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JUSTO DELA CRUZ (left), Oahu Div. vice president, ILWU Local 142, presents a typewriter, a gift of ILWU, to Gregorio Pablo, representing the Congress of Labor Organizations in Manila. Dela Cruz has just returned from Manila where he attended the CLO convention as the ILWU's representative. Between Dela Cruz and Pablo in the picture is Amado V. Hernandez, president of the CLO, who visited Hawaii on his way to and from the WFTU convention in Brussels last year.

"Tiser's "Alien"

Striker Is "Death March" Survivor

For one striking longshoreman, Eugenio Macadangdang, the strike is not the toughest fight he's been in—though winning or losing may determine his whole future. Macadangdang is one of the aliens the Advertiser's always talking about as "crucifying good American citizens." He's also a survivor of the Bataan "Death March," who risked his life many times during World War II fighting against the enemies of the United States—the soldiers of Imperial Japan.

Working as a civilian laborer at the age of 16, Macadangdang was employed by the Philippine Army (incorporated into the Army of the U. S. after Dec. 7, 1941) around Canlubang airfield. Early in January of 1942 he was moved to Bataan peninsula where he worked behind the shifting battle lines, passing up ammunition.

When the American and Philippine forces on Bataan surrendered, Macadangdang was herded into a column of civilian workers by the Japanese soldiers who told all that the Emperor's war was not against them, or against the Filipino people, but against the U. S.

"The Japanese soldiers treated civilians the same way they treated soldiers," the young stevedore says. "They wanted you to wait their orders and they set guards. I saw one guard kill a man with his bayonet because the man tried to get food."

For one week, Macadangdang marched with the others, and he had not had food in that time, though water was available at night. Also he had contracted malaria. The eighth night he successfully ran away and hid in the nearby forest. Next day he found a family of farm people, who fed him and nursed him until he could travel.

Macadangdang spent the next (more on page 3)

Naalehu

Co. Control Of Rec. Hall Blocks Union Meetings

"There is no need of creating artificial hysteria in Naalehu or elsewhere for the real and the only issue confronting the members of the ILWU and the Big 5 is a wage demand for sugar and longshore." Wenceslao Q. See, business agent for Naalehu and Pahala ILWU units wrote the Hilo Tribune-Herald recently.

"Your paper," the Kau district business agent wrote the editor, "has played up the activities of the Naalehu 'We, the Women' which was reported by the wife of the Industrial Relations Director of the plantation and who is also the brain of the so-called 'housewives' organization and a news reporter for the Hilo Tribune-Herald from that area."

Shift in Signs

When the "We, the Women of Naalehu" comprising "every haole supervisor's wife" got instructions to hit the picket line three times a week, carrying anti-union signs, they were severely criticized. Immediately afterward "they quickly changed from anti-union to anti-Communist picket cards," the union official wrote.

"Whenever there are negotiations or political elections, the Big 5 use the infamous red-baiting tactics to confuse the public by diverting from the main issue," Mr. See said in his letter.

Taking advantage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the management is "coercing the workers" from becoming militant unionists and in recent months the Naalehu man: (more on page 3)

BIG 5 CONTROL OF LEGISLATURE

See chart on page five

HGEA Opposes Probe

National NAACP Hits Indictment Of Harry Bridges

LOS ANGELES—Support for the ILWU in its strike for higher wages in Hawaii and opposition to the deportation charges brought against ILWU President Harry Bridges was voted by the 800 delegates to the 40th annual national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which recently closed in Los Angeles.

The NAACP, composed of some 500,000 members, also asked for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, scored President Truman's loyalty order which has "resulted in police inquisition and grave injustice," and condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee and requested Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins to appoint a committee to plan a national campaign for the passage of civil liberties legislation. Truman was charged with being equally responsible with the 81st Congress for failure to pass civil rights laws.

The Spingarn Medal, annually awarded to the Negro who "has made the highest achievement in the preceding year, was presented to Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Palestine mediator. At the closing mass rally held in Hollywood Bowl, the big audience heard Mme. V. J. Pandit, Indian ambassador to the U. S., Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, and Dr. Bunche.

Quirino Fell Off Fence In Speech

Although he generally did what local Filipinos call a neat job of fence-straddling on local strike issues, President Elpidio Quirino showed something of the spirit which has motivated his undeclared war against the Philippines Congress of Labor Organizations in one statement. That statement, not repeated in the daily press, was as follows:

"We cannot afford to strike because we are too poor. A strike is the luxury of a rich country."

This statement, Filipino labor leaders here feel, shows Quirino's utter lack of comprehension of the needs of labor.

There were other aspects of Quirino's two flying visits to Hawaii that left a sour taste in the mouths of local Filipino residents, some of them say, and labor leaders were not the only ones irked. Many (more on page 3)

Hawaiian Pine Cleans Up; Has Hard Luck Story For Employees

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., enjoyed its best year since 1942, according to the report to stockholders. The report informs its readers that each share of stock earned \$3.21, of which \$2 was paid the lucky holder in dividends. Last year, by comparison, each share made \$1.99, of which \$1.50 was paid the stockholder. Until now, not since 1942 has Hawaiian Pine paid such a high dividend.

But that's not all. In addition to these profits, something like a million and a half dollars worth of "unissued" stock was made available for purchase by the officers of the corporation who paid \$17.50 per share.

Story Different To Workers
That's one story. Now the story the company tells its workers is (more on page 3)

Philippine Labor Hits 'Advice' Of U.S. Ambassador

MANILA (ALN)—Filipino labor and many other groups here are indignant over a statement by U. S. Ambassador Myron M. Cowen advising the Philippine government to "reduce labor costs" which are "too high" if it wants to attract American investments.

Philippine wages have actually been dropping rather than rising. The low earnings and purchasing power of Filipino workers have even alarmed some non-labor quarters here. The Manila Times recently published figures showing how much both have declined as compared with the last pre-war year, 1941.

Repudiates Unlimited Concessions
The Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, which held its fourth annual convention in Manila late in July, has gone on record repudiating the policy of unlimited concessions to the U. S. pursued by President Elpidio Quirino.

A convention vote called for repeal of the Bell Act, which gives American business equal privileges with Filipino industry in the islands. It also condemned the Pacific pact which Quirino has been negotiating with bankrupt Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to include this country in a U. S.-sponsored war alliance.

Noted Philippine radio commen- (more on page 3)

Body May Uncover Worse Than Spoils System In Depts.

By STAFF WRITER

Was it because of fear of the results of an investigation into City-County departmental administration that the Hawaii Government Employees Association opposed the appointment of Research Associates as the agent of the Civil Service Commission's investigation into City-County administrative, personnel, and business practices?

Some City Hall observers think that fear among heads of certain City-County departments inspired the protest of HGEA's executive secretary, Charles H. Kendall, against the Research Associates in a meeting of the Civil Service Commission last week.

Kendall was careful, it is alleged, to point out that he did not question the reputation or the professional ability of the private research body, which is headed by Dr. Gilbert G. Lentz. Kendall's objection, it is said, was that he thought the "kind" of report turned out by the research body would be undesirable.

Result of Cases

The investigation, a direct result of disclosures in connection with the Warford and Sherretz cases, has been authorized an expenditure of \$3,500, and it is expected to be finished in three months.

Research Associates, some sources believe, may turn up evidence of cliques involving personnel in a number of departments, as well as lax application of civil service rules, which (more on page 7)

HEAVILY SLANTED

Local dailies play up the information that the steel workers are demanding a 12½ cents wage increase. The Employers Council releases news which says that the fourth round wage increases sought by the unions are generally considerably less than at any time since the war. The employers say the ILWU Longshoremen's present demands are three times higher than Mainland increases.

The fact is that the steel workers are demanding a package increase which includes a 12½ cents wage boost, plus social benefits all of which adds up to 30 cents. The auto workers are asking for a 40 cent increase, and in the package demand are health insurance, pension and wage increase.

What the employers don't say is that these unions set the pace for the fourth round increases.

Speedup Spreading

Unemployment is a powerful weapon for the bosses who know that the jobless are eager to get into the boots of the employed.

A midwest employer who's conscious of this was quoted in Mill & Factory, an industry journal: "We are just beginning to witness improvement in work attitudes due to more plentiful labor supply."

The magazine's questionnaire to 1,000 companies had brought these answers:

● Fifty-three per cent of the employers said employee productivity this year was higher than the output per man-hour a year ago. Forty-three per cent said productivity was about the same. Four per cent reported it was lower.

● Sixty per cent of the employers believed rising unemployment is one of the reasons why productivity has increased.

● Sixty-one per cent answered, "No" to this question: "Do you believe productivity of your employes is now at a satisfactory rate?"

ONE COMPANY, identified as a midwest paper firm, remarked that it was "hopeful that a transition in employee attitude (to produce more under pressure) is now taking place."

A New England company boasted that it had stepped up production "through new machinery and the desire of employes to hold their jobs." But to boost output even more, it suggested a national policy which would put "the unions in their proper place so that the average workman retains some sanity."

With unrelenting employers scheming to squeeze more out of the workers, and pay them less, the employees needed more

than mere sanity but also solid unions to maintain job security and health.

ALREADY OUTPUT man-hour today is about 35 per cent higher than before the war. The employers want higher productivity, and this means further increase in unemployment.

Hoover and Depression

The name of Herbert Hoover and depression are almost inseparably linked by those who came through the last depression. While president during the boom period of the late twenties, he crowed about two cars in every American garage and chicken in every pot.

BUT THE REPUBLICAN was way off the beam and when the depression came, he showed his lack of imagination, his lack of ability to cope with the crisis. When war veterans marched to Washington in demanding the bonus, his Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur turned the army against them.

Last week Hoover bemoaned U. S. spending in a speech during the celebration of his 75th birthday. He said, "We are on the last mile to collectivism," and that continued government-spending would lead to Socialism or Fascism.

