

BIG REPUBLICAN PAYOFF

The highest-paid head man in any of the Territorial smaller boards and commissions appears to be also the slickest politician.

He is Robert A. Shaw, long an active Republican Party worker, and after only eight months of serving as executive secretary for the Contractors Licensing Board, Shaw recently got his salary bounced up from \$750 a month to \$900 a month.

Significantly, he achieved this miracle among government workers during the absence from the board of its chairman, Dan (Dynamite) Nishimura, and its vice-chairman, Q. C. Lum, the two members of the seven-man board who have

probably been closer to the contracting business longer than any of the others.

In a striking comparison, the Star-Bulletin last Friday listed salaries of other executives of the smaller boards and commissions, and the closest was Theodore Emanuel of the Subversive Activities Commission at \$648 a month.

No one has indicated that Bob Shaw has any special qualification for this job—besides being an energetic Republican. Under the law creating the board and passed by the last session of the legislature, no qualification is required. Bob Shaw doesn't have to know a shovel from a pickaxe. All he has to do is win the pleasure of

the board and keep it. To get the \$150 monthly raise in salary after only eight months of work, all he has to do is talk the board members into it — a majority of the board members, that is.

A contractor has to pay the board \$100 for a license and there are plenty of contractors in the Territory. That's where the money comes from for the salaries and for trips to the neighbor islands. That's where the money comes from to pay for three investigators and a stenographer.

The Contractors Assn. of Hawaii wanted an (more on page 8)

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1958

READ:

Fight For \$1
Sugar Pay
In 1909

Page 8

'Free-of-Fee' Proposal Startles Building Dept.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Lydgate Said Dodging Fall Campaign; Some Critical Of Craig's Survey

REP. PERCY Lydgate of Maui, the toughest Republican the Democrats have tried to beat on the Valley Isle, is rumored disenchanted with the whole political picture and just about to remove himself from the scene, as well as from the pressures inside the hard pressed Republican Party. Some very reliable sources report Lydgate has scheduled a round-the-world cruise to coincide with the coming campaign and won't be around when the shooting starts.

That leaves Rep. Marquis Calmes

as the Republican most likely to succeed in the coming election, and he's not exceedingly popular with the GOP party-liners.

★ ★ ★
ROBERT CRAIG's political poll of tendencies in the Fifth District left a good deal to be desired, as some Republicans saw it; and that's not merely because it didn't show the GOP in a very favorable light. It showed that only 8 per cent of those interviewed felt themselves "definitely Republi-

§ more on page 7 §

Kaiser Alumni Growing; Lewis Said Eyeing KHON

The purchase of KULA-TV by Kaiser was inevitable, knowledgeable sources say—only a matter of time and price. But they also say the total cost to Kaiser of the station will be closer a million bucks than the \$650,000 mentioned in the press.

For one thing, a lot of KULA's equipment is said to be only partially paid for.

For another, Kaiser's liquidation of his own station, the present KHVV, will not be without loss.

But Henry J. is getting what he hoped for—a hookup with the American Broadcasting Company system and a better spot on the dial, not to mention such good will as KULA had. The new station is to be called KHVI-TV just the same, according to reliable report.

And a lot of people, either at KHVV, or KULA or both are expected to be joining the "Kaiser Alumni Assn." shortly.

Aku After KHON?

Meantime, Hal Lewis, or J. Akueh Pupule as his large radio audience knows him, is reported considering a dicker along with other parties to purchase Radio Station KHON, presently owned by the General Motors helress, Shirley Louise Mendelson, and quoted at an upset price of \$50,000.

Many in the business consider the price a bargain for anyone who wants a radio station, and they figure Akueh might have the cash to swing it. The talk is he could cash in the unfinished part of his agreement with Henry J. for something like \$125,000, which would leave him the price of KHON with a few bucks to spare.

City, T.H. Moving To Train Elevator Inspectors—At Last

By STAFF WRITER

If present plans of the C-C Department of Buildings go through, it will cost an owner of a building \$16 a year to have an elevator inspected, and a \$15 inspection fee for the installation of any new one.

But if the plans of the Territorial Safety Engineer go through on schedule, the owner of the building can get the same service from his insurance company for no charge at all. It is the opinion of the Territory's Safety Engineer Robert Ebert that the insurance inspectors will do a better job for nothing than the city inspectors have been charging fees for

§ more on page 4 §

Cuskaden Appeals Firing; Chief Liu May Be Witness

Officer E. L. Cuskaden is appealing his dismissal from the police force following an incident involving Deputy Chief Arthur Tarbell three weeks ago when Tarbell had clocked him allegedly driving 55 miles an hour in a 25 mile-per-hour zone.

Attorney Howard Hoddick has been retained by Cuskaden to help make his presentation before the police commission.

At the time of the incident, Cuskaden had been off duty for some time and walking with the aid of a crutch as a result of a hip injury. He has applied for a disability retirement, but police officials say the dismissal will not affect that application, regardless

§ more on page 7 §

City Attorney Chung States Position On Own Subdivision

About a hundred people have called the City Planning Commission to ask why is H. T. Hayashi permitted to sub-divide a property on upper East Manoa Rd. in small non-conforming lot sizes, according to Leighton S. C. Louis, city planning engineer.

Some months ago the Manoa Community Assn. asked the same question of the planning commission. Planning Engineer Louis told the group that there was nothing irregular about the development.

SUB-DIVIDED IN '30'S

Even today many are asking the same question because the houses are built so close and lots are small (2,600 to 6,000) in Manoa's

A-1 (7,500 square feet) residential area.

The Lum Yit Kee family subdivided the area in the 1930's before the area was zoned and the non-conforming lot sizes are permissible.

Hayashi and some other builders are subleasing the area from City Attorney Norman Chung and associates, who leased the parcel from the Lum Yit Kee estate. The builders are selling the houses on 55-year lease properties. Prices range from \$19,000 to \$21,000. Ground rental runs from \$240 to about \$300 a year.

City Attorney Chung and asso-
§ more on page 7 §

Kahuku Turns in Truck Licenses; Will Get Two-G Rebate June 30

Kahuku is thus far the only Oahu sugar plantation to take advantage of a gimmick by which it may save some money on truck licenses by "storing" its vehicles, turning in license plates to the C-C Treasurer, and claiming a refund for a quarter of the year in which the trucks are not in use.

Kahuku on March 31 notified Treasurer Lawrence S. Goto that it had put its vehicles in storage as of Feb. 19, and at that time turned in its license plates to claim a \$2,634.15 refund at the end of June.

But if it seeks to reactivate the vehicles before the end of June, no refund will be made.

The action is interpreted by some who know of it as indicating that the plantation management expects the strike, gone now past 100 days, to last through June.

Others point out that it may only mean Kahuku management was more alert to this gimmick than other Oahu plantations.

On Big Island, Too

From the Big Island comes report that some plantations have applied for vehicle license rebates for the second quarter of this year, while others have not.

Those who hear of the move express surprise because in the past it was impossible to "store" an automotive vehicle and avoid paying the license tax. There were cases in which an automobile "stored" for a number of years would be purchased by someone who would find himself stuck for all the unpaid license time.

Two legislative sessions ago, however, the law was changed to permit such storage, quarter by

§ more on page 4 §

WORLD EVENTS

Showdown Mounts on U.S. Doorstep

The jolting of Vice President Nixon's 18-day tour of eight Latin American republics is food for U.S. thought. Historically, the U.S. has supported and become identified with the region's reactionary rulers, while it neglected the rising social and political aspirations of the people.

The Roman Catholic church, predominant there, last year saw the danger signals and the Pope created the Institute of Latin American Studies to indoctrinate priests in a new Vatican policy of avoiding the stigma attached to the U.S.

Last month a top official (a U.S. citizen) of the Office of American States, who has resigned his post, declared that U.S. relations with Latin America "are at their lowest point since the 1920's." This situation is reflected at the United Nations where the Latin American bloc does not automatically support the U.S. any more.

Beset by political forces demanding better living standards, the Latin American governments — too dependent on trade with the depression-plagued U.S. economy — have been forced to turn to trade channels elsewhere, notably with Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Newsweek magazine noted that "one visitor who was not heckled and who frequently collided with Nixon was Mikhail Tarasov, a vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, heading up an imposing delegation."

It is from the student groups, which needled Nixon, that leaders of tomorrow will come, and that is why Nixon sought them out. They aren't "mobsters" and "communists." Smearing them only makes them more receptive to non-U.S. overtures. They told Nixon to "go home" because they see him as putty in the hands of Wall Street bankers, the shadow rulers of the U.S. policy which Latin Americans know as Yankee Imperialism.

Whirlwind in the Middle East

The destruction of U.S. facilities in Lebanon is another anti-Western action by the same forces which drove out Anglo-French imperial interests from the Middle East.

The vast area is the home of 40 million Arabs who have lived too long in semi-slavery and abject poverty under their Western-financed rulers. Today it is the world's greatest reservoir of oil. The oppressed people want to benefit from the wealth.

The U.S. moved into the Middle East only 10 years ago. It established military bases and armed the rulers astride the oil wells for private Western exploitation.

The rise of Nasser in Egypt and his defiance of the West has made him a champion of Arab nationalism which is venting its anger in Lebanon. The Soviet's invitation of Nasser to Moscow, and Washington's about-face on its anti-Nasser stand, give more hope to the oppressed Arabs. They have taken the initiative from the West.

Nuclear Road to the Summit

Before he went to the NATO meeting in Denmark, John Foster Dulles addressed the U.S. Military Chaplains Assn. He said, inter alia, that "our nation was founded as an experiment in human liberty," and that "we must not accept an armaments race, as if to be the greatest military power were a worthy or acceptable goal."

