19, 1948, which was ended by International action. President Aki, removed from office, organized the independent Hawaii Utility Workers but did not succeed in carrying a majority of members with him, although

the local was badly shaken by the split.

On July 1, 1952, Locals 1357 and 1260 merged, bringing together 1,200 members.

OUTSTANDING EVENT in postwar Local 1168 was its 68-day strike against Aruda Electric Co., beginning May 7, 1948. Although nine other contractors locked out their men in support of Aruda, the union won a 10-cent raise, and next year Aruda and several other firms agreed to the union shop.

AIR LINE UNIONS

Whether you fly between the islands or to the Mainland, your transportation by air is in the hands of union members. Four international unions are represented locally in this field.

ALPA—International Air Line Pilots Assn., AFL—was carried to Honolulu airport by pilots of the Mainland airlines, all of which are unionized. Organization of Local No. 65 among Hawaiian Air Lines pilots took place in 1946; that of Local No. 80 at TPA-Aloha Airlines on May 15, 1949.

AT PRESENT, apparently in defiance of Hawaii Employers Council policy against arbitrating wages, HAL is submitting unsettled wage issues with Local 65 to a Mainland arbitrator for decision.

On the Mainland, ALPA is engaged in a fight to prevent the Civil Aeronautics Board from lengthening flight time to 12 hours. Until recently, for obvious reasons of public safety, it has been confined to eight hours out of 24. The outcome of this fight will be of great importance in Hawaii, where scheduled flights have been remarkably free from accidents.

AFFILIATED WITH ALPA and assisted by it in negotiations is ALSSA, the Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Assn. Those on Mainland lines, except for Pan American, belong to Mainland "regions." The local unit, organized in April 1951, covers Hawaiian Air Lines stewardesses.

Without question the ALSSA local is Hawaii's best looking union—it is the only all-female union in Hawaii.

TPA mechanics, clerical workers and stewardesses are organized in Local 1979 of the Machinists, which negotiated contracts on Aug. 27, 1951 and Jan. 1 and March 1, 1952. The Machinists secured their first contract with Hawaiian Air Lines on Oct. 24, 1953, after an all-day stoppage of 135 mechanics. It displaced a company-dominated union, Hawaiian Airlines' Employees' Assn., Local No. 1, organized back in 1938 and now existing only on paper.

Local 1979's officers are now suspended, to stop a threatened bolt said to be encouraged by Arthur Rutledge.

MECHANICS, PORT STEWARDS and kitchen workers employed by Pan American World Airways, numbering 115 at Honolulu airport, are organized under Honolulu Section of Local 505, Transport Workers' Union, CIO. While a nation-wide contract covering employes in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico as well as continental United States was negotiated by the TWU in 1946, it was not until 1951 that local workers were brought into the union, mainly through the efforts of J. W. Blair, H. Q. Barrientos and R. V. Tiwanak.

Each of the three groups of workers has its own contract. A major goal of the Honolulu Section is to bring the kitchen workers, whose base wage is 10 to 15 percent less than on the mainland, up to the mainland level.

Three AFL federal locals in existence in 1941 were No. 21744, Ahukini Terminal Workers, 21743, Kauai Terminal Workers (Port Allen) and 22370, Rosecrans Taxi-drivers Union. The first two were in effect company unions organized to try and drive out the ILWU from Kauai ports.

WHY I CARRY A UNION CARD

I carry a union card because it carries me into the hearts and thoughts and sympathetic understandings of millions of other average human beings with problems like my own. My card guarantees me a decent living wage, decent working conditions and time to enjoy my home and family. It entitles me to the benefits of knowledge and experience of my fellow craftsmen. It gives me social contacts I enjoy. It creates within me a confidence.

It promotes the brotherhood of men through honest work, fair bargaining, "live and let live," and a just reward for all. It stands for self support and mutual advancement, which means unending progress. It advances patriotism, elevates my standard of thought and living, permits me time for cultural pursuits and spiritual thinking.

It makes brotherhood understandable and unforgettable. I carry a card because I believe that if the Carpenter of Nazareth were here today, He, too, would carry one, thus helping to make practical, through trade unionism, the precepts He laid down for all mankind 2,000 years ago. These are the reasons why I am a labor unionist and carry a card.

—The International Laundry Worker

4,000 Federal Employees Organized Out of 24,000

Largest single block of workers in Hawaii, federal civilian employees number over 24,000, of whom 21,500 draw their paychecks from the armed services.

Of these, the AFL estimates that perhaps only 4,000 are unionized.

IF THE REMAINING 16,000 or more organizable federal workers were also strongly unionized, not only would they be better able to protect their own interests, but obviously they would greatly strengthen the whole union movement in Hawaii. So far, however, no union or group of unions has been able to appeal to these thousands of workers, with their many different skills and outlooks.

Two unions claiming jurisdiction of all federal employees outside the post office department are represented in Hawaii, the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.) and its AFL rival, the American Federation of Government Employees. Both have only scratched the surface. Postal workers are the only really well organized segment of federal employees outside certain skilled trades.

An NFFE local, No. 127, was founded here in April 1919 and was still active in 1945, but apparently disbanded soon afterward. For a short while there was also a local at the Kaneohe naval air base. Local 716, still going strong, was chartered on June 27, 1941. While its main strength is in the white collar groups, it also signs up members in the manual trades.

Local 882 of the APGE was organized on July 16, 1945, in the midst of the fight to keep the government from wiping out the 25 per cent differential for federal workers locally hired. Most of its membership is "blue collar." Cecil A. Rickard, a veteran of the 1938 Inter-Island strike, is its president.

SOME OF THE old line AFL trade unions also have strength among government workers, particularly at Pearl Harbor, where the nucleus of the AFL movement remained alive for many years while private industry here outlawed unionism. Three locals are confined to Pearl Harbor:

Machinists, Lodge 1998; Navy Yard Riggers, Iron Workers Local 742; and Pattern Makers Assn. of Pearl Harbor and Vicinity, affiliated with Pattern Makers League of North America. These locals date from March 1951, Nov. 5, 1951 and Dec. 1944 respectively.

IN A CLASS by itself is Master Mechanics & Foremen of the 14th Naval District, affiliated with a 500-member national union, the National Assn. of Master Mechanics & Foremen of the 14th Naval Districts, AFL.

Not tied to the AFL movement is Lo-

cal No. 19, Quartermaster & Leadingman's Assn. of the 14th Naval District.

OTHER AFL LOCALS with most or a substantial part of their members in government employ are the Technical Engineers, Local 121; Boilermakers, Local 1168; Operating Engineers, Hawaii Branch of Local 3; Molders & Foundry Workers, Local 350; and Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Local 675.

Not classed as unions but acting as such in fact are the Assn. of Internal Revenue Employees, Unit 35, and the Hawaii Branch of the National Customs Service Assn.

Postal Employees

Post office employees are by far the most completely and strongly organized section of federal workers. They have had need to be, locally.

FOR FIVE YEARS the postal unions were obliged to put up a fight in Congress to share the 25 per cent pay differential enjoyed by other federal workers. Not until July 1, 1948, was the fight won, as a result of lobbying by the interested national unions.

MORE RECENTLY, in July 1953, the postal unions had to join with other organizations of federal employees and the Central Labor Council in a fight to keep Congress from taking away the overseas differential (now reduced to 20 per cent).

OF THE DOZEN or so postal workers' unions, four AFL unions are represented in Hawaii, two having locals in Hilo as well as in Honolulu. They are:

National Association of Letter Carriers, Local 860, chartered April 30, 1902. This, along with the Boilermakers, is one of the locals surviving from the first attempt to unionize Honolulu.

NALC, Local 2932, Hilo Branch, chartered Jan. 1, 1929.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 162, chartered Oct. 1, 1916. This local was brought to life in 1942-43, at the beginning of the fight to win the differential, by Alfred K. Chock, now an officer of the Postal Supervisors.

