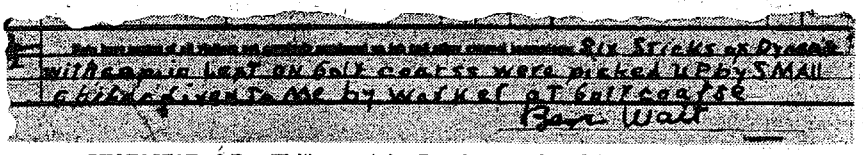
RECORD Exclusive

Dynamite Scandal Exposed

Inspector Fired For Reporting, Tells All


Six sticks of dynamite with caps in left on golf course were picked up by small children and given to me by worker at golf course.
Ben Wait

PHOTOSTAT of Ben Wait's report for Dec. 3, never showed to safety engineer.

By STAFF WRITER

Last week Joseph Aveira, a man who had his intestines blown apart by dynamite in Kaimuki last Dec. 27, said he thinks there is evidence in the files of the Territorial Public Works Department to show that his injury, the blinding of his friend Joseph Cambra, and the death of Joseph Burns were attributable to criminal negligence.

This week some of that evidence was brought forth, not by the Territorial government, but by Ben Wait, 52, former inspector in the Sewers Division of the City-County Department of Public Works.

Mr. Wait, who was employed the preceding November, reported to his superiors that dynamite was handled as carelessly on the J. M. Tanaka job as if it were "drinking water." Again and again, prior to the accident, he made written reports of the carelessness with which Tanaka's men loaded and shot dynamite and left it lying around the job so that on at least two occasions children were found playing with it.

Fired Because of Reports

Instead of improvement, Wait says, his reports only brought reprimands from his immediate superior—as other inspectors in on the job had warned him they would. Eventually, he says, his insistence on broaching safety conditions brought his discharge by George C. Wallace, Superintendent of the Division of Sewers. The discharge came in January after employes of the division had been called together to hear the law on proper use of dynamite read, following the Kaimuki catastrophe only a few weeks before.

Reports Quoted

A perusal of Wait's daily reports tells the story. Excerpts from those reports follow:

"Nov. 17. Dynamite used by anyone. Would suggest some rules be enforced.

"Nov. 20. Window glass broken by small rock at 4034 Hoku Ave. Time 10:15. Hole in screen also.

"Nov. 22. A five-pound rock thrown through window. Girl hit on leg. Same house as reported Nov. 20.

"Nov. 27. This will confirm my conversation with you in regard to use of dynamite. Anybody loads holes or shoots. Dynamite and caps lay on the banks of ditch. Some is left all night. This may be your custom, but I do not believe the system will work. I am personally afraid to walk along the ditch.

"Dec. 3. Six sticks of dynamite with caps in left on golf course were picked up (by) small children (and) given to me by worker at golf course.

"Dec. 8. Four small children found playing with whole box of dynamite. Caps were in. May I not say danger lies ahead?

"Dec. 10. (this was 17 days before the Kaimuki disaster in which Burns was killed and Aveira and Cambra permanently crippled by an accidental dynamite explosion) This will be my

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The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. II, No. 14 — 11 — SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS — Thursday, November 3, 1949

No "Orientals or Gypsies"

4 Bedroom House In Manoa Valley Is Restricted

By STAFF WRITER

Edward A. Bolles, Chairman of the Territorial Real Estate License Commission, told the RECORD (Aug. 18, 1949) that any restrictive covenant written into a land document makes that document illegal. But that doesn't stop him from selling real estate on a "restricted" basis. A woman working in his office, perhaps a secretary, calls it "Gentleman's Agreement."

Last week a man called Bolles' business office at 741 Bishop St., gave an Oriental name, and inquired about a property advertised for sale on Komaia Drive.

"It's restricted," a female voice from Bolles' office answered. "Is there anything else you want to know?"

There was something else. Why, asked the man, wasn't that information given in the advertisement? Well, the girl answered, the restriction is by "gentleman's agreement." That's right, she used those words. There's nothing written, she said.

Wednesday, he called and gave another Oriental name. He got a man who told him the property isn't restricted by "Nationality or racial groups," but the owner doesn't "want a bunch of gypsies there," or "Orientals who will

(more on page 4)

Miyamoto Tells How Police Round Up Negro G.I.s

The rough, discourteous treatment accorded a number of Negro servicemen by City policemen during a HASP roundup on Smith St. Monday night so shocked at least one witness that he considered filing formal charges against at least one policeman and complaints against several.