At NATO, Dulles faced the European policy of disengagement. The Europeans, who are critical of the U.S. policy toward the Soviets, want to disengage from any move that might involve them in war. They will be secure, they argue, if the three nuclear powers ban such weapons.

The NATO nations are well aware that a disengagement showdown is underway in Washington between President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee and the powerful banking-industrial-military interests which back the all-out nuclear arms race of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The senior U.S. scientists, who advise the president, say that nuclear testing should be halted because the weapons of the future "would not be substantially cleaner" than those of today. An adequately safe-guarded agreement with the Soviets, they argue, would enhance the security of the U.S. and help to create trust at the summit.

Failure to attain an agreement, the scientists feel, "could leave tensions and, therefore, the danger of war more desperate than the absence of any agreement to suspend tests."

The president, reportedly, is veering away from the AEC line and Dulles is taking a less arrogant attitude toward summit plans. His address to the military chaplains reflected his new stand.

1912 Stock Car Races at Waikiki Ired Esthetes

By SPECIAL WRITER

Last weekend "Hawaii Speed Week" was celebrated by three days of sports car races at Dillingham Field and there were the usual stock car races at Honolulu Stadium. Admission charges ranged from 50 cents to \$2.

But, back in 1912, when the first auto races were held in Honolulu, admission was free. They were held in unfenced Kapiolani Park.

It wasn't smooth cruising for the promoters, according to the Star-Bulletin of Aug. 17, 1912, which headed a two-column front-page story:

"Anti-Bill Boarders Attempt to Put Crimp in Auto Meet."

It transpired that the promoters had used billboards to advertise the meet which offended the eyes of local esthetes, the forerunners of today's Outdoor Circle. The Star-Bull reported:

"Former Gov. George R. Carter this morning withdrew his sanction of the automobile race meet and at the same time withdrew his entries from the races."

A promoter, Norman B. Courtenay, told the Star-Bull: "A morning paper tried to dictate to us by saying that unless we tore down our billboard advertising, we would get no mention in its columns. We felt this was a trespass on our rights."

Two days later, the Star-Bull reported how "persons unknown" had "pasted brown wrapping paper over posters advertising the auto races."

Charles R. Frazier, president of the Pioneer Advertising Co., which had prepared the posters, said: "This act is a trespass on private property and a positive injury to legitimate business." He took a display ad in the Star-Bull offering \$25 reward "for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the vandals."

The Star-Bull gave front-page coverage to the meet and ran four news photos of the autos in action under a headline: "Kodaks Get Snapshots of Daring Drivers on Track!" Said the Star-Bull:

"With a rapid fire rattle of exhausts, the first real auto race meet ever held in Honolulu was successfully run off at Kapiolani Park."

There were no accidents, even though the track wasn't banked.

A big Palmer-Singer "Six" owned by L. L. (Link) McCandless won both the five and 10 mile main events. It was "stripped down to essentials, and with the exhaust shooting from the side of the hood," the Star-Bull reported. It was driven by J. C. Cluny. Mechanic was J. C. Nunes.

They did the five miles in 5:57 mins. and the 10 miles in 11:44 mins.

That night the auto owners and fans dined together at the Young Rathskeller and organized the Honolulu Automobile Assn. with the following officers: Gus Schaeffer, president; Sidney Jordan, vice president; F. W. Wichman, treasurer; and W. Douthitt, secretary.

The London Daily Mail reports that it costs Britain \$3,750,000 annually to maintain its embassy in Washington. Sir Harold Caccia, the ambassador, draws \$76,000 expense money.

President Eisenhower's 1958 Economic Report shows that, under his Big Business administration, personal income from dividends has increased from a grand total of \$12.3 billion in 1952 to \$18.8 billion in 1957.

INSIDE THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

KAUAI'S COUNTY Attorney, Toshio Kabutan, had a complaint when the territory's civil service officials met at the Reef Hotel recently.

According to Kabutan, there are too many confusing terms being used in connection with government workers' pay and classification.

"If you want to change your status, you can be either reallocated, reassigned, or reclassified," he said. "If that doesn't work, you can be repriced. If you can't get a raise out of repricing, you can always be realigned," he added.

"Yes," added one of the commissioners. "If this doesn't work, you can always be reincarnated after you die and start all over again!"

★ ★ ★
COUNTY ATTORNEY Kabutan has a point. Since 1955, a number of new words have been added to the vocabulary of government workers.

"Repricing" started after the 1955 session of the Legislature. The pay scale was expanded from 16 pay grades to 31. The personnel directors were authorized to make changes in pay when they were justified.

Both the territory and the city and county went into repricing on a big scale. The personnel directors made changes. If workers were not satisfied they could appeal to the civil service commissions.

The territorial repricing program went into effect on April 1, 1956. The Honolulu changes went into effect in two parts. The work of Mrs. Nesta Gallas, then personnel director, was on the paychecks of March 16, 1956. The commission's decisions started on Sept. 1 of that year.

Many people have the impression that the repricing program is designed to give government workers a raise. That's not true. It was intended to provide for the switch from 16 pay levels to 31; to recognize inequities that have built up over the years; and to recognize "Equal pay for equal work."

There have been raises under repricing, but many jobs have not been changed.

★ ★ ★
NEIGHBOR ISLAND workers have the most to gain from these programs because they have generally received less than Honolulu public employes for the same work.

Maui is the leader among the neighbor islands. Maui workers have been reclassified and the repricing program, based on the work of the personnel director, went into effect last Dec. 1. Maui workers also received 60 per cent of the back pay due them.

Further adjustments are needed to bring the Maui workers up to the levels set by the Honolulu commissions on appeal. This is called "realignment" and is now taking place on Maui.

The Maui civil service commission met last Wednesday to discuss realignment and many appeals are expected under this program.

★ ★ ★
KAUAI STILL has not completed all the work on the reclassification and repricing studies. Changes for the per diem workers stalled the changes, but these are about finished.

For many years, Kauai county employes were the lowest paid government workers in the Territory. This has changed in recent years and the repricing program will completely wipe out the differentials.

HAWAII COUNTY has finished the technical work, but has not put the new job titles and pay levels into effect. Members of the Board of Supervisors have argued that Hawaii can't afford the higher rates of pay.

Last week, a committee of officials of the United Public Workers met with the supervisors to discuss the situation. The committee consisted of Shosaku Nakamoto, Maui Division secretary-treasurer of the union, Henry Epstein, territorial director, and Goichi Ito, Hawaii division business agent.

The committee met with the county's finance committee for several hours on May 8. It also met with these county officials: the county auditor, personnel director, county chairman and county attorney.

After three days of intensive research, the UPW committee announced that there was enough money available to put the repricing program into effect no later than Sept. 1 of this year.

The committee's report emphasized that repricing is based on "Equal pay for equal work" and is not a pay raise program.

★ ★ ★
FOR TERRITORIAL workers, the key word is "reclassification."

With repricing out of the way, the civil service commission is reviewing every classification in the territorial service.

Governor King assisted the commission in asking the territorial departments to lend personnel people to the civil service staff to assist with the work.

Department personnel officers are assisting the civil service people on a part-time basis and the review is moving ahead.

★ ★ ★
REPRICING, reallocation, realignment, or review — it all adds up to long overdue changes for the territorial and county workers of Hawaii.

U.S. Spent \$200 Bil. For Arms in 5 Years; 'Utterly Wasteful'—like

Speaking to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in conference at Washington, D.C., President Eisenhower said:

"It is hard to grasp the enormity of our own military expenditures. In only five years, they are almost \$200 billion. This colossal expenditure has cost us far more than dollars alone.

"In a less threatening world, how much it could have meant to us. In private or public spending, this \$200 billion could have bought:

"Of highways, the entire nation-wide Interstate System; of hydroelectric power, every worthwhile project in America; of hospitals, our needs for 10 years to come; of schools, our next decade's requirements, including catching up on present shortages.

"Clear it is that this armaments race — so terrible, so utterly wasteful — has imposed tragic penalties upon America and all mankind."

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Japanese Workers Struck For Equal Pay For Equal Work

From May 9 to Aug. 4, 1909, some 7,000 Japanese workers were involved in a strike against sugar plantations on Oahu.

They struck for wages and conditions equal to those of the Portuguese, Puerto Rican and other sugar workers who were receiving \$1 a day and more while the Japanese, doing the same work, were being paid \$18 for 26 days.

Before the strike, the discrimination of the sugar companies against the Japanese had forced them to organize on each plantation, and each unit maintained contact with the Japanese Higher Wage Assn. in Honolulu. The

ers at Waipahu had struck. With their Aiea brothers, they deposited \$4,000 in the Yokohama Specie Bank and set up headquarters with a soup kitchen in Aala Lane in Honolulu.

THE DEMAND

In letters to the plantation managers, the strikers said their labor "contributed to the growth of the rich industry," and they asked for a "pay increase of \$8.00 per month of 26 working days worked, and the work day to be limited to 10 hours with overtime at 15 cents, and double-time on Sundays."

The managers refused to dis-

The 13,800 sugar workers now in their 104th day of the current strike have their roots in the struggles of the past. The strike front is solid. This is the first part of a two-part series on the 1909 strike written from information taken out of the Evening-Bulletin's 1909 issues. The facts show clearly that in 1909 the sugar workers did not have a union, that they were divided and not welded together into a multi-racial union like the ILWU, and they lacked the present-day experience. Today's sugar workers have benefited from the experiences of the past.

leaders of the association were newspapermen, hotelkeepers and others from the Japanese community.

HSPA REFUSED

The largest newspaper in Honolulu was the Evening Bulletin, edited by Wallace Rider Farrington. It covered the strike with



MR. MAKINO

vigor and prejudice. Seen through its columns, this is how the strike went:

On May 10, 1909, the Bulletin reported the Japanese said "this strike is brought about because the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn. refused to acknowledge receipt of their letters." In an editorial, the Bulletin said "this situation (must be resisted) to the last ditch . . . the last to feel the pinch will be the capitalist."