HOOVER CRITICIZED increased spending, growth of bureaucracy and dependency of the people on government. What he did not mention, or failed to see, was the fact that big employers are retrenching, that unemployment is increasing and the buying

power of the people is progressively weakening.

The "fourth round" wage demand by unions did not set right with Hoover who believes in uninterrupted profiteering by big employers, and the message of the ex-president was played up in the Republican-controlled press and radio.

AS IN THE SUMMER of 1929, when Hoover still dreamed of two cars in every garage, he would not say that the country was in a recession. While this dreaming went on, the United Electrical Workers (UE) reported that the unemployment figure was close to six million, not four million as the Census Bureau reported. The UE report said the government agency incorrectly left out of the unemployment total three groups of workers: 385,000 on temporary lay-off and waiting to start new jobs; 500,000 who work only a few hours weekly; and 950,000 on the so-called fringe of the labor market.

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT mounting by the month, public works was a means of absorbing a substantial part of the jobless. The government named 12 areas in the country as critical spots with unemployment reaching 12 per cent of the total labor force.

Five Per Cent Scandal

Expose and coverup — that's how the senate investigation of "five percenters" worked. Last week a Milwaukee manufacturer named Albert J. Gross told about the "five per cent" deals and mentioned that

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide, had received one of the deep freeze units as a gift from a Chicago perfume manufacturer. The testimony was shut after the disclosure, but newsmen got more details.

THE IMPRESSIVE LIST of people receiving the deep freeze units when the stuff was hard to get included: Mrs. Truman, Vaughan, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder and James K. Vardaman, former presidential naval aide.

Vaughan, who has been recently exposed for having used his influence to help business contact men get government contracts and even scarce material for the Tanforan race track, said there was nothing improper about the gifts of deep freeze units. He said he had solicited them.

ONE OF THE DEEP FREEZE units, reports said, was sent to the Little White House at Independence, Mo., and that Mrs. Truman had written a thank you note to Gross, the Milwaukee manufacturer.

In Washington, as the probe of "five percenters" went on in not too enthusiastic manner, observers began likening the corruption in high government circles to that of the Harding administration.

VAUGHAN, DESPITE THE exposures that tied him to many crooked deals that ran into millions of dollars, was quite complacent. He seemed still to be on the good side of the President who had defended him staunchly in the past. Early this year when Vaughan was criticized by Drew Pearson for accepting a medal from fascist dictator Peron of Argentina, President Truman had lashed out at the columnist as an "S. O. B."

Divided Korea

In South Korea, the government of the Republic of Korea observed the first anniversary of its existence and President Syngman Rhee, eulogized the great accomplishments of his regime which he enumerated one by one.

IF THE SITUATION in the peninsula nation was as bright as he pictured it to be, the 30,000,000 Koreans would be rejoicing. Actually, Korea was physically divided at the 38th parallel. There is a political split also, and the country is threatened with a civil war.

There have been border clashes between the forces of North and South Korea, and Rhee had in the past made strong requests for U. S. military assistance.

The present tense atmosphere has not contributed to individual freedom. For many months South Korea has been under a modified kind of martial law and the people have been pushed around. More than a dozen newspapers and magazines have been suppressed, mainly because they criticized the Rhee government.

There was much to be criticized, and Rhee most of all. One student of the Far East—Owen Lattimore—saw in Rhee a weak leader who lacked the ability to bring leaders and political elements together. He said Rhee, even if made president of Utopia, would provoke dissension and rebellion.

WITH SUCH A POOR leader at the helm, South Korea was in desperation. Economically it was at a tremendous disadvantage, for most of the country's coal, water, industry and timber are found in

the northern area. Also, North Korea owned electric generating plants which supply more than half the needs of the southern Republic.

Rhee this week called for strong anti-Communist campaigns in order to preserve the Republic. He said the Republic would fight alone, if necessary, against Communism. This sounded exactly like the rabble-rousing of Chiang Kai-shek in the old days when he launched "bandit (Communist) campaigns." Rhee's major failing, like Chiang's, was the neglect of needed reforms to improve the people's livelihood.

After the White Paper

Now that the State Department had issued its white paper, blaming the Kuomintang and the Russians for the downfall of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, observers of China watched for the next move by the department.

ON-THE-SPOT U. S. diplomats in China see Communist China as inevitable, and some view the fall of Canton, which may happen any day, as a ready-made opportunity to withdraw recognition of the Kuomintang. One move seems clear, and that is: Britain, France and the U. S. have agreed to keep their embassies and diplomatic establishments in Communist-controlled China. Recognition of the new regime, however, seemed another thing.

The British have indicated that they are

prepared for early recognition of the Communist-led government, once it is formed. With shrinking world markets for its exports, brought about by U. S. dominance of world trading, Britain looks to China's 450 million customers.

A PARAMOUNT question in foreign circles this week was whether the U. S. will pressure Britain not to recognize the Communist government, at least for a long time, a step the U. S. State Department has obviously adopted.

While this speculation went on, the Communist forces pushed southward toward Canton. And in the northwest strategic Lanchow, which had served as a gateway to Russia, was in line of Communist attack.

THE TOEHOOD OF THE Kuomintang on the continent was slipping. In view of this development, it was interesting to watch Chiang Kai-shek operating as a key figure to negotiate a three-nation Pacific Pact with the Philippines and South Korea. How the Philippines and South Korea, neither handling their affairs with success, could buttress Chiang's regime was unimaginable.

For Postponement

Like the U. S., France wants to postpone recognition of the Chinese Communist regime, but for a different reason. The French do not have economic interest in China as do the other two powers, Britain and the

U. S., but it has its colony, Indo-China to the south.

EVER SINCE THE DEFEAT of Japan, France has done all in its power to crush an independence movement led by Ho Chi-Minh, leader of the Nationalist-Communist coalition. For two years the coalition forces have fought the French troops to a standstill. France has kept 120,000 troops in Indo-China, spent a million dollars a day to wipe out the opposition to its imperialistic policies.

What France is looking forward to is to buy time to win a political solution in Indo-China to end the resistance movement. For this reason the early recognition of a Communist China would be detrimental to its colonial policy.

FRANCE LAST MONTH sent Bao Dai, a playboy whom they recognize as Emperor of Annam, to his native country. Under French supervision, Bao Dai would control through his government, the police, army and internal administration. But he must recognize French economic interest and the French empire.

Ho Chi-Minh and his coalition forces have blasted the puppet's role and have demanded complete withdrawal or surrender of all French troops in Indo-China as pre-conditions for peace talks.

IN THE FRENCH troops in Indo-China, recent debate in the French national assembly brought out, are German Nazis convicted of participating in the French "Lidice" massacre at Oradour in 1944. These Nazis had been paroled from prison for duty in the Foreign Legion.

World Summary

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Murray Reports On Hamilton Case

The Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee authorized a sub-committee of three members, at a meeting Aug. 15, to continue investigation of legal bottle-necks in the case of an Oahu prison inmate convicted of rape.

Attention of the HCLC had been attracted to the case by a letter written to the Committee by the prisoner, Carl C. Hamilton.

A sub-committee headed by Morris Murray obtained an interview with Hamilton to get his version of the case. Murray made a report to the HCLC membership after the interview. His report was also based on a study of all court records and the transcript of the trial.

The sub-committee recommended that "this case merits the attention of the HCLC. While Hamilton was charged with rape, the transcript indicates the possibility that irregularities in the trial did occur. Testimony and evidence dealing with past offenses of the defendant were permitted in the record. This violation of the rules of evidence, the defense attorney charged, tended to prejudice the jury against the defendant, and led him to file a 'writ of error' with the supreme court of the Territory. The writ asks for reversal of the verdict.

The appeal for the defendant is scheduled for early hearing by the supreme court. The sub-committee of the HCLC was directed to follow progress of the appeal.

More On P. I. Labor (from page 1)

tator Ignacio Javier attacked U.S. policies and Ambassador Cowen personally as anti-labor in a recent broadcast. "When the Bell Act was accepted by the Philippine government," he said, "we were told that this was the condition for the investment of American capital here. It did not work out that way. Now it seems that American capital wants something more. Should we be interested at all in a kind of capital that wants to make its profits at the expense of our workers, who are not even making enough now to live decently?"

"American dollars are a wonderful thing, but they cannot buy the right to dictate to the workers of this nation," Javier concluded.

More On Quirino (from page 1)

members of the Filipino Community were irritated by Paul Anderson's reference Tuesday night to the citation Quirino bestowed on an earlier visit upon Philip E. Spalding, president of C. Brewer & Co., for Spalding's work for Philippine War Relief, Inc. It was a citation which angered the Filipino Community here at the time and which even drew caustic comment from the "New Philippines," a local magazine edited at the time by Ricardo Labez.

Other local Filipinos noted that Quirino made his public appearances under the auspices of Big Business generally and that he showed little inclination for meeting with his own countrymen—whom he addressed in his speech at the Royal Hawaiian.

"He should have held a mass meeting at Iolani Palace," said one Filipino, "as he did the first time he was here. If he really wanted to give all Filipinos here a chance to see and hear him, that would have been the place—not the Royal Hawaiian."

HAWAII

HILO

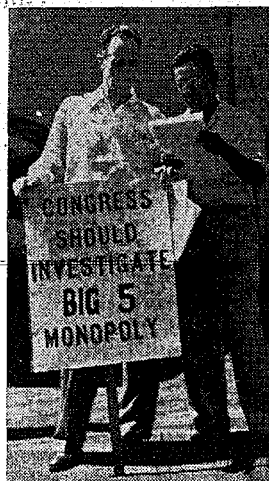
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HARRY BRIDGES pauses in the picketline while the attorney-general's injunction is read him by a deputy high sheriff. Bridges, by joining the picketline at Pier 9 against the Territory's strike-breaking operation Monday, gave rank-and-file union men confidence by choosing to test the Stainback Law, himself.