NFPOC, Local 664, at Hilo, chartered May 1, 1920.

National Assn. of Postal Supervisors, Local 214, chartered Oct. 1943.

Post Office & Railway Mail Handlers, Watchmen & Messengers, Local 214, chartered Oct. 1943.

Not called unions but also taking part in the 1953 fight to keep the differential are the National Assn. of Postal Inspectors

Hawaii Newspaper Guild Represents Editorial Employees At Two Dailies

The Hawaii Newspaper Guild, an unaffiliated, local organization of newspapermen, was formed at The Star-Bulletin in May, 1949.

At its inception it included all but a few of the editorial department employees at The Star-Bulletin.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL December 2 of the same year that an NLRB election was held to certify the Guild as the bargaining representative of editorial department employees.

The first contract with The Star-Bulletin and editorial department employees, represented by the Guild, was signed January 3, 1950. It granted substantial wage increases to most employees and provided many improvements in working conditions at the Bulletin.

Members of the advertising department of The Star-Bulletin were added to Guild membership in February, 1953 and the contract was extended that year to cover employees of that department of the newspaper.

THE GUILD further extended its coverage in March, 1953, to include editorial department employees of the Honolulu Advertiser, and negotiated a contract in June of that year.

As in the case of the first Star-Bulletin contract, the agreement with the Ad-

vertiser resulted in marked wage increases for most employees, and added a stability of employment and understanding of working conditions that had hitherto been lacking at the Advertiser.

As this is written both the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin are in negotiations with the Hawaii Newspaper Guild for new contracts.

THE OFFICERS of the Guild local are John Ramsey of the Star-Bulletin, president; Brian Casey of the Advertiser, vice-president; Charles Turner of the Advertiser, secretary; and Shurei Hirozawa of the Bulletin, treasurer.

In addition, the executive committee includes, besides the officers of the local, Ruth Spolum, William Metz and Early Deane Jr. of the Bulletin, and Ron Bennett and Jack Burby of the Advertiser.

THE HAWAII Newspaper Guild had a forerunner in the Newspaper Guild of Hawaii, affiliated with the national organization, which was organized at the Star-Bulletin in April 1937 and maintained an up-and-down existence for the next couple of years. Active in this union as well as in the Progressive League of Hawaii, forerunner of Labor's PAC, was William Costello, now a nationally known correspondent. William Norwood, now of Castle & Cooke, was its first president.

TEACHERS' UNION

Why don't teachers join unions?

"They're scared," says an active member of Oahu Federation of Teachers (AFT-AFL) No. 1127. "I was scared myself when I joined."

WHAT TEACHERS fear is not being fired outright but discrimination by the DPI and being labeled "unprofessional" and "red."

The HEA, largely dominated by principals, is strongly opposed to teachers joining unions.

"It would be a mistake," says its executive secretary, "for teachers to affiliate with any labor organization."

Consequently the American Federation of Teachers local, organized about June 1951, has only a few members in rural Oahu schools.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS to organize teachers into unions were unsuccessful. Against intense DPI opposition, Mrs. Estelle Baker organized a short-lived local of the AFT in 1920. In 1945-46 a small teachers' Local No. 653 of the State, County & Municipal Workers of America (CIO) functioned in Kona. Next year, efforts to organize Oahu teachers into the same union flopped completely under fire by the HEA and daily press.

A few years later, the Subversive Activities Commission—denounced as subversive, friendly association of teachers with the ILWU.

Local No. 3, Amalgamated Meat & Butcher Workmen, AFL, was organized in Honolulu in May 1938 and the following September signed a contract with the Piggy Wiggly chain and Henry May & Co., but soon became inactive.

The history of Hawaiian union locals not appearing in this issue, for lack of space, will be sketched in a forthcoming issue of the RECORD

and the National Assn. of Postmasters, Hawaii Chapter. A territorial Postal Employees Assn., mainly social in nature, includes all types of postal workers.

Drivers, Helpers' Main Base at HC&D

With a jurisdiction indicated by its name, Drivers, Helpers, Warehousemen & Construction Division, Local 1 (Ind.) has the bulk of its membership in its HC&D unit, comprising nine departments.

OTHER UNITS ARE at Fred. L. Waldron feed mill, Hawaii Transfer Co. and the ice service department of Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

Local 1 was organized in April 1950 by members of Teamsters Local 996 dissatisfied with the policies of Arthur A. Rutledge. Leader of the split and present business agent of Local 1 is Henry Gonsalves, formerly president of the Honolulu Rapid Transit union and later business agent of Local 996.

BARGAINING RIGHTS for the new union were secured by NLRB elections at Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. and Waldron's. Hawaii Transfer Co. was organized in 1952 and the Tuna Packers unit in March 1954. The latter unit is currently on strike.

March 17, 1945, may be taken as the birthday of the HC&D unit, when the Teamsters first won bargaining rights there. The Waldron unit goes back to July 28, 1944.

THE HISTORY OF UNIONISM at HC&D goes much further back than 1945. Late in 1919 the company was organized by Teamsters Local 83, which struck successfully (Jan. 19-25, 1920), winning a quarterly bonus for drivers and helpers. Under anti-union pressure this local folded up within the next two years.

Unionism came again to HC&D in July 1937 when Louis E. Welch organized the Moiliili quarry. After many ups and downs the CIO Quarry Workers Union won elections at Ready-Mix Concrete Co., May 4, 1940, and at Moiliili late in January 1941. Soon afterward it became a war casualty.

THE HC&D TRUCKERS have been involved in several disputes, chief of which was the strike of April 3-June 13, 1947, caused by their refusal to pass an ILWU picket line at Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

HC&D employees today, over and above their basic wages, enjoy fringe benefits amounting to 22 cents an hour. At Waldron's employees receive unlimited sick leave; at Hawaii Transfer sick leave is paid for up to 12 days beginning from the first day of illness.

UPW -- Grows Under Attack

No other union of its size in Hawaii has had to face such vituperative attacks as the United Public Workers, now celebrating its tenth year in the Islands. The UPW's growth in the face of constant opposition from press, government agencies and rival unions is evidence of the need government and hospital workers feel for a rank and file union that will service their grievances.

IT IS ALSO testimony to the resourcefulness of its staff, headed by Henry B. Epstein, director since May 1947.

While the UPW is constantly at work presenting its members' point of view to legislators, boards of supervisors and commissions, its appeal to "blue collar" workers lies chiefly in its energetic and able handling of grievances before department heads.

UPW organizers claim that the union's activity has improved administrators' attitudes toward "blue collar" government and hospital employees and has spurred the HGEA into greater activity in behalf of its members.

Improvements in wages and conditions have been obtained for county workers on all islands, but have been particularly striking on Kauai, formerly known as having the lowest wage rates.

KAUAI FIRE DEPARTMENT employs formerly classified as CC-3 and making from \$192.50 to \$217.50 a month are now in grades CC-7 and 8 and get \$268.75 and \$279.17. Mahelona Hospital workers had a classification system of their own below that of comparable institutions, with a \$130 base. They now make \$196 and higher. Kauai County road workers have in some instances received raises of 35 and 40 cents an hour through remodeling of their classification system, pushed through by the UPW.

Culinary and Service Workers Union

Now an autonomous division of the United Public Workers, the Culinary & Service Workers' Union was organized about the middle of 1946 by Ralph Vossbrink of the Marine Cooks & Stewards. The C&SWU quickly spread through a wide field, securing contracts at three hospitals, the Honolulu Kress store, American Sanitary laundry, Niumalu Hotel and three cafes, and bargaining rights at Kona Inn. Gains were permanent only in the hospitals.

ALTHOUGH HOSPITAL workers have been one of the most exploited groups, with long hours and low pay, through association with doctors and nurses they have acquired the idea that as "professional workers" they should stay out of unions. Mainlanders are surprised at the success of the C&SWU-UPW in organizing all but one of the major hospitals here.