On May 11, Castle and Cooke and Alexander and Baldwin were confident the strike, which started at Oahu plantation (Aiea), would not spread. The Bulletin called the strikers "misguided workmen who are being cheated and made the tools of selfish agitators."

On May 12, the Japanese work-

cuss the letters until the men returned to work. The Bulletin said, "This is a question of the Bludgeon vs. Decency, the Grafting Agitator vs. the Honest Workingman."

On May 14, the Japanese at Ewa struck, making a total of "5,200 men on strike." The Bulletin claimed that "a larger number of Japanese workmen on our sugar plantations are receiving more than \$18.00 a month, than are less."

The Bulletin called for "a terse, pointed statement by the HSPA (which) should clearly put before the people of the islands the facts in regard to wages. A declaration of this sort will unify the sentiments of all classes."

On May 15, the strike leaders issued this statement at a mass meeting: "The greatness of the planters and their control of financial affairs should not be considered as a stumbling block in fighting for our just rights . . . Victory can be won as long as we stick together fearlessly and patiently. Let us, however, respect the laws of the land in which we live . . ."

One speaker said: "They are paying better wages to other nationalities and are holding down the wages of the Japanese because they are Japanese. This is what I call unjust."

On May 15, the Bulletin reported that "labor hustlers are at work in the city." Strike breakers were sent by train to the plantations. They scabbed for \$1.50 a day and were paid on the train when homeward bound at night. HRT ran special street cars from Kalihi and Waikiki to handle the scabs.

SCABBING "GREAT JOY"

The Bulletin also said that "the plantations are not opposed to a general readjustment of the wage system, but not one step will be

taken until . . . the attempt to run the sugar industry from the office of Japanese agents and shyster lawyers in Honolulu has been brought to a showdown."

On May 17, the Bulletin pressed again for a statement from the HSPA so that "the community should be set right." It said so many strike breakers were seeking work that "cattle cars were requisitioned."

It ran a feature story headed, "Strike Breaking Is Great Joy," and said that the mobs at the train depot were handled by Royal D. Meade of the HSPA, aided by sons of Big Five families. "Meade placed his men all right," the Bulletin said, "They were real huskies, too. Two Walker boys, Frank Armstrong and George Fuller, and Jimmy Robertson to lend dignity to the occasion. Then



MR.- SOGA

there was Arthur McDuffie on the side, Harry Flint, and a big Hawaiian plainclothes man as big as a house."

By May 22, some 3,000 strikers were being cared for by the Japanese Higher Wage Assn. in Honolulu. The four leading Japanese hotels were full and many strikers lived in private homes. The association bought 2,500 bags of rice, plus "several hundred tubs of soy." Some of it was donated by merchants. The strikers had \$30,000 in reserve. Japanese doctors



and Swiss chard. This garden, one of many in Central Maui, was being tended on April 28 by the following pickets (l. to r.): Yoshio Yoshida, Matsuo Horiuchi, Isami Toyota, Juichi Ichiyama, Minoru Toyota and Kesaji Ogawa. They are harvesting won bok. In the background are beans covering supporting poles.

were "giving free attendance." Hawaiian Fisheries, Ltd. gave out free fish.

CHINESE COMPLAIN

By May 24, the Hawaiian and Chinese scabs were having trouble, the Chinese claiming they were being discriminated against. Police used clubs at the depot. The Bulletin noted that the "strike breakers were patronizing only white and Chinese merchants." The HSPA summoned plantation managers from all islands to a conference in Honolulu.

On May 25, Japanese workers met at Wailuku and formed a Maui branch of the Higher Wage Assn. and sent "\$500 to the Oahu strikers, with more to come."

On May 26, the HSPA, after meeting with the managers, stated, "It is the sense of this meeting that the plantations make no concessions to the striking employees in the nature of increased compensation."

HSPA PRORAGANDA

On May 27, the Bulletin editorialized that, "Sugar plantation men will have to recognize the importance of public opinion, and the necessity for supplying the people with the facts . . . The day of the transient laborer is passed. The conditions are shaping themselves so that there is a greater community of capital and labor interest . . . There will be more Americanism and less feudalism in the sugar industry."

On May 28, evidently the Bulletin's stand bore fruit. E. D. Tenney, Castle and Cooke manager, speaking re Ewa plantation said:

"The Ewa labor statement for April shows the average earnings for that month were \$23.16 for each 26 days labor performed . . . On April 30, there were 2,075 Japanese on the payroll. Of this number, 291 were working at the \$18.00 rate."

On May 29, Yasutaro Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji, a leader of the Higher Wage Assn., was indicted on a "disorderly person" charge for "publishing certain in-

flammatory articles in his paper, which are supposed to have been largely responsible for the strike."

On June 1, Tenney issued another statement which claimed that "the average wage earned per month of 26 days by all Japanese men, women and children employed at Ewa was \$23.16. In 1907 it was \$18.31 and in 1908, \$21.01."

On June 2, the Bulletin said Soga's trial had been postponed until September. The Retail Merchants Assn. donated \$1,000 to the strikers and said it "will continue to give its financial support." On Molokai, 150 Japanese workers donated \$400 and "stood ready" to help more. Japanese all over were with the strikers. For example, "about 80 barbers in Honolulu are determined to see the strikers win their victory."

On June 12, "Makino, Negoro, Soga, Tasaka and Kawamura, the five principal strike leaders, were this morning arrested on warrants



MR. NEGORO

charging them with conspiracy and being disorderly persons," the Bulletin reported. Frederick Makino, a drug store operator who later published the Hawaii Hechi, was clapped in jail. The High Sheriff blasted open his private safe and seized "papers and documents." The others were released on bonds.

MORE NEXT WEEK

Sport Shorts

NOT SO LONG AGO, baseball players in the local majors lasted well beyond the age of 30 and weren't viewed as "old men" at 28 and 29 as they are today. What changed? A couple of old ballplayers say it was the times, the customs and even the economics, and maybe the order should be reversed. The days when Liberty House, Castle & Cooke and other big firms used to support baseball teams and give the players jobs are well in the past, and in some ways that's probably just as well. But it's also a fairly sound reason why ballplayers, as they grow older, have to give more time and attention to bringing home the bacon and less to their avocation, pleasant though it may be.

There are undoubtedly other factors, one of the more obvious being the lack of wide interest in local baseball as compared with a few years ago. We'll have more on this later, and if you have any ideas, we'd be glad to hear or read them.

★ ★ ★
CAN YOU IMAGINE two golfing aces on two consecutive holes. Clayton Henry did it on the third and fourth holes on the Sunset Hills course at Chico, Calif., a couple of weeks ago.

★ ★ ★
DOWN IN TEXAS, a couple of schools recently tried out a theory to shorten the time of a game of baseball, maybe speed it up and maybe improve the game. They were the University of Houston and Sam Houston State and they played like this — two outs to an inning, two strikes were out and three balls got a walk. The longest half-inning was four minutes, and the University of Houston won both games. Then everybody decided the old way of baseball was better, according to Sports Illustrated.

★ ★ ★
JOE BROWN, as you know, successfully defended his lightweight title against Ralph Dupas in Houston last week, winning by a TKO in the 8th round. But you probably didn't know that Rep. F. E. Hebert (Dem.-La.) predicted the winner on the floor of the lower house of Congress three weeks earlier. The real winner, Rep. Herbert told his colleagues, would be the International Boxing Club. An old sports-writer, Rep. Hebert told how Dupas' manager, Whitey Esnault, had traded a big percentage of his one-third to the IBC for a title shot. And Champion Joe Brown is managed by an IBC "pet," Lou Viscusi, Rep. Hebert added, drawing a picture of boxing's dirty business that should have impressed the congressmen. Heavyweight Champion Floyd Patterson is the only champion not under control of the IBC, the Louisiana Democrat reminded, and asked, who's he fought lately?

★ ★ ★
WHETHER IT WAS SPORT or entertainment might be questionable, but anyhow, the office girls at the ILWU building took off from behind their typewriters for the second time in three weeks and went out to play softball against plantation women and got beat for the second time in a row. This time the place was Waiolua and the score only 7-5. A couple of weeks ago, they played at Waipahu and lost by some astronomical score. Something else was added at Waiolua after the game when the office girls had a couple of tries at a tug-of-war against Waiolua and lost those even more decisively than the ball game. Ewa's the next stop on the tour.

★ ★ ★
WHEN DR. TOMMY CHANG was appointed to the chairmanship of the Territorial Boxing Commission, it marked the end of the first period in a good many years when the chair had been held by a Democrat. But that was Adrian DeMello who had been appointed as a Republican and then changed to run as a Democrat in the coming election. The last Democratic chairman before that seems to have been Donovan Flint, though Art Stagbar has often been acting chairman in the absence of some chairman or other, and he's a Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR

Editor, Honolulu Record:

With no "chips in the game" will the Employers Council question the Veracity and Integrity of Mr. Roy E. Brown who on Nov. 24, 1957 said: "A lot of Americans do work now about 27½ hours of their 40 hour work week to provide food, clothing, housing, etc., for themselves and their families. The rest of the work week—a little over 1½ days or 12½ hours goes to taxes to pay the cost of government." Mr. Brown shows a chart: "Taxes 12½ hrs., Transp. 3½ hrs., Food 8½ hrs., Clothing 3 hrs., Med. Pers. Care 2 hrs., Recreation 1½ hrs., Housing 7 hrs. all others 2 hrs." total 40 hrs. According to Mr. Brown's chart: A sugar worker's 8½ hours for Food at \$1.12 per hour — is only \$9.24 per week (7 Eating Days) or \$1.32 per day for food for his wife, 3 children and himself. A family of 5 then has 26½ cents per day per person or 9 cents per person per Meal. If Mr. Brown's chart and the foregoing is correct then the Stock Holders should now start examining their conscience. Because "All that is necessary for

the Triumph of Communism" is that the Employers Council do nothing to fulfill (according to Bishop Sheen, "Our Unfulfilled Christian Duties"). I wonder if Governor Quinn would call the foregoing: "Creeping (Communism) Socialism?" Is that a good question?