More On Hapco (from page 1)

something entirely different. In a recent issue of "Pine Parade," a company publication circulated among employees, President Henry A. White does his level best to prove that competition has pushed the company's back to the wall—at least among the workers.

Says White: "To each employee in this company, all of this means that, regardless of anyone's personal wishes in the matter, he must compete against the pineapple workers of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico and other countries. He must compete against the casual, transient labor in the fruit orchards of the South and West."

Mentioning nothing of the profits the stockholders made, White points to the increased payroll since 1939 which "indicates the additional financial burden the company is carrying, which must be offset in so far as possible, by increased efficiency."

The stockholders' report has a few choice bits on the waterfront strike. The strike means very little to the company in the matter of supplies, says a special insert, for it has cans enough in all categories but one to last until December. A certain type of 1-gallon can will be used up in September, the report says, but counts the damage to the canning operation negligible.

The conclusion of the opinion on the strike is that the only effect of the strike on Hawaiian Pine is to cut off West Coast markets.



ARTHUR RUTLEDGE, AFL leader, was served with no injunction when he joined Bridges on the picketline Monday because, as the deputy high sheriff pointed out, all the John Doe warrants were for ILWU members. Said Rutledge: "No self-respecting union man can stand idly by without putting up a fight to save unionism and civil rights which are endangered."

'Tizer's Alien (from page 1)

three years on his father's farm at Bacarro, Laoag, and in 1944, he joined a Philippine guerrilla force and fought until malaria again forced him back to the farm.

In 1946, he came to Hawaii with other sugar workers who were imported at the request of Governor Stainback and the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association, and worked for a time on the Kahuku Plantation. In 1947, he became a stevedore at Castle & Cooke and joined Local 136, ILWU, three months later.

The young man has a wife and two children in the Philippines and he would like to bring them to Hawaii, but he says, "I couldn't do it. They are aliens and it is too difficult to find jobs. If we don't win the strike, I think I must return because there will be no jobs I can get. I think we will win. We must win."

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Hong Kong Is A Police State

By SPECIAL WRITER

The "Un-Hong Kong Activities Committee," set up by the British Government in May has unusual provisions that might be called to the attention of the Hawaiian legislature.

Under the Hong Kong bill, all societies with more than ten members must register with the government. The registrar (Chief Constable) is "empowered to ban any Society which has any connection with political bodies outside the Island."

KMT, Gangster Disorders

Any resident of the city may be called as a witness against any other suspected resident. Such witnesses are to be photographed and fingerprinted. He may be required to testify even though his testimony incriminates himself.

The bill, passed on the night Shanghai fell to the Chinese Communists, was thought necessary by the attorney-general because "the state of the world is gravely unsettled, and the maintenance of law and order in the Colony is likely to be endangered by outside influences."

The English New Statesman and Nation, in commenting on this colonial "police state," pointed out that all disorders in Hong Kong this year have been due to gangsters and to Kuomintang agents and army deserters, and that the attorney-general was not even able to argue "that the Chinese Left wing in the Colony had been responsible for any sort of social disturbances or even a labour dispute."

Hong Kong On War Footing

In England, it was recently announced that detachments of regular troops were being sent to reinforce the Hong Kong garrison. Residents have once again, as in 1941, been organized into a volunteer defense corps.

Meanwhile, in London, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin has openly spoken of his government's earnest desire to retain a friendly relationship with Communist China.

More On Co. Control (from page 1)

agement has discharged nearly 100 workers, the letter said.

Mr. See pointed to discriminatory practices of the Naalehu sugar company which refuses to let the local ILWU members hold meetings in the plantation club house, if ILWU officers from other plantations are invited as observers or participants. But recently when Mrs. Mark Robinson, head of the Honolulu "We, the Women," appeared to speak before the Naalehu women, the manager "didn't hesitate to lend the hall," Mr. See wrote the Tribune-Herald.

OPINIONS

THE QUESTION:

The Dept. of Public Welfare has adopted a policy that all able-bodied applicants must apply for government stevedore jobs or be barred from relief. Inasmuch as the ILWU longshoremen are on strike is the Dept. of Public Welfare's directive justified?

JACK WAKAYAMA, Realtor, 1010 Alakea St.: I can't offhand say. I never thought of it. I'd have to study it before I give you a direct answer.

E. B. WILES, attorney, Merchandise Mart Bldg.: Unless there is a provision in the statute requiring it I don't think it is justified. I've always heard that Holcomb is for the working man. Perhaps he did that under a directive by law or from higher authority. If he has to do it to keep his job we might just as well have him in there as anyone else.

JOHN T. JENKINS, Hawaii Residents' Association representative, 1647 Kapiolani Blvd.: Imua! I can't give any comment. I represent an organization that is very careful of what we say. No comment.

W. K. BASSETT, administrative assistant to the mayor, City Hall: My point is I do not know whether or not there is a regulation which provides that an applicant for Public Welfare Aid is required to make every effort to obtain gainful employment—requiring that he must apply for any position in his line available to him. If this is a Public Welfare regulation, whether I think it's a good one or not, Mr. Holcomb is under his oath—bound by it.

KATSUTO NAGAUE, Accountant, Terminal Bldg.: Definitely no, because by so doing the government agencies are forcing recruitment of labor by economic strangulation.

WILLIS WONG, upholsterer, 1157 Hopaka St.: I don't think so, because this is just a method of pressuring the unions into calling off the strike. And also I feel that the Welfare Department is working hand in glove with the governor. It seems that the governor is using every means within his power to break the strike.

LEO AGNEW, salesman, 739 Hausten St.: I would say that legally they may be justified but morally they are definitely wrong. The workers, in general, abhor scabbing.

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Case Here Tests Status Of Filipinos--Former Nationals

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Did the Filipino nationals who were residing in Hawaii and other parts of America at the time of the proclamation of the Philippine Independence Act, July 4, 1946 lose their status as American nationals and become aliens?

Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, in a decision filed June 23, 1949, ruled that they did become aliens. Arcadio Cabebe, whose suit had precipitated the decision, has taken issue with the judge's ruling; his attorney, Y. Fukushima, has appealed the decision.



Mr. BEEKMAN

The appeal may affect 50,000 Filipinos in Hawaii and as many in Mainland America whose status is now in doubt, and who, as a result of their loss of national status, are barred from civil service jobs and, in a number of other ways, find their situation worsened.

The circumstances on which Mr. Cabebe bases his case are these: He was born in Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands on Nov. 7, 1909. But in 1929 he came to Hawaii and took up permanent residence here.

No Passport for Alien

On Feb. 26, 1949, Mr. Cabebe applied for a U. S. passport, as a national of the U. S. A., in order to go to Guam to seek employment. The request was refused on the grounds that the Philippine Islands were now an independent nation and Mr. Cabebe, by virtue of the Philippines Independence Act, had become an alien and is not entitled to a U. S. passport.

Not relishing this opinion Mr. Cabebe filed suit against the U. S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. Mr. Cabebe contended, in essence, that his status as a national is a vested right and Congress could not take it from him and reduce him to the status of alien.

He said that since he has resided here, as a permanent resident for 20 years, he is still a national of the United States despite the fact that the Republic of the Philippines came into existence as an independent nation in 1946; that though Congress may have had the power to grant independence to the Philippines and change the status of those residing in the Philippines it has no power to alter the status of Filipino nationals permanently residing in

the U. S. A., against these Filipinos' wishes.

"Without Legal Merit"

Judge McLaughlin, however, ruled that although these "contentions are ingenious and emotional" they are "wholly without legal merit." The plea was denied and the petition dismissed.

In his appeal Mr. Cabebe contends there is nothing in the Philippine Independence Act or the Presidential Proclamation to indicate Filipinos residing in the United States are divested of their status as American nationals. He charges that to divest him of his status as an American national is a violation of the First, Fifth and Eighth amendments, and Section Eight, Article One of the Constitution. He asserts the "Nationality Act, Section 803, 'restricts the means of expatriation by providing that no national can expatriate himself or be expatriated while he resides within the United States or any of its outlying possessions.'"

Draws Analogy

An analogy is drawn between the present Republic of the Philippines and the original 13 American colonies after they had, by force of arms, freed themselves from British rule. Similar cases in regard to citizenship then arose. "From these cases," the appeal states, "decided by our Supreme Court, American natives residing in England retained their allegiance to the Crown."

If this argument is applicable it may follow that Filipinos residing in America, at the time the Philippine Islands were granted independence, likewise did not lose their status of American nationals.

REVOLT IN SUP

"Who gave the officials or pleaders the authority to send men through the Canadian Seamen's Union picketlines?"

It may sound like a comparatively innocent question, but when John A. Mahoney, patrolman of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in Seattle, asked it, he was expelled. But that wasn't the end. The Seattle branch of SUP and the Portland branch failed to concur with the decision and now the Seattle SUP publishes a four-page newspaper all its own called the "Defender." According to the masthead of Vol. 1, No. 4, the Defender is "Ordered published by the Seattle Branch of SUP in defense of union rights."

The SUP president, Harry Lundberg, has ordered his rank-and-file also to ignore the picketlines of striking ILWU longshoremen in Hawaii.

Some Realtors Batter At Restrictive Walls

"I am going to fight the restrictive covenant. It really burns me up when haoles get together to keep non-haoles from a residential district," a young Chinese-American real estate broker said recently.

"I won't touch such a deal," said another broker of Oriental ancestry. "I've got pride."

Exclusively haoles' residential areas in Honolulu are fewer today because non-haoles have battered down the restrictive walls by devious means. In several known cases, haoles have assisted people of Oriental extraction to buy homes in restricted areas.

A prominent realtor in Honolulu offhand named certain sections of Kahala and a tract on Diamond Head as exclusive districts. Another mentioned that the beach side tract of Aina Haina was restricted, but probably not at present. The same was said of the Dillingham Tract on Diamond Head.