While hospital conditions and wages are still unsatisfactory, the union has won substantial improvements. Typical gains are those of the past three years at Queen's Hospital: \$15 monthly increase in wages coupled with reduction of the workweek from 44 to 40 hours; overtime pay; protection against arbitrary discharge; and entire cost of HMSA plan borne by the hospital.

WHILE RELATIONS between hospital staffs and the union have generally been good, a contract was won at Kapiolani Maternity Hospital in 1952 only through threat of a strike, and a strike is now threatened at Queen's Hospital.

Hospital	First Contract
Leahi	October 21, 1946
Queen's	February 1, 1947
Wilcox Memorial	March 10, 1947
Kapiolani Maternity	October 31, 1947; August 14, 1952
St. Francis	July 1, 1951

UPW strength is officially claimed as 2,000 members. They are divided among three sections, each with its own history and problems.

THE PUBLIC WORKERS celebrate Jan. 27, 1944 as their birthday, when Hilo road workers led by John Hall organized. Chartered as Local 646, State, County & Municipal Workers of America, CIO, they later added four other locals and absorbed the Culinary & Service Workers' Union and Independent Taxi Drivers Union. All were consolidated into one local in 1949.

When the UPWA, which had absorbed SCMWA, began to break up, Local 646 on Oct. 4, 1953 dropped the words "of America" from its title and became a clearly Hawaiian union with its own constitution.

UPW EXPANSION to Maui and Kauai took place chiefly in 1947. The union's strength on Maui is in the fire department, among public works employees of Maui and Molokai, and at Kula Sanitarium and Central Maui Memorial Hospital. On Kauai it includes fire department and road workers. On its home island of Hawaii the UPW set up a Puumale Hospital unit in December 1951.

In Honolulu, Local 577, State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL, covering sanitation department workers, was chartered in January 1944 and Local 813, covering road and equipment workers, some months later. Dissatisfied by poor handling of their grievances, the garbage handlers' local switched to SCMWA-CIO in March 1946.

NOT UNTIL about 1953, however, did the union regain its strength in that department. A spectacular case in which back pay up to \$160 was won for 14 workers after the HGEA had done nothing, turned the trick.

Organization has now been extended to the Road Division, public works yards, Honolulu Jail and other departments.

Taxi Drivers Union

Today a division of the UPW, the Independent Taxi Drivers Union had its origin in Local 936 of the Teamsters, organized on August 28, 1945 in an effort to reduce uncontrolled taxi expansion.

REDUCING CUTHROAT competition is still one of the major activities of the Taxi Drivers, who were instrumental in securing passage of the new ordinance providing for a uniform rate and compulsory meters.

Much of the union's efforts have gone into helping drivers save money in a highly competitive, ill-paid occupation. The Taxi Division maintains a credit union for its members and helps them buy their own cars. It has also helped reduce insurance rates for taximen.

CURRENTLY IT IS helping drivers buy meters, which must be installed in all taxis by Sept. 1, at a rate less than 50 per cent of the prevalent price, and giving its members 15 months in which to pay for them. The difference often amounts to the margin which allows a driver to remain in business.

Almost all service stations, since the UPW began activity in the taxi field, have begun giving taximen discounts amounting to 20 per cent on repairs, 10 per cent on parts and oil and 8½ per cent on gasoline.

THE TAXI DRIVERS bolted the Teamsters on June 6, 1946 and affiliated with the Culinary & Service Workers but became inactive soon afterward. The union was reactivated by the UPW in October 1949.

Need for a union in this field is shown by a long series of attempts at organization running back to hackmen who had a Teamsters local in July 1903.

HGEA—OLDER THAN MOST UNIONS

The Hawaii Government Employees' Association (HGEA), which is not officially classed as a union by the local department of labor, represents 9,200 members among territorial and county workers on all islands.

It generally functions as do other unions of government employees, though critics say it is run from the top with department heads exercising influence in the organization's activities. The HGEA handles grievances, lobbies in the proper quarters and carries on other activities for its membership.

HGEA IS OLDER than most unions in Hawaii, having been organized toward the end of 1934, a period when government workers were suffering from depression-time cuts in appropriations.

Membership until the end of the war was mostly on Oahu, and activities confined chiefly to lobbying. Handling of grievances and organization of neighbor island employees are mainly postwar.

Besides the parent Association, covering Oahu workers both Territorial and City-County, there are four autonomous chapters, one in each outside county and the fourth among University faculty.

THE HGEA IS GOVERNED by a general council, meeting annually or oftener if called, composed of delegates from all organized bureaus or departments in a ratio of one delegate to every 50 members. Matters of policy and budget are determined by the general council, while rou-

tine business is handled largely by the standing committees (on membership, civil service, recreation, insurance, auditing, ways and means, and the Oahu steering committee) and numerous temporary committees.

Problems of pay and retirement loom large for government workers. The HGEA has worked closely with the Hawaii Education Assn. in liberalizing the retirement law.

The last legislature gave a \$50 raise to the teachers, leaving other government employees in the cold. This year the HGEA is urging its members to join political parties, and doubtless they will bear in mind Sam Gompers' maxim: "Reward your friends and punish your enemies."

The HGEA was instrumental in bringing federal credit unions to the Territory, its executive secretary being for a long while in charge of the credit unions. The HGEA now has nine credit unions.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH insurance for its members was inaugurated by the HGEA in 1947 and group life insurance in 1952.

The HGEA has a recreational program, costing over \$7,000 a year and including volleyball, basketball, mountain ball, softball, golf and bowling—there are over 1,000 bowlers alone.

MASTERS, MATES & PILOTS, LOCAL 90

Action of the Masters, Mates & Pilots of America, AFL, in opening a branch office of its Local 90 in Honolulu in July, is aimed at setting up a replacement pool for ships' officers and spreading work among a union about half of whose 3,200 members are out of steady jobs. The crisis in American shipping, caused largely by transfer of American ships to the flags of countries whose wages are much lower, strikes at all ranks of seagoing workers.

At the same time the local office will take steps to reactivate the MM&P's Local 21, which represents about 40 tugboat crewmen in Hawaii. This local, along with Apprentice Local No. 7, was active from 1943 to the end of 1947. Its members were locked out by Hawaiian Dredging Co., June 22-25, 1945.

History of organization among ships' officers in Hawaii goes back to the first period of Island unionism, although there was no chartered local. Mates of the Inter-Island and Wilder Steamship companies struck in April 1901, but without success, to get parity with West Coast wage rates.

AGAIN IN 1912 masters and mates of the Inter-Island line, organized in Honolulu Harbor No. 54 of the MM&P, tied up all its vessels for six days and won a 15 per cent wage increase and payment of disputed overtime. The Inter-Island then forced another strike the following February by discharging a union leader, imported 16 strikebreakers from New York and gave them the jobs of the striking officers, thus putting an end to Harbor No. 54.

Tele-Radio Artists

Probably only one union in Hawaii ever had or ever will have the distinction of electing as its first president a man who makes \$50,000 a year. The union is the Hawaii local of Am. Federation of Television and Radio Artists, AFL, and the president was Hal Lewis, best known as J. Akuhead Pupule.

The Television & Radio Artists, after several earlier, unsuccessful attempts had been made to organize radio stations, was chartered in April 1953 with about 50 members. It has secured bargaining rights at KHON and KGMB but failed in an election at KGU.

SAILORS' UNION

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, according to U. S. government reports, had members in Honolulu and a hall for many years before annexation. It was much in the news about 1900-1901 for bringing brutal officers into court, cramping the style of the notorious local crimps (recruiters of seamen at sub-standard wages) and sometimes fighting scabs.

THE SUP at that time was under the leadership of Andrew Furuseth, whose life was an epic struggle to raise the dignity of the seaman by giving him halfway livable conditions and changing the laws which made him a sort of slave from the moment he signed on board a ship.

The local press editorialized in typical fashion: "The unionists have joined together not for mutual protection, but to terrorize all non-union sailors." But a few years later a ship's captain was pointing out that the SUP had raised the quality of sailors and reduced the brutality of ships' officers.