Imua, to which the Big Five companies dole out huge sustaining funds, has a slogan: "All that is necessary for the triumph of Communism is that good men do nothing."

The Big 5 and the Employers Council, which represents the big interests, put up the boogy of communism which they say tackles unhealthy social conditions in its effort to expand its influence, while the Employers Council, and the Big 5 team are not doing anything to positively Combat Communism. The positive way to combat Communism is to eliminate the exploitation of workers and to pay the workers a decent subsistence wage, which is all that the workers are asking for.

Yours Respectfully
WM. H. CROZIER, JR.

City, T.H. Moving To Train Elevator Inspectors—At Last

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these many years.

The city's chief building inspector, Edward Fung, agrees that the city's elevator inspector, Daniel Martin, is not specially trained for the job, but does it in addition to his duties as an electrical inspector. He also agrees that inspecting elevators should be a highly specialized job.

"We have asked the city for a special elevator man again and again," he says, "but we have never got one."

OLD ELEVATORS PLENTIFUL

Meanwhile, inspectors in Ebert's office report antique, rickety and outdated elevators in many buildings of the city bearing the city's certificate of approval — certificates which cost the buildings' owners at present \$5 per year.

Just why they should cost anything at all is something of a mystery, and why the city proposes to raise the fees is a similar mystery. The inspector is paid a salary by the taxpayers to do the job, yet a fee is charged of taxpayers when he actually does it.

"I guess it is tradition" says Fung. "There are fees for inspection of plumbing and electricity and elevators. I guess it's a way of raising revenue."

But the city's elevator inspector isn't always anxious to make inspections. Some months ago when an overloaded elevator at the Advertiser building fell a short distance, he was called and he replied that he didn't want to inspect.

PAST WORKING HOURS

Fung explains, "It was past his working hours and he lives at Kailua."

The official attitude on elevators changed at City Hall in January of this year when W. E. Melarkey, an electrical engineer, went to work in the building department on a contract basis. Melarkey set up an "Informal Elevator Code Group" which included Territorial safety men, insurance men and city inspectors, and which has held a number of discussions in the subject.

The \$16 and \$15 fees weren't discussed, the Territorial men say, but somehow they are reported in an April 1 release as being the result of thinking of the group. The Territorial men aren't thinking that way at all. They have an amendment all ready to put into the safety code that applies all over the Territory, and it provides for the certifying of elevator inspectors, especially among insurance inspectors.

Some of these, says Ebert, have already attended a special elevator school.

When the amendment is in effect, and it's expected to be in effect July 1, the Territory will test and certify anyone who passes its tests. The insurance man will presumably inspect elevators insured by their companies and in which their companies have a monetary interest, and there would be no reason for a charge.

"I will not inspect elevators," says Ebert. "I don't know enough about them. But the inspectors we certify will."

DONE OFTEN BEFORE

The idea of getting elevators inspected by the insurance companies most interested in their safety is new here, but not elsewhere, Ebert says.

"They have done it in New York and California and Wisconsin where I come from and in other states for years," he says.

As for Ralph Inouye, head of the city's building department, he's a little irritated that he hasn't

STRIKERS' HARVEST FROM THE MOUNTAIN



WITHIN SHOUTING distance of the timberline on the upper slopes of Mauna Loa, where the cold wind bites into the flesh, wild pigs make their home. Jeeps take Unit 2, Pahala, hunters a long distance up the mountain side from the main highway. When the road ends, hunters begin walking in the shivering cold, quiet environment and up into the lung-punishing altitude. With their hunting dogs they camp and hunt wild pigs for the striking families' food table. Hunting is hard work and it is picket duty for the hunting committee. Here are Noboru Nakamoto (left) and Taka Fukunaga, two of Unit 2's hunters with pigs their crew brought in. —Photo by Buck Nishiguchi

Old Relics Among Elevators Bared In Feb., 1957

More than a year ago, the RECORD ran a story indicating how recent the interest of the city in elevators is today. In the Feb. 14, 1957 issue, the RECORD reported on a survey the Territory was making of Honolulu elevators. It found:

- Two elevators at American Factors that date from 1899.
- Three elevators at the Alexander Young Hotel dating from 1905.
- An elevator at Aloha Tower dating from 1925, subjected to very heavy use.
- Seven elevators at T. H. Davies dating from 1920.
- One at the Blaisdell Hotel dating from 1912, which figured in an accident.
- Two at McInerney's dating from 1916 and 1917.
- One at the Star-Bulletin dating from 1915.
- One at Fisher Corporation dating from 1912.

The survey found some elevators with no dates at all. It also found that many of the outdated elevators were equipped with doors no longer considered safe by manufacturers.

heard about the Territory's plan before.

"Why don't they tell us these things?" he asks.

Another problem that faces Inouye in connection with elevators is the matter of testing operators. At present, anyone applying for a license to operate an elevator must come to City Hall and be tested by Bill Miller, veteran operator of the elevator at the ewa end of City Hall. But Miller will retire at the end of June, having passed the mandatory retirement age of 70, and the city will have to train a new teacher and tester.

Union Set to Guard Sugar Fields; Three Mediators on Job

News that the ILWU has put pickets on "security police" duty at all sugar plantations brought a hot rejoinder Wednesday from Philip E. Maxwell, chairman of the HSPA negotiating committee.

Although an industry spokesman earlier had apparently approved the idea, Maxwell repudiated that statement Wednesday, saying he considered the proposal an insulting suggestion against the employers.

The purpose of the proposal had reportedly been to halt any efforts at sabotage in the sugar fields.

Meanwhile, following a request by the union for Federal mediation, a three-man team of mediators arrived Wednesday. It was comprised of Arthur C. Viat, head of the West Coast office of the mediation service, and Commissioners George Hillenbrand and Earl Ruddy, all three of whom have had mediating experience in the Territory.

Noting that intervention had been sought by the union, the HSPA announced that it would cooperate with mediation efforts, but reiterated its statement that it would not go above its latest so-called 15-cent offer.

Likewise, Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, said the union will not relax its demand for a 25-cent hourly increase, but added, "We will cooperate to the fullest extent with the mediators."

KAHUKU

§ from page 1 §

quarter, with the owner of the vehicles applying for and obtaining rebates.

The application of Kahuku Plantation for the \$2,634.15 rebate was signed by J. T. Waterhouse, treasurer of the plantation company.

Budgets In Trouble

By Amy Clarke

What happens to the budget then?

OUT IN THE SMALLER Koko Head crater, where C-C Engineer Kunimoto wants to put a new refuse incinerator, a large trench was recently filled and leveled off. Not many people knew what it was doing there in the first place, though for a long time people have been throwing odds and ends into it. Believe it or not, that trench was to accommodate mass burials which the military thought would be necessary if and when the Japanese made more and heavier attacks, perhaps even by land, early in World War II. You know, they may be filling the thing up too soon, until they find out the true extent of damage done by the atomic testing. And if you think that's a pessimistic and defeatist crack to make, what about those jokers who had the trench dug in the first place?

linghams figure to do the dredging and construction of Magic Island, itself, of course, and it must be recalled that the original Dillingham idea was to use Ala Moana Park for hotels and apartments and build the reef island for a park. But now that Magic Island is being proposed as an hotel and apartment site, it doesn't mean for a moment the first plan has necessarily been abandoned. There is good reason to fear Ala Moana Park may be wiped out entirely so far as the people of Oahu are concerned if they don't keep alert and guard against every effort to encroach upon it.

★ ★ ★

THERE'S ONE ANGLE to the liquor commission's turnaround of the GEM application that should cause the commissioners some satisfaction. They proved Sen. Bill Heen can't get every application he tries for before the commission. When Heen appeared to argue for the GEM application, Bob Stewart, Stewart Pharmacies head, argued his presence was unfair use of political pressure. If so, it appears the pressure didn't work. And by the way Sen. Herbert K. H. Lee was up before the commission Monday arguing for a retail license for a drug store in the middle of Kaiser's Hawaiian Village. Let's see how Sen. Lee makes out.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THE STRANGEST fleecing charges we've heard of in many a day didn't get made this week, presumably because the complaint was set straight. Two girls had made a deal to "strip" for some elderly male observers, according to the story. When the appointed time came, the girls didn't show. So they were threatened with a charge of fleecing if they didn't either kick back the money, or go through with their show on a second date. We understand the girls "made" a second date, though somehow we can't imagine the elderly gentlemen going through with making a complaint to recover a sum like \$200. Suppose their wives found out.

★ ★ ★

THE FOCUS of news on Officer Cuskaden, dismissed recently from the department and appealing his case, also brings focus on another situation. Cuskaden suffers from an injured hip and he's seeking a disability retirement. That's entirely incidental to his appeal case but it should remind anyone of the strange hazard cops face in matters of compensation. To get his disability retirement, Cuskaden (or any other cop) has to prove he received his injury in line of duty, or during the eight hours he is directly on duty. But he's supposed to be on duty for 24 hours a day in that he's on call all the time. Any time he sees an infraction, he's supposed to go in to action and make a pinch. Now suppose he's driving along casually during off-duty hours and sees a wild speeder. Suppose he takes out in a chase after the speeder and has a wreck, killing himself in the chase. No one knows he was on duty, and he may even be considered a "careless and heedless" driver, himself, while his next-of-kin do not get the benefits they would if everybody had known he was on duty. Certainly there's nothing fair about a setup like that.