Richard Miyamoto, Democratic County Committeeman, said the roundup followed a fight in which two Negro servicemen were arrested after an altercation with a member of the Shore Patrol. After one man had been handcuffed, Miyamoto alleged, a policeman seized him and banged his head repeatedly against a door behind.

"I don't think he'd have done that if the man's skin hadn't been dark," said Miyamoto.

After the arrests, City Police, with both uniformed officers and vice squad participating, cooperated with Hawaiian Armed Service Police, Miyamoto said, in pulling servicemen out of a number of restaurants and poolrooms on Smith St., at the same time ordering civilians on the street to "move on."

"They even went over to the park side of Smith Street and made some Hawaiian and Filipino

(more on page 4)

TEST FOR DEMOS

A non-supporter of Richard Kimball in the Democratic Party said of those who elected him president of the club in the 10th of the 4th, "I'm going to make them prove they're Democrats. I'll bring out plenty of anti-Republican petitions for them to sign."

RECORD Told T.H. Safety Division

The RECORD brought the Territorial Industrial Safety Engineer, R. F. Hagist, his first knowledge of the shocking conditions which existed at the Kaimuki tunnel, as described by ex-inspector Ben Wait above.

Asked if he had ever heard of these things, Mr. Hagist's answer was a flat "No."

Indicating that he had never received any communication from the Division of Sewers regarding the use of dynamite, Hagist said, "Any suggestions for physical improvements I know of were made by this division. Whether or not the same conditions were maintained after I left the job, I do not know."

Mr. Hagist pointed out that he is the only industrial safety engineer employed by the Territorial Department of Labor and that he has some 8,000 jobs to supervise.

George C. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Sewers Division, when asked if he was familiar with the material in Ben Wait's reports, declined to comment.

Chuck Mau's "Aroma Of Criminality" Stirs City Hall; Officials Feud On Glover Contract

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Paul K. Keppeler, City and County Controller, when interviewed in his City Hall office Monday was reluctant to comment on Supervisor Chuck Mau's observation that there is an "aroma of criminality" in the transaction in which the controller's office is pressing to have contractor James Glover paid an additional $65,205 for work done on the Bingham tract sewers.

Mr. Keppeler has authorized a claim voucher, for $18,954.16, signed by George C. Wallace, and Karl Sinclair, city engineer, as part of the final payment on the contract. Leonard Fong, auditor, who opposes further payment to the contractor contends no funds had been appropriated for the account on which the voucher is drawn. And Mr. Fong asserts that, consequently, all three signers are subject to criminal libel proceedings under Sec. 6006 Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945.

Fong No "Pal"

When advised of Mr. Fong's view on this point Mr. Keppeler broke forth with indignant exclamations directed at the absent auditor.

"What a pal!" Mr. Keppeler sneered, referring to Mr. Fong. And directing a menacing glance at the reporter he added, "You'll have trouble with me if you print such stuff."

Mr. Keppeler then picked up the phone and carried on a 45 minute conversation with Mr. Fong, in which he pleaded to have the auditor withdraw his statement in regard to the "criminality" of the proceedings.

"I know you are a fighter, Leonard," he entreated, "and if you punch me in the jaw and beat my nose in that's all right. It's fair. But don't hit below the belt."

Mr. Fong, however, is convinced the foul blows being struck emanate from the offices of the engineer, the controller and the attorney.

"I wonder if we have some five per centers in the City Hall," he remarks.

The dispute has arisen as a result of a contract James Glover signed Sept. 16, 1940, to install sewers in the Bingham tract. The war interrupted the work and Mr. Glover abandoned it. But in January of 1946 he returned to the job and finished it.

Because of increased costs, as the result of the war, Mr. Glover contends the job cost more than

(more on page 4)

National Summary

Word of Mouth

The Justice Department was getting a bad press from the GOP-controlled dailies on the anti-trust case against the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

ONE WEEK AFTER the A & P placed its first $1,200,000 ad attacking the suit in U. S. publications, with almost no exception the press fell into line to back the A & P. The newspaper chains that make up 40 per cent of total U. S. circulation, the independent dailies and weeklies argued against the anti-trust in editorial comments.

Interestingly, Carl Byoir, former propagandist for the Nazis, is directing the A & P nation-wide propaganda campaign.

ATTORNEY GENERAL J. Howard McGrath called the A & P campaign "slick advertising designed to deceive the American people."