American Federation Of Tech. Engineers

When it seemed that Congress was about to abolish the 20 per cent differential for Island-recruited federal workers, a single union local, not a large one, spearheaded a letterwriting drive which in two days time sent 5,000 letters of protest to members of Congress.

THIS ACTION GIVES some idea of how Local 121, American Federation of Technical Engineers, AFL, mobilized its forces. The local is an active member of both the Central Labor Council and Metal Trades Council.

Although three-quarters of the international's 6,800 members are employed in private industry, mainly on the West Coast, most members of the Honolulu local are federal workers. As a member of the AFL, the Metal Trades Council and the Government Employees Council, the AFTE makes its voice heard effectively in Washington on matters concerning the welfare of Federal employees.

Profiteering by Big 5 in US Boosted Coffee Prices, FTC Report Shows; Cover Up by Press

(The first of two stories)
WASHINGTON (FP)—The cost of higher coffee prices to American consumers so far this year has added \$500 million to the \$3 billion they spend annually for their favorite beverage.

Earlier this year retail prices increased one-third, boosting prices of popular brands well over a dollar a pound. In mid-August prices were cut 10 cents from the peak, but they remain far above the dollar mark.

Many Probes Held

Various investigations have been conducted to explain why the cup of coffee is being pushed into the luxury class. A delegation of U. S. housewives went on a Brazilian government-sponsored tour of that country. The Senate banking committee held hearings at which coffee merchants and roasters submitted huge quantities of statistics. The Federal Trade Commission conducted its own inquiry, submitting a 1,300 page report at the end of July.

Only worthwhile product of these various probes was the FTC report, which boldly pointed the finger at the profiteering U. S. companies responsible for the rapid coffee price surge. The blunt charges made against the Big

5 coffee roasters by the FTC were generally covered up in the press.

The official explanation for soaring coffee prices was the frost in Brazil. The frost did not reduce the 1953-54 crop, but threatens to reduce the 1954-55 Brazilian crop. According to the FTC, this could bring higher prices toward the end of the 1953-54 crop year. The FTC calculated, however, the boost was four times as much as could have been expected under normal relationships of coffee prices to supply and demand.

Others Besides Brazil Produce

The FTC report noted, too, that Brazil is not the only coffee producer. Because of increased production outside of Brazil, the world supply is expected to be higher in 1954-55 than in 1953-54 and to rise further in later years. On the demand side U. S. consumption per capita has been declining for several years and European consumption is also expected to drop as a result of the price rise.

This analysis shows there was no "normal" or "competitive" explanation for any price increase. Furthermore, the FTC report said, "with production increasing and consumption decreasing at present coffee price levels, prospects are

for lower coffee prices in the future, barring excessive crop damage and provided supply and demand are permitted freely to run their course."

The FTC found the increase was hastened by speculators' buying of coffee futures on the New York coffee and sugar exchange. ("Futures" are contracts for delivery at specified future dates.) Since only a small portion of coffee output is subject to futures trading on this exchange, a relatively small amount of speculative capital can exert much leverage on short-term coffee price fluctuations.

Big Five Monopoly

Between the beginning of December 1953 and April 1954 the price of coffee futures jumped from 58 cents a lb. to a peak of 96 cents a lb. and then settled at around 87 cents. (These prices are for green coffee. The equivalent for roasted coffee is about 20 per cent higher.)

A small group of Brazilian coffee traders carried the speculative ball in December, buying up coffee contracts which they sold early in January at prices going up to around 72 cents a lb.

Then U. S. speculators took over and bid prices up the remaining distance over the next two months. During January the U. S. speculators were mainly coffee dealers and roasters. These were interests which by properly timed speculative activity were able to increase the value of their actual coffee holdings, possibly by many times the amount invested in coffee speculations.

After the main speculations activity ceased, coffee prices still remained in the stratosphere. What more potent influence was at work? The FTC report provides the answer: "In the face of rising coffee prices, U. S. importers and

roasters commenced accumulating coffee stocks by early December. These unreasonable inventory accumulations created in the immediate market the shortage that the trade expected . . .

"The concentrated state of the coffee roasting industry places considerable power in the hands of a few large roasters to influence

price. Indeed, the changes in the overall pattern of industry activity appear, during the period studied, to be assignable almost wholly to the activities of the five large coffee roasters."

FTC identified the Big 5 as Atlantic & Pacific, General Foods, Standard Brands, Hills Bros. and Folger & Co.

WAKE UP, SAM KING!

Surplus food stored away by the Federal government is made available to the jobless in certain areas on the Mainland where unemployment is acute.

The T.H. labor department monthly reports which usually give a conservative estimate reported 15.8 per cent unemployed on Lanai and Molokai. Molokai was the worst hit. The territorial estimate of unemployment was 7.9 per cent of the total labor force.

The Sam King administration which moved, belatedly but better than never, in getting relief feed for grazing animals during the last draught, hasn't yet initiated a move to help unemployed men and women in critical areas. Once the pineapple season is over, in a few weeks, unemployment will shoot up again. The King administration which emptily boasts of numerous services to the people should get started now in trying to obtain surplus food for the needy here. By the time unemployment gets worse, it should have at least made inquiries.

If Governor King who returned from Washington recently and who has made trips to the Mainland earlier in the year has not been informed, Gov. W. S. Beardsley in February applied for and received surplus food for Iowa's unemployed from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This resulted after the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America campaigned in various states for the unemployed to get surplus food. Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan were other states where similar moves were made.

UE is the union mentioned this week as a target, along with the ILWU, of the new Humphrey-Butler law. Locally, the ILWU alone among organizations has been calling on Sam King and the legislators to do something about the jobless situation. Now, before election, but better now than later, King has started a relief program on a small scale.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Pine-GOP Friction Said Behind Acts Of White, Crossley, Lydgate, Blaisdell

Is the pineapple industry getting peeved at the manner in which the sugar industry controls the Republican Party in Hawaii? That's the question being asked by outsiders following a number of developments. These events, taken singly, might mean little enough. But put them all together, say some Democrats, and they seem to spell a "walkout." The events—run—something like this:

First, Henry A. White resigns as GOP national committeeman, citing the press of business as a reason. Although those in the know say it is true the severance of C. C. Cadagan from the company left a big hole in the executive staff of Hawaiian Pine, there is also a strong feeling that both White and Hapco may have been displeased over their recent relations with the GOP and perhaps with Gov. Sam King. White publicly took exception to the governor's proposal of a Washington junket for the legislature. It is also believed White and Hapco want Neal Blaisdell, their long-time employee, to run for mayor as he has now announced. But Sam King was reported to have pressured him to run for the senate, where he might be able to help maintain the shaky GOP balance of power.

Next, Randolph Crossley, long associated with the pineapple industry on Kauai and in the Territory, announces he will not be a candidate for delegate despite many rumors he had been considering running, nor to replace Henry White as GOP national committeeman. In declining to run for the latter post, Crossley makes it clear he's peeved at Gov. Sam King, who once took the governorship from under Crossley's nose.

From Maui comes news that Percy E. Lydgate, another pineapple

executive, gave Republican Party leaders a bad time for quite a while, refusing to run either for the house or the senate. The original GOP plan is said to have been that Lydgate would run in place of Sen. Wendell Crockett, considered by some a weak candidate. But Crockett announced for the post, and it was felt, another entry would destroy party unity. Perhaps Lydgate, or the pineapple companies felt he was getting the runaround, for next thing that happened—he was refusing to run for reelection to the house. Lydgate, incidentally, was reported still smarting over his defeat for the position of speaker two years ago by Hiram Fong and bitter over the failure of the party to discipline Fong and the "rebels" who followed him in opposition to a party caucus.

Whether all these things are merely unrelated events, or actually a reflection of the attitude of the pineapple industry, no one can say for sure. But outsiders feel there's more behind the moves than ever appears in the official announcements.