★ ★ ★

REMEMBER DAVE JOHNSON, the lad who came from the Coast to cop a decision from Stan Harrington right after Harrington lost his first pro fight to Joe

An important argument is going on between investment companies and government officials on the Mainland.

Should the credit restrictions on home loans be loosened or tightened up? Should the minimum down payment figure be lowered again, or maintained at its present level?

The builders' concern stems from the fact that home-buying has taken a downward trend for the first time since the end of the war.

The most recent surveys show that a larger group than formerly now prefer to rent rather than own a home. This includes couples whose children have grown up and left home, and also young families with children who are not certain enough about remaining in a community to buy.

With the price of land and houses jumping almost monthly, many families hesitate for lack of sound expert advice. If they buy a house at today's inflated prices, will they find their mortgage is greater than the value of the property, if there is an extended recession?

More important, will they be able to carry on the high monthly payments over the 20-odd years of the mortgage?

All over the United States now, families are in serious trouble because layoffs have cut off their monthly income. Unemployment compensation is barely enough to cover food and daily necessities.

Many people face foreclosure on recently-purchased homes unless the economic picture brightens immediately.

We can hardly call these unfortunate people foolish, for if anything, the over-buying of houses is even more widespread in Hawaii.

How many families take on a 25-year mortgage on the basis of the fact that both husband and wife are working! With the combined income, they believe they can pay \$100 a month, plus maintenance and utilities without hardship.

But the unforeseen must always be considered in long-term budgeting. There is always the possibility that one of the wage-earners must stop working, for a time or permanently.

Each Navy Ensign Costs U.S. \$27,872

Each Navy ensign produced at Annapolis cost U.S. taxpayers \$27,872.

The Navy gave this estimate in testimony before a House appropriations sub-committee.

The dollar figure on a midshipman's education was computed as including his pay and allowances, and instructional costs, maintenance, operations and services at the academy.

Miceli? If you thought Johnson was a setup who turned the tables, you might read a note from Eddie Muller's column Sunday in the S. F. Examiner. Muller quotes Joey Giardello, the middle weight contender, as saying Dave gave him more trouble in the gym than Rory Calhoun did in the ring in their recent fight — which Giardello won.

★ ★ ★

THE LONE PICKET in Honolulu who marched in front of Honolulu Jail in protesting the jailing of the Golden Rule crew didn't use red ink as reported in writing on his picket card, "Is there No American Golden Rule?" He used fingernail polish, which was quickly available for his spontaneous action.

H. H. Hedlund, the lone picket, went to the Iwilei jail directly from a meeting of Democratic Party's organization of district councils.

NOTED JUDGE REPORTS

Drug Addicts, Traffic Increase; Problem Hits All Classes in U.S.

"The United States has more narcotic addicts, both in total numbers and in percentage of population, than any of the other countries in the Western world.

"In fact, the U.S. has more drug addicts than all of the other Western nations combined."

A notable authority on methods of enforcing drug addiction laws — Judge Henry Ellender Ellenbogen of the court of common appeals, Allegheny County, Pa. — made this statement in a recent address on problems posed by narcotics. Other highlights from the judge's address follow:

"Estimates of the number of drug addicts in the U.S. range all the way from a conservative 60,000 to an outside figure of one million.

"Narcotic addiction affects all classes and all social groups. It is so dangerous to the fabric of our society, and so productive of crime, that on Nov. 27, 1954, President Eisenhower formed an Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics.

"The spread of narcotic addiction among our youth has been considered such a danger that the U.S. Congress in the Narcotic Control Act of 1956 provided that

Financial experts say that even a \$12,000 house may be beyond the means of a family earning \$5,000 a year. (It's been a long time since Oahu has seen any \$12,000 homes being built.)

The more children a family has, the less money it can spend for housing. If the family overspends on housing, either it must skimp on everything else — leisure time activities, education, food, clothing, savings, car repairs and replacement — or it must get on the borrowing treadmill and be always in debt.

However, most homes being built are in the \$15,000—\$20,000 class, and it is not merely because costs in general are going up. People want houses with a "luxury" look. We have been so influenced by advertising that we tend to look down on a house that does not have jalousies, a patio, colored tile in the bathroom, stainless steel in the kitchen, and all the other luxury features.

These items are beautiful to look at, but they can become painful burdens if your budget cannot bear the weight of them.

I certainly do not want to be accused of trying to lower anybody's standard of living. But a way of life that is based on unbalanced spending and borrowing is inevitably going to bog down.

If you have only a moderate income and a growing family, it would seem best to pass up the alluring "package deals" and get a contractor to build you a very simple house, solidly constructed, but without any frills that run costs up so fast.

Finance your own appliances or pay cash for them — don't have them included in the mortgage. It may seem simpler to have the builder install the range, refrigerator, dishwasher, etc. and pay a few more dollars a month, but this method is much more costly.

For instance, if you financed \$500 worth of appliances at a bank or credit union, the total interest cost over 2 years might be only \$60.

But if you add the cost of these same appliances into your 25-year, 6 per cent mortgage, the interests jumps to about \$375.

It is pleasant to have a beautiful, well-furnished house — but only if you can really afford it.

And who of us can, these days!

EDMUND C. PAIK, one of the biggest bondsmen in the business here, will be closing up shop shortly for a few months to scout around on the Mainland. He's got his eye on some real estate projects that would appear to be much better prospects even than a cemetery in Rural Oahu.

★ ★ ★

JOHNNY WILSON, the late mayor of Honolulu, is quoted in a recent ILWU publication giving a slant on the Big Five. A protégé of Queen Liliuokalani, the mayor told a Mainland newsmen, "When I look back and see a queen, beloved by her people, overthrown for a two-cent increase in the price of sugar, I have little reason to trust their descendants."

★ ★ ★

DID YOU KNOW a man who's retired on a disability pension doesn't have to pay income tax on it? Several oldtimers who didn't know it found out recently and investigated to discover they have substantial refunds coming, dating back a few years.

★ ★ ★

DESPITE protestations to the contrary by Vince Esposito and others connected with the Magic Island project, the strong suspicion persists in some quarters that Henry J. Kaiser will be cut into the pie sooner or later to do the big developing job of the tourist facilities to be put on the island, itself, and maybe in Ala Moana Park, if that area can be wangled from the parks board. The Dil-

sellers of narcotics to persons under 18 years of age shall be punished by death, in the discretion of the jury."

The judge said that, in major U.S. cities, arrests for narcotic violations had increased from 14,226 in 1954 to 16,021 in 1956. Most of them dealt with persons under 25 years of age.

"The illicit traffic feeds on the truly fantastic profits which it brings. Heroin purchased in the illicit markets of Europe or Asia for \$2,000 may bring as much as \$600,000 when finally cut, packaged and sold in the U.S.," he continued.

"As for marihuana, the profits are equally fantastic. Marihuana bought for between \$10 and \$15 on the Mexican market, retails, when rolled into cigarettes, for about \$1,200 at the price of \$1.00 per cigarette. The total illicit traffic is estimated to be about \$600 million annually."

The judge said that "as in the case of adults, 90 to 93 per cent of juvenile addicts are addicted to heroin." He said that "all authorities agree that drug addicts become criminals and cause much crime."

In Our Dailies

GOVERNOR QUINN was told (so he said at the time) by the White House to "humanize" his administration when he was "imposed" (to use another of the governor's words re his appointment) on the Territory. His immediate reaction to the topside order was to warble Irish songs and wriggle in Samoan dances on the local glad-hand circuit.

Amateur songs and dances are O.K. but they can be overdone especially when the islands are gripped by what the dailies call an "economic cyclette."

If our amateur aspirant wants to win more than glad-hands, and contribute to the economic well-being of the mass of voters, why doesn't he get behind the Hawaiian Supermarket Assn. and its drive to import groceries via an independent shipping setup?

This move which encourages competition will lower costs to local consumers who are burdened today with the highest cost of living under the U.S. flag.

THE GOP-LINE DAILIES are making the most of the antagonism to Vice President Nixon in Latin America. Its part of the deliberate buildup of Tricky Dicky for the 1960 presidential race, just as they built up Ike as a moral crusader in 1952.

They are tailor-making Nixon as the GOP's young knight in armor — with the Stars and Stripes painted on said armor. They think the idea's a natural.

Once upon a time, those Latin American demonstrations would have caused U.S. gunboats to steam upon the scene. Today U.S. troops are flown to the vicinity and Washington says their services are available for policing assignments in these foreign countries.

Instead of being able to exploit the idea of "goodwill ambassador," Nixon has been given a taste of international political reactions, 1958 style. If he goes to Europe after this Latin American fiasco, war-weary European students may give him doses of more of the same.

THE SAME DAILIES are playing down the prediction of Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, that President Eisenhower will resign after the congressional elections this year.

Butler says that the Big Business interests, which financed the buildup of Ike in 1952, are pouring the pressure on Ike to step down and turn over the White House to Nixon so that he'll be in the saddle for 1960. That would be a shoo-in, the GOP money bags think, for the bankers and their industrial cronies who have reaped record profits under Ike's administration.

But would it? U.S. voters aren't for Nixon as they were for Ike.

THE STAR-BULL DOESN'T practice what it preaches. In its editorials on the current recession, it presses the Eisenhower line of holding the line on wages, yet its president, Betty Farrington, last month was given a \$3,000 pay raise.

This revelation was made in a representation to the Territorial Supreme Court by Mrs. Frances Farrington Whittemore (a sister of the late Joe Farrington) who

alleged that the trustees of the Farrington estate (Betty, Riley H. Allen and Paul L. McIlree) are "effecting fundamental changes in the S-B corporation."

As an example, Mrs. Whittemore asserted that the Star-Bull's board of directors, said to be dominated by the Farrington estate trustees, in January set Betty's annual salary at \$18,000 but in April increased it to \$21,000. A nice pay raise in anybody's book — but not a realistic way of dealing with today's inflation.