"Documents on land transaction do not say that non-haoles are excluded. If restrictive covenant is written into a land document, it becomes illegal," Edward A. Bolles, chairman of the Real Estate License Commission informed the RECORD.

Mike Quin

FAREWELL TO MY UNION BROTHERS

Mike Quin died two years ago on August 14, 1947. Well-known for his writings, as author and journalist, a great part of his works dealt with labor and the struggles of the common man. In early 1943, he began radio broadcasting and up to June 1945, he was known as "The CIO Reporter on the Air." He was a columnist for the ILWU Dispatcher.

The following letter was written by him to his "union brothers" almost three months before his death, when he knew that he had but a short time to live.

To my brothers, the Longshoremen and Warehousemen:

By the time you read this the Old Man will have come to get me. In other words, I shall be dead.

Although I carry no card in either the Longshore or Warehouse Union, I want you to know that I have been your brother for a long time. You were my pals and my pride, and I felt as much a part of you as if I had worked on the docks with a hook in my dungarees instead of being a working-class kid who wanted to be a writer. I am telling you this because now that I am dying I feel a great desire to have you know that I was your brother.

I am leaving you on the verge of another great struggle—the first of your fights in which I will not be taking part to the best of my ability. Please, fellows, always remember that everything you ever gained you gained by standing together; by standing shoulder to shoulder under the slogan that an injury to one is an injury to all—no matter if a longshoreman's or warehouseman's skin is dark or light, and no matter what his creed.

As for the Red Scare, remember that any idea which is any good for the working men will come wearing red flannel underwear. Even the mild social reforms by which the late President Roosevelt attempted to make some of America's great abundance available to ordinary families were derided by the money-hogs as the wildest communism.

You will never hear a shipowner make a speech about unionism that is not well larded with red-baiting and anti-communist hysteria. That is because nothing is of greater benefit to him or detriment to the nation. The only true non-

"THE TRUTH," a sheet sponsored by 28 sugar and stevedoring companies, offers \$100 to the "first person who proves that any article in 'The Truth' is not true." Here's the way it, nevertheless, uses the truth to make a lie. In a story titled, "Honolulu Record Tips Union Hand on Riot," it carries a partial quote from a Gadabout item as follows: "Scabs at Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., had ample warning of the growing tension among union men preceding Wednesday's melee at 730 Ala Moana Blvd. From a point close to the picket line, a union spokesman warned the scabs by loudspeaker—"

The bosses' paper breaks the quote right there, after underlining the last phrase. The implication is that the loudspeaker warning was that someone's head would get caved in, or some such. The rest of the sentence was—"that union men were burned up over the fact that there were some workers who would risk wages, hours, and job security for all, merely for the sake of making a few dollars now."

Then there's the distortion in "The Truth's" masthead about the 28 companies who sponsor the paper "for the thousands of employees who depend upon them for a living."

Wouldn't the reverse be more accurate?

AT THE HAWAII THEATER

Saturday night, the management found out it had no right to block free public parking spaces with its ladders while putting up signs proclaiming coming attractions. It was informed, in fact, by the police.

Said Gadabout's informant, "Also, a couple of hours more work was created for working men. But don't give the police too much credit. They need a lesson, too, in courtesy. I'll bet they don't yell at Ben Dillingham when he makes a mistake in traffic the way they do at the ordinary guy. Come to think of it, that might be a very good rule for the cops to follow. Let 'em treat everyone the way they treat Ben Dillingham."

CAPT. HERBERT M. REGO, speaking of cops, has been the subject of much informal discussion (mostly uncomplimentary) among taxi drivers, since he has chosen an easy way out of being blamed for the Bartholomew killing by seeking disability retirement. As police advisor for the finky Oahu Taxi Association, he never gave taxi drivers an easy way, they say. Instead, they insist, he seemed to adopt a premise that all taxi drivers were crooks and treated them in that manner. And there are still many conjectures as to why Rego, a sergeant for many years, suddenly won quick promotions to lieutenant and then to captain under Chief William Hoopla.

A 7 LB. GIRL was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall Davis at 8:41 Monday morning. The mother was reported to be doing nicely and "Frankly Speaking" will appear on the RECORD's editorial page next week as usual.

MALUHIA HOME, according to some reports, has been subjecting its employees to illegal work schedules of 45-hours per week (40 is maximum) and in addition, posting notices asking the employees to volunteer for extra work cleaning up around the building.

THE SEWERS DEPARTMENT may find itself in an equally illegal position if it tries to even things with 45-hour-week workers by paying them straight time, or making the extra hours up with time off on an hour-for-hour basis. Either method avoids the time-and-a-half which is due the workers who work more than 40 hours.

PENNY-PINCHING by the heads of C-C departments is the practice by which they've made this kind of trouble for themselves. They try to solve the shortage created by vacation periods by working all employees overtime so as to make up for their own vacations—without disturbing the budget. A solution that might be appreciated more by the workers would be that of hiring new vacation-period employees on a temporary basis, thus decreasing unemployment, giving regular workers a square shake, and making their own administrations legal. But it would involve spending some more money.

THE "GERRY" of the recorded telephone conversation in the story about amateur boxing in the Anniversary Issue should have been "Jerry." Ed Rohrbough informs Gadabout, asking that the correction be made. A spokesman for Al Schaff says Al doesn't deny being the mysterious "Al" of the conversation and says he'll give the RECORD the whole story one of these days.

LEO LEAVITT called a local official not too long ago and asked him if he wouldn't accept the secretaryship of the Territorial Boxing Commission. The official thought not, but said that if he did, there'd be no monkey business.

"Truth travels without a visa."
—Frederick Joliet Curie

An Example

CHECK THIS BIG FIVE LINK AGAINST LEGISLATURES' LIST ON PAGE FIVE

PETER K. MCLEAN

Residence: 3240 Noela Street, Diamond Head

Pres.-Manager-Director: Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.

Director: Bishop National Bank.

Director: Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Director: Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

Director: H'n Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. (A&B)

Director: Kohala Sugar Co. (C&C)

2nd Vice-Pres.-Director: Hamakua Mill Co., Ltd. (Davies)

Vice-Pres.-Director: Home Insurance Co. of Hawaii, Ltd.

(C&C)

Vice-Pres.-Director: Consolidated Amusement Co., Ltd.

Director: Inter-Island Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Director: Hawaiian Air Lines, Ltd. (HISNO)

Director: McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Co., Ltd.

Director: Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd. (Castle family)

Vice-Pres.-Director: Charles Brewer Estate, Ltd.

Secretary-Director: John H. Estate, Ltd.

Trustee: Charles Notley Trust Estate

Trustee-Secretary: Samuel N. & Mary Castle Foundation

(Former President: Selma-Dindings Plantations, Ltd.)

Born 1888, Argyleshire, Scotland; educated in Scotland. Came to Hawaii 1912; joined staff of Hawaiian Trust Co. 1915; became president-manager 1945. Is probably director in a wider range of companies than any other businessman.

Partial List

Big 5 Control Of Legislature

The stevedoring companies of Hawaii deny that the "Big Five" sugar plantations control the Hawaiian legislature. They also say that there is no interlocking directorate. The list below, with all the tie-ups not fully developed, shows the "Big Five" influence on the legislature. This list shows why the present 45 member legislature is passing law after law to break the waterfront strike. The "Big Five" with their bank and trust company connections (investments, directors, officers) wield strong influence over practically all legislators.

SEN. TOSHIO ANSAI—Manager of the Waihee Dairy and Farm, Wailuku Sugar Co. C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. holds controlling interest in the sugar company and it has 100 per cent ownership of Hilo Transportation & Terminal Co., Ltd. (stevedoring firm). C. Brewer & Co. is connected with Bishop National Bank and Hawaiian Trust.

SEN. JOHN G. DUARTE—Shop superintendent of the Maui Publishing Co., Ltd., which is connected with the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. (34 per cent owned by Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.). The Kahului Railroad Co., and the Maui Equipment Co.—bus line and stevedoring—are 90 per cent owned by H. C. & S. Co., Ltd. Alexander & Baldwin also owns 50 per cent of Kaula Terminals, Ltd. (stevedoring firm). Furthermore, A & B interests own over 30 per cent of the island of Maui—34.4 per cent of the assessed valuation of all land there. A & B owns 7.5 per cent of American Factors, Ltd., and is connected with Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Bishop National Bank, Bishop Trust and Hawaiian Trust. A & B owns 16.8 per cent of Matson Navigation Co. McCabe, Hamilton & Renny is connected with A & B and others by directorate.

SEN. NEIL S. BLAISDELL—Personnel director, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., which is 16 per cent owned by Castle and Cooke and 33.6 per cent by Helemano Co., Ltd. But Helemano is 24.6 per cent owned by Castle & Cooke, Ltd., anyway. Castle & Cooke has 100 per cent ownership of Castle & Cooke Terminals, Ltd. (stevedoring firm) and 12.6 per cent of Matson Navigation Co. Castle & Cooke also controls the Mahukona Terminals, Ltd., on Hawaii by owning 87.4 per cent in common stock and 77.1 per cent in preferred stock of Kohala Sugar Co., which owns the stevedoring company.

SEN. BENJAMIN F. DILLINGHAM (II)—Vice president and general manager, Oahu Railway & Land Co., which owns numerous piers in Honolulu. The various Dillingham interests are connected with American Factors, Castle & Cooke, Bank of Hawaii, Bishop National Bank and Bishop Trust.

REP. JOSEPH R. GARCIA, JR.—Industrial relations superintendent, Hakalau Plantation Co., which is 45.9 per cent owned by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. For C. Brewer interest in shipping, see under Senator Ansa.