★ ★

SPEAKING AT the Democratic Club in the 11th of the 4th last week, Frank Fasi told his listeners about his candidacy for the mayoralty. He said he's not going to indulge in personality fights with anyone. He only wants voters to judge on "qualifications." His listeners, assuming that he's talking about stacking his own back-ground as a surplus dealer and radioman against those of Johnny Wilson as engineer, mayor, former postmaster, former head of the department of public welfare, former labor organizer, "Mr. Democrat," and "Mr. Hawaii," just sat with their mouths open contemplating the idea.

Metzger Enters Race For Senate

Former Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger filled out the Oahu Democratic slate for the senate Tuesday by announcing his candidacy.

Although he had declined to enter the race for U.S. Delegate again, Judge Metzger said he had entered the senatorial race after being urged by many friends and Democratic Party officials.

In past months, various Democrats have openly expressed the hope that Metzger would enter the senatorial race, saying that his candidacy would go far in aiding their plan to win control of the legislature this fall.

Running along with Metzger are Sen. William Heen and Sakae Takahashi, former territorial treasurer and former member of the C-C board of supervisors.

Another candidate, E. A. Taok, is running in an effort to prove he is a U.S. citizen, though born in the Philippines and not naturalized. Taok holds he is a citizen because the U.S. ruled the Philippines at the time of his birth there. C-C Clerk Leon Sterling has refused to accept his registration, but the Secretary of Hawaii accepted his nomination papers saying it is the prerogative of the senate to accept or reject him if and when he gets elected.



YOUTHS HELD AS 'THRILL KILLERS.'—Four Brooklyn, N. Y., youths are charged with "kill-for-thrill" slayings of two men and brutal beatings. Shown are (l. to r., standing): Melvin Mittman, 17; Jerome Lieberman, 17; and Jack Kaslow, 18. In foreground, Asst. Dist. Atty. Lewis Cohen examines whip the boys used while stenographer takes notes. (Federated Pictures)

Gadabout

"THEY USED to talk about a union," says a man who used to work in the Wilson Tunnel before the disaster and isn't going back any more, "but every time someone mentioned the union, he'd disappear. You wouldn't see him around any more."

Investigation since the accident that cost the lives of five men has made the former worker sure he isn't risking his life any more—for that kind of pay.

"You know what I found out?" he asks. "Down at the employment service, they told me \$1.55 was supposed to be the pay for laborers on any kind of underground work. And we were getting \$1.35. Boy, we needed a union. I'm not the only one who isn't going back, either. I know plenty of others."

BOOTLEGGING AND MOONSHINING may be a memory in Hawaii and in most Mainland states, but James Cox, 47, a mill worker of Denham, England was arrested recently and charged with making "illegal spirits" and selling them. His ingredients, as reported in the London Evening Standard, July 20, were wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar and raisins. The court asked the British press not to print the whole recipe, which was found under Cox's bed mattress, apparently in fear readers might be tempted to try it out.

A BIG STORY in the London Mirror for July 21 is about three police horses, Archie, 17 years old, Artful, 18, and Quality, 24, which are ordered shot because otherwise, if they are turned out to pasture, they'll die of "heartbreak," according to authorities. The Mirror feels the disposal a bit inhuman.

JIMMY KANE, deadpan humorist and magician, looked like a fugitive from TV in his performance at the UPW luau at Dyke's Tavern last Saturday night—only he was funnier than most of the "live" talent on local shows. Anybody can be a magician with a good teacher and enough practice, but it takes a lot more stuff than that to fumble the tricks funny and keep a sad expression intact. This guy had this crowd roaring for a whole half-hour and left the impression that he could have kept them that way for half an hour more.

JOHN E. BROAD, UPW member from the Laie unit, entertained on the auto-harp, an instrument not widely known these days, and his granddaughter performed a difficult sword dance. Brother Broad said she's an amateur compared to his daughter.

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing

J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

GREGORY H. IKEDA

ALL LINES OF INSURANCE

1485 KAPIOLANI BLVD.

Res. Phone: 997027

Bus. Phone: 992806 or 992886

Singing and assisting with the musical accompaniment was Mary Jane Kanahale, daughter of Mrs. Helen Kanahale, UPW secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Kanahale, on demand of the crowd, gave a sample of the hula that once had her performing round the world. Still another pleasing magician was Domingo Sagal of Queen's Hospital.

THERE'S A RATHER novel word in use around town, in case you hadn't noticed. It's "superette," intended apparently to describe something like a "small supermarket." Kind of like talking about a big midget, or maybe a little giant. There's the Tanabe Superette on Keeaumoku St. extension and the Gulick Superette at the end of Gulick St. on School, and hard to tell how many more. Pine stores, too, far as we know.

RADAR-CONTROLLED traffic lights are all the go these days in Norwalk, Conn., according to World's Business for August. There's an intersection with lights that have an electronic brain. It turns the green light on for the nearest car approaching when the traffic is light. When it's heavy, a special brain takes over and changes the light at regular intervals—just the way it did before they installed the radar.

Negroes Sue Georgia County for \$1 Million; Barred From Voting

MACON, Ga.—(FP)—Nine Negroes filed a \$1 million damage suit against officials of Randolph county, charging them with violating the civil rights of themselves and 111 other Negroes by striking their names from voter lists.

Acting for the complainants was Dan Duke, former assistant attorney general for Georgia. The attorney said he filed a similar suit in Laurens county, Ga., several years ago but withdrew it when the names of the Negroes were replaced on the list.

The current suit also contends that Georgia's constitutional provisions and laws determining voter qualifications violate the constitution of the U. S.

The complainants, several of them school teachers, charged that members of the county board of registration and three other county officials conspired to strike their names from the registration lists "solely because of their race and color."

The suit asks for a temporary injunction to restrain the Randolph board of registrars from certifying the voter registration lists until the names of some 300 Negroes are placed on them. The suit contends the 300 were all registered in 1950 and were stricken from the lists this year. The suit was brought in behalf of 120 of the 300.

Segregation is one of the major issues in the heated campaign in Georgia to name a successor to Gov. Herman Talmadge (D). Registration figures in 1950 showed 16 per cent of Randolph county's registered voters were Negroes.

Remember With Flowers!

KODANI FLORIST

307 Keawe Street
Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

S. F. Bar Ass'n Gives Public Relations Tips In Recent Pamphlet

Lawyers all over the country, apparently, are deciding that more attention needs to be paid to their own public relations. A pamphlet recently published by the San Francisco Bar Assn., borrowed from that of Wisconsin, gives many hints calculated to be helpful to attorneys.

"Confidentiality for you, Mr. Attorney," is the title and its subject is attorney-client relations. For its many readers among attorneys, the RECORD passes on a few of the hints.

On "Interviewing clients," the pamphlet advises: "People judge doctors by their bedside manners. How are your 'desk-side manners'? Gruff and impatient? Remote and mysterious? Or sympathetic and helpful? Bear in mind that your clients may be wrought up and worried. Be frank and reassure your clients as much as you honestly can. Don't condescend. Talk the client's language. Do not try to impress him with your vast learning. He concedes that, or he wouldn't be in your office. Don't begrudge a few pleasantries. They put your client at ease and pay big dividends. He is scared enough of the law as it is without your throwing him into panic with double talk."

Another heading, entitled "Be Available" tells how one of California's attorneys doesn't ask that his calls be announced on the telephone and answers at any time of day or night.

Be Available

"Even if you are busy, step out for a time to talk personally to the client," suggests the pamphlet. "It is no disgrace to be busy. The clients will think all the more of you for it. Just be available! Don't keep clients waiting for hours. Their time has value, too."

With "pests," the pamphlet suggests that "a modest statement for services will solve your problem."

Attorneys must keep clients informed as to the progress of their cases, says the pamphlet, and must be prepared to justify fees if clients complain they are too high.