THE DAILIES have been editorially silent about the Liquor Commission's concern over the sale of intoxicating liquors to teenagers by retailers and dispensers. Their "thunders of silence" treatment of this grave community problem is prompted, of course, by the large income the dailies get from booze advertising.

While they publish such advertising, they can't very well bite a hand that helps feed them so consistently.

IF THE PERIL OF WAR is as real as the dailies allege, why don't they spark a drive against public complacency toward civil defense tests?

When a simulated H-bomb attack on Oahu was held May 7, civil defense authorities found that most civilians, the Star-Bull reported, were "immune to air raid siren warnings, and because of this much confusion is foreseen in case of a real raid" and that people "could not remember specific civil defense orders for evacuating."

KAMAAINAS DWELT upon nostalgic memories of the wide-open manufacture of oke here during prohibition days when the Star-Bull May 9 reported that Walter P. King, former federal prohibition administrator for Hawaii, had arrived on a visit.

The Star-Bull, after a flattering reference to King's work, said, "There was relatively little bootlegging here." That's when kamaainas smiled broadly — and recalled the wondrous oke era.

SPEAKING OF intoxicating liquors, the Honolulu postmaster listed in the Evening Bulletin of July 9, 1909, a list of articles which, he said, were "positively prohibited in the mails." The list:

"Intoxicating liquors (ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt), cocaine or derivatives thereof, poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, live or dead (and not stuffed) animals and reptiles, guano or any article exhaling a bad odor, must not under any circumstance be admitted to the mails."

"I'm Being Robbed!"

A talking burglar alarm that calls the police for help in a loud and clear voice and directs them to the crime's scene is being marketed by Protecto Device Co. of New York. Price: \$125.

When the alarm is tripped by opening a door or window, breaking display glass, tampering with safe or cashbox, etc., the electrical stool pigeon cuts loose with tape-recorded blasts of a police whistle and cries of distress that can be heard two blocks away.

Down Movie Lane

"BROTHERS KARAMAZOV" is a masterpiece fashioned by Hollywood from Fyodor Dostoyevsky's classic novel of Sex and Salvation in the Czarist Russia of the 1870's. They are the main themes that this two and one-half hour movie hammers home in its analysis of profligacy and despair, divine law, passion in all its forms and, finally, a macabre patricide.

Richard Brooks directs his own screenplay.

The brothers are the vain army officer (Yul Brynner), the introspective atheist-writer (Richard Basehart), the gentle semimarian (William Shatner), and the bad seed, the illegitimate half-brother (Albert Salmi) of the three brothers. Their lives are tormented by their lustful father (Lee J. Cobb) — he fathered the brothers by different women — in challenging and absorbing ways.

Cobb (who played the psychiatrist in "Three Faces of Eve") dominates and walks away with the movie as he taunts, tantalizes and frustrates his sons with violence, despair and apathy.

The old scoundrel roars: "My field of battle is the bed, and eventually I will die there." But he doesn't. He's done to death by a poker in the hands of one of his sons.

Which one? The exciting whodun-it angle isn't answered until the agonized aftermath at the absorbing movie's end.

There are some awesome sequences: Black bears guzzling vodka with patrons in gambling taverns; skating parties in valleys of the vast hinterland; a Russian Orthodox wake; distorted views of lunacy through cracked glass; and orgiastic scenes which make amateurs of the Romans.

"Brothers" is many things on several levels. It is like a wide-screen river flowing across the bosom of Mother Russia and as it flows it laps articulately, with infinite detail and compassion, at the lives within the scope of its flow.

The dialog of the grim narrative is bawdy and earthy, like "Peyton Place" and "Hot Summer" rolled into one — and then some.—M.M.

MOVIE PRODUCTION is rapidly expanding in China. Currently there are six studios operating in Peking and Shanghai. They expect to produce 100 features this year.

China also produces a wide variety of documentaries which are dialected for screening in remote areas. Variety, the N.Y. trade paper, estimates that there are 9,168 regular and ambulant theaters in China with attendances mounting to well over one billion annually.

NOW THAT MORE and more movies are being photographed on real Mainland and overseas locations, the decreasing demand for Hollywood studio space is causing the big producing companies to sell many of their Hollywood acres.

20th-Century Fox has sold 170 acres of its 284-acre site on which a house and office building center will be built. Universal-International is about to sell 400-acres for a housing development. Warner Brothers has been approached to sell its 2,775-acre ranch where it used to shoot big outdoor scenes, and M-G-M is considering selling its 63-acre back lot.

Solons Force Facts on Burning of Official Report on Farm Slump

Vigilance by Congressmen has defeated a book-burning attempt by the Department of Agriculture to suppress facts on why U.S. farmers are giving up.

The burning was ordered by right-hand men of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. This is how it happened:

Every year, the department publishes a report which tells how much farm population has increased or decreased and includes comments from farmers right across the country.

Two months ago, the report for 1957 was printed. Then it leaked out that Don Paarlberg, an assistant to Benson, had ordered all copies of the report to be burned, and a new report prepared and made public. That was done.

This censorship aroused Rep. L. H. Fountain (Dem. N.C.), chairman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee. He asked for a copy of the burned report, but the Agriculture Department insisted all had been burned. Fountain got a copy by putting Paarlberg on the subcommittee's witness stand.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (Dem. Wis.) compared the original and substitute reports and told the House these facts:

Of the 19 pages in the original report, 15 were omitted from the new one. The four remaining pages showed that, during the past year, the number of people on farms fell from 22.3 million to

20.4 million — an unprecedented drop.

The reasons for this huge flight from the farms, Rep. Reuss said, were revealed by the farmers' comments which were in the burned report. He read some of them to the House. The following are samples:

"More and more farmers in our locality are moving away because they can't make a living for their families. The small-and-medium-sized farmer is a dead duck."

"I have before me two dozen auction notices of farms selling out. Forced auction sales have been terrific."

Rep. Reuss said that "reading of the burned portion of the report — of the ever-greater consolidation by the big corporate-type farmers — offers a clue as to why it was burned."

Later, Rep. Reuss added another chapter to this amazing story. He pointed out that the 125 farmers' comments (which were burned) were selected by Agriculture Dept. officials from 2,700 comments. He asked to see the complete file.

"The acting secretary said I may examine the comments but must keep them confidential. That is, not disclose them to the public," said Rep. Reuss.

"In effect, the department asked me to join its organization for promotion of secrecy and suppression of farmers' opinions. I must reject the invitation to membership in such a club."

THEY DON'T WANT WAR

Yank Learns What Russians Think Of Their Own Country and the U.S.

"The vast majority of Soviet citizens is not greatly interested in world domination—certainly not in achieving it by force—and there is a good possibility the Russian people will gradually influence their Government in a more 'live and let live' direction."

This is a conclusion reached by George S. Franklin Jr., who visited the Soviet Union for 30 days, in a special article for the New York Times. He is executive director of the Council on Foreign Relations. Franklin, who speaks Russian, says:

"I was permitted to travel without an accompanying guide. This gave me an opportunity to meet people at random—all kinds of people—and to talk to them freely and informally."

Franklin visited 10 cities, from Leningrad in the north to Tiflis in the south, and from Kiev in the west to Alma Ata, only 200 miles from the China border, in the east. Following are extracts from his article:

"On a vast number of questions these people (and I am talking only of the people, not of their Government) have much the same human reactions as we do. Though it is impossible to give a blanket characterization to any people, the Russians as a whole seemed to me warm, friendly and easy to get along with.

"They are not, as often charged, a strange people who feel differently about human life and human sufferings.

"The great majority of the people are fairly content with the present Government. They believe that Khrushchev is really interested in the people and wants to improve their living standards.

Unlike Stalin, they said, he gets around among them and knows them and their problems. . . .

"Most Russians I met insisted that Khrushchev was really for peace and for improved relations with the West. On this there was practically no dissent. . . .

"Nearly every one mentioned the new freedom from fear—although they did not call it that. A student, with whom I spent a large part of three days, told me he would not have dared to be seen with an American so freely under the old regime. . . .

"On foreign policy, there was repeated reference to our bases surrounding the Soviet Union, our espousal of German rearmament and our non-recognition of communist China—toward which the Russians seem to have a genuine brotherly pride.

"The Russians I talked to were also keenly interested in U.S. domestic questions, particularly in the standard of living of the average worker. . . . A Moscow school teacher said: 'Well, you were already an industrial nation in 1917 when we were just beginning and, of course, your productive capacity was not ruined in the war as ours was' . . .

"The Russian people are, in my opinion, not only against war, but when they meet an American the question most of them want answered more than any other is:

"How do Americans feel about war?"

"And they are visibly relieved—and inclined to believe it—when told that the American people are against war, too. . . .

"Again and again, these people emphasized their horror of another war."

Doris Fleeson Says Economy Depends on War, Not Peace

The RECORD here scoops the Star-Bulletin which runs Doris Fleeson's column prominently on its editorial page. Here is Doris Fleeson speaking out on the Eisenhower administration, a view which the Star-Bulletin would blue pencil with a swift X over her copy. The daily has not run what the columnist said, which is newsworthy in these times.

Doris Fleeson, a nationally-syndicated columnist who is featured by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, has to trim her views to suit the bias of her subscribing papers — particularly those which cover up the failures of the Eisenhower administration.

In a speech before the annual convention of the National Farmers Union, Miss Fleson did not have to consider editorial bias. Extracts from her speech follow:

"Today, we live in a world which, because media of communication have multiplied so enormously, the opportunities for propaganda have become infinitely greater.

"The New York Times chief correspondent in Washington, James Reston, wrote recently: 'This administration is more interested in the appearance of leadership than in leadership itself, more in the appearance of power than in the reality of power

"Certainly no American government has used the means and tools of propaganda to quite the same degree as the present one. It has for some time deeply troubled observers who see in it a denial of the processes on which a free society must be based . . .