REP. ALLAN H. EZZEL—Maui district traffic manager for Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd., which is 87.3 per cent owned by Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. The Inter-Island is connected to American Factors, for example, through directorate. (G. P. Wilcox is both vice president and director for Inter-Island and for Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.) Kekaha Sugar Co. is 32 per cent owned by American Factors. American Factors also owns 52.5 per cent of The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd., which has a controlling interest in the Ahukini Terminals, Ltd. (stevedoring firm), on Kauai.

REP. ELWELL PERCY LYDGATE—Cashier, Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd., which is owned by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd., an Alexander & Baldwin outfit. For A & B interests, see under Senator Duarte.

REP. MANUEL G. PASCHOAL—Retired welfare worker after 35 years with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. (A & B controlled).

REP. JACK P. KING—Insurance claims adjuster for the Home Insurance Co., which is 38.4 per cent owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. See Hapco's tie-up with Castle & Cooke under Sen. Blaisdell. The Home Insurance Co. is connected to Alexander & Baldwin through its directors.

REP. WALTER F. MCGUIRE—Official with the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., which is connected to Castle & Cooke, Bishop National Bank, Bishop Trust and Hawaiian Trust either through investment, directors or officers.

REP. KENNETH T. OLDS—Property Appraiser and Broker with the Land Department of Oahu Railway & Land Co., and Hawaiian Property Management Co., Ltd., both Dillingham interests. See under Sen. Dillingham for interest in stevedoring operations.

REP. HEBDEN D. PORTEUS—Member legal department of Alexander & Baldwin. See under Senator Duarte for A & B interest in shipping and stevedoring operations.

REP. A. Q. MARCALLINO—General foreman, Kauai Terminals, Ltd., 50 per cent owned by Alexander & Baldwin.

Lobby Killed Civil Rights Bill, Others: Boasts HR & DA

By STAFF WRITER

Remember the Civil Rights Bill, similar to the law existing in New York and other states, which would have outlawed racial discrimination in the Territory? Did you ever wonder why the Legislature never did anything about it? Here's your answer.

"The bill introduced to assure equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement was killed by the Association in committee."

That's the report, in the annual minutes, to the membership of the Hawaii Restaurant and Dispensers Association, over the signature of Corinne von Wedelstaedt, the association's executive secretary and a prominent parader in the Million Dollar Picket Line before Pier 11.

Why did the association swing its powerful lobby against the Civil Rights Bill which was endorsed by religious and progressive groups? The answer is in the next sentence of the association's minutes.

"This action was taken because it was felt that the passage of such a bill would be furthering the problem of racial discrimination."

Here are some other "achievements" of the association's legislative lobby, according to the minutes submitted by Miss von Wedelstaedt:

1. A bill to allow the YWCA-YMCA "and other eleemosynary institutions" to operate on a competitive basis was killed.

2. "The Local Option bill was

killed by the Association and died in committee."

3. "The Anti-Bottle Club Bill was passed by the governor, but its validity is awaiting a court decision."

4. The 2 a. m. closing bill was passed but vetoed by the governor. (This bill was protested by many temperance and religious groups).

Boasts of Power

Miss von Wedelstaedt winds up her legislative report with the following: "There were many, many other bills introduced which we know the Association was very influential in suppressing and many others we were influential in having passed. However, the aforementioned are felt to be of greatest importance. I would like to ask each . . . member to bring in suggestions . . . which should be given attention during the 1951 legislature."

One measure which already has the close attention of the association is the sales tax proposal, plugged for a long time by the group and named in meetings as the ultimate objective of the bracket tax, which Miss von Wedelstaedt, Spencer Weaver, and other powers of the association encouraged their members to add to the customers' bills.

The bracket tax was dropped, the minutes admit, because of the public's opposition, but the sales tax proposal is still in the minds of the officers as a desirable possibility.

"If it is the feeling of the membership," one passage runs, "that

the Association should use its efforts towards having tax legislation passed for a sales tax, efforts will be put forth from this date on in order to secure proper legislation in the next legislature."

Not all the Association's members are in agreement with its program, or its lobby, powerful as the latter may be. One, who indicated that he may withdraw, objected to the anti-lobby attitude of the association, as well as the IMUA-flavor of some of the organization's functionaries.

"You see that item?" he asked, and pointed to an entry that says: "Dues and fees collected, \$9,060.14."

Then he pointed to another: "Payroll and auto allowances, \$3,377.58."

"Do you realize what that means?" he asked. "That means I paid the salary of that von Wedelstaedt woman while she marched with a broom down in front of Pier 11. Well, that's the big reason I'm dropping out of the association."

The disillusioned member is burned up about the strike-breaking activities of the Hawaii Restaurant and Dispensers' Association, and especially the activities of Miss von Wedelstaedt.

As he said before, "A lot of my customers are longshoremen. If they don't win the strike, I'll go out of business."

"What did you get out of being long?" he was asked.

"Nothing," he answered. "Nothing for me. Anything that outfit does, it does for the big boys who cater to the tourist trade."

SLAVERY, TAX COLLECTORS BEAT CHIANG

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

When General Albert Wedemeyer, as Chiang Kai-shek's military advisor, saw two years ago that the Kuomintang armies must inevitably be thrown out of North China by the Communist-led people's Armies, he advised Chiang to withdraw and consolidate South China around Canton.

Wedemeyer is a professional soldier, and he may have reasoned that the Kuomintang should be stronger in provinces such as Kwangtung, Kiangsi, and Fukien because it had maintained its government through most of that area for the larger part of the anti-Japan war, and because the civil war had not reached the south on a scale of open warfare.

Yet today, the few stories from China that sprinkle the local press tell how the Kuomintang disintegrates and falls back from town to town, faster even than it did before the Japanese advance of 1944-45, faster than in the civil war above the Yangtze.

Why?

Most of the answers lie in the story of the defeat of the Kuomintang in the North, despite five billion dollars worth of aid from the U. S. (Don't let Acheson's figure of two billion fool you. It doesn't include airfields and many items that were used to bolster Kuomintang economy—hence Kuomintang war.)

Southern Exposure

In the South, the same conditions obtain—political and economic corruption, callous disregard of the needs of peasant and working classes, militaristic suppression of all but the Kuomintang hierarchy, but in the South they have their own localized twists.

Outright slavery, for instance, is common in Fukien, and Kwangtung though the Kuomintang once passed a law against it. As a representative of the OWI I was once offered a young boy for sale as a slave at a price of \$50.

His mother, like many others who sold their children had a large family and because the war had turned her way and wiped out her few possessions, she could only feed her children by selling one.

Future of Slaves

The future of such a slave, as I was told, depended upon his characteristics and upon the desires of his buyer. He might be a house-servant, and many of the semi-feudal families in Fukien were waited upon by slaves.

A girl, if she were physically attractive, would probably be used as a prostitute after having been a mistress to her buyer for whatever period he liked. If she were unattractive, she would be put to work in the fields.

The scandal of the newspapers in Yunnan, wartime provincial capital of Fukien, in the winter of 1944 was that of a wealthy landowner, a woman, who had beaten a girl-slave to death. Though slavery was illegal, the scandal was only that the woman could have been so cruel. She was eventually brought to trial for killing the girl and fined a figure commensurate with that which a conviction on a charge of reckless driving would bring here.

Indifferent as it was about enforcing the law against slavery, the Kuomintang government of Fukien was extremely diligent about collecting taxes. And the taxes, incidentally, were sometimes as much as 70 per cent of a small peasant's income so that they actually pushed the people closer to outright slavery than either war or famine.

Police Armies

To collect the taxes of various sorts and to suppress any anti-Kuomintang element, the people of Fukien were forced to support the following: Gendarmes, (military police with jurisdiction over

civilians as well as soldiers) Provincial Police, municipal police, (in cities and county-seats) river police, salt tax police, secret police (responsible to Chungking) and the army built by the U. S. Navy for the secret police chief, Tai Li, called the "Loyal Patriotic Army," which was made up of policemen and assigned usually to political police activity.

Such was the "democracy" of Chiang Kai-shek in South China, and such was the rock upon which General Wedemeyer hoped to found a Kuomintang stronghold dedicated to the defeat of forces which were known chiefly for dividing land and giving it to the people.

Gentlest People Aroused

But even with all the different kinds of policemen, the Kuomintang was never able to suppress the people of Fukien—who liked to call themselves "the gentlest people in the world." Big Sword societies have held themselves independent of the government for years, using the rough terrain of Fukien to help them in surprise attacks on the salt police and for disappearing when confronted with too much fire power.

"They are Communists!" a Kuomintang guide told me excitedly once when we met a detachment of Big Sword men in the mountains. "Look!"

And he pointed to the red tassels that hung from the spears the Big Sword men carried proudly over their shoulders. The truth is that the red of their tassels carries a feudal significance.

For the Kuomintang remnant and for the likes of General Wedemeyer, the real significance should have been in the fact that the "gentlest people in the world" were aroused so that they carried spears against Chiang's machine-gun-armed tax collectors.

"They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak."—James Russell Lowell



HUDDLE ON ARMS BILL—Defense Sec. Louis Johnson, left, and Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate foreign relations committee.

George Shows Some Aspects Of New Union-Busting Law

By TINY TODD

I was sitting under the banyan tree with Large George and munching popcorn from a bag when this kid came up. He stood around watching me for a moment and then he came right out with what was on his mind.

"Gimme some," he said.

I tried staring him down, but it didn't work so I poured four or five grains out into his hand.

"You might do that now," rumbled George, "but come Wednesday, you'd better watch your step."

"Do what?" I yelped. "I ain't doing nothing."

"Yes you are," George answered. "It is extremely doubtful at this moment whether or not your act is entirely legal."

I said, "Now look, George. Don't go off your rocker. I'm giving this kid popcorn—almost under duress, you might say. I bought it and paid for it. You should know. I bummed the dime from you."

