

# Meaning Of The Sugar Strike Victory

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

Nine years ago, in 1949, the Big Five haughtily declared that arbitration proposed by the ILWU longshoremen was "communistic," refused to bargain in earnest when the demands were reasonable—32 cents more an hour when West Coast longshoremen doing the same work on the same Matson ships on the Hawaii run were

getting 42 cents more an hour.

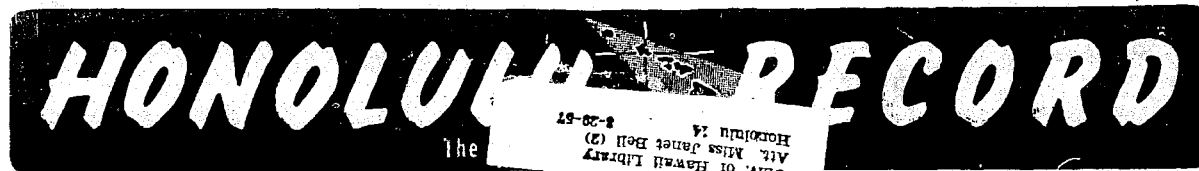
This time, prior to the recent 126 day strike, the employers declared that the ILWU firmly had decided to strike. They refused to put up a counter-proposal to the union's 25-cent demand, claiming that the union would shoot it down like "clay pigeon." Finally, two days prior to the strike deadline, after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

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

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

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

(more on page 7)



VOL. 10, NO. 46

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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1958

READ:

Which GoPer  
Do You Believe?

PAGE 8

Strike History

PAGE 2

## Consul Bejasa "Forgot" \$5,290 Entrusted to Him

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

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

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

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

On March 25, at about 2 p.m., Sgt. Mehau and the gambling detail raided the game of Walter (Hotcha) Hong at 124 N. Pauahi St. and found a crap game in full flight.

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

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

#### TRY FOR BAIL

"We're under arrest anyhow," said one. "Why don't we go some more. Maybe we can make bail."

Sgt. Mehau indicated he would have no objection, and this week he explained his thinking thusly:

"I knew then if they wanted to do that, I had them cold turkey. They couldn't fight the case after that, because I was getting evidence all the time they were playing. Professional gamblers are smart and it's hard to beat them if they fight the case."

But in this case Sgt. Mehau

knew if the gamblers were willing to "go" before his eyes, there could be nothing but guilty pleas or bail forfeiture. Bail on March 25 was set at \$25 each and all the gamblers forfeited.

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

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

(Some years ago, when the police employed different tactics and a "wrecking squad" which demolished places in which gambling was suspected, the RECORD covered the cases carefully and noted that in almost every instance where the gamblers fought in court, they bent the cases.—Ed.)

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

Playfulness of members of the city charter commission during Sup. Richard Kageyama's anti-charter forum at City Hall came close to precipitating an incident that might have made the controversy more physical than theoretical.

"I'd break his face if he did it again," said Manuel Cabral, one of the anti-charter speakers, after it was all over.

The commissioners got prankish when they saw a blackboard on which the anti-charter people had drawn a sort of facsimile of Saturday's ballot, with the words ad-

### Filipino Fans Blamed Pacheco for Kalingo Flop; Missed Tuesday

Resentment among Filipino fans about the poor showing Rocky Kalingo made against Stan Harrington in their recent fight here reacted against Promoter Bill Pacheco in Tuesday night's Elorde-Chestnut fight at the Stadium, the RECORD learned from knowledgeable sources Wednesday.

Kalingo scored several victories during his months here and looked impressive, but fell an easy knockout victim to a bigger, stronger Harrington.

But some of the fans blame Pacheco, who promoted the show, and to an even greater degree they blame those of Filipino an-

§ more on page 4 §

### Cashes Check; Turns Over Cash After 2½ Years

Emilio D. Bejasa, former Philippines consul here, cashed \$5,920.05 entrusted to him by the First Circuit Court of the Territory to be distributed to heirs of a Filipino laborer — and forgot about the money for about two and a half years.

The Filipino laborer, Porferio Pequitpequit, died in an industrial accident while working for the Air Force in Hawaii and collected double indemnity on his \$3,000 insurance.

Trusted Foreign Service

It was unsafe to use the Philip-

§ more on page 6 §

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

"Nothing could be finer than to be a kamaaina in Hawaii."

That line from the old Press Club parody seemed to reflect pretty well the disclosures of Appraiser John J. Hulten regarding tax appraisals of Oahu land, large and small. He made his appearance at a board of supervisors meeting Friday.

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

He also called for a law preventing the Bishop Estate and others from "passing on" taxes to tenants, by the method reported two weeks ago in the RECORD.

Although he listed numerous appraisals in which the most ridiculous disparities seemed to exist,

he did not put the blame on August Landgraf, the Territory's chief tax appraiser, as Gov. Quinn appeared to think, but indicated he thought Landgraf is so restricted by lack of help in his office that not much better could be expected.

While the vast majority of cases cited by Hulten were those involving absurdly low appraisals, he said there are cases in downtown Honolulu where property is appraised at from 80 to 91 per cent of its value, thus illegally high.

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

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

Man Caught in Middle

At Heela, 1,464 acres of Bishop

§ more on page 3 §

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

By STAFF WRITER

It is not an uncommon sight along Nuuanu St. most any day about 3:30 p.m. to see a tow truck lurking, waiting for stragglers among the parked automobiles. Then the driver is ready and in position to follow the cops who give tags to those unfortunates who leave their cars during the rush hour and can tow them off in a hurry — earning a fat towing charge.

Dr. Dai Yen Chang, dentist and former member of the board of supervisors, has his office on Pauahi St. overlooking Nuuanu,

and he has suffered for and with the unlucky drivers who get caught. "Sometimes I lean out the window and try to yell a warning," he says, "but they can't hear me."

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

§ more on page 5 §

§ more on page 5 §

## Chronology—1958 Sugar Strike

## When Democratic 1913 C-C Fathers Gave Pay Boosts

By SPECIAL WRITER

Local Republican circles were routed in 1912 when the electorate landslided Democrats into office all over.

"Democracy here took alert advantage of Republican weaknesses and Republican mistakes," said the Star-Bulletin of Nov. 6, 1912. "Voters refused to swallow certain Republicans they felt were forced upon them."

Democrat Joseph J. Fern was re-elected mayor of Honolulu and six Democrats were voted to the board of supervisors. They were Lester Petrie, John Markham, Wm. H. McClellan, Manuel C. Pacheco, S. C. Hardesty and E. H. F. Wolters. There was a lone Republican, Andrew Cox.

Mayor Fern and his Democrat cohorts were faced with the growing pains of a young city. New expenses were popping up everywhere with demands for the paving of streets to smooth rides for the increasing auto traffic, demands for more street lighting, fire alarms and new ideas like playgrounds for children.

After six months in office, the city fathers set about restoring pay cuts to C-C employees. A Star-Bull news story of June 16, 1913 said, "A general salary raise for C-C subordinates whose pay was cut on a program of economy by the Democratic administration six months ago is now the proposal of the same administration."

In the editorial headed "UNWARRANTED," the Star-Bull claimed: "Most of the raises are unjustified."

The Star-Bull itemized the raises which, in each case, amounted to \$10 and \$15. In the police department, the special officer attached to county attorney's office was to get \$125 monthly, jailer \$175, station clerk \$150, patrol driver \$100, mounted patrolman \$100, trunk officer \$85, sergeant of detectives \$125, and so on.

At the city hall, the chief clerk was to get \$150, his assistant \$110, and the deputy attorney \$235.

In the sanitation department, the fish inspector was to get \$100, meat and food inspector \$150, nurse \$100, and milk inspector \$120.

The Democrats were undeterred by the Star-Bull's criticism. Two days later they "unanimously passed" the pay schedule, only a slight bite from the total budget of \$277,335 for the next six months. The Star-Bull made no comment.

## Paraguay to Get Japanese Farmers

A deal is underway between overpopulated Japan and underpopulated Paraguay whereby Japan will supply colonists in exchange for a small fleet of merchant ships.

Paraguay is an inland country wedged between Brazil and Argentina. With an area of 157,000 sq. miles (15,000 larger than Japan), it has a population of only 1,600,000 whereas Japan's exceeds 90 million.

Paraguay has large agricultural and forest potentials. It is hoped that some 150,000 Japanese will settle there under the plan and develop cotton and rice growing. Japan will build at least eight freighters of 1,000 tons suitable for trading along Paraguay's river access to the south Atlantic.

## GOP Promises Candidates 7,000 Young Helpers; Will Lead Them by Hand

THERE ARE still a few chuckles going around town over the things that happened at a Republican political tactics meeting that was something like a college house rally.

One party wheel got up to praise the GOP candidates, saying something like, "We have the best candidates," and therefore selling them should be easy.

Then another took the floor to say the party doesn't have enough candidates and only wishes it could get more. (Reapportionment seems to have both parties worried on that score.)

THE MADISON AVE. approach was introduced by a young "expert" who told how political hay could be made in small meetings (Would you call them cells?) of from eight to 15 persons where ideas of all kinds would be "thrown out" to the listeners without any attempt to push them hard or do much more. Some of the ideas would rub off on the small audiences, the expert figured. But he warned against any idea that would smack of the "judicial."

In modern selling circles, this is called the "subliminal," or "motivational" approach.

ANOTHER PIECE of intelligence at this meeting was offered by a party leader who said Young Republicans will be all-important

in the coming campaign, and each candidate will be furnished with Young Republicans to help him out.

"We will take them by the hand," one party leader said, outlining the manner in which door-to-door campaigning would be done.

There were those present who hoped the candidates wouldn't need guidance as careful as all that.

THERE WILL BE about 7,000 Young Republicans available for such leading jobs, the party leader advised, and that inspired a Republican or two to the thought that, if there were that many Republicans of any age ready to proclaim their faith in the GOP loudly and on all occasions, the party would win hands down.