"Our real danger is that we may be trapped in our own propaganda inventions. It is bad enough that the American people have so little opportunity to distinguish between the real and the unreal. It is far more frightening that few of our leaders manage to escape the contagion of their own propaganda . . .

"It is perhaps the most remarkable fact of our time that in the face of a universal desire for peace and hope for peace, that the best we find our leaders searching for is a state not of peace but of nonwar.

"Why is it that a state of nonwar, with all its costs and all its tensions and all its wastefulness and dangers seems preferable to a state of peace?

Cuskaden Appeals Firing; Chief Liu May Be Witness

§ from page 1 §

of the outcome of his appeal.

Cuskaden was dismissed following a scene at the police station when he was booked on suspicion of drunk driving, later dismissed.

Remarks Cuskaden addressed to Tarbell at that time constituted the basis for the charge of insubordination upon which the disabled officer was dismissed. Police Chief Liu is reported to have been present during a part of this scene and it is expected he may be called as a witness at the appeal hearing.

"Respect for each other's murderous potential may keep both of us (the U.S. and the Soviet Union) in a state of nonwar. It would take more than respect; it would require trust to achieve peace . . .

"The intimate collaboration which exists between the U.S. and Western Germany, between France and Western Germany, would have seemed unthinkable a dozen years ago. The friendship and mutual self-help which exists between the U.S. and Japan today would have appeared totally unbelievable 15 years ago . . .

"There is a very real question, carefully avoided on all sides in the Eisenhower administration and for some reason never mentioned by the Democrats. That is whether the economy of the U.S. could not tolerate a genuinely peaceful world situation.

"We are spending \$45 billion a year on armaments . . . vastly greater than all the money spent on relief and pump-priming during all the administrations of FDR. It is within shouting distance of the military budget for a hot war . . .

"There can be no question whatever that since the start of rearmament program that the U.S. economy has become more and more dependent on huge appropriations for defense. We have actually seen the spectacle of the President saying that he looked for their increase to cure the present recession . . .

"It cannot be that the economists of the administration are unaware of the dangers which will have to be faced in the economy if there comes a period in which a marked reduction in defense expenditures might be justified. Yet neither in the executive branch nor in the Congress controlled by the Democrats has a single step been taken to soften the shock of

Magazines Refuse to Publish Liquor Ads

More than 200 nationally circulated magazines, including 17 with circulations over one million each, adhere to a policy of refusing all alcoholic beverage advertising.

Among those with more than one million circulation are:

Reader's Digest, Saturday Evening Post, This Week, Ladies' Home Journal, National Geographic, Good Housekeeping, Seventeen, American Home, Parents, Better Homes and Gardens, Woman's Day, Mechanics and Scholastic.

U.S.-Japan Trade

Japanese businessmen have organized a private committee to promote trade relations between Japan and the U.S. Members of it are drawn from Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations, Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Commission. A trade survey group is to be sent to the U.S.

a withdrawal of defense expenditures.

"It is only possible to conclude than no one in the government, including the Congress, has either confidence of peace or any sincere belief that any profound change in the situation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union will take place in the foreseeable future.

"This becomes even clearer when we look back to the efforts made during World War II to cushion the shock to the economy which was expected when the war ended. You may remember that Henry Wallace wrote a book, 60 Million Jobs, pronounced hopelessly Socialist by many of those who now feel that any words of caution about boom times are a gospel of gloom and doom . . .

"The U.S. today is in fact totally unprepared for peace . . .

"It could be that the cost of such temporizing will be high. Fat, rich old nations, like fat, rich old men — and women — tend to overestimate their powers . . . The Soviet Sputniks surely destroyed the myth that we are necessarily ahead in everything and that nature has a special interest in the survival of Americans."

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can," as against about 20 per cent who felt themselves "definitely Democrat." But Craig interviewed service personnel families and apparently paid little attention to whether or not those interviewed were registered voters. It was felt by some also that the method of determining houses to be "polled" was something less than scientific. Craig's people would cut a deck of cards (stripped of picture cards) and interview the number indicated. If the card were a four, for instance, they'd call at every fourth house, or if it were 10, they'd call at every 10th house. But reporting a low proportion of "definitely Republicans," Craig's in a fine position to claim credit if the GOP puts up a good show in the election.

★ ★ ★

THERE'S A STRANGE political note in the latest issue of Sports Illustrated signifying we know not what. Anyhow, it's in an article about Doberman pinscher dogs and tells how Seeing Eye tried to use Dobermans for guide dogs for the blind; failed, and — but you read it:

"There was one blind newsdealer, though, who refused to give up his Doberman. It seems the newsdealer was not among Governor Dewey's fans. Unfortunately for the governor, he often bought his paper at this newsstand. When he did, the dealer sicked the dog on Dewey. He'd never had a guide dog which responded so violently to Republicans and he wasn't about to part with him."

★ ★ ★

GOY. BILL QUINN, in the eyes of some political observers, is today pulling the same kind of political trick on Del. Jack Burns that Sam King, when governor, pulled on the late Del. Joe Farrington.

CITY ATTORNEY CHUNG

§ from page 1 §

ciates have leased other areas from the Lum estate and the parcels include five-and-a-half acres near Iolani School on Date St.; an area by the American-Chinese Club on Kapiolani Blvd.; and an area fronting Kapiolani Blvd. near Kaimuki High School. WANTS BIGGER LOTS

The city attorney told this weekly that the parcels near Iolani School and American-Chinese Club were sub-divided into small lots for hotel-apartment development in the 1940's. His firm has applied to the city planning commission for a change in the subdivision plans in order to create bigger lots. He said that the off-street parking requirement calls for bigger lots.

For example, he said, the five-and-a-half-acre parcel by Iolani School was subdivided into 32 lots, with a road running through it. He has asked for the deletion of a proposed master plan road and dividing the area into six lots, with five one-acre lots and one half-acre lot. He has asked the planning commission to consent to changing the subdivision plan for the area near the American-Chinese Club from lots of 6,000 square feet to 20,000 square feet.

Both these requests have not been approved, although they have been before the planning body for three to four months, Chung said.

Now, he said, "We intend to withdraw the request."

NO SPECIAL STRINGS

He mentioned the above in ex-

plaining that he pulls no special strings at City Hall. He, like Planning Engineer Louis, denied that the latter had any association with Chung in his real estate developments.]

Louis said that he is in partnership with Chung, and Attorney William Chee, in Bethel Co., Ltd., which owns a building near the Honolulu police station. State Realty Co., which is handling the sale of H. T. Hayashi's houses in Manoa, is located in the building.

Chung said that in his subleases, he has a provision that says subleases shall not ask for any zoning or other variances of the city. Being a city official, he said, he doesn't want any request of this sort to come up before city authorities, for there might be inference that he is in a position to exert his influence for the petitioner.

Some months ago Chung came under criticism. He recommended that the city pay \$33,000 in appraisal fees to Y. T. Lum for work done at Waikiki. At that time Chung and associates were in the process of leasing the Lum Yit Kee estate which includes the parcels mentioned above. Chung was criticized for giving big appraisal jobs to Y. T. Lum, a principal figure of the Lum family that owns the estate.

Chung defended his position, declaring that Lum was the best appraiser he knows of locally. In answer to board of supervisors members who said the \$33,000 figure was too high, he said Lum's appraisals stood up in court and his work was reliable.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Quinn's in Washington "to push Hawaiian legislation," according to the newspapers. Now just what use do you suppose he is there? What could he be there for except to take credit for anything that's passed and rate a story or two in the GOP-minded dailies about how it took him to put it across? Remember how Sam King tried to get in position to take the credit for what looked like the imminent passage of statehood a few years ago, heading a road show of local officials toward Washington? And remember how angry the Farringtons were at King for that one for years? Well, of course, the Farringtons and Kings were all Republicans, and Joe had helped get Sam the job. This time it's a Republican governor against a Democratic delegate, and he picked a good time for it — the period just before the Democratic convention here when Burns is scheduled to return.

★ ★ ★

A DOLLAR BILL is scotch-taped to a cardboard, about 10 x 18 inches, on the wall of Secretary of Hawaii Farrant Turner's office. Over and under the bill is a message written by Arthur A. Woolaway — former territorial Republican chairman and presently its braintrust. The message from Woolaway says that the dollar is the first contribution to Farrant Turner's candidacy to delegate to Congress. Woolaway's name is printed on the card.

In the presence of this mighty dollar which some Republicans hope would move Turner to run, for delegate, some frank Republican talk took place last Saturday noon.

★ ★ ★

AFTER WILLIE CROZIER came out of the secretary of Hawaii's office where the GOP talk took place, he was still agitated

and excited — after drowning Woolaway's Republican talk with his strong voice that almost boomed as far as Kanehameha's statue. Crozier, a Republican, said that he accused and denounced Woolaway, the GOP braintrust, for "double-crossing" the secretary of Hawaii.

Crozier accused Woolaway of trying to force Turner to run for delegate to Congress.

He asked Woolaway, "Do you want Turner to lose his job?" He also told Woolaway that the Big Five supported and will support Jack Burns and Turner doesn't have a chance.

Woolaway interrupted Crozier and asked, "Are you accusing me too?"

"Yes, you too!" boomed Crozier.

Woolaway asked Crozier to prove it. Crozier replied that in the last election the Republican Party on Oahu backed only Mayor Neal Blaisdell, Governor William Quinn who then was running for the senate and Representative Hebben Porteus.

Turner who was listening to this exchange left his office in embarrassment and headed for his secretary's office.

Woolaway said he was working for Turner's best interest. Crozier asked if forcing him to run against Burns only to be defeated — and subsequently not be re-appointed by Washington to his present job — is working for Turner's best interest.