"Ah," said George smoothly, "but the kid happens to be Frankie Lopez and his old man is a striking longshoreman."

"Sorry," I said. "I didn't know. Here, Frankie."

I poured out a few more grains into the kid's outstretched palm.

"Now you're compounding the crime," said George comfortably, "but it's all right. I won't turn you in."

"What the hell are you talking about?" I asked, getting peeved. "You'd think I was feeding the kid poison."

"There's some poison around," said George, "but not in the popcorn. Maybe it's in the legislature. You see, you are now violating a proposed amendment of Sec. 5, Act 2, known better as the Stainback Strikebreaking Law. You're aiding the longshore strike by giving a benefit to a

person who may violate the strike-breaking law. That kid might go on the picket line any day."

"If I didn't think he would," I said, "I'd never have given him that second shot of popcorn."

"So you're clearly a law violator, yourself," says George. "Or you will be Wednesday if the Governor signs that bill."

"Now look," I said, exasperated, "this popcorn is my private property. If I want to give anything I own to anybody, I can do it. It's mine."

"The law says different," intoned George. "You can't give anything to anyone who might possibly keep on striking when the government says the strike's over. The Stainback law says that makes you a lawbreaker, too."

"But what about private property?"

George snorted. "The law doesn't care much about your private property. It doesn't care much about the property of the guys it's hiring to break the strike, either. Anyhow, it didn't give them the 14 cents the governor's fact-finding board offered the ILWU."

"What does the law say about the companies?" I asked.

"Well," said George, "if the Employers Council starts picketing the strike-breaking, I guess they'd be law-violators."

"And be taken to the station in limousines, no doubt," I threw in. "But Hiram Fong said this new law was something so different the legislators would be called pioneers."

"Yes," said George. "I suppose there were some people who called Nero a pioneer when he fed the Christians to the lions. Give the kid some more popcorn. He's hungry."

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

employment for the strikers by inquiring for jobs by letter and other means.

4. Delegates from all islands shall campaign for a third donation. They shall also endeavor to secure jobs for the workers and arrange to have the prospective employers furnish travelling expenses.

5. The Wage Increase Association shall assist those transferring to other plantations, who are without travel funds, with a sum not to exceed \$4.00 a person. However, when the finances of the Wage Increase Association do not permit this, the arrival of the donations from the other islands shall be awaited; these shall then be extended to all the members as resolved above.

In plain words this resolution meant the strikers had unconditionally surrendered. The fight had been fought to the last ditch; nothing more could be done.

The government oppression against the Wage Increase Association and the Nippu Jiji did not come from the Territorial attorney's office alone. In conjunction, even the United States' attorney's office took the field.

United States Attorney Robert Breckons, then known as a man of exceptional ability, in regard to the strikers boycott of the Hawaii Shimpo, took up the matter of the distributed newspapers which, when returned by mail to the same office, bore the inscription, "Planters' Dog Sheba," written on a tag. He declared this was a violation of postal regulations and brought charges.

Taking the phrase: "His Lordship was sleeping side by side with his concubine," from a story that had been running serially in the Nippu Jiji, they brought charges, as above, that this was a violation of the postal regulations. The office, however, thought this was simply a nuisance so pleaded guilty and paid a \$100 fine.

The planters, the government authorities and a coalition of Japanese papers ran amok, systematically using every means and method to harass and exhaust the Wage Increase Association and the Nippu Jiji.

(To be continued)



ON A HOLIDAY—Starlet Gloria Grahame getting ready for a plunge at a resort near Palm Springs, Calif. We're not free to disclose the name of the resort!

SPREAD THE WORD

THE RECORD IS SOLD
at the
FOLLOWING PLACES:

MARUYAMA'S DELICATESSEN
Beretania & Isenberg Sts.

CITY HALL
King & Punchbowl Sts.

KALIHU CENTER
1708 N. King St.

OKADA DRUG STORE
(Next to Palama Theater)
711 N. King St.

PIN HI SUNDRIES
427 Kapahulu Ave.

AALA PARK INN
270 N. King St.

MABEL'S BARBER SHOP
69 N. Beretania St.

THE BOXERS INN
60 N. Pauahi St.

MID-TOWN DRUG CO.
1150 Bethel St.

RAINBOW CAFE
Smith & Queen Sts.

HALE AIKANE
1413 S. King St.

BOWMAN GROCERY
3636 Wai'alae Ave.

BLUE & WHITE CAFE
811 Sheridan St.

OMIYA SUNDRIES
1205 S. King St.

SHERIDAN GRILL
907 Sheridan St.

ARTESIAN STORE
1830 S. King St.

LAU'S THRIFTY WAY
730 S. Queen St.

N. M. CHANG
1374 N. King St.

AMAGURI TARO
243 N. King St.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE
1042 Bethel St.

IN WAHIAU:
CONSUMERS' MARKET

IN WAIAPAHU:
KATO SAIMIN SHOP

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



Support the University Sponsored Swimming Meet

This month a group of Japanese swimmers will perform at the Waikiki War Memorial pool under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii. Chairman of the meet is popular and amiable Iwao Miyake, who was responsible in a great measure for straightening out the tangled mess in the athletic department at the Manoa institution. A man with a scientific mind, Miyake has accepted the job of putting over the swimming meet.

Miyake has working with him a committee composed of Takeo Yoshioka, well known travel agent, Barry Rubin of the Associated Students of the U. H. and Jackie Wong of the Alumni Association. This committee may be enlarged by further additions as the occasion may demand.

Of interest to swimming fans will be the appearance of our local women swimmers who would have competed in the Nationals. Coach Soichi Sakamoto feels that the women swimmers will be able to do themselves proud if the times they have made in local meets are any criteria for judgment.

Lighting, one of the worst features at the Natatorium, will be taken care of by the committee. Miyake, a physiolist at the University, is well qualified to give the public the best possible 'Look See.' Ticket sales are going well. The possibility of seeing world's records created on any of the three days of the meet is not way off. There will be no 'dives' that you see in boxing or wrestling except by experts who really can dive. There will also be real competition. See you at the meets.

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The Major League Baseball Anti-Trust Suits

The \$2,500,000 suit of Max Lanier and Fred Martin and the \$300,000 damage action of Danny Gardella against the monopoly big leagues made Commissioner Chandler and the tycoons of baseball hedge a bit on lifting the ban on the suspended ball players who went to play in Mexico to make a little better money. Lanier and Martin are back with the Cardinals but Gardella refused to apply for reinstatement on a matter of principle deciding to fight it out with the moguls of baseball.

Now come reports that the Federal courts have given the cases priority and have placed the cases at the foot of the November calendar. The pressure is now on the Big Leagues and some interesting decisions will be made on this legal case. Win, lose or draw this action by the three players will throw further light on the monopolistic nature of baseball when it became Big Business.

* * * * *

What's Happened To Big Business Paternalism?

When Bill Smith decided to retire and not to swim in the Nationals now being held in Los Angeles, the dream match of Furuhashi, Hashizume, Smith and McLane was broken. With the announcement by McLane that he could not compete in the Nationals because of other commitments and the necessity of staying on his job, the anticipated races by McLane, one of the greatest freestyle swimmers today, and the Japanese swimmers have been temporarily shelved.

We sympathize with McLane because after all, he has to hold on to his job. He knows which side of his bread is buttered. But where are the Barons of Paternalism who, knowing of the coming championships, haven't arranged for this bread and butter for McLane? As we understand it, the expenses of the Japanese swimmers are being borne by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and by other business angels.

We would like to suggest to the National Manufacturers Association and to the Chamber of Commerce that they are missing the boat is not sponsoring the entry of McLane. Here is a chance for our local Chamber of Commerce or the Junior Chamber of Commerce to get reams and reams of favorable publicity. Gee, misters, what's happened to your paternalism?

* * * * *

Some Highlights at the Trigo-Cureton Fight

While the crowd was busy watching the Walter Chung-Eddie Reyes fight which followed the Mike Innes-Freddy Gonsalves match we went to the showers to see if Mike Innes the fair-haired boy of the promoters' was really seriously hurt. He had lost apparently because of a bad ankle suffered in the match and took the count before Gonsalves. Dr. Barney Iwanaga was checking his ankle and here occurred the best acting we have witnessed for a long time. Mike, the poor boy, put on an exclusive tear jerking scene of histrionics matched only by the hams of the stage and screen. He groaned, winced, moaned, uttered and muttered. He twisted, and turned. Gad! how he suffered.

Finally, Fred Gonsalves the victor of the match breezed in where all this was taking place and offered his regrets. Bravely managing a smile, Mike said: "I'll see you later on up at the house." We saw friendship here like Damon and Pythion. We saw that Mike has to be watched, especially his tricky ankle. We say to the commissioners, just watch Mike.

And now to the rest of the matches. After this Innes stage show the Trigo-Cureton battle was almost anti-climax. Trigo, much the better boxer, gave Mr. Charles Cureton a lesson on hitting and getting away. While this column is being written we see that Magnificent Mario is matched to fight Jimmy Perry.

Worthy of mention was the four rounder between Walter Chung and Eddie Reyes. Walter was rather lucky to eke out a draw in spite of his first round knock-down of Reyes. Quickly revived by his trainer Tony Garnier, Eddie went on to beat Walter Chung in infighting. This match called a draw by the officials gave the customers something to watch which was on the up and up.

The semi-windup of Abelliera and Chavez was nothing to write to grandma about. Chavez showed nothing except on ability to punch while Abelliera, wild as a March hare, took to throwing his right hand in an honest effort to kayo Chavez.

The Karasick-Kim Kombination is trying hard to present some good matches however. An outstanding bout will be presented soon under the banner of the Curtis clan.

Incidentally, the drinking fountain still needs fixing as only a small trickle comes out from the spout. This reminds us of the picture Gunga Din. Water! Water! Water!