But nobody thinks there are that many.

MAYOR NEAL BLAISDELL had a meeting of young potential campaigners at his home over the weekend—a thing which seems to have been organized by his staunch friend and supporter, Angel Maehara. The idea was for Neal to comment on the adverse rumors about his administration for the benefit of the listeners. The questions were mostly about the firing of Nesta Gallas and the activities of Chief Engineer Yoshio Kunimoto, it's reported.

## CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S "POLICE STATE"

## Chinese Seeks U.S. Asylum From Execution Threat; Showdown Looms

The "authoritarian government" of Chiang Kai-shek's "police state" regime on Formosa has come under fire in the Congress over the case of one, Hsuan Wei.

As Rep. Sidney R. Yates (Dem. Ill.) told it in a long protest speech before the House, Hsuan Wei was a first lieutenant in the Chinese marine corps when Chiang's forces were evacuated to Formosa in 1950.

From 1950 until Sept., 1952 he was liaison officer between the Chinese and the American military mission to Formosa. Then he was sent to the U.S. for training under the military defense assistance program.

When his American classmates questioned him about Formosa, Hsuan Wei said that "the Chinese government on Formosa was a police state; and Chiang Kai-shek a dictator; that as long as these conditions existed, he did not feel that the Nationalists could return to the China mainland because they could not and would not be able to capture the sympathy and imagination of either the overseas Chinese or the American public."

Rep. Yates said that Hsuan's opinion "brought threats" on several occasions" by Capt. Liu, the Chinese naval attaché at the Nationalist embassy in Washington, "that Hsuan's life would be a forfeit when he returned to Formosa."

In April, 1954, "rather than return to certain death," Hsuan applied for relief under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. In May of 1954, Rep. Yates said, Hsuan "wrote to the minister of national defense on Formosa stating he could not return until a democratic government existed on the island."

Hsuan then went to Illinois and

sought the help of Dr. K. C. Wu, another refugee from the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Hsuan worked his way through Northwestern University and graduated with a bachelor of science degree in mathematics. Today, aged 29, he is enrolled in Northwestern's school of mathematics and works on the side as a cash register checker in a department store.

At a hearing on Hsuan's application for permanent residence in the U.S., two U.S. marine corps officers, who served on Formosa, testified that, in their opinion, "it was probable that Hsuan would be executed upon his return to Formosa."

The immigration department denied Hsuan's application. Thereupon Rep. Yates introduced a private bill on Hsuan's behalf and it is pending now before the House committee on the judiciary. It will receive a hearing if the attorney-general refuses Hsuan's appeal for political asylum.

In his appeal to the House, Rep. Yates quoted President Eisenhower who, in defending the right of asylum for military personnel, declared on May 7, 1953, that "to force these people to go back to a life of terror and persecution is something that would violate every moral standard by which America lives."

Rep. Yates, too, referred to Vice President Nixon's "repugnance" to dictatorial methods, and asked "Do we not perform a more noble service to the cause of democracy, to the cause of all free people, when we indicate that we respect those who have the courage to rebel against totalitarian principles and espouse the cause of freedom?"

1957, Sept. 2: At dedication ceremony of Hapai Kou Hale, ILWU's assembly hall in Honolulu, Regional Director Jack W. Hall declared he hopes the sugar industry realizes that sugar workers are serious about correcting the current substandard rates of pay.

Sept. 23-24: Sugar workers' representatives caucus prior to ILWU's Third Biennial Convention in Honolulu, to prepare for contract negotiation. Contract to expire Jan. 31, 1958.

Sept. 24: Alexander G. Budge, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., as guest speaker at a Honolulu Rotary Club luncheon declared that cost of living had gone up and recognized sugar workers' wages needed adjustment. Budge explained that total wage costs paid sugar workers had gone up from \$48,174,000 in 1947 to \$56,239,000 in 1956.

Sept. 25: ILWU biennial convention opened. Jack Hall said sugar workers will negotiate for a "substantial" wage increase and added, "If a strike must come to achieve our just demands, let no one think for a moment that we are not prepared to take it on." He said the union had a strike fund of \$835,000, which was above the union's general fund and its real property. He told delegates representing sugar, pineapple, longshore and industrial trades grouping that "The most important thing that faces us is to mobilize behind our sugar division. This has got to be a sugar year."

Sept. 26: The ILWU sent its demand for a 25 cents an hour across the board wage increase for its sugar members. Within two hours the employers rejected the proposal, declaring it offered no basis for negotiation. The industry's letter said the employers had not had time to study the demands and declared the demand was "impossible." The industry made no counter-proposal. The convention's 450 delegates set Jan. 31, 1958, as deadline of "No contract, no work."

Sept. 26: ILWU President Harry Bridges declared that the union "can't fool around with addition of a cost of living adjustment as hinted by Budge. He added:

"We have taken months to get into position so that we can make this a sugar year. . . . the time has come, real changes are necessary and we intend to get them. We will get the 25 cents and eliminate the \$1.12 minimum." (Sugar wages ranged from \$1.12 to \$1.79%. The union proposal would up the scale to \$1.37 to \$2.04% an hour, plus classification adjustment for upper labor grades.)

Sept. 27: ILWU convention delegates rejected the sugar industry's letter and voted unanimously to seek their 25-cent demand plus classification adjustments.

Louis Goldblatt, ILWU International secretary-treasurer, declared industry was lying about profits. He reported sugar industry's letter of the previous day that claimed the demands would cost the companies \$10 million while 1956 net profits were \$7.5 million. Goldblatt told the convention that industry profits "directly attributable to sugar operations" were "at least" \$16 million in 1956. He said the wage increase asked will bring workers about \$9 million more but actual cost to the companies, after taxes, would roughly be \$4 million. Goldblatt refuted wage figures given by Budge before the Rotarians, saying that Budge (on Sept. 24) had padded total wage cost by 40 per cent.

Goldblatt said total wage cost of sugar workers in the bargaining unit had gone down. Budge had misrepresented facts by quoting \$46 million for 1947 and \$57 million for 1956, because the \$57 million figure included salaries of all employees, including supervisory and managerial staff. (In 1955 at the Second Biennial Convention at Hilo, Goldblatt said the industry's wage bill had dropped from \$49 million in 1947 and estimated the 1956 wage bill at \$37 million for bargaining unit workers.)

Sept. 28: Bridges declared sugar workers will get support of ILWU members on the Mainland, and explained to convention delegates that in the event of a strike, "There will be no sugar unloaded on the Pacific Coast and no sugar refined. We're prepared." He told his members, "Pass this on down to the ranks; tell them I think we're a cinch to win."

ILWU convention voted on a resolution to make "1958 A Sugar Year," with substantial wage increases. Previous negotiations, the resolution said, sacrificed wage increases for many workers "in order to put very substantial sums into pensions, repatriation and separation pay funds which were designed to take care of both the oldtimers leaving the industry and the shorter-service employees being displaced by the rapid mechanization of the industry during recent years." The resolution said industry (plantations and agencies) profits jumped from \$5.5 million of 1948, \$12.5 million of 1952 and \$16.5 million of 1955 to \$18 million in 1956.

Oct. 27: HSPA news release said sugar industry had paid more than \$1½ million since 1956 to 564 foreign-born sugar workers who wanted to go home. The payment's constituted lump sum pension payments, severance pay and disability pay and voluntary repatriation payments, all brought about by union negotiations with industry.

Nov. 14: A. G. Budge wrote to the Rotary Club of Honolulu, "correcting an unintentional error" of Sept. 24 when he had declared that total sugar wage bill for bargaining unit workers had gone up in the past 10 years, from \$48 million to \$58 million. He admitted the ILWU had challenged his wage comparison which was "an improper and inadvertently misleading comparison." He said that

(more on page 3)

## IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

THE ILWU'S victory in sugar is good news to the territory's sugar workers, but it will also help Hawaii's territorial and county workers.

Now that the base rate in Hawaii's basic industry is going up 16 cents an hour and a total of 23 cents in the next two years, the government workers will be able to present a good case for raises to the next session of the territorial legislature.

The minimum rate for sugar workers will now be \$1.28 per hour. This compares with a minimum in the government service of \$1.17 per hour.

Sugar workers will continue to receive the benefits of their medical plan without any increase in monthly premiums and the employers will make up the difference between the premiums and the actual cost of the plans. In contrast, the government workers must pay the entire cost of their medical and group life insurance plans.

★ ★

ALSO HELPFUL to Hawaii's government workers is the news of the raises due to Federal workers in the classified service and postal employees.

Federal workers in Hawaii already make more than territorial and county workers. This new raise of 10 per cent will widen the gap even further.

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LAST WEEK, this column reported on the fight between the Maui HGEA and the territorial HGEA organization on the new insurance plans.

The Maui News carried an advertisement in a recent issue announcing a meeting for HGEA members for Tuesday of this week. HGEA President Ted Awana was going to be the main speaker at the special meeting, according to the ad.

Purpose of the meeting is to win the Maui HGEA members over to Honolulu's point of view. The HGEA officers also want to heal the breach between Maui and the rest of the HGEA. They are afraid that the Maui HGEA may go independent or even switch to the UPW if they push the Maui HGEA too hard.

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

8 from page 18

Estate land was assessed at 14.42 per cent of its value, Hulten said. But George Ing, who bought a 20-acre chunk in the middle of it, got assessed at 37.7 per cent of the value of the land, which he bought for a nursery.

Hulten said the principle seems to be—the larger the property, the lower the rate of assessment.

Quite a lot of Bishop Estate land has gone exempt, Hulten said, though the intention to use it has been known for some time.