Woolaway then said Turner might be appointed governor. To which Crozier said, if and when that happens, he would be the first to support him.

At that point Crozier pointed to Woolaway's dollar scotch-taped to the cardboard on the wall and declared, "I'll put my support right up there to boost his governorship."

Big Five and Wage Fight

Hawaiian longshoremen who have for a long time set the pace for the workers on the wage front are now getting five cents less than their West Coast counterparts and in June this year they will get a two cent boost in their hourly pay, thus closing the differential gap to three cents.

West Coast longshoremen are now negotiating for 16 cents an hour increase on straight-time work and improvements in other areas of their contract. A wage increase on the West Coast now applies automatically to wages of Hawaiian longshoremen.

The long discriminatory Mainland-Hawaii longshore wage differential will be wiped out in 1959.

The Big Five-controlled dailies now write of longshore wage increases in routine manner, without bitter emotion. Since negotiations do not take place here as in the past for Hawaiian longshoremen's wages but on the West Coast for all ILWU stevedores, the dailies and employer fronts like IMUA aren't shouting about "Reds" and "Communist plots."

How the Big Five employers whipped up hysteria in 1949 during longshore wage negotiations here and during the strike is now clearly apparent in the quiet environment that has existed since the storm of 1949. The employers said they couldn't afford the 32 cents an hour demanded by longshoremen, when they were paying 42 cents more per hour straight time for longshore work on the Mainland to ILWU dock workers.

The ILWU dock workers here proposed arbitration and the employers, obviously wanting to force a strike, declared arbitration was "Communistic."

The employers wanted to take on the ILWU longshoremen in 1949, in the same manner that they offered four cents before the present sugar strike, when the demand was 25-cents across-the-board, and forced the present strike.

Hawaii's sugar workers are the highest producing sugar workers in the world, thus cost of producing sugar is lowest per ton on Hawaiian plantations. The total wages paid sugar workers in the bargaining unit went down from about \$48 million a year 10 years ago to \$37 million prior to the strike. The employers are making money and their last annual reports make this clear.

Hawaii's prosperity depends on the amount of money that is circulated. Higher wages mean more money in circulation. Hawaii's longshoremen in this light have made tremendous contributions to the economic health of the island community, and so have the sugar workers now striking for higher pay.

President George Sumner of American Factors and Alexander Budge of Castle & Cooke who draw \$60,000 a year and more in salary, exclusive of expense accounts, know that 50 per cent of the sugar workers (7,479 out of 13,894) earn less than \$2,389.56 a year in hourly wages, before taxes. The Heller Report says that \$5,593 is necessary to maintain "commonly accepted standards" for a family of four. Cost of living here is higher than on the Mainland.

A family earning \$2,000 a year spends

Continued at Right

BIG GOP PAYOFF

(from page 1)

official body set up to regulate the construction industry, to eliminate irresponsible, fly-by-night operators. Whether or not it wanted to pay \$900 to a man because he's an ardent Republican is another question.

Bob Shaw's juicy job and his quickly "earned" \$150 raise certainly do not constitute the first political payoff around here, or the biggest, but they may well constitute the most blatantly ill-advised. Imagine the thoughts of hundreds of government workers all over the Territory who waited through years of political stalling and legislative fumbling to get a pay increase. Imagine the thoughts of 13,700 sugar workers striking now for more than three months to raise a basic wage of \$1.12 to \$1.37 fighting their way through a life of soup kitchens and picketlines to win a wage hike.

Imagine the thoughts of the contractors, themselves, especially the small operators who have to shave their bids in competition to get jobs, and then cut all conceivable corners to make a profit.

Recession? There's no recession for the energetic politician who has a pull with the "right people."

The case of Bob Shaw illustrates perfectly the old, cynical saying: "It's not what you know, but who you know."

Nisei Take Over Japanese Chamber Leadership Posts

The Issei-led, faction-torn Japanese Chamber of Commerce elected an all-Nisei slate of officers and the new president, Edward N. Yamasaki said his acceptance of the top post would be justified if he could bring harmony and cooperation and erase the "misgivings that threaten to destroy this organization."

The new officers include both AJAs of Okinawan and Naichi (main Japanese islands) origin.

The chamber came through a period when its "dominant elements" comprising Issei leaders came under lashing criticism for their conduct of an election which ignored the normal practice of elevating a vice president to the presidency.

Consequently, Sadao Asato, the

vice president, resigned prior to the election and this matter was not reported by the other officers to the membership at the meeting where the election took place.

Asato's resignation stirred strong feelings among many because they felt it came as a result of the age-old discrimination of an Okinawan by other Japanese whose geographical background is the main islands of Japan. Asato is an Okinawan.

The Hawaii Hochi was first to draw community attention to the slighting of Asato, who had been approached by the nominating committee to run for president, then told after he had accepted the proposal, to forget the request.

The new Nisei officers are Yamasaki, president; Kenji Goto, Robert P. Sato and Susumu Yoshikuni, vice presidents; Dr. Theodore T. Tomita, secretary; Hideo Kawano, treasurer; and Harold K. Kometsani, Robert T. Sasaki and Albert T. Teruya, auditors.

Vengeance On Jim Dole

(Continued from right)

CPC for the first time in 1931. Dole also had learned that U.S. coastwise ships that were not under U.S. coastwise laws had offered to haul Philippines pine for CPC to Gulf and Atlantic Ports all the way from the Philippines for \$10 a ton—the same rate Isthmian agreed to haul Hapco pine from Hawaii to the same market areas. All this brought to light the high rates charged by Matson for bringing in consumer goods to Hawaii, although this never became an issue.

Dole's successful move resulted in Matson's agitation of West Coast big business interests for a fight. William P. Roth, president of Matson, went to the East Coast to confer with James A. Farrell, president of U.S. Steel Corp., which owned Isthmian line.

NEVER FORGAVE DOLE

Meantime, on the West Coast, a San Francisco Chamber of Commerce official said it all depends on Roth's message whether a

about 70 per cent for food. For the health of the family and overall economy—the sugar workers must win a substantial wage raise.

As far as the employers' ability to pay, they have said in the past, as in 1949, that they will go broke, and the demands were unreasonable. They used the same argument when Japanese and Filipino strikers demanded equal pay on sugar plantations with other workers of different national background.

Vengeance On Jim Dole

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

The shipping monopoly of Matson Navigation Co. is being challenged. It appears that the Pacific Far East Lines which Matson has been fighting to keep out of West Coast-Hawaii shipping may cut deeply into Matson's age-old privileged position.

The big supermarkets which bring in the major supply of food on Oahu are behind PFEL which thus far has been unsuccessful in obtaining Federal approval to haul in freight from the Mainland. The supermarkets have formed a hui and announced that they will use PFEL cargo facilities, including the liner Lailani. PFEL will now make a strong bid for Maritime Board approval.

REVOLT IN HAWAII

This new move is a big blow to the Big Five's shipping firm. And this ought to teach the Big Five a lesson. While the Big Five does not own Matson entirely, 43 per cent of the shipping company's stock is voted in the Territory. And the Big Five must be upset now because the revolt against Matson's methods has erupted here at home.

Some months ago the supermarkets protested Matson's most recent request to the Maritime Board for a freight rate hike, saying they would be forced to raise commodity prices. The food stores asked for a hearing. They didn't get it.

Matson declared it was not making enough money. And with the help of Washington officialdom, where Matson spends money for good public relations — with money earned from charging islanders high freight rates — the shipping company got its demands, at the expense of the people of Hawaii.

SPECIAL PINE RATE

This didn't sit well with people who read newspapers. Last year Senator Neuberger fought Matson's general cargo rate increase of 13.2 per cent while increasing pineapple shipping rate 6.9 per cent. The Oregon Senator said the pine rate was preferential, set by negotiations through Big Five's interlocking board of directors. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., biggest Matson shareholder (18 per cent) holds controlling interest of Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

The Big Five argued that increasing the shipping rate of pineapple would hurt Hawaii's pine industry on the Mainland, since selling price must be increased. Even after Senator Neuberger exposed the Matson-Big Five shenanigan of loading higher freight rates on islanders by holding down pine rates, Matson did not request the Maritime Board to up the pine rates. But the board was forced to boost pine rates.

This bleeding heart concern of the Big Five for Hawaii's pineapple industry is as shallow as their dollar motive. They wouldn't give a damn if the pine industry fell to pieces—if they didn't own it.

DOLE'S EXPERIENCE

Now, let's back up this statement.

—Remember back in 1931 when James B. Dole, the founder of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., was president and manager of the company and Castle & Cooke was eyeing the Iwilei operation with great interest?

—Remember the high shipping rate Matson was charging for bringing in cargo to Hawaii and for moving cases of pineapple to Mainland markets?

—Remember how in May 1931 Dole negotiated with Isthmian Steamship Co. to ship pine at \$4 a ton less than the \$14 rate charged by Matson? Hapco up to then was shipping pine on Matson ships to the West Coast, then transshipping to Gulf and Atlantic Ports through Panama Canal. Isthmian lines contracted for \$10 a ton to carry pine to Gulf and Atlantic ports. At that time Hapco, Libby, McNeill & Libby, California Packing Corp., and Baldwin Packers shipped about three-fourths of their annual packs to Gulf and Atlantic Ports.

DOLE TURNED DOWN

Hawaii's Big Five which fought for preferential freight rate for pineapple last year blew their top in 1931 and was out to bust James B. Dole, although Dole had performed a public service to Hawaii.

The Big Five leaders frothed with anger when Kenneth B. Barnes, vice president and secretary of the pineapple company, declared publicly that the new arrangement will result in cheaper pineapple, better distribution of the commodity and an increase in demand.

Dole had asked Matson for reduction of freight rate and had been refused. Dole anticipated competition from Philippines pineapple produced by

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