IF YOU NEED SOMETHING OR WANT TO SELL SOMETHING
LET THE RECORD SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

LABOR ROUNDUP

HIGH POINTS OF THE STRIKE PICTURE

Developments came hot and fast with the 110th day of the waterfront strike. Most important of these include the resumption of negotiations, the \$300,000 suit against Territorial officials and 39 members of the Legislature, the Morse-HEC torrid exchange, the famous Fagan statement, etc.

1. Up to press time, negotiations between the ILWU and the seven struck firms, begun on Tuesday following a signed agreement between the parties and after a hot session with the governor, resulted in agreement of the companies to have all strikers return to work without discrimination, with no hiring outside the basic force at Castle & Cooke Terminals, Ltd., hiring of idle McCabe longshoremen, but no employment to strikebreakers.

Another proposal thrown out by the union and now under consideration by the companies calls for the immediate return to work of about 300 men in the outside departments (day hana workers, etc.) while the dispute covering the longshoremen is being ironed out.

The union proposal carries three conditions: (1) that these men be returned to work without discrimination because of their strike activities, (2) that they not be called upon to do any work directly connected with loading or unloading for the duration of the longshore strike; and (3) that simultaneously with the return to work, wage negotiations on these departments be resumed with the union having the right to raise arbitration of wages should collective bargaining fail.

ILWU President Bridges indicated that this proposal was being made "to spoke out the employers" and their intentions since they have been telling the outside departments that they want the men to return to work.

Acceptance of the proposal, Mr. Bridges said, would be evidence of the employer's good faith.

Meanwhile, Fred Low, Jr., chairman of the union negotiating committee, warned that this was just a proposal and if accepted by the employers would still have to be accepted by the rank and file.

On the all-important issue of wages, Harry Bridges, president of the international union, called for a proposal by the companies, which was not forthcoming.

Resumption of formal talks between the two parties was begun on Tuesday, following a written agreement between them that negotiations would start from "scratch" with the withdrawal of all previous proposals made by either party, including those set forth by outside sources, with the union agreeing not to increase its wage demand beyond 32 cents; with both parties recognizing that all provisions of the stevedoring contracts would remain in full force and effect and with an agreement to call in Cyrus S. Ching as conciliator and mediator should both parties fail to reach agreement within three days.

2. With over 20 attorneys in attendance and Garner Anthony as special representative of the attorney general's office, the ILWU yesterday began its \$300,000 suit against high Territorial officials, including the governor, and 39 members of the Legislature—a challenge of the constitutionality of Act 2, calling for government seizure of the struck docks.

Opening shot of the ILWU attorneys consisted of an argument for disqualification of Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, on the basis of his close ties with Governor Stainback and his position as University of Hawaii Regent, thus, in effect, making him a Territorial employee.

Following the judge's refusal for disqualification, agreement was reached in calling for the participation of another judge in the case because of his import.

Both Judges McLaughlin and Metzger have dispatched a telegram to Federal Judge Denham in San Francisco, asking him for another judge to sit in on the case either as a three-judge court or together. The possibility of a split opinion in the event the two Honolulu judges hear the case by themselves prompted this action.

3. While these two important developments were occurring in Honolulu, Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) in Washington castigated the Hawaii Employers Council for resorting to "political smearing" when it (the Council) was unable to prop up the "weak employers case" with facts and good faith.

The Senator's blast against the letter written by Dwight Steele, president of the Council, came immediately following its release to the public.

The letter attempted to prove that the Senator has made deliberate falsifications against the employers, while ignoring the latter's facts and figures. It also attempted to show that the Senator had come to his conclusions based on his acquaintanceship with only one side of the labor dispute—the ILWU's version.

The Senator has threatened to answer the Council's letter on the Senate floor this week "in words that they (the Council, the people of the Territory, etc.) will understand."

4. Still bruited in tete-a-tetes these days is the now famous Fagan statement that he (the owner of the San Francisco Seals and big man in many island and Pacific Coast corporations) can settle the strike in 10 minutes.

Paul Fagan, well known capitalist issued the statement following a visit of the ILWU president to Maui.

The business man also said that in his opinion the ILWU workers on the waterfront should be given a wage increase to \$1.60 because "they deserve it."

In the same breath he called the island employers "fools" for not settling the dispute, but said they would have to learn the hard way to get along with the ILWU.

5. Other highlights of the action-packed week included the picketing of Pier 9 by Harry Bridges, carrying a sign calling for congressional investigation of the Big 5, while the representative of the sheriff's office read him the restraining order issued by Judge Edward Towse.

Marching alongside the ILWU president, was Arthur Rutledge, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters, with a sign saying that the AFL could not be outlawed. Only recently, Judge Parks of the Circuit Court, made permanent a restraining order against the Teamsters, prohibiting their picketing the piers.

Meanwhile, people are wondering if the attorney general's office will issue a citation for contempt against the ILWU head.

Other incidents during the week included the confirmation by the MEBA that it will respect the ILWU picket lines.

Confirmation came with the arrival of Frank Frazier of the New

Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)

ness has risen. Management's key weapon of Red-baiting, which pits union brother against union brother, has weakened the whole trade union movement, thus automatically increasing the dictatorship of Big Business. Instead of leading the fight for peace and security and opposing profit-grabbing and world domination by the billion-dollar corporations, the top leadership of organized labor still swoons to the siren songs of the Truman gang.

But there are bright spots on the dark labor horizon. Among them are the refusal of such unions as ILWU, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Farm Equipment, United Electrical Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter and a few others to march to self-destruction with Murray, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve and the rest of the labor traitors.

There is also growing dissatisfaction among rank-and-filers who followed their leaders' advice and voted for Truman, only to have Taft-Hartley still chained to their necks, the warmongering Atlantic Pact, a continued high cost of living and layoffs. Those who have gone along and eliminated the so-called Communists from leadership have learned the hard way that management is no more inclined to give a living wage to a "purged" union than to one which will have no part of the anti-Communist hysteria. How long the mentally feeble leadership, under these conditions, will be able to keep its errand boy job for Wall Street is a matter for conjecture.

Truth is, the Bill Greens and Phil Murrays no longer have the psychology of labor. They think like corporation presidents, peddling labor instead of autos or radios. Yet, if we are to have peace, prosperity, equality and real democracy, organized labor must reject the aid to imperialism given by Green, Murray and Co. and become militantly independent.

(To Be Continued)

More On Probe

(from page 1)

would disclose a situation "worse than a spools system."

These sources indicate that there may be evidence of these cliques in Monday's postponement of the Warford case, asked by Frank McKinley of the C-C attorney's office, who is handling the civil service commission's side of the case.

Had No Florida License

Warford, who was discharged from the C-C bureau of plans on the grounds that he was not qualified, is not seeking reinstatement. But it is believed that McKinley already has evidence to show that, contrary to Warford's original claims, he did not attend the University of Oklahoma, nor was he ever licensed by the state of Florida.

Warford is believed by some to have held his only license after a rush examination, so that he was licensed just before the civil service commission meeting in which he was discharged.

Ever since his qualifications were questioned, a City Hall source says, Warford got support from powerful quarters, even though there was little doubt from the beginning that Warford's appointment had been improper in a number of ways.

Warford's support, it is said reliably, includes some members of the Board of Supervisors who have maintained their position in spite of the piling up of evidence indicating that Warford is ineligible.

York office of the MEBA and a series of meetings held with his membership on truck ships.

The crew of the Hawaiian Merchant walked off the ship when an attempt was made at unloading.

In the meantime, the governor has proclaimed that island ports are now open, but nobody seemed to pay much attention to his proclamation, especially when one took a look at the docks and ships.

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

SUN GLASSES

Sun glasses this year may have on them a little label saying they are "Advertised in American Medical Association Publications," or "Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping," or just "20/20." Consumers Union comments that most such stickers serve the purpose of advertisers rather than the consumers. The "20/20" label, however, is a new one.

CU tested 32 pairs of sun glasses (26 brand names) bearing the "20/20" label. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$7.50. All, with one exception, rated "acceptable-good."

The exception, Navlex, was rejected by CU because of substantial difference of light transmittance between the right and left lenses of a pair.

In general, CU feels you will be safe with "20/20" lenses if you check lenses for equal light transmittance and watch out for slight pock marks found on the surfaces of many lenses. The standards are not industry-wide and are used only for ground and polished and heat curved lenses manufactured under the dominance of the Franklin Glass Co.

CU tests the following as "acceptable": Absorb-O-Ray, \$3.44, \$5, molded, then ground and polished. Calobar, \$5 and \$6.50, as above. Cool-Ray, \$2.95 and \$4.95, as above. Fosta, \$1.98, ground and polished and then curved. Navlex, \$1.49, by Columbia Protectokote Co. Not the Navlex produced by the New York Eye Protection Co., found not acceptable. Oculeus, \$1.95, as above. Ray-Ban, \$10 to \$11 and \$14, molded then ground and polished. Supreme, \$2.74 and \$4.98, molded, then ground and polished.

The highest quality sun glasses are those molded first then ground and polished. You can buy them for \$2 or less. And you can pay two to three times as much for inferior or "not acceptable" glasses.

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

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

For the past week or so, columns have been written in the daily papers concerning the murder and suicide of the Bartholomews thru the negligence of Capt. Rego of the Police dept.

Now the latest news coming to my attention is that Capt. Rego is asking for disability pension. He was disabled a long time ago and it took two deaths for the police to find out.

As a law-abiding citizen, I'm making a strong protest against any pension for Capt. Rego. From my point of view he should be fined or go to jail, let alone asking for a pension.

Capt. Rego, as traffic captain, has never given any traffic violators a chance to state their views. I'm one of them and have been completely ignored by him. I was fined \$15 on one occasion and if I didn't pay my fine I would go to jail. Therefore, I'm advocating that Capt. Rego should be dismissed from the dept. with a big fine or go to jail. His case is a major crime and he shouldn't be allowed to go scott-free. In conclusion, I want to state that my views coincide with many others.