Some of the properties and the rates of assessment Hulten listed were as follows:

- Outrigger Canoe Club site at Waikiki, 65,447 square feet, assessed at about 30 per cent.
- Bishop Estate land at Wai-ale, including 1,000 acres, assessed at 8 per cent.
- Queen's Hospital land in Waikiki, leased to the Waikiki Development Co., worth \$1,754,055, assessed at about 30 per cent.
- Wai-ale Nui farm land, 86

ELLWOOD VAN GIESON, deputy director of the territorial civil service department, is back at a desk at Iolani Palace.

Van Gieson had his headquarters in the Senate chambers at Iolani Palace when he served as executive secretary of the Salary Standardization Board from 1951 to 1953.

Now he is heading a review of all classifications in the territorial service. Departmental personnel officers are assisting the review on a parttime basis. Since space was needed for the review staff, the Senate chamber was taken over and Van Gieson is once again temporarily occupying a desk at the Palace.

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IT ISN'T generally known, but there are quite a few unions for government workers and teachers in Hawaii.

In addition to the Hawaii Education Assn., the Hawaiian Government Employees Assn., and the United Public Workers, the Directory of Labor Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii lists two unions for teachers. They are Local 1127 and Local 1279 of the American Federation of Teachers. Local 1127 has its post office address in Wahiawa and Local 1279 is in Hilo.

★ ★

SATURDAY IS Charter Day on Oahu.

The UPW political action committee has urged its members to be sure to vote in this important election. It has urged them to give consideration to alternative proposal 18, prepared by the board of supervisors.

Proposal 18 will continue Honolulu's civil service system as part of the territory-wide system. This would guarantee a continuation of uniformity between civil service systems. It would continue the philosophy of "Equal pay for equal work."

The Charter Commission has recommended that Honolulu have its own civil service and pay system. Proposal 18 will give voters a chance to vote in favor of continuing the present program of "equal pay for equal work."

acres at Kipapa Gulch, assessed at 11 per cent.

• Kahala, 41,730 square feet, leasehold purchased by Fritz Burns, assessed at a little over 30 per cent.

Sugar land, said Hulten, generally gets assessed at about \$30 an acre.

He further expressed the view that the Territory, being in the business of leasing land for revenue, should not be exempt. Although such landlord situations are called temporary, he said, they often continue for many years.

Up Again, Down Again

The method of appealing tax assessments is equally faulty, Hulten said, and he cited a case in which a taxpayer appealed an assessment of pasture land at \$150 an acre and got it down to \$125. The Territory then appealed to the tax court, and the assessment was reduced to \$90 an acre.

Older property, Hulten said, generally enjoys a much lower appraisal proportionately than that developed more recently, but it is

## Filipino Labor Unions Gaining, Summary Shows

New collective bargaining agreements registered last year by Filipino labor unions totaled 177, the Manila Bulletin reports.

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

In summarizing the overall situation, the Bulletin says "many new labor unions were established during the year and some old and corrupt ones dropped out of the picture."

"Passage of the social security act has given labor a kind of security it never enjoyed before. Congress, alert as always to the labor vote, has acted consistently toward its benefit."

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

The Bulletin says that agricultural workers take home only one-eighth of the Philippine national income, whereas in contrast the well-organized industrial workers take home almost one-third of the grand total.

## How Auto Industry Affects U.S. Economy

When business is normal, the manufacture and sale of automobiles either directly or indirectly employ 10 million persons.

It is the greatest single user of steel, accounting for 17 per cent of the production. It buys 80 per cent of all rubber produced; 69 per cent of all plate glass; 65 per cent of all upholstery; and 35 per cent of all lead.

It also takes 9 per cent of all tin and 10 per cent of all cotton sold in the U.S. At the sales level, there are approximately 40,000 dealers employing 700,000 people.

## U.S. Labor Ignored

The Chicago Daily News reports that "it seems incredible but it is true that the U.S. pavilion at the Brussels Fair has a Wall Street exhibit but no exhibit to advertise the accomplishments of trade unionism in boosting the American worker's standard of living. You might think that trade unionism was considered un-American."

vacant land on which the appraisers seem to go farther afield than anywhere else.

"They don't seem to know how to handle them," he said.

Gov. Quinn a day later attacked Hulten as "prostituting his profession" and putting out "slanderous innuendo" in his report. Sup. Herman Lemke and Matsuo Takabuki commented that they think the governor is attempting to make a partisan issue of something that has no partisan flavor. They pointed out that Mayor Blaisdell and Sup. Eugene Kennedy, both Republicans, have been "working with us." Mayor Blaisdell who gave a keynote speech at the GOP platform convention where Quinn had made his statements, refused to comment on the governor's words.

## Chronology—1958 Sugar Strike

(from page 2)

instead of the total wage bill going up \$8 million, it had gone down. Oct. 18: Preliminary meeting for upcoming negotiations held. Union proposed the voluntary repatriation benefit be increased from \$268 to \$1,000.

Dec. 2: Budget, HSPA president, on the eve of negotiation publicly announced that sugar industry's income will be down \$2 million for 1957, about \$146 million.

Dec. 8: Bridges arrived for sugar negotiations. Said, "I feel optimistic about the outcome of the sugar talks."

Philip L. Maxwell, chairman of the industry's negotiating committee, said: "We're hopeful that the union will take a reasonable stand on the wage issue."

Dec. 9: Sugar negotiations opened. Union-industry representatives met at HSPA's Agee Hall. Union negotiating team of 70 was headed by Mitsuo "Slim" Shimizu as chairman, and assisted by international officers. Jack Hall opened the meeting by listing demands. Goldblatt declared "We won't spend time here talking about the industry's ability to pay because we know it can." Philip Maxwell, spokesman for the industry, said, "The two-bitnik you launched into the stratosphere is just too high, and offers no basis for bargaining." He gave employer figures.

Hall replied, "We don't agree with your figures. This industry must pay a living wage."

Maxwell said cost of the direct wages and fringe benefits of the 25-cent demand would be \$7,800,000. The annual cost of classification adjustments (moving everyone up automatically in the trade series and for equipment operators) would be \$4,700,000, or a total of \$12,500,000.

Goldblatt declared, "We think your estimates are exaggerated," and referred Maxwell to what was said at the union convention in September.

The first day's negotiation set the tone of subsequent meetings. The union decided on a policy of concentrating on negotiations, no news releases on negotiations and cancelled its nightly radio broadcasts. The HSPA regularly issued a bulletin on negotiations to sugar workers and another bulletin, "The Sugar Industry Reports to Hawaii," to others, plus news releases and continued its radio program. Its line was "The industry has termed the 25 cent demand 'so unrealistic' that it provides no basis for bargaining." (Above and following information on negotiation was taken from employer releases.)

Dec. 10: Negotiators met at ILWU headquarters. HSPA's "Sugar Workers' Bulletin" No. 2 said Maxwell had restated that the 25-cent demand was "utterly impossible," and from the "standpoint of the best interests of everybody," including "all the people of the Territory," the union's wage demand "is out of the question."

Dec. 11: Dwight C. Steele, head of the Hawaii Employers Council and industry negotiator, said if the union stuck to the 25-cent demand, no progress would be made.

"On that basis, we're wasting time here. If that is your position, just lay it on the line." He concluded, "we'll just have to prepare for what might happen as best we can." He indicated the industry would take on a strike.

Bridges replied, the union was insisting that the "money is there, you can pay, and we think payment is due."

Dec. 16: At a two hour fifteen minutes meeting Thomas K. Hitch, research director of the Hawaiian Employers Council, gave his analysis of the sugar industry's financial position, saying the 1957 profits is expected to drop to 4 per cent, down from 5.6 per cent of 1956.

Goldblatt told Hitch, "... stuck to facts—that's just NAM propaganda."

Bridges said, "Never mind the hard luck story. Nineteen fifty-six was the best year you had since 1947. ... Even supposing we agree that profits are down, there's still enough to pay for the wage increase we're asking." He said the union sought a one-year contract, adding, "Let's see how it works out and take another look at it at the end of the year."

Dec. 18: Industry "unequivocally rejected" union's demands. It asked for the meeting to make its position "clear" prior to the holiday recess. Negotiations recessed till January, when it was subject to call.

Dec. 20: Boyd MacNaughton, new president of HSPA, spoke at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, accusing the ILWU of planning a sugar strike. He said the industry is prepared for it. He said the union had determined months ago to strike and has no intention of reaching a reasonable settlement.

Jack Hall, when asked for comment by the press, replied: "We are hopeful of an agreement in spite of the pessimism of Mr. MacNaughton. All it takes is a little bargaining."

1958, Jan. 21: During a negotiation session ILWU spokesmen questioned MacNaughton's statement in December, claiming the union had decided on a strike months ago. Philip Maxwell said the union's demands are economic and the industry is not questioning the union's motives.

Jan. 23: The press reported that rice and sugar sales sky-rocket (more on page 6)

# Sport Shorts

## MILO'S LOCAL FOLLOWERS

By SKINNY

What with Nori Iwamura lifting a total of 750 lbs. in the three international lifts to take the Territory's middle-heavyweight championship, Bruno Yim lifting 710 in the middleweight, and Teruo Mende doing 575 in the bantamweight, it appears the "iron game" in Hawaii is responding to the inspiration of Tommy Kono (who lifted 865 at the same show) and especially Dr. Richard You who has done more than you could write a book about to encourage weightlifting and a lot of other sports here.

Milo of Croton, one is inclined to recall at times, was the man given credit for starting the modern system of "progressive" weightlifting and body-building. Milo was an ancient Greek who conceived the idea of lifting a young calf every day. As the calf grew to bull-size, Milo kept up the lifts and when it was fullgrown, he was still hefting it. As it grew larger, he grew stronger. Hence, neophytes today begin lifting small weights and adding a pound or two a day or a week until they are modern Milos.