In another bit of advice, the pamphlet says, "Don't give off-hand answers as a rule even though you may know the answer to a client's question. Listen to him carefully when he speaks. You may hear something important that in haste you might not hear. Reassure him by opening the book and showing him what it says on his point. He will feel better if you do so."

Chevrolet Co. Offers Appliances as Bonus To Boost Car Sales

DETROIT—(FP)—Studebaker Corp. ran big ads in Detroit papers after the UAW-CIO approved a wage cut. The ads said:

"Studebaker is now all set to compete successfully with the largest automobile companies... Studebaker is really rolling again."

That same-day on the opposite page from the Studebaker ad the Detroit Free Press ran a big ad of the Grand River Chevrolet Co. offering buyers of new Chevy cars the "highest trade-in allowance on your old car," plus any one of the following free:

Hamilton, Norge, or GE automatic washer; GE, Kelvinator, or Norge range; GE or Westinghouse dishwashers; Ironrite or Whirlpool ironers; GE or Norge freezer; Shetland pony with saddle and bridle; White sewing machine; Hamilton or Norge gas or electric dryer; Hiller yard garden tractor with mower; and many others.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Football is already in the air what with the start of prep school activities and the usual spread of team rosters and pics in our local press. Defending champ is Punahou and with the return of their veteran front wall it looks right now like Punahou repeating as the top team of the conference with St. Louis looking like the threat again this year. Kanehameha may be the surprise team this year. Anyway it looks like another good year for the prepsters.

THE MAJOR LEAGUES are getting excellent attendance especially with the Yankee-Cleveland American League race and the Brooklyn-New York National League battle getting top play. Milwaukee has too tough a grind to make the grade and is given faint glimmer of hope to make it.

A LOCAL TV STATION is presenting a series of top fights of the century every week which is worth your time to tune in especially if you are a fight fan.

WITH FRANKIE FERNANDEZ making the select circle of top 10 in his weight class it looks like Frankie is being received around the New York area with more than ordinary interest. Frankie is scheduled to meet Luther Rawlings who is already considered a veteran well past his peak although at one time rated one of the best prospects for a title. Rawlings lost a decision to Livio Minelli at St. Nick a couple of months ago. Minelli in turn lost to Fernandez so it looks like a little easier opponent for Frankie this time. Tab this one for Fernandez!

BOXING ENTERPRISES headlines the Chic Boucher-Stan Harrington as their next attraction at the Civic. Boucher enters the ring with an unimpressive record of 10 consecutive losses so the public should see the fight with their eyes wide open. If the fight goes for any length of time there is going to be the free flow of blood but it looks like an early finish for Boucher unless Harrington is going to work-out a few rounds just for the experience and then finish off the veteran fighter who we believe should go into immediate retirement.

WE SEE FROM AP reports that one Vladimir Kuc beat both Chris Chataway of Britain and the Olympic champion, Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia in the 5,000 meters, setting a new world mark of 13 minutes 56.8, breaking Zatopek's record by nearly a second. The surprise was the second place win of Chataway who also defeated the Olympic champion.

WHEN YOSHIO SHIRAI and his manager Dr. Alvin Cahn were here on their way back to Dai Nippon, Cahn was quoted as being in the process of negotiating for a title match with Jake Tuli of South Africa. Of course the logical contender for the title fight is Leo Espinosa of the Philippines who TKO'd Jake Tuli several weeks ago in Manila. It looks like neither Shirai nor Cahn wants any part of Espinosa who gave the flyweight champ a run for his money. Looks like Espinosa will have a long wait.

WE SEE THAT NAT HOLMAN, who got relieved of his job at City College of New York, was recently reinstated to his old job as Associate Professor of Physical Education by Lewis Wilson, State Commissioner of Education. A lot of political pressure must have been exerted at Albany with Governor Tom Dewey to get Holman his job back. This reinstatement will still have repercussions later on.

STRANGE ARE THE TIE-UPS in boxing when we read that George Gainsford, who was the manager of Ray Robinson, recently sued Kid Gavilan for remuneration for certain "services" he performed for the Cuban Kid. The "services" that he is suing for are coincidentally for the same period when he was managing Sugar Ray. Strange ties, we say. Which also reminds us of Blinky Palermo who owns Johnny Saxton and whose ties also are very strange! And all this under the very noses of all our Athletic Commissions!

BENNY LOVELL, 61-year-old veteran of outboard speedboat racing, won the recent 25-mile championship over Keehi Lagoon and with this win he won the title for the sixth time since 1934. Lovell at his age showed the youngsters a thing or two of speed boat racing. Wally Lam Ho took second place.

THE RURAL RED SOX won the Hawaii League title for the fifth straight year by defeating the University of Hawaii by a walloping score of 12-1. Manager Peanuts Kunihisa used Jimmy Saito, Jim Doole, Carl Shimoda, and Major Uyebara as pitchers to take the easy win. The next big one for the Red Sox is their series with the Army champs.

WE DON'T KNOW exactly what is wrong but we see where the fishermen who go out for aku, the top summer fish, have been cutting down their weekly fishing work week to about five days per week. The talk is that the cannery cannot take all of the catch and the fishermen have been told to cut down on their haul to allow the cannery to catch up. However, overtime pay for cannery workers may be the reason for the "cutting down" on the catches by the fishermen.

THE BIGGEST MISNOMER is the tab of "Rocky" on Castellani who recently made a farce of fighting for the middleweight title against Bobo Olson. Castellani for our books was not a serious contender for the title and showed it by refusing to actually fight for the title.

Bikini H-Bomb Victims Write

(from page 1)
 monthly publication issued by a group of Nisei in San Francisco.
Recall Hiroshima
 Tadashi Yamamoto, 27-year-old engineer of the Lucky Dragon, wrote from the Tokyo University Hospital:

"Nobody expected that the first voyage of 1954, with its big send-off by relatives and friends and the waving of white handkerchiefs and farewell music, would be one of disaster rather than of good health and a big catch. We make six voyages a year and each trip is a gamble which directly affects the living of our families.

"On March 3rd we took a course to the South, following a school of fish. At the Marshall Islands we put out the nets and stopped the ship. I attended the cooling system of the engines and then went up to the stern deck of the ship to have breakfast. There the crew of the ship was running around on deck among the scattered breakfast dishes. A flash followed by a great thundering sound made us feel like we were being chased by the devil. The knowledge of Hiroshima and Nagasaki reminded us of the atomic bomb and death. When the captain shouted to haul in the rope it made me mad and I felt like shouting back to him. When the ashes stopped falling we sailed and fished in silence out in the sea to earn our living. We fished on the high seas where nobody can protest our action.

"We were not notified of the hydrogen bomb test and the miscalculations of the scientists gave us this uncurable disease.

"We want to appeal to the good conscience of the people. The Pa-

cific Ocean and the sky is not the property of any particular nation. Also, if this testing is not controlled, the next victim of it might be you."

Yoshio Misaki, 30-year-old chief fisherman, wrote:

"I cannot stand the favors of other people forever. We are carefully watching the government's negotiations with the United States concerning indemnity for the hydrogen bomb damages. We were greatly disappointed to hear the Premier say in the Diet, 'Even if I go to the United States, I do not expect to negotiate on the matter of indemnity for the No. 5 Lucky Dragon.' My present thinking is like a storm. A girl from Yaitu, the home port of the No. 5 Lucky Dragon, said on a television interview that she would never marry a fisherman. That worried me very much, and when I heard the interview, I felt like my heart had been stabbed. All the young single fishermen closed their mouths tight and did not utter a word."

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 16)

of guilt by association, they, too, must be classed as communists. And if they deny it, then convict 'em for perjury!

Rigid enforcement of the new police state laws would remove from circulation most of the active and articulate population of Hawaii, but think how pure and untainted (as well as boring) the remaining citizens would be.

However, I am puzzled on one point: would there then be enough mentally competent persons left to run a state?