SAM WONG,
3228 George St.

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

The struggle for human rights has become international in scope. The fight of men and women to walk the earth in dignity and with honor now encircles the globe. From China, through India and Africa, in the Americas, and across the broad Pacific, colored men relentlessly and heroically battle for the status of human beings.

under civil service rules, for the job he held.

Practices by which D. Ransom Sherretz, personnel director of the commission, took unauthorized action were first revealed in the Warford case, it is said, but since that time other similar, even more flagrant practices by Mr. Sherretz have been disclosed.

"Sherretz erred," said one source, "in that he took action many times with nothing in writing to back it up. He even signed his own sick leave and you just can't do things like that under civil service."

No political parties are invited. In fact, they are specifically excluded. This will be a non-partisan gathering, devoted to the realization of a program of action that can be joined by all men and women who truly believe in civil and human rights.

Time is running short. The selection of delegates must be made in a hurry. What is needed is an intensified drive into the mass organizations to bring to these an awareness that America's voice must sound loud and far in this Human Rights Congress, and to get immediate action in its support.

We must prove equal to the tasks which the progressive peoples who promote this Conference have placed upon us.

The World Tourists, 1845 Broadway, New York City, will help with bookings, passport arrangements and other matters. The Provisional Committee can be reached at 205 East 42nd Street, Suite 1613, New York City.

Let the American delegation of the World Congress on Human Rights be a vital spark in the development of the struggles home and abroad.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
National Executive Secy.
Civil Rights Congress

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Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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BEHIND THE TIMES

The Hawaii Employers Council, in taking strong exception to statements made by Senator Wayne Morse on the Hawaiian waterfront strike, denies that it is out of step with modern labor relations practices elsewhere. It also denies that the stevedoring companies are out to "break the union and win the strike" and "want the U. S. government to help them do it."

Interestingly, the Employers Council's letter informs Senator Morse that labor-management relations here are good. It points out that stevedoring wage rates in Hawaii went up from 60 cents an hour in 1940 to the present \$1.40. It does not say, however, that the increase came through unionization, which the big employers here fought with every weapon at their disposal.

The employers here cannot take credit, as they do, for the raise in wage rates in major industries. The sugar workers, for instance, were frozen to their jobs on the plantations during the war at a fraction of wages war industry workers earned. The grievances of plantation workers kept mounting, and these employees became convinced that only through labor unions could they better their livelihood.

Then came the 76-day sugar strike, the employers' red-baiting attacks and attempts to discredit the ILWU, to break the strike and unions as a whole. The strike was won by the laborers. Wage increase was an employer concession. Furthermore, the laborers won human decency and respect from employers who in the past, had treated them and their parents as coolie labor.

The pay differential for stevedores between the West Coast and here—42 cents an hour—primarily indicates the strength of the unions in the two areas, and not the goodwill of Mainland employers to give more.

Observers of trade unions now say that the Hawaiian longshoremen have come of age. The employers here certainly must not have expected the strikers to hold out 110 days for better wage rates—not under the barrage of many-sided attacks by the press, radio, Citizens' Committee, scab stevedoring company operations and finally, the legislature and the governor who have seized the stevedoring industry, to be operated by the Territory.

The Big Five-controlled legislature, with a small minority opposition is passing one law after another to break the strike. Solidarity of maritime workers has defeated this move. The lawmakers, desperate as they are, still have not taken up the "little Knowland bill" which has provisions for arbitration in it. Why? Because the employers oppose arbitration.

If the employers had arbitrated from the very beginning, there would have been no strike. The "cost of strike" which the employer-controlled press propagandizes daily—now nearly \$30 million—is actually loss due to non-arbitration. Unemployment directly resulting from the strike is caused by non-arbitration also. And the slash in wages of unorganized workers, which numerous big employers conveniently executed during the strike, is the result of non-arbitration.

Senator Morse is right: Employers here are out of step with modern labor-management practices. They are out to bust unions.



looking backward

TURNING POINT IN 1909 STRIKE

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

Last week's installment closed with young Tomekichi Mori attacking President Sometaro Sheba of the Hawaii Shimpo, which was a mouthpiece for the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association during the 1909 strike. The strike had dragged out for a long time and the employers had used every device to break it. The Nippu Jiji, which then was outspokenly pro-striker, faced government court action, as well as leaders in the Japanese community who were not of the working class. Without a union, supported by other organized workers such as we find today, the Japanese laborers lacked solidarity to win their demands from well-organized, stubborn employers.

That morning young Mori had unexpectedly met Mr. Sheba on the street. While exchanging a few words of argument, Mori, suddenly beside himself, slashed him frantically with a pocket knife.

While they were grappling with each other, covered with blood, an American painter who was passing, separated them. Mori was immediately taken to the police station. Sheba was sent to the hospital.

The neck was the most seriously wounded part, but fortunately, the carotid artery had been missed. So it was not as grave as had been first reported.

Mr. Sheba was hospitalized for about 10 days and thereafter, stayed at home for a time.

Until then there had been no illegal act of any kind in this strike. This was the one regrettable exception.

At that time a completely unfounded rumor was circulated that Kusaka Haga, editor of the Shimpo, and Consul-General Ueno, as well, were being stalked by assassins. The government authorities, finding in the Mori case a new pretext to persecute us, again jailed Makino, Negoro, Yamashiro, Soga, Tasaka and Kawamura—six persons—on the ground of being conspirators in the attempted murder of Sheba. This time we were again released, on bail bond of \$400 each.

Young Mori, in this case, was later sent to prison for two years. When his sentence was half served he was set free on condition that he return to Japan. It was reported that he died of illness at Yokohama, after returning to Japan.

In the midst of such disturbances, the Island-wide Delegation Conference opened. Torakichi Kimura, of the Prefectural United Assistance Societies, was elected chairman, Kinbachiro Kimura of Maui, vice chairman and Kiyoji Oikawa of Waimanalo, secretary. After a week of conference the following resolutions were announced:

1. Delegates from all islands, upon returning home, shall exert every effort to find jobs for those who wish to transfer there.
2. An employment service shall be established at the Wage Increase Association headquarters.
3. The Wage Increase Association shall endeavor to find

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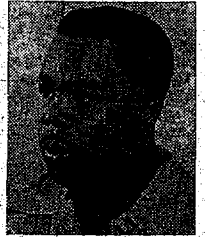
hardly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

VI. DEPRESSION AND WAR: LABOR WEAKENS ITSELF

I have been forced, reluctantly, to the opinion that when Franklin D. Roosevelt was buried, the intelligence of many of our most powerful labor leaders was laid to rest with him. That is the kindest explanation I know for the suicidal folly that is now official policy of the top national CIO leadership.

When the CIO was created about 15 years ago, it was believed that its aggressive, realistic program would liberalize the hidebound AFL conservatives. For a time this was true, but today we find Phil Murray and Co. slipping into the same thought patterns so recently condemned as typical of Bill Green and associates. This has been a deep disappointment to those of us who looked upon the CIO to give real guidance to the working people.



MR. DAVIS

Currently, the CIO officially backs the double-talking Truman administration with its program for World War III, if necessary, to bail Big Business out of a depression. Murray and his boys have allied themselves with the gigantic trusts and monopolies, thus strengthening the hands of those who have been organized labor's bitterest enemies. At the same time, the CIO has been sinfully weakened as the alliance became stronger. It just doesn't make sense.

For it is impossible to strengthen reaction and at the same time fight it. Had the CIO leadership held to its original principles instead of virtually offering the organization as a sitting target for the powerful union busters who have master-minded the nation's brink-of-war program, we would have no Taft-Hartley law nor the divisive Red-baiting tactics which so weaken organized labor that it cannot adequately protect itself from outside attacks.

The Wagner Act came into being in 1935 under Roosevelt. Its purpose was to prevent employers from using their economic power to keep their workers from organizing. As for the strength of Big Business, the Temporary National Economic Committee of the U. S. Senate, set up in 1938, reported:

"Corporations in modern times are economic states with power in many instances fully as great as that of political states of the American union."

Remember, this report was made prior to World War II, which saw mergers and the creation of new financial empires far more powerful than any which had previously existed. Unions basically, are the allies of the general public in keeping these "economic states" from growing so strong they can defy all efforts toward public control.

Here in Hawaii the ILWU is the barrier to complete dictatorship over the Territory by the Big Five, but on the Mainland many right-wing unions have lost the will to resist. They have forgotten they cannot side with both the "economic states" and the public.

So the top leadership of organized labor backed the Truman doctrine in Greece and Turkey and then the Marshall plan based upon the continuation of colonial slavery by the ruling classes of Western Europe, even though imperialism, through the exploitation of cheap labor, lowers the living standards of workers in capitalistic countries. Today, production and real wages in the Marshall plan countries are still below pre-war levels and there is rising unemployment in Western Europe as well as America. Meanwhile, profits remain terrifically high.

By going down the line with the bi-partisan warmongers and swooning at the proper times to the slick siren songs of the Truman gang, labor is now saddled with Taft-Hartley, which got its ideological leadership from White House anti-union action in the threatened rail-strike of a couple of years ago. The witch-hunting of the federal government set the pace for witch-hunting within the CIO.

Last year, Wallace and the Progressive Party warned organized labor that it could expect no relief from Taft-Hartley or the excesses of Big Business if it supported the two parties of Wall Street, the Republicans and the Democrats. But those who had gone down the line for Wallace as Roosevelt's running mate in 1944 now would have nothing to do with him and tried to kick out those who backed their former fair-haired boy.

Since the 81st Congress went in last January, the prophecies of the Wallacettes have become painfully true. A GOP Congress passed Taft-Hartley and a Democratic Congress has failed to repeal it. The living standards of American workers have dropped and jobless-

(more on page 7)