### TENNESSEE FARMER DID IT

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

Distressing to relate, Milo must not have been so very highly regarded by his neighbors, for all his contribution to physical culture. He was known for his strength, to be sure, but it was his eventual downfall. According to the old Greek saga, he once was called by a bunch of lumbermen to help get a wedge out of a big log into which they'd driven it. He pulled the sides of the log far apart enough so that the boys got their wedge out, but then his fingers were caught. They tried to get him out and, failing, left him there while they went off, either for help, or maybe for lunch. While they were gone and he was left there in such a helpless state, saga says, the wolves ate Milo—or at least ate enough of him to render him useless thereafter.

### LIFTER GOT SHORT SHIRT

It seems a sad commentary that Milo's contemporaries thought less of him than of a wedge, but something like that seems to have been the fate of strong men and lifters down through the ages. The average man's reaction to a strong man seems to be generally, "so what?" Primo Carnera, you'll recall, started box-fighting after he couldn't make enough to feed himself as a strong man in a circus. Only a few years ago Canada produced the strongest man in the world, Douglas Hepburn, but no one in the Dominion paid much attention to him until he won the world's championship in Europe. Prior to that, he'd been something of a joke in his home town.

America, especially, while taking pride in being one of the most sports-loving nations in the world, generally gave the back of its hand to weight lifters until a very few years ago. Devotees of the Iron Game labored unheralded and were even regarded by many otherwise intelligent physical culturists with actual suspicion. Coaches shied away from barbells and weightlifting on the theory that it would make their charges "musclebound."

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

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

FRANK VALENTI and the Police Activities League officials, incidentally, are to be congratulated for the excellent Biddy Boxing shows they have on KGBM-TV every other Saturday afternoon. Last week's show saw Hensley Enos beat Charley Jenkins in the 55 lb. class, Francis Young decimated Vernon Mitsunaga at 60 lbs. each, and Reginald Canells beat Baron Makallino at 48 lbs. Then everybody got a prize.

THERE'S AN ACADEMIC dispute among local fight fans as to whether Referee Harry Kessler was correct when he gave Virgil Akins the welterweight title over Vince Martinez on a TKO in last week's fight at St. Louis, or whether he should have tolled the necessary 10-count over the fallen fighter and make it a K.O. on the record books. Kessler commented later that he could have counted 30. Local fight fans ask, why didn't he? From the TV shot of the fight, showed here Saturday night, Martinez lay like a log, all right. The main reason for Kessler's action would seem to be allow Martinez's handlers to give him aid as quickly as possible. He had taken a terrible beating, after all, being knocked down seven times and falling a couple of extra times as much from being groggy as anything else.

## Supreme Court Will Get Appeal In Bouslog Case

The one year suspension of Attorney Harriet Bouslog, upheld by the U.S. Appeals Court, will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, her partner, Myer C. Symonds said this week.

She is represented by John T. McTernan, a West Coast lawyer. The suspension action originated during the local Smith Act trial of 1952, when action was brought against Mrs. Bouslog because of statements she allegedly had made in a speech at Honolulu, Hawaii. The case was prosecuted by A. William Barlow, former local U.S. Attorney, and appealed to the higher court after the Territorial Supreme Court ordered the suspension.

The majority opinion of the Appeals Court, issued Monday, held that no question of freedom of speech was involved, since Mrs. Bouslog was engaged in the case. It held she could not "litigate in a given case by day and castigate by night (or in recess) the very court, the honored place in which she is working . . ."

A minority opinion said the ILWU attorney did no such thing, and that "This record does not warrant the conclusion that the integrity of Judge Wiig was attacked."

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

## Filipino Fans Blamed Pacheco for Kalingo Flop; Missed Tuesday

5 from page 1 8

cestry who assisted in the promotion.

At least two of these are reported to fear physical violence.

Last week Pacheco took Flash Elorde to Aala Park to ballyhoo the Chestnut fight, and was met with the query, "How about Kalingo?"

"Kalingo make. Gone home," Bill answered lightly. Four Not Amused

But Filipino fans were apparently not amused. In contrast to the Kalingo fight which they attended in strength, Tuesday night's fight showed no such box office score.

Only 1,960 paid to get into the fight and their total contribution came to only \$5,996.50, a sum far short of Pacheco's expenses to the show.

Other factors which helped out down the size of the crowd were the threatening weather and the \$7.50 ringside seats.

The afternoon before the fight, Promoter Pacheco frankly expressed doubt as to how he would make out financially.

"I'm out to see whether or not our fans are willing to pay for the best in boxing," he said. "I think they will, but if I'm wrong—well, I have to find out."

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

The fate that has hit many a fight promoter in this town struck Bill (The Kneec) Pacheco Tuesday night when fans stayed out of the \$7.50 ringside seats at the Stadium in droves, and the gate was a little less than \$6,000. It would not pay the \$3,000 purses guaranteed Flash Elorde and Ike Chestnut, let alone the cost of transportation, expenses, etc., or the six preliminary fighters who got \$100 each, and the semi-finalists who got \$150 each.

But Pacheco could take whatever satisfaction there was in the knowledge that he had promoted an artistic success, financial flop though it was.

### CLASSIC BOXING QUESTION

The main event was as fine a contest of skill, strength and may-be science as the town has seen in some time. It presented the classic battle between a good, tough southpaw who is fast, but no great hitter, and a good right-hander who has a fair punch. The old question of—can a right-hander beat a left-hander, all things being equal?—was presented over and over again. And this time the answer came out for the left-hander, Flash Elorde, the world's fourth ranking featherweight. He got the decision by a narrow margin and deserved it.

Ike Chestnut, the world's fifth ranking featherweight, was not far behind. He pushed the fight continually through the early rounds, and occasionally beat Elorde to the punch with the right hand. But whenever he let Elorde get set enough to throw combinations, the Filipino scored sharply. He brought blood to Chestnut's nose and put a small mouse on his left eye while going unmarked, himself.

Chestnut displayed one of the strangest left jabs seen in some time—a move that looked like a parent's slap at an unruly child—and it looked like little more than a decoy from behind which he might throw a right hand as he moved in. But he could hook the same left on occasion with speed and force, and perhaps landed it more often than his heavier gun in the right hand.

### BEEF OVER REFEREEING

Ike may have been hampered somewhat by the rapidity with which Referee Louis Freitas broke clinches. Just after the fifth round, when this writer was wondering aloud why Freitas didn't let infighting go a little longer, the veteran trainer Freddie Brown exploded at Freitas in the corner on this matter, but the referee stood his ground with, "Don't try to tell me how to do my job."

Brown, one of the game's great handlers, kept on trying, firing his last shot as he left the ring with his defeated fighter.

"He pulled him (presumably Chestnut) off by the neck 18 times," he trumpeted.

One had the feeling that with Freitas refereeing, Sandy Saddler might have had trouble winning his notorious victory over Elorde a few years ago on the Coast. That was mainly an elbow-and-forehead job in the clinches.

The bout was a testimonial to the concept that you can get a good fight here out of two "foreigners."

### BATTAD BEATS MILLER

Anacleto Battad, returning to the ring after some months, seemed to be fulfilling some of the promise he showed a couple of years ago as he won a clearcut decision over the wily, hardhitting Lem Miller in the semi-final. Battad enjoyed an 8½ lb. weight ad-

vantage and the difference showed in his punching power as he staggered Miller several times with rights and lefts to the head.

Battad is Stan Harrington's stoutest sparring partner, and you can't help wondering if he doesn't feel it's a vacation every time they put him in a show to fight somebody else.

The last of three excellent preliminaries was won by tall, lanky Mel Freitas, who used his reach advantage to good effect to pound out a win over Felix Aciro.

Wilfred Tisalon broke his losing streak when he got off the floor in the first round to penetrate the longer reach of Marvin Rose and beat him to something close to submission in the next three rounds.

The opener saw right-hander Phil Ortiz pitted against Walter Kinoshita, a lefty, and this time the right-hander won beating his opponent to the punch again and again to win decisively.—E.R.

★ ★ ★

A SIDELIGHT on the show came earlier in the TBC office when Promoter Pacheco informed Gene Good of KGU that he wasn't going to permit a taped recording of the fight to be made, to be broadcast over the radio station immediately after the fight. Pacheco was already sensing financial trouble and, what with the threatening weather, he feared fans might stay away to listen to the later blow-by-blow broadcast. The question arose among promoters and fans afterward as to whether or not KGU can force a promoter to submit to a broadcast, or a tape, regardless of how it affects his gate. KGU has exclusive broadcasting rights at the Stadium, and a promoter who shows there is required to sign away such rights. The radio station didn't push the matter Tuesday night, though, so no one knows the answer to that one yet.

★ ★

FREDDIE BROWN, the veteran handler, was still kicking about Referee Louis Freitas in the dressing room after the fight until a TBC official asked, "You want to get paid tonight, don't you?"

"You got me," answered Brown, and thereafter made like a clam.

Chestnut and Brown returned to the Mainland by an early plane Wednesday.

## Ridela Fights Cox At Civic Tuesday

Collier Cox, featherweight from Phoenix, Arizona, is scheduled to be the next opponent for Rufino Ridela, Promoter Sam Ichinose announced this week. Cox, fighting since 1953, has compiled a record of 19 decisions, 11 kayos and nine losses. He has fought four draws.

Ridela, who knocked out Nate Brooks in two rounds last week, is enjoying a winning streak at the moment and appears to be the likeliest drawing card in sight aside from Stan Harrington. His stock boomed locally after he decisively licked Shigeji Kaneko, Japanese feather of wide recognition, here a couple of months ago. Preliminaries will be announced later.

A Japanese-controlled firm is now constructing a pulp mill at Sitka, Alaska. It is expected to employ 2,000 men during construction and to start operation in 1960 with a daily capacity of 340 tons of pulp.