PICKETING—1954 STYLE—After Pres. Herbert V. Kohler said he he "wouldn't object" to use of teargas against pickets outside strikebound Kohler Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis., these members of Local 833, United Auto Workers (CIO) donned gas masks. Dog has one too. The strike began April 5 and dragged on through summer. (Federated Pictures)

Promise To Lift Bar of \$10,500 In Workmen's Law

(from page 1)

already studying case histories of past years.

Among those staunchly behind such reforms are Rep. Charles E. Kauhane, Democratic floor leader in the last session, John A. Burns, Democratic Central Committee Chairman and probable candidate for U.S. Delegate, and virtually every Democratic candidate that could be contacted.

The subject came into the open last weekend at the kickoff convention of Kaula Democrats when a resolution was introduced asking an industrial safety engineer for the island of Kauai. Discussion developed the need for a bill to remove the "handcuffs" which make it impossible for one who has received benefits of the workmen's compensation law to sue an employer, regardless of the negligence involved.

How "Handcuffs" Work

Under the present situation, it was pointed out, a worker or his dependents may not sue if they have received any benefits. Yet few are able to pay their own medical expenses, or their living expenses during the period immediately following a serious accident.

The present law provides that an injured worker receives all medical treatment and two thirds of his salary up to a total of \$10,500. But \$10,500 is the ceiling and efforts of injured workmen and their dependents—to sue in past cases have been blocked.

REP. KAUHANE told the RECORD this week, "I will introduce two bills relating to that in the next session of the legislature. One will allow a worker to receive the benefits of the workmen's compensation law and still bring civil suit against an employer. The other will remove the immunity from suit the Territory has enjoyed. Why should anyone have to ask where negligence is a contributing factor?"

DAN K. INOUE, running for the house of representatives from the fourth district, agreed that some steps must be taken to correct the situation saying: "It is basic that a workman be assured just compensation for injuries due to the negligence on the part of a third party, or the employer. It is grossly unjust to expect a man to work under conditions likely to result in grave bodily harm, knowing that compensation for such harmful injuries would be limited by law."

Inouye's mention of a "third party" refers to a clause of the law which allows an injured worker to sue only a third party.

SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, also running for the house from the fourth district, said, "It is only just that an individual be fully compensated for the damages or loss he suffers as a result of willful or gross negligence on the part of another. The law should be such as to provide for justice in all cases."

THOMAS MILES, running for the house from the fifth district, was one of the most vehement in his denunciation of the "handcuffs," stating at the same time he has seen the ills on plantations, himself.

Miles said, "It is an unmitigated shame that such a thing has been allowed to exist. It's one of the bits of shameful heritage handed us by the Republicans. I'll certainly support Kauhane's bill and I may have some of my own, if I'm elected. I have been making a study of such cases and there are many more besides the five in the Wilson Tunnel. What about the Kaimuki dynamite casualties of several years ago? Their \$10,500 each

Akuhead Gets Big Money Now, Hits Wilson; Backed ILWU in Leaner Days

(from page 1)

such listeners say, could really be as ignorant as he sounds.

Akuhead is likely, for instance, to blame Mayor Wilson and his administration for a deficiency in the realm of the territorial department of public institutions or perhaps a decision of the liquor commission.

A staunch champion of Roger Marcotte, controversial cop whose pay was stopped by the civil service commission, Akuhead prophesied confidently that the commission would have to restore him following his appeal—though all City Hall guessed correctly the other way.

Tale Still Untold

In this connection, the disc jockey made Commissioner Herbert Kum a sort of special whipping boy, presumably because he is known to be a close friend of Mayor Wilson, and hinted at dark doings which inspired the Marcotte case. He promised a number of times to tell that story, but somehow he has never gotten around to it.

was spent long ago and where are they?"

REP. STEERE G. NODA said, "Certainly I'll support a measure like that. It's something that helps the working man."

JOHN A. BURNS, who participated in the original discussion on Kauai, said, "The position of the Democratic Party is that labor is entitled to have the safest possible conditions to work under—and is entitled to real, livable compensation in case of injury and in case of death, entitled to compensation sufficient to give real help to families. Under no circumstances should the employer be relieved of liability completely where negligence is a contributing factor."

BENJAMIN DACOSCOS, running for the house from the fifth district, said, "I am in favor of a bill to do something, but I have to study more. I have been studying this problem already."

WILLIAM H. CROZIER, running for the house from the fourth district, a man with long experience in construction, hit especially at the administration of present safety laws by the territorial department of labor.

"The Kalihi Tunnel and the disaster there will certainly be an issue in this campaign," said Crozier. "I will make it an issue and so will others. E. B. Peterson will have to answer for the deaths of those five men in the tunnel. From what I can find out, Ebert, the safety engineer, did his duty as well as he could. He wanted to shut the job down and Peterson wouldn't go along with it. If I am wrong, let Mr. Peterson come out and call his shots."

REP. O. VINCENT ESPOSITO, who has introduced several bills in the past two sessions hitting from different angles at the "handcuffs," is now preparing to fight the same "handcuffs" in the court on one of the Wilson Tunnel cases. He represents the family of William Kapahua, and he will contend that the present territorial law is unconstitutional. "I think it is both wrongful and unconstitutional," Esposito said, "and I shall fight it in the campaign as well."

WILLIAM J. WEIR, running for the house in the fifth district, said, "I would certainly support legislation like that mentioned by Charley Kauhane. I feel that when a man gets killed, his relatives should have every right to sue in the courts."

Although Akuhead makes plenty of money, the consistency of his campaign against Mayor Wilson has led listeners to believe that he is inspired by the profit motive, or as he would put it, "that he has an angle"—a charge which he hotly denies.

Once Backed ILWU

As befits the highest paid entertainer in the Islands, (Lewis' income is estimated conservatively at \$75,000 a year) the disc jockey voices views that are predominantly conservative. So it may come as a surprise to his sponsors and listeners today to learn that he once worked with the ILWU, broadcasting during the 1946 sugar strike. At that time he is believed to have received payment not in excess of \$14 a day, and his expressions were all for the working man and against the big interests.

Today, making nearer \$170 a day, he solemnly warns workers at Queen's Hospital that they should consider the solemnity of their duties adding the sick instead of considering striking to improve their wages—among the lowest in the Territory for such duties. He has not been heard to suggest to the board of directors at Queen's Hospital that such essential duties should be better rewarded.

What do Akuhead's sponsors think of his antics? Since he was recently reported to have signed a new contract with Station KGU, leaving KHON, indications are that they approve—a situation attributed either to the apathy of Johnny Wilson's followers, or to the strong desire of those sponsors to put someone else in the mayor's office. The sponsors include the Watumull stores, Lewers & Cooke (Uncle Louis and Uncle Cookie), Fuller Paint, Von Hamm-Young, Pall Mall Cigarettes, Wild Root Cream Oil Hair Tonic, the Honolulu Advertiser, the Honolulu Construction and Draying Co. (Hot Coffee and Doughnuts), Andrade's men's wear, The Tropics, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. and others.

If one is to take Akuhead's statements at face value, no one sponsors his political comments—neither Frank Fasi, the GOP county committee, nor E. E. Black. Until they have more conclusive evidence than coincidence, it appears the aforementioned products will have to take the credit, or blame, for the strange views and the misinformation foisted on the morning radio public by Hal Lewis—"J. Akuhead Pupule."

OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

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HONOLULU RECORD

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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Commonwealth, Tax Exemption

Ingram M. Stainback is a remarkable man. He was when he was governor of Hawaii. He still is remarkable.

He is now justice of the territorial supreme court. As such he is more keen in noticing the jobless situation. He told the Kiwanis club this week that the islands are in a sad shape and the solution to the present plight is commonwealth status, so that territorial residents would be exempt from paying Federal taxes.

Back in 1949-1950, when Stainback was governor, unemployment went up to 35,000. Unlike today, at that time the unemployed lined up in Iolani Palace grounds to sign up for compensation or to register for jobs. But it was in Feb. 1950 when Stainback in his way seemed earnestly concerned with the problems of unemployment.