Chairman William M. Boyle of the Democratic National Committee commented: 'Since the Justice Department has no funds to purchase newspaper advertising, it appears that the truth about the A & P case will have to be spread by word of mouth."

BEHIND THE A & P case are these facts: The chain store was convicted in a criminal case of substantially the same practices charged in the Justice Department complaint. The original conviction was unanimously affirmed by an appellate court and the monopoly was slapped for small but maximum fines of $175,000.

In the criminal case the court found that A & P bigness was not due to efficiency and enterprise, as emphasized in its propaganda, but to the predatory application of its mass purchasing power and the abuse of that power through boycotts, blacklisting, preferential rebates, price wars and below-cost retailing in strategic areas to eliminate competition."

During the trial, the Justice Department presented exhibits taken from A & P files, showing that the firm short-changed, short-weighed and boosted prices at the check-out counter.

Property Rights

The well-heeled members of the Old Guard GOP shrine, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, heard a remarkable statement of Republican philosophy last week. The speaker was the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

SAID GUY GABRIELSON: The Republican Party holds that property rights are more important than human rights.

He listed the basic right as the right "to acquire property and to enjoy its unchallenged use . . ." and thus carried on the old argument of Federalist Alexander Hamilton. The GOP leader called this right "the instrumentality through which we enjoy the right to life itself." He was "not unaware" of other rights, but he made it plain they are not regarded as very important by the GOP. "Free speech and freedom of religion" were some examples of the not too important rights.

This straight talking caused the Democratic National Committee to make no comment.

With shocking frankness the GOP laid down its 1950 battle line: PROPERTY VERSUS PEOPLE."

Appeal for Bail

The wives of four of the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted in New York of violating the 1940 Smith Act went to Washington last week to ask Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that the 11 be granted bail.

O. JOHN ROGGE, formerly an assistant attorney general and prosecutor of the wartime sedition trial, who saw McGrath with the four wives as counsel for the Civil Rights Congress said: Freedom on bail is traditionally permitted when the constitutionality of the law under which a conviction has been obtained is in doubt. The constitutionality of the Smith Act is being challenged by attorneys of the 11 Communist leaders.

The Civil Rights Congress said in its statement to the President and the attorney general that "we seek to protect the constitutional right to reasonable bail not only for Communists, but for all Americans—for members of minority political parties, union members, Negroes, the foreign-born, and all who may suffer persecution if the precedent set by this denial is allowed to stand."

McGRATH LISTENED personally to the appeal, then said he wanted to be certain that the men would be present in court when their appeal comes up. The Communist leaders are now in prison, as bail was denied them by Federal Judge Harold Medina on request of the prosecutor, who is an agent of the Justice Department.

As the four wives left for Washington, Richard Gladstein, one of the defense attorneys withdrew as counsel for Pres. Harry Bridges of the ILWU, and two other officers of the union, who will be tried in San Francisco Nov. 14, on charges of conspiracy and perjury. Bridges is charged with having fraudulently obtained citizenship. This is the fourth attempt to get Harry Bridges, militant leader of the left-wing ILWU.

IN ANNOUNCING his withdrawal from the Bridges case, Gladstein pointed out that on Nov. 15 he is scheduled to begin serving a sentence for contempt given him, as well as the other defense lawyers in the Communist trial, by Federal Judge Harold R. Medina. He also indicated he wished to concentrate on completing his services to his clients among the 11 Communist leaders, whose convictions are now being appealed to the higher courts.

Said Gladstein: "I am completely persuaded that the attack on the Communist Party is the opening wedge in a drive to reduce the living standards of the American working people and to emasculate their trade unions and peace organizations."

Well Protected

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, while head of the unAmerican activities committee, smeared and witch hunted and even hauled a government official with a weak heart before his committee, although it was widely believed that the man would die from excitement of the nature Thomas would provide. The government official died shortly after the unAmerican hearing.

THOMAS HAS SINCE been indicted on payroll padding and salary kickback charges, but he has successfully won several rounds in his year-long fight to evade trial in Federal Court.

The Judge Advocate General's office of the army ordered Thomas should not be examined in Walter Reed army hospital to determine whether he is in psychological condition to stand trial.

TREATED AT WALTER Reed many months ago for internal ailments, Thomas was discharged as well and has been at his Allandale, N. J., home recently. An army spokesman said of the latest move: "Thomas is not now considered critically ill and for that reason the army did not see fit to admit him as a patient or for examination."