# Thoughts While Ironing

By AMY CLARKE

**CHAIRMAN PEDRO SAN-CHÉZ'S** term in the C-C civil service commission will expire in July and an interesting rumor around City Hall has it he will not be re-appointed. But in his place, the rumor continues, will be appointed someone favorable to Mrs. Nesita Gallas and that she will be restored to her job as personnel director. That would automatically end the court suit in which she hopes to recover her job. The rumor has it the move is calculated to end the unfavorable publicity accruing to Mayor Blaisdell who has been catching plenty of criticism in some quarters, deserved or not, for the firing of Mrs. Gallas and the failure to restore her. There may be more than a slight fear in the C-C attorney's office that Attorneys Hiroshi Sakai and James Kamo have some pretty cogent arguments set up in behalf of Mrs. Gallas, too, and that it would be just as well to avoid court.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON,** the RECORD started investigating at City Hall a rumor from downtown that Blaisdell is pushing for a crackdown on the various bingo-type quiz games. Couldn't get any satisfaction. But the rumor had it the cases would be taken this time to circuit court, since Aloha Quiz had already won a decision in magistrate's court. Friday night Aloha Quiz and Bingo Quiz at Pearl City Tavern were pinched and 14 defendants were served with summonses to appear in Judge Harry Hewitt's court.

**WATERS O. MARTIN,** the Kailua used car dealer and long an active Democrat, was the recipient of honors last January that the dailies never bothered to report. He was made chairman of the Hawaiian sub-committee of the U.S. Democratic senatorial campaign committee. Mrs. Waters Martin, of course, is Dolores Martin, Hawaii's Democratic National Committeewoman.

**EYEBROWS WERE RAISED** Friday in the City Hall parking lot at the sight for one particular bumper sticker. It was one of those recommending a vote for the commission's city charter, and there was nothing particularly unusual about it. But it was on the car of Sup. Richard Kageyama, one of the charter's most vigorous opponents.

**JOE FERREIRA,** the DPI's construction man, told a couple of bystanders at City Hall last week how he learned to keep his nose out of specialized jobs. It was years ago when he was school principal on the Big Island. One day, driving to school, he found a construction crew working on a Pahoa road, eliminating the many curves. Joe started giving his views — the way he saw it, they were going about the job all wrong. The foreman eyed him and then asked: "Are you an engineer?" "No." "What do you do?" "I'm a school teacher." "Then why don't you go on and teach school and leave this job to people who know about it?" Telling the story, Joe added, "You know, he was right. He was absolutely right."

**HOW DID THE CHARTER COMMISSION** come to its con-

clusion that the board of water supply operates more efficiently and economically than the suburban water system? Phillip Yee of the latter agency asked that question of a member of the commission at a public meeting on the charter, and he got rather fumbling answers. Then Yee observed that not a single member of the commission had paid a single visit to the suburban water system to ascertain the facts. With less than half the personnel of the BWS, the SWS services half the number of subscribers the BWS does. But the charter commission is willing to throw the former under the latter, apparently willing to accept the BWS estimate of its own worth. From the days of the late Fred Oht, the BWS has been one of the ablest drum-beating agencies in the Territory, yet the commission hasn't chosen to go behind the drum-beating to find out the facts. The two years of study seem to have been spent mainly in concentration on Mainland plans rather than on local problems.

**THE CITY** opened bids last week on a sedan for which the Rambler dealers could qualify and on which they bid. But Castner's of Waipahu underbid them with a Ford, slightly over \$2,000.

**THE BIG DITCH** out at Koko Head Crater, now filled in, was the subject of an interesting feature in the Star-Bulletin last week, following an item from this column a couple of weeks before telling how it was originally dug to accommodate the bodies of those expected to fall in World War II. The S-B piece reported how 20,000 cubic yards were displaced on the theory that the space would leave room for 20,000 bodies. The trench was dug after Pearl Harbor when an invasion by the Japanese was thought imminent, but fortunately it was never needed. The feature was a wide-awake followup of Gadabout's item and something of a reminder of the horrors of war.

**THE INTERVIEW** with a private detective on shoplifting in a Monday issue of a daily paper might have been heightened by some talk about the new Wigwam store. From what we hear, it's a shoplifter's paradise and some of them are taking advantage of the opportunity.

**FOR THOSE** who wonder how the Pearl City Tavern will dodge trouble with the liquor commission, after being pinched for running a bingo-type game, here's the answer. Before the management put the game in, it requested and received permission from the commission to remove a specific area from the jurisdiction of the commission. No liquor is served in that area and so the commission has no direct reason for getting into the picture. Saloon-keepers who have felt the commission out on the possibility of installing bingo-type games have met with no encouragement.

**ROSE KAM** who's been working in the C-C clerk's office for a good while, just came back to her job from a maternity leave to find her rating dropped from SR-9 to SR-5. Why? It would be a good question to ask Clerk Paul Chung if, Wednesday weren't Kamehameha Day, a C-C holiday.

Hair sprays and lacquers are a blessed boon to women whose hair is too soft and fine to stay in place for long.

But I have stopped buying them since reading in the Congressional Record that these sprays might contain poisonous substances.

Several Congressmen have asked the Food and Drug Administration to investigate the possibility that hair sprays can cause cancer.

Evidence in this direction was uncovered by doctors in a St. Louis hospital. Two young women undergoing examination were found to have a substance in their lymph nodes that is used in hair sprays (which both girls used).

Tests on guinea pigs showed the appearance of this substance in the liver and spleen. It has produced a form of cancer, but there is no direct proof (yet) that it causes cancer in humans.

Incidentally, when the subject women stopped using the hair sprays, their lung infiltrations stopped.

There are too many products like this on the market. Just because something is for sale on a shelf, we cannot assume that it is safe.

Recently the Food and Drug Administration moved against the manufacturer of plastic nail polish, after receiving complaints from 700 women about "disfiguring and sometimes painful injuries" as a result of the use of this polish.

The manufacturer protested bitterly, claiming that it had distributed 32 million applications of the product, with no complaints from dealers and less than 600 complaints from consumers.

However, the government felt that the manufacturer owed some responsibility to the unfortunate 600, and is trying to get the product off the market.

If the Food and Drug Administration were given the authority and the funds it needs for realistic control of unsafe foods and cosmetics, we could have a lot more confidence in the products we are urged to buy.

## Playful Charter Commissioners Escape Wrath of Cabral at City Hall Meet

§ from page 1 §  
visiting the voters to mark X in the box opposite Part III. First Bob Dodge erased enough of the "III" so that it became "I" which would be a vote for the commission's charter.

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

But then Chairman Ballard Atherton entered into the playfulness and substituted a zero for the X. Cabral didn't recognize Atherton at the time, but he replaced the X. But as speaker after speaker talked, he thought more about it and got madder. Finally, he answered an invitation from Edwin Chillingworth, chairman of the meeting, and spoke against the charter, himself, and of all the speakers, he was the only one who could be heard plainly.

The meat of his argument was that voters should be allowed to elect their own officials. Mostly City Hall Employees

The program, failed to draw any large crowd except C-C employees on their lunch hour, but it did draw Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, a member of the parks board commission, and On Char, photographer and sometimes candidate for public office. At one point in the program, which lasted the better part of an hour, 52 persons were present.

First speaker was Sup. Kageyama, and he was followed by Auditor James Murakami, Clerk Paul Chung and Cabral. An unfortunate choice of a speaker's stand, the stairway landing at the second floor and half way to the third floor balcony, resulted in most of the speakers being virtually unheard. Acoustics are apparently worse from that landing than from either the first or third

floors.

The program was introduced by Hawaiian music, but the rumor that free food was to be served turned out false.

Small though the crowd was, some evidence of strong partisanship was to be seen. A girl from one of the offices volunteered to pass out leaflets advising voters to vote against the charter, and a couple of other employees were inspired to boo the speakers — so softly they created no disturbance.

## Senator Deplores U.S.

### Middle East Policy

In reviewing the U.S. position in the Middle East today, Sen. Walter E. Flanders (Rep. Vt.) said:

"Here we are faced with the anomaly that there seems to be less opposition to communism than to Western leading strings. The people desire freedom not merely from colonial powers, but from any domineering leadership.

"We have reckoned that our own enduring hostility to communism is a sentiment to which all men subscribe. This unfortunately is not the case. Instead, the prevailing sentiment among the peoples is the desire to be politically free . . .

"There was nothing that our armed forces could do to stop the combining of Syria and Egypt. Our policy was to rescue nations which wanted to be rescued. No one there asked for rescue or wanted it . . .

"We were fighting the wrong war at the wrong place with the wrong weapons."

Did you know that ornate antique gold picture frames are back in high style? There is such a heavy demand for these now that a new business has sprung up to supply them.

New frames are made and then "aged" in a process called "distressing"—and that is surely an understatement.

The frames are whacked with iron chains, stashed with a knife, dented with a hammer, and generally mauled until they appear to have survived a rugged hundred years.

They are then coated with gold leaf and sold to eager purchasers. And the rough handling pays off—\$6 worth of wood may sell for as much as \$600.

It's a wacky world!

Mulling over the problem of trash thrown from cars, this thought occurs to me:

Why can't the legislature pass a law enabling the police department to require that every car contain an attached bag or box for waste paper?

The presence of this bag could be certified to at the same time the annual safety sticker is acquired. New license tags would not be issued until this provision was complied with.

Of course this would not solve the littering problem 100%; but the mere existence of a definite place for rubbish inside the car would go a long way toward cleaning up our city and countryside.

Every week my children bring home from school small boxes of raisins, left over from lunchtime. Knowing from experience that if left around the raisins are scattered and attract ants, I now put them into the refrigerator to keep.

Last week, needing some raisins for an apple-sauce cake, I took out the little raisin box that had been on ice for several weeks.

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

§ from page 1 §

when he inserts his coin. "People forget," says Dr. Chang, "and drive up and park when it's almost 3:30 and walk away and forget about the zones. Then they come back to find their cars gone. It makes me sad to see it."