The RECORD then stated editorially that, "The people of Hawaii who have not heard the governor mention the unemployment question pricked up their ears two weeks ago when one of the dailies began playing up the news that he was working on a program of employment, in the national capital.

"This was sweet music to the ears of the unemployed who have watched the governor from their waiting lines in the Palace grounds, walk every noon hour toward Merchant St., according to some of them, to check on the erratic behavior of the stock market."

Stainback's employment program which came to nothing amounted to sending back to the Philippines 15,000 Filipino workers on Guam so that 15,000 unemployed from Hawaii could grab their jobs.

Today, Stainback sees that the Territory has an unemployment problem. He suggests commonwealth status for Hawaii so that people here need not pay \$135 million in Federal taxes yearly, plus \$7½ million in excise taxes. He says that exemption from Federal taxes would attract industries from the Mainland. Puerto Rico, he claims, is booming with 50,000 new jobs from new industries. He does not mention starvation pay and speedup. Puerto Rican workers are not protected by Social Security and Federal minimum wage standards as are workers here.

Remarkably, the jurist does not argue "Taxation without representation," a "tyranny" in 1775 as it is now.

Furthermore, for a man who claims he has looked into conditions of the Puerto Rican commonwealth, it should be obvious from the cold fact that Puerto Rico has had Federal tax exemption for about 50 years, that commonwealth, now two years old, did not bring the exemption. This fact contradicts Stainback's argument. Also, Puerto Rico has tried for years to attract Mainland capital for industries.

Stainback's whole approach is that conditions in Hawaii should be brought down to the level of Puerto Rico, to attract Mainland capital. Rather than that, people of Hawaii should oppose "taxation without representation," get \$1.6 billion in tax refund—and no further taxation until statehood.

With racists and the colonialist-minded exercising great influence in Washing-



FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

The AFL executive council, meeting in New York, emphasizes what should be obvious to anyone who purports to be an expert in the nation's economy. Primarily the point is this: The economy cannot stand still. It must go forward, or it will most certainly fall backward. This is a growing country. The population is increasing. The needs of the people are expanding. To say therefore that the number of employed today is as many as in years past is to ignore the fact that there are more employables. To point to increased profits for big corporations is a smokescreen for the fact that more men are without jobs, or on shorter hours. It is no secret that big business is in the saddle in the nation's capital, and that business wants a pool of jobless. That way, they hope, they can get workers to compete for jobs, lowering wages and weakening unions.

—AFL News Reporter

ANTI-LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The greatest asset for preserving labor peace inherited by the Eisenhower administration is the maturity of this nation's organized workers. In its failure thus far to amend the Taft-Hartley act, in the lack of action to lift minimum wages, in its steady refusal to deal with spreading unemployment, the administration has put workers' patience to severe tests. But it has not been remiss in making good its promises to more prosperous supporters. It has revealed a consistent policy of putting the needs and wishes of the corporations first by allowing a desperately-needed housing program to be hacked to ruin, by extending tax relief chiefly to those who need it least and by handing over to private interests vast natural resources upon which the security and well-being of this nation depend. . . (Pres. Eisenhower) has packed the NLRB . . . with a new majority that is now administering (the Taft-Hartley law) with unprecedented, anti-labor viciousness.

—Justice

THE FAST ONE

It seems that the Eisenhower administration has put a fast one over on the American people in the atomic energy bill which was the cause of the filibuster of recent weeks. And it seems also that the Republican leadership has put a fast one over on our naive President. If this is not the case, then our respect for Gen. Eisenhower as a person must suffer an agonizing reappraisal. For clearly, as one studies the content of the bill put over by Congress with the help of Eisenhower and his two public utility friends, the Jones boys—Alton of Cities Service and Robert of golfing fame and director of the Southern Corp., the atomic energy bill is not only the greatest giveaway of a giveaway administration, but it is also a torpedoing of the federal water power policies that have been carefully developed over the last 30 years. Moreover, the bill includes a reversal of Eisenhower policy. In the early days of this session of Congress, there was a bitter fight which would have thwarted the ordinary powers of the President. The atomic energy bill, however, carries in it the substance of the Bricker Amendment. But the President doesn't seem to mind. In fact, he says he likes it, even though Bricker is boasting joyfully that he has gained the point of his proposed amendment.

—Rochester Labor News

ton, statehood is not likely to come Hawaii's way—until these reactionary politicians are swept away from the halls of Congress and replaced by a democratic-minded Congress.

Stainback says that Puerto Rico gets more in Federal grants for roads, etc. The answer is simple. Hawaii has had for delegates to Congress men who failed to bring the bacon home. A recent delegate once shouted, "Statehood or \$1,600,000,000 in tax refund." But he backed away from this in the 1952 political campaign.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

How to Get Statehood

Apparently we will continue writing it "Territory of Hawaii" for an indefinite time. Congress evidently was in no mood to extend democracy, and so we are still to be treated as an American colony in the Pacific deprived of the rights of full citizenship.

Personally, I am opposed to taxation without representation. Along with close to 12,000,000 other colored Americans, I experienced in the South 20 years ago the undemocratic practice of being forced to pay taxes and not being allowed to vote for those who governed me. I am no more sold on it now than I was then.

To correct this highly unsatisfactory condition, I have put on my thinking cap (size 7½, for the record) and have come up with a number of ideas which I now submit to the people of Hawaii who want to know How to Get Statehood. I am confident any one of the following suggestions will work.



MR. DAVIS

1. INCREASE THE HAOLE POPULATION. The major obstacle to statehood is the large non-white population. Dixie senators shake with the fear that the State of Hawaii would elect Orientals to desecrate what they consider a "white gentlemen's club," and possibly vote for civil rights bills to overthrow white supremacy.

There are two possible remedies. One is to import a half million haoles as voting residents, thus outnumbering the non-whites at the polls and making it reasonably certain that the haole bloc would elect none but white senators. (How some additional 500,000 adults, plus children, would make a living in Hawaii is not my problem.)

The second remedy is to reduce the non-haole population below the current total of Caucasians in Hawaii. This might be done by arranging special excursions to Japan, China and the South Pacific. Ships could be chartered and the rates made so low and inducements so enticing that just about everybody whose ancestors came from those sections would feel compelled to go. Then after the fleet sailed away, we could tow the Hawaiian islands to another area and keep the new location a secret so the excursionists couldn't come back. (The effect on the economy of such a drastic reduction in population is likewise not my problem.)

2. CONNECT HAWAII AND CALIFORNIA. Since there is the objection raised by some senators that Hawaii is not physically connected with Mainland U. S., the ridiculously simple remedy is to build a bridge from Honolulu to the California coast. If there are those who want to be technical and insist upon only a land connection, why not let Hawaiian Dredging construct a strip to the West Coast such as is presently being done at Ala Moana park?

Building costs could be offset by the sale of concession rights for salmin stands and chili parlors, filling stations and garages, etc. Think, too, how such construction would solve the unemployment problem both here and on the Mainland! We wouldn't have to worry about jobs for the next few centuries. And if somebody complains that it would take too long to build, I can say only that from the looks of things it will be finished before we get statehood any other way.

3. RIGIDLY ENFORCE POLICE STATE LAWS. To remove the opposition of those senators who proclaim Hawaii is "controlled by the Communists" I suggest rigid enforcement of the new Brownell police state laws just passed by Congress. By arresting, convicting and imprisoning all persons who can be classed as communists under the new provisions, we will remove any possible further use of this argument against statehood.

We must insist, however, that all terms be served in Mainland concentration camps unless we want to make Hawaii one big jail. When the navy fires an employe as a "security risk" for having associated with the president of the University of Hawaii, and when some of the biggest names in the community are on record as actively supporting the Institute of Pacific Relations, listed as "subversive," you can see what the results must be. Most of the people have been influenced by and many of the Territory's leaders have actually associated with such disloyal persons. In a day

(more on page 15)