Alibi

Highly paid propagandists for big business are setting up a giant hoax on the American people. Seeing the possibility of a hard-hitting depression, the nation's industrialists have begun to alibi, endeavoring to shift the blame for an economic crisis on labor—particularly on the striking coal and steel workers.

CHAIRMAN IRVING S. Olds of U. S. Steel Corp., like most big employers everywhere, said: "If this strike is going to result in a depression, I want to emphasize that it was not brought on by U. S. Steel or the steel industry."

But as Olds said this from one side of his mouth, from another corner be boasted that U. S. Steel had a $39,171,144 profit for the third quarter. This brought the nine-month profit of the industrial giant to $133,233,408, or 51 per cent higher than the comparable 1948 figure.

Profits based on exorbitant prices result in tie-up of capital in employers' pockets. This and not strikes for wages and social benefits is at the root of depression.

A BIGGER HAUL was made by the General Motors Corp. which rang up $198,735,386 in profits in the cash registers during the third quarter. For the first nine months of this year, GM topped all previous profits with a fantastic figure of $502,414,028.

Bethlehem Steel, first to come to terms with CIO Steelworkers in the present strike, made $82,898,402 in nine months of 1949 while it made $53,183,858 for the same period last year. Westinghouse Electric raked in its highest profit in its 63-year history—$48,964,408 for nine months in 1949, while its take for same period last year was $37,296,345.

All of these profits, announced within a few days of each other, refute big employer arguments that they cannot afford to meet labor's economic demands.

WHILE BIG industrialists blamed strikes for slowing down the nation's production, the auto plants were planning a general shutdown to come in a few weeks. Managements making the announcements blamed the steel and coal strikes, except Kaiser-Frazer, which announced a general layoff "for other reasons." Sales resistance is believed to be an important factor all around.

Some independents had reduced operations earlier and hope to continue at the slower pace into November. Packard was said to have many thousand unsold cars. Chrysler Corp. expects reduced operations after Oct. 31, except Plymouth, its big-volume car, which will keep running into November.

Powerful Lobbies

On the anniversary of the original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, President Truman signed into law the 1949 amendments to the federal wage-hour law. The President who had promised a Fair Deal program as the 81st Congress went into session, called the amendments a major victory in the fight to promote the general welfare of the American people.

ALTHOUGH THE President said to labor and government officials that "It is particularly gratifying to me to sign this bill," he qualified his enthusiasm with regrets.

Said the President: "The new act exempts from its provisions some workers who have been covered heretofore and that it fails to extend coverage to many other groups of workers who need its protection."

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC administration the performance of the 81st Congress did not speak so well. The failure in enacting the Fair Deal program or principle parts of it was a great disappointment to the majority of the American people.

Big business and special interest organizations were spending $8 million in legalized lobbying to stop all efforts to pass decent legislation in the field of health, education, labor, civil liberties and public power. The $8 million represented only a fraction of the amount actually spent, for undercover lobbyists poured money in "bootleg" fashion to influence legislation.

IN WASHINGTON there were four registered lobbyists to every congressman. Rep. Adolph J. Sabbath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, estimated that probably only one third of the pressuring lobbyists comply with the law.

IMUA-Haoles Are Kimball's Cohorts Against Bassett

Unreported in the daily press, along with other salient facts about the abortive vote in the Democratic Club in the 10th of the 4th which put W. K. Bassett temporarily out and Richard K. Kimball temporarily in the presidency last week, was the altogether unprecedented participation of IMUA ("I Might Undertake Anything") members.

It was a fact pointed out by Gorman Noland at the meeting and elaborated by Mr. Bassett later.

"Along with Mr. Jenkins (executive secretary of IMUA) there were fifteen or twenty women," he said, "all haoles, of whom I'll bet more than half were malihinis."

"As for Mr. Kimball," Bassett went on, "not one of the people who voted with him, with the exception of himself and Mr. Kronick, had taken any part in the club's activities, or even attended the meetings since last April. Mr. Kronick came to a meeting last April and refused to come to any more."

The people who voted with Bassett, on the other hand, were people who "have been members of the club for many months and have worked for the club every month. The club has been the most active precinct club in the entire Territory of Hawaii."

Earlier, with Harry Kronick as president, Mr. Bassett says, it was difficult for the members even to find the president, let alone hold meetings.

"Mr. Kimball's objective," Bassett said, "is purely one of personal revenge. Mr. Kronick's objective is to become once more a big shot in the Democratic Party."