### WORDS PROVED ON SPOT

It was 3:10 Monday afternoon when Dr. Chang was speaking, and as if to prove his words, a sedan parked in front of one of the red-striped meters across the street and a young woman got out, metered her coin, and walked away.

Dr. Chang sighed sadly and shook his head.

"I'm afraid she'll forget all about the sign," he said.

But then he brightened. The tow truck driver doesn't always win, he said. A few days ago, the truck came and parked in front of an erring auto, all ready to haul it away. But no policeman came, and the driver couldn't move the truck before a ticket was issued. He waited and waited, but the driver came before the cop did, and he drove his car away safely escaping both fine and towing fee.

Dr. Chang felt so happy for the man he was still smiling about it.

Further up the street; a Nuuanu St. businessman, says the truck usually seen lying in wait is one from Roger Toguchi's garage, and the driver is Joe Perry, who incidentally has long been a member of the traffic safety commission.

Could there be a conflict of interests, there?

Women have won equal political rights in 70 countries but so far only one woman has presided over the UN general assembly and two women have been elected presiding officers of UN general assembly committees.

## Chronology—1958 Sugar Strike

(from page 3)

with strike deadline nearing. Big orders from outer islands.

Police Chief Dan Liu said Oahu police were receiving "refresher" briefings on police duties in the event of a strike.

Jan. 25: ILWU renewed its demand for 25 cents and industry replied, "Simply unreasonable and out of the question."

Maxwell said "the industry is prepared to make a wage increase, but . . . it must be far below 25 cents." The union's 25-cents demand "would really ruin the industry," he said.

Jan. 28: Negotiations broken off as industry still refused to make a wage offer. Maxwell said there was no use in putting up a "clay pigeon" for the union to shoot down, therefore the industry had no wage proposal to make.

Bridges said the battle would be between the Big Five and the ILWU and the idea that the Big Five didn't make big profits is "nonsense." He said there is plenty of money in these companies socked away here and there, and these islands are being milked dry by them. "here and there, and these islands are being milked dry by them." He added, "No worker would believe us if we told him that the companies have no money."

Bridges handed Maxwell a written note saying: "We are prepared to settle and reach agreement at something less than twenty-five cents in order to avoid a strike."

Jan. 29: Industry came through with its first wage offer with strike deadline two days away—four cents across the board and classification adjustment for workers in labor grades 5 to 10, which left out the majority of 13,800 sugar workers who are in the lower grades.

Jan. 30-31: ILWU sugar workers rejected employers' offer in referendum vote of 10,599 to 98.

Union "under protest" signed continuation of the medical plan which rates were boosted by employers, so that workers and family members would be covered. Union agreed to keep community services going during strike.

Feb. 1: 13,800 sugar workers strike. Strike committees on all islands organized, with the negotiating committee becoming the Territorial Strike Strategy Committee. Federal mediators entered strike picture.

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

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

Feb. 25: Union rejected plan as "device to prolong the strike." March 3: Strike soup kitchens begin operating on Hawaii and Maui. Union pickets expand community service, help farmers, businessmen, religious, public service organizations.

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

Mar. 30: Dr. Ross leaves as deadlock continues.

April 19: Strikers hold demonstrations on various islands on 79th day of strike, which equaled in length the duration of the 1946 first victorious Territory-wide sugar strike.

Hall declared "strike is just beginning," and this theme was used in demonstrations.

April 22: Industry offered a 15-cent package deal, which on the surface proposed 10 cents now and 5 cents next year. Goldblatt after union analysis said the offer "in the most generous light" represented 7 cents now 12 cents spread over two years. HSPA offer staggered to give higher grade workers more money by taking money from lower grades. Union proposes marathon sessions.

April 29: Union referendum vote on management offer halted as industry refused to repudiate its radio statement that the union's ballot was rigged.

May 4: Strikers reject industry's offer 11,060 to 624.

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

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

May 14: Industry announced it will cancel workers' medical plan on May 31.

May 15: Three Federal mediators enter strike picture.

May 24: Gov. Quinn stated mediation failed to settle strike, and proposed 16 cents hike now, 1 cent for classification adjustment, a three-year contract to be reopened after end of two years for wage negotiation.

May 25: Industry accepted governor's proposal.

May 26: Union declared it wanted to settle other matters, including pension plan, medical plan, severance pay, layoffs, vacation plan. Union offers to send irrigators back to work to save crop.

May 27: Industry rejected union's proposal, laid down ultimatum that if strike isn't settled by June 2, with ILWU's rejection of governor's proposal as is, it will withdraw its acceptance. Talk continued.

May 29: Field workers start irrigation work.

June 6: All basic issues resolved. Wages to be hiked to 16 cents now, 7 cents June 1960, and pension plan, severance pay, medical plan, continued with old lower rates prevailing before pre-strike increase, and other issues settled.

## 100 Persons Pinched At Cockfights on Oahu Every Week

About 100 people get arrested every week on Oahu for attending or participating in cockfights; the RECORD learned checking at the police department.

Those 100 are arrested at cockfights which the police raid on an average of three a week.

"But that doesn't mean," says Sgt. Larry Mehau of the gambling detail, "there are only that many cockfights on the island."

The others escape police detection, Mehau indicated.

Two cockfights were raided last week and two more the week before that. Three weeks ago, the cops got a bumper crop of four.

The average number of persons arrested at a cockfight is "about 15." Sometimes the number varies, depending on how many escape.

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

## Japan to Sell Toyopet Autos in California

To get its share of the big foreign-car-minded market of California, the Toyota Motor Sales Co. of Japan, distributors of the Toyopet, already selling in Hawaii, will open a Hollywood office in August.

If sales go well on the West Coast, Toyopet agencies will be opened elsewhere on the Mainland.

The Japanese auto industry expects to sell 11,200 cars overseas this year, valued at \$28.5 million. Last year it sold 6,592.

Shiro Ohnishi, managing director of Toyota Motors, said he expects the first shipment of Toyopets to reach Los Angeles at the end of July.

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

Rep. Peter W. Rodino (Dem. N.J.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 11835) in Congress to provide for the holding of a White House Conference on Aging during this year. Speaking for the bill, Rep. Rodino said:

"There are 15 million persons aged 65 and over in the U.S. Two-thirds of them have incomes under \$1,000 a year and 42 per cent receive less than \$500.

"And this at a time when the cost of living, especially the cost of food and medical care, continue to soar. It is imperative that we make it possible for these persons to work if they want to.

"But we must also bring social security benefits to a more realistic level — may I remind you that the average monthly benefit is now only \$71 per month.

"It is estimated that about one-half of those over 65 have some chronic illness or disability. And most of them are not covered by hospitalization insurance of any kind."

## Voice of Experience

Philip Reed, chairman of General Electric, who is paid \$200,000 a year, plus expenses and bonuses, says that today's depression is a "healthy corrective action of a free market." Next year Reed has to resign. GE will pay him a \$50,000-a-year pension.

# Consul Bejasa

5 from page 18

pin's mails, the attorney for the heirs wrote to the local court, and apparently for this reason the court decided to transmit the government's foreign service.

money through the Philippines. Recently, according to the RECORD's Manila sources, Bejasa who is now assigned as a consul in Indonesia reimbursed the \$5,920.05 by turning over that amount to the Philippines foreign office — in order to keep his job. Last information is that Bejasa is still consul in Indonesia.

Bejasa's oversight came to light when an interested party in the Philippines inquired at the foreign service office about the probate of the estate of Pequitpequit.

The local Philippines consulate said it had directed the interested party to make his inquiry at the home office of the foreign service. That is as far as it knows, the consulate said.

According to the records of the First Circuit Court, Pequitpequit died on Oct. 15, 1954. Seven days later, Raymondo S. Quiniones, a friend of the deceased, informed the court that Pequitpequit's estate consisted of a \$3,000 insurance policy and a 1950 DeSoto car. Quiniones stated that to the best of his knowledge the deceased had one sister in the Philippines.

Quiniones Administrator

Quiniones wrote to the Philippines to determine the status of Pequitpequit's relatives. On Nov. 22 he informed the court that Pequitpequit had three sisters and one brother in the Philippines.

On Dec. 16, 1954, the court appointed Quiniones administrator of the estate.

Meantime the commanding officer of Headquarters 1500th Air Base Wing Military Transport Service, San Francisco, communicated with Pequitpequit's survivors.

On Feb. 18, 1955, the circuit court received a letter from Orislin M. Menchavez, of Cebu, P.I., acting as attorney for Pequitpequit's heirs. Menchavez said that he had been informed by the commanding officer of the 1500th Air Force Base Wing that Quiniones had received \$6,938.48 as funeral and burial expenses, insurance benefits and for unpaid services. The attorney had also been informed that the law firm of Fong, Miho, Choy and Chuck was representing Quiniones.

The Filipino attorney wrote: "There is also a possibility that Mr. Raymond Quiniones had also received the retirement pay due the deceased Porfirio L. Pequitpequit which sum may not be less than \$10,000."

Mail Dangerous

He informed the court that "Philippine mails about money matters is at present quite dangerous so that the above amount be sent" Menchavez by Telegraphic Transfer through the National City Bank of New York or the Bank of the Philippine Islands, both with branches at Cebu City.

Menchavez asked the court to order Quiniones "to send all the amount received," minus all expenses for administration.

The attorney sent copies of the letter to Quiniones and the Philippines consulate in Honolulu.

On the day Attorney Menchavez's letter was filed in court Fong, Miho, Choy and Chuck representing Quiniones filed an inventory of Pequitpequit's estate as follows:

Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (double indemnity), \$6,000; ASAF Employee, Hickam Field, unpaid salary and leaves, \$538.48; Federal Retirement Fund, \$624.94; U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Employees' Compensation, \$400. The deceased's DeSoto sedan had been repossessed by Waipahu Garage for failure to pay \$1,028.68, and it had been sold for \$1,000.

On Feb. 24, 1955, Consul General Bejasa asked the court for information sought by Menchavez. George Kahoiwai, chief court archivist, wrote the consul general that Quiniones had been bonded for \$5,000 as administrator and that the inventory filed by him on Pequitpequit's estate on Feb. 18 showed personal property of approximately \$7,563.42.

Bejasa Received Money

On Sept. 21, 1955, the court approved the final accounts filed by Quiniones of \$5,920.05, balance left after deduction for burial, attorney's fee, advertisements in the newspapers, administrator's fee, etc.

The court's order said Quiniones "is hereby authorized, directed and empowered to turn over to the Philippine consul in Honolulu . . . for distribution to the heirs . . ."

Consul General Bejasa's receipt of \$5,920.05 was signed Sept. 29 and filed at the court.

Instead of transmitting the \$5,920.05 to the heirs, the Philippines consul general cashed it locally, the RECORD learned reliably. Bejasa returned to the Philippines in August 1957, to be reassigned to Indonesia, and he neither forwarded the money to the foreign office or to the heirs.

Before he left Honolulu he bought a Cadillac. The Philippine Memorial Foundation which rented Bejasa his living quarters during his long stay in Honolulu has still about \$1,600 to collect from the former consul for back rent. As reported in the RECORD the foundation tried to collect the back rent time and again and failed, and finally before he left Hawaii, he signed a note, promising to pay.

## Foreign Aid Nailed

Meanings in U.S. terms of the Eisenhower administration's current drive for foreign aid were given by Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (Dem. S.C.) in a recent speech before Congress. He said:

"The \$70 billion foreign aid spending is the equivalent, in value, to the total loss of 26 of our Nation's largest cities. It is the equivalent to one-fourth of our national debt. The cost of servicing this part of the debt to the taxpayers is \$2 billion annually.

"Foreign aid already has cost twice as much as all the social security benefits, plus aid to the needy, aged, blind and disabled. And it has cost three times as much as all farm programs and seven times as much as all atomic energy programs.

"Foreign aid, year after year, deprives Americans of an urgently needed reduction in their Federal taxes."

## Mothballed Warships

U.S. taxpayers today are supporting a mothballed U.S. Navy fleet of 126 destroyers each costing \$7,150 per year to maintain; 169 destroyer escorts each costing \$6,150 per year; and 74 patrol craft each costing \$3,000 per year. Most of these ships need to be modernized to be of active value to the navy.

## Press Pampers Politicians, Noted Columnist Says, As Nation Drifts

"The pampering by the press of politicians, no matter how exalted their status, is a crime so heinous it should be forbidden by law."

That's the opinion of Doris Fleeson, syndicated political columnist. Too often, she says, political reporters and their publishers fail "to maintain that detachment which combines in correct proportions understanding with critical analysis."

Their overkindness to their favorite politicians and presidents imperils the bulwarks of the Republic, Miss Fleeson thinks. She contends that:

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

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

"Such knowledge is vital because the political reporter on occasion comes very close to being judge, jury and lord high executioner of the politician. To undertake this assignment without proper information is worse than unfair, it is base . . ."

After explaining that "it is through politics that man by the exercise of his will can dominate his public fate," Miss Fleeson said that:

"Somewhere along the line we have been overtaken by a perverted definition of politics. We have ceased to expect life best from our politicians. We are tolerant when they abdicate their true functions and when they enter to our national faults."

"We have driven our best minds from politics because of the low esteem in which we hold it. We have ridiculed the intellectuals who sought to guide us by the light of reason and we have allowed them to be accused freely of treasonable purpose. Happily, the swinish climate of anti-intellectualism has moderated; but we are by no means rid of its legacies of conformity, inertia and

timidity . . ."

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

"All the problems lie in the realm of politics. The alternative to our slow destruction is to recognize this and put the national will to work . . ."

"The iron truth of today's dynamic world is that nobody can maintain status by standing still. This is a hard lesson not always learned in high places."

"There will be decisions in the world — political decisions — and they will determine our fate. Whether those decisions are made by us or by the Soviet Union depends on our ability to make our politics achieve the ends we seek."

## 750 Mill. People Win Freedom in 10 Years

In a statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, said:

"We are living today in an historic era of change. There is the march toward independence of colonial peoples."

"Since World War II, 20 nations with a population of about 750 million people have achieved their independence. These people, as well as the people of other less-developed nations, are determined that they must and will have economic progress."

## ECONOMIES' CHANGE

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

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

"CIA director Allen Dulles has said that in the first quarter of this year, the Soviets produced more steel than the U.S."

"What more warning do we need about how necessary it is to get our own production back on the rails—now?"

## Sugar Strike End Comes With 16c Plus 7 for 3 Yrs.

Last Friday, after 126 days, the longest sugar strike in Hawaii's history ended with what the union called "a contract we can accept with dignity." Sunday, the agreement was ratified by the union's full negotiating committee.

The ILWU said the settlement was "on terms and conditions that represent a victory for the union."

The HSPA insisted no one had won.

But the terms provided a 16-cent an hour, across-the-board pay increase to go into effect immediately, plus a seven cent increase June 1, 1960.

The contract agreed upon is for a three year period.

Immediate classification adjustments are to be made, and Feb. 1, 1960, another classification adjustment may be made.

Pension and severance pay agreements continue with some revisions in manner of payment, and the medical plan extended. Those dropped during the strike are reinstated into the medical plan and the dues are the same as before the strike.

The union will be consulted in cuts management finds necessary in the work force, but "no employee (will) be laid off without the consent of the union before June 1, 1960."

At the same time, "The union has agreed to cooperate with the company in reducing the work force where necessary by encouraging early retirements and voluntary quits."

## Fulbright Student Plan Making World Gains

The U.S. program of study-abroad scholarships provided by the Fulbright Act of 1946 has been awarded to some 12,000 Americans, to 15,000 foreign students (from 31 countries) for study in the U.S., and 4,000 other foreign students for study in American institutions abroad.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (Dem. Ark.), who authored the legislation, says that "the exchange program is the thing that reconciles me to all the difficulties of political life."

"It's the one activity that gives me some hope that the human race won't commit suicide, though I still wouldn't count on it. We've recently inaugurated a Latin American program. Funds for all these scholarships will continue just as long as the American public supports them."

The senator, in commenting on how Van Cliburn, the young U.S. pianist, had won an award in Moscow, said, "It must make the people there realize that Americans do something beside make nuclear bombs."

"Russia hasn't come under the Fulbright act yet, but eventually I hope there will be an exchange of scholars between the Soviet Union and ourselves."

## Japan's Steel Exports

In the fiscal year ended March 31, Japan exported 1,194,375 tons of iron and steel goods. India bought 300,000 tons, People's China 120,000 tons, Thailand 100,000 tons and the Philippines 100,000 tons during the year.

## MEANING OF THE STRIKE VICTORY

(from page 1)

strike. If they had a healthy regard for the sugar workers' strength, they would not have courted a strike and declared war with the insulting four-cent offer.

The Big Five now claim that the final strike settlement of 16 cents across-the-board increase immediately and seven cents in June 1960 is reasonable and comes close to their earlier offer.

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

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

Threats of liquidation and of consequent unemployment did not frighten the rank and file who are the last in favor of closing down plantations. They were in the battle for a little more from the Big Five's profit. They were convinced there was money to pay their demands.

Every offer, every obvious move the Big Five made were ostensibly to split the rank and file, especially the lower and higher labor grade workers.

Finally, when the union agreed to send irrigators back to work to save the crop, the employers' camel's back was broken. This was a divisive move—if there was any—and the proposition had come from union negotiators.

No weak union, no strikers tired of their battle, weary with financial and other problems after 120 days of strike could afford to send a segment of their workers back to work while others maintained the strike—even though the back-to-work group contributed one-fourth of their pay to the strike fund.

But Hawaii's sugar workers maintained discipline and in some areas hot food from the strike soup kitchens was rushed to those working in the fields.

This demonstration of unionism evidently convinced the employers that they could never win. And every hour that passed heaped annoyance and flailed them with humiliation and chagrin—for while they had cried that their crop was drying and they were going bankrupt, they were witnessing the saving of the crop by strikers—the crop they could not harvest. The union would irrigate but not harvest.

The employers witnessed not only militant unionism but a responsible union with honest, devoted, alert and capable leaders whose strategy, combined with rank and file solidarity, licked them in the fight they had asked for.

Prior to the strike when the employers declared they had no money to pay the union's demands and refused to offer their counter proposal, when it seemed evident that the workers would be forced to strike, ILWU President Harry Bridges told the employers that this strike was a battle between the ILWU and the Big Five.

When the battle was joined it was a contest between these two major forces.

This was a decisive battle in Hawaiian history, just as the 1946 sugar strike, and it can now be said, as we observe its overall effect, that the hegemony of the Big Five in Hawaii has ended. The Big Five must live with the workers, must consider the needs and welfare of the community, not gamble on a strike to beat down their union opposition. If they have not taken this lesson to heart, they will learn the hard way—for Hawaii has progressed, has changed and is changing.

In this strike the Big Five camp had fewer satellites, and even some of their subsidiary organizations were outwardly friendly to the strikers for the mere need of economics and survival. Workers' trade keeps business going.

This last is a lesson driven home by the strike—it's sugar workers' pay that to major extent keeps the economy humming, and not profits of the Big Five.

On the other hand the ILWU received open support from farmers, ranchers, organizations, business firms and individuals, and its allies were too numerous to count. Some Big

(more on page 8)

## FIRST AID FOR SUMMER

Summer is the time when the family first aid kit comes into most active use. To the usual household emergencies are added the hazards of the great outdoors. Despite all warnings, people will let themselves be gloriously sunburned on the Glorious Fourth; children will suffer scrapes and bruises and men will cut themselves with the pruning shears, and everyone will eat indigestible combinations of food at picnics.