Quoted Roberts Report

Kimball still resents an incident at a club meeting some months ago, Mr. Bassett believes, when Bassett read excerpts from the Roberts Report, quoting testimony in which Kimball declared that he believed local residents of Japanese ancestry could not be trusted in the event of invasion by Japan.

"I wouldn't have done it," Mr. Bassett says, "if he hadn't brought some AJA busboys from the Halekalani to prove what a friend he is of the Japanese. He didn't bring them back with him the other night."

Mr. Bassett expressed confidence that the County Committee will have nothing to do with the attempt of the Kimball-Kronick rightwingers to seize the leadership of the club, and he says he believes the County Committee will merely cite rules of procedures and advise the rightwingers that if they seek to insert Mr. Kimball as president of the club, they will have to go about it properly.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By Yomen

Virginia Governor Gives Names of Chain Gang Foes to FBI

LOS ANGELES—(FP)—Gov. William Tuck (D) of Virginia is turning over to the FBI the name of every person who intervenes in behalf of a CIO shop steward wanted here for escaping from a Virginia chain gang.

That report was disclosed by a spokesman for Local 700, Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO), of which the 31-year-old Negro escapee, Lester Tate, is a shop steward here. Gov. Earl Warren (R) of California now is considering appeals by a broad labor-civic committee to turn down the Virginia governor's demand that Tate be returned to the southern state.

Treated Like Beasts

Disclosure of the FBI angle came soon after the return here of Assemblyman Vernon Kilpatrick (D), chairman of the assembly's interim committee on crime and correction and representative from the area in which Tate now lives with his pregnant wife and four children.

As both head of the crime committee and Tate's assemblyman, Kilpatrick visited the prisons and chain gangs of Virginia. He condemned them for their continued use of chains, tear gas, guns, billy clubs and windowless solitary confinement cells. He was quoted as saying Virginia prisoners are treated "on an animal basis," and that 1,000 of them sleep nightly in chains.

WINS LOYALTY OATH BATTLE—The New Jersey superior court appellate division has declared unconstitutional a law requiring candidates for state office and state employes to take "loyalty" oaths. Ruling came on suit filed by James Imbrie (above), Progressive party candidate for governor.

Demo Women Hit Kimball's Move

Last week's action, purporting to unseat W. K. Bassett as president of the Democratic Club in the 10th of the 4th (Waikiki) was unanimously condemned in a resolution by the Women's Division of the Democratic Party at the monthly meeting at Washington Intermediate School Tuesday night.

Another resolution passed by the Kimball-Kronick dominated meeting, on the other hand, was endorsed. That was the resolution to set up a committee to investigate the high price of milk.

Mrs. Lehua Kempa, in a talk on the Territory's educational system, outlined the manner in which various U. S. possessions receive appropriations from the federal government.

Everyone must participate in politics, Mrs. Kempa emphasized, if the people of the Territory are to elect a delegate who will work for the people's interest and get larger appropriations for the people of Hawaii.

Cuban Airline Workers Fight Cuts

Havana (ALN)—Workers of the Cuban Aviation Co., largest in the country, are fighting against threatened wage cuts through the Cuban Confederation of Labor.

Putting their case before the Labor Ministry, which is now arbitrating the dispute, the workers demanded that the government mediator who heard their claims be replaced because "he lacks the strength of character to deal with management." They have further asked the government to note "the installation of luxurious offices and new decorations" by the company when it pleads inability to pay.

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Set New Limit On C.S. Exam Appeal

Applicants for jobs under C-C civil service, who have been rejected because they failed the written part of their examinations, will have until Nov. 15 to file their appeals, the RECORD has learned. According to usual practice, those who fail an examination have only 20 days in which to appeal, but the extension was agreed upon at an executive session of the commission last week.

The decision to extend the date for appeal came, it is believed, as a result of the number of successful appeals from the commission's rejections that have occurred during recent months. The latest of these was the appeal of George Rodrigues, who had failed by .7 of one per cent to qualify for the job of playground director.