First aid is in demand, first aid being simply the first thing you should do in an emergency. In some cases, it's the action you will take till the doctor arrives. In others, the injury may be so slight that first aid is all the aid that's needed. That doesn't mean it isn't just as necessary. The smallest break in the skin, if it isn't attended to, invites germs and can result in serious infection.

How is your first aid kit? Is it ready for summer emergencies? Here is a check list of minimum requirements; a mild antiseptic for cuts; spirits of ammonia for fainting; a soothing eye wash; antiseptic package of absorbent cotton; sterile gauze bandages or adhesive bandages in various sizes; adhesive tape; petroleum jelly or other ointment for burns; aspirin; soda mints or sodium bicarbonate; and rubbing alcohol.

Be sure the equipment in your home or car first aid kit is as fresh as it is complete. Certain items deteriorate with age. Others—such as sterile bandages—are safe only if kept in sealed packages. Remember the Scout motto and "Be Prepared."

## GOP DIFFERENCES

Which Republican do you listen to?

Governor William Quinn, as reported on page one of Sunday's Advertiser, told a Republican county platform group that Democrats were spreading "creeping criticism" of the way Republicans voted on Alaskan statehood in the lower house of Congress while abandoning Hawaiian statehood in this session in favor of Alaska.

Republican Lorrin P. Thurston, publisher of the Advertiser, carried an editorial in the same paper castigating Republican House leaders in Congress. The excellent editorial, reminding how the GOP platform and the Republican President have come out unequivocally for statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii, pointed out how Reps. Joe Martin, Charles Halleck and Leslie Arends, all important floor leaders, doublecrossed the cause of Alaskan statehood all the way as they "not only voted against their party, their Committeemen, Committeewomen and their President, but even threatened Republican members with excommunication from the party if they did not join the House leadership in opposing Alaska."

The editorial was aptly titled, "Political Skulduggery Again," and it wound up with an exhortation to the people of Hawaii to send urgent messages to Congress in behalf of our own statehood.

Some weeks ago, when Delegate Jack Burns made it clear he would support a clear and separate path for Alaskan statehood, the Republican Star-Bulletin published one of its few commendatory editorials, explaining that Burns was no more than reciprocating action Alaska took toward Hawaii some years ago.

Back on March 4, Senator William Knowland, whom local Republicans regard as their strongest Washington champion of Hawaiian statehood, answered a question in the Senate, saying: "Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Florida that it is the purpose of the majority leader to recommend to the Senate that the Alaska statehood bill be called up subsequent to the Hawaii statehood bill, and I personally hope and expect that will be during the month of March . . ."

But is this just another political trick, this all-out backing for Hawaii at this time?

Astute Washington columnist Roscoe Drummond seems to think it is. Writing on May 31, he described much of the GOP debacle on Alaska in the House, as did Sunday's Advertiser, and then he said, "The supporters of Alaskan statehood are convinced that they have the votes in the Senate if the Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood bills are not tied together, or if the Senate leadership is not forced into a public guarantee, as Sen. Knowland has asked, that Hawaii be brought up at this session. "If you see either of these moves in the making in the next few weeks, you will know that the opponents of statehood are maneuvering for the kill. Linking the two together would combine the opponents of each into simultaneous opposition of both. An advance commitment to vote on Hawaii at this session would virtually insure a full scale Southern filibuster against Alaska.

"These are the two pitfalls to be avoided

## MEANING OF THE SUGAR STRIKE VICTORY

(from page 7)

Five Republicans must have recalled a humorous and sardonic remark of some months ago by their Oahu County GOP chairman who is assistant manager of Ewa Plantation Co. when he told ILWU delegates at their convention how to be "respectable" and how to be "accepted" by the community.

The Big Five need not go to their Elba, like Napoleon in defeat, but there certainly is a need for a change of attitude. Furthermore, those with level headedness among the Big Five should take a good look around to see if someone, some so-called expert on braintrusts had given them a bum steer in advising them to take on a strike. The welfare of the workers, smaller stockholders and the general public is too great to be toyed with.

Lastly, the Big Five must realize that the people are smart enough to see through their crude propaganda, emphasizing dire hardships when their operation is clear as a fishbowl—the Big Five agencies greedily milking the plantations which constantly cry poverty, weeping they couldn't pay dividends and higher wages to workers. This strike made the water in the Big Five fishbowl even clearer.

## Arrest of Waipahu Strikers

(Continued from right)

and his deputies, taken to the plantation office, questioned as to who collected strike funds and the purpose of the donation. He was taken to Honolulu Jail at 6 a.m. after hours of questioning and held there for five days.

Katsusaku Kawakami, Kanichi Miyauchi and Chiyotaro Takeyama invited speakers from the Nippon Jiji to the June 8 rally. They were arrested in their office after the rally and questioned until 3 a.m. at the plantation office by Sheriff Henry. Held at Honolulu jail for five days.

Muraji Mitsunaga, Hamada and Eikichi Higashi attended the rally. Arrested and taken to the plantation office, they were questioned till 3 a.m. They were jailed for five days.

Rinshiro Kawamura, Manabu Yamada and Otojiro Shigeta didn't attend the rally but were at home or far away from the gathering. They were questioned and jailed for five days.

### REFUSED TO SCAB

Kumaji Morita was at home all day on June 8. Next morning he went to a stream to wash his face. There he was met by the plantation manager and a cop, who ordered him to return to work. He refused to work without a wage increase. He was arrested, taken to the plantation office and later jailed in Honolulu for five days. Toramatsu Hattori and Takeo Akiyama heard the speeches. They were arrested the following day and jailed for five days.

Jotaro Mikawa was jailed nine days for asking a striker why he was carrying his things up to a camp.

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

Now who's doing what to whom?

Many in Hawaii, and undoubtedly many in Alaska, have become so disillusioned by political prancing and backing off on the statehood issues that they have long ago come to the conclusion (as Delegate Burns and Columnist Drummond have not) that statehood actually is a will o' the wisp, and will always be blocked by bigots like Rep. Pillion and racists like certain of the Dixiecrats.

It must be admitted that in recent debates, certain Congressmen, most of them Democrats, put up a hard fight for Alaskan statehood and many of those are known to be equally friendly to Hawaii.

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

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

### NON-STRIKERS JAILED

Six non-strikers in Waipahu who belonged to the strike supporters' organization were arrested, although they were not even near the scene of the so-called riot where a plantation cop fired two pistol shots. One had been away in Honolulu on June 8. They were Sakae Morita, photographer; Tatsuchi Ota, merchant; Tokutaro Kajita, landlord; Akira Mitsunaga, newspaperman; Junjiro Tsuguhara, merchant; and Risaaku Kato. The cops first took them to the plantation office under pretext of asking them something and then drove them to Honolulu Jail.

Mawaji Kawabe, sales clerk at Miura Store; Toshio Kodani, clerk at Ota Store and Fujjiro Tanabe, clerk at Kato Store; while working saw the so-called riot near their stores. They were taken to Honolulu Jail.

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

### REWARD FOR RIDE

Mawataro Kawakami, hack operator, was asked by a cop to drive him to the plantation office. When he tried to collect the fare, he was arrested and sent to Honolulu Jail for five days.

Negoro wrote, "Thus, about 30 persons, consisting of Waipahu plantation strikers, merchants and Japanese professionals, were arrested without criminal charges, proofs, or warrants . . ."

## Let the Japanese Consulate Do It

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

For the first time in my recollection the Japanese community did not lavishly welcome and entertain a VIP from Japan when Prince Mikasa stopped here last weekend.

Japanese community leaders who usually are at the forefront to do the honors in organizing an impressive reception for such a visitor said they just didn't have enough time to prepare for such an affair.

It seems that the upheaval in the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and its recent re-organization of its leadership were largely responsible in tying the hands of the elder group.

### DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

The turmoil in the chamber resulted from its election. Sadao Asato, a vice president in 1957 was in line for promotion to the presidency, but a group dominant in the organization scuttled the progression of Asato and re-elected last year's president. The "insult" visited upon Asato became a public issue in the Japanese community and the powers in the chamber were accused of discriminating against Asato because he is an Okinawan.

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

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

If the chamber leadership were in the hands of the former elders, it is likely that Mikasa would have seen people rallied to greet him, although personally he did not want such an affair.

### NEW ORIENTATION

But the chamber's present leadership of AJA's, according to the Japanese language dailies, didn't go for the proposition of throwing a big reception for the Japanese prince. But now they want to take the lead in organizing a luau for the prince when he returns.

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

### HOCHI'S PROPOSAL

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

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

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

Yes, why form an organization to hit the Japanese community for donations, in order to perform a function which rightly belongs to the Japanese consulate.

Time has changed the relationship of local Issei and Nisei with Japan. A considerable number of Issei are U.S. citizens.

I am for common people to common people contact and cultural exchanges, and I don't see why the public should be milked to entertain foreign VIPs.

## Arrest of Waipahu Strikers

In last week's column I mentioned that the names of some Waipahu strikers who were thrown into Honolulu Jail during the 1909 strike would be of interest today to sugar workers at Waipahu. Motoyuki Negoro, a leader of the 1909 strike wrote of the June 8, 1909 provocation by a Waipahu plantation cop who fired his pistol twice and threatened strikers who were asking a worker if he were going back to work on his own free will or because of coercion by the cop.

This so-called Waipahu riot happened shortly before a rally scheduled for that day when strike leaders from Honolulu spoke to the strikers.

### QUESTIONED IN PLANTATION OFFICE

At 2 a.m. the following morning, Isaburo Fujikawa was awakened by the Pearl City sheriff

Continued at Left



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