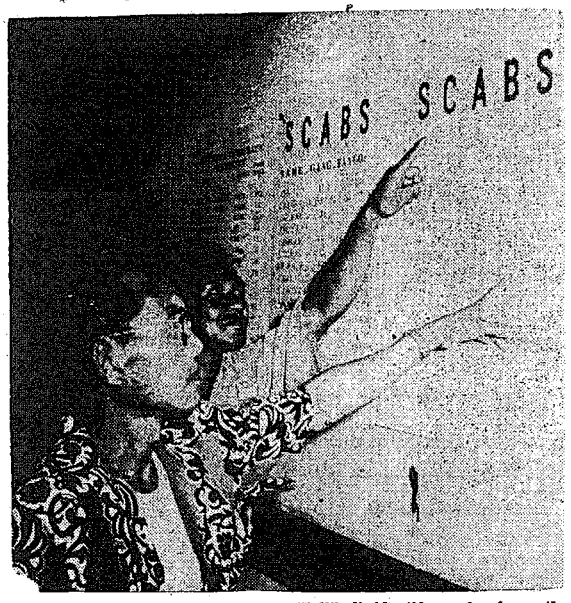
Another reversal was that regarding Gordon Virgo, who had been rejected for the position of road overseer at Wahiawa, because his qualifications admittedly fell short of minimum requirements. Virgo was being interviewed again this week, following a surprise reversal by the commission which nullified its rejection by accepting his application and allowing him to be interviewed.

Active In GOP

Virgo's application was one questioned by Supervisor Richard Kageyama three weeks ago. Kageyama pointed out that, instead of the eight years specialized experience in road construction required by civil service specifications, Virgo had only three. Aside from the fact that he has been extremely active in Republican party politics, Kageyama found Virgo's experience has been mostly in the fields of public welfare and public relations.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Bosses Ask Aloha While Making Co. Cops Resume Pistol-Packing



SANTIAGO TALAROC and Cairo Kelikuli identify scabs from the signs posted at 50 S. Queen St. in the hall used by Local 136 for dispatching. The employers have tried to get union officers to take the sign down.

"The employers don't like our scab sign," says Levi Kealoha. "They want us to take it down and forget everything that happened during the strike."

Kealoha, business agent of ILWU Local 136 (longshoremen), is talking about a large board, prominently displayed at the longshoremen's strike headquarters, 50 S. Queen St., which bears the names of men who are known to have scabbed against the strikers, whether with Hawaiian Stevedores, Ltd., or with the stevedoring operations of the Territory. A list close beside that one has Joe Maldonado's "Democratic Maritime Committee" humorously designated as a football team.

"We told the employers," says Kealoha, "that sign isn't out in public. It's in our union hall and the men on the list are still scabs to us. The employers say they are having trouble with their labor relations."

Don't Break Backs

The Honolulu longshoremen who have been called by visiting seamen, "the hardest working, lowest paid in any American port," are apparently not breaking their backs as they once did, Kealoha indicated, and they show a great deal more day-round Union consciousness than they did before the strike began.

"Several gangs have refused to work with scabs, too," said Kealoha, "and when they were replaced with other gangs, the new gangs refused to work till they knew what the beef was about. They were afraid of being fooled into scabbing on their union brothers."

The stevedoring companies, while asking aloha from the longshoremen, have given some clue to their own sentiments by ordering company police to resume the wearing of pistols. The special cops did not pack pistols during the strike—some said because it was feared that someone might get "trigger-happy" and fire at the pickets.

Some company cops have privately expressed distaste at having to wear pistols at all, since, as they point out, they have no more right to use the pistols than does any other citizen, and the weapons are heavy and awkward to carry.

MIYAMOTO TELLS

(from page 1)

fellows there move on," Miyamoto added.

Later, when a HASP man asked a Negro sailor for his identification card, the sailor asked what the trouble was about. City Policeman wearing badge 313 shoved the end of his club into the man's body, Miyamoto alleged, and said, "Shut up, you God damned bastard!"

Passer Insulted

Miyamoto was standing on the street near William Henia, a captain of an Army Transport Service tugboat, and when Henia asked what the disturbance was about, a member of the vice squad stepped up and ordered him to "move on" in extremely insulting terms. Henia is a Negro.

"Then he asked me if I had any business there," Miyamoto said, "and told me to move on, too, but he spoke politely to me. If my skin had been darker, I think it would have been different."

A businessman on Smith St. said Lt. Col. Edward Molle Jr., commanding HASP, came down and observed the roundup. The commander told the businessman that, though there was some pressure to put Smith St. out of bounds to the armed forces, he does not intend to do so because Negro servicemen have no other section in Honolulu where they can go without being made to feel unwelcome.

"One thing the police force can certainly do," Miyamoto suggested, "is to use policemen of different racial and national backgrounds for Smith St. duty. There were nothing but white policemen in this bunch. And Officer 313 should certainly be reprimanded."

The soldiers involved in the original fight, it was learned, were not MIKI men, but men attached to a permanent base here.

NO ORIENTALS

(from page 1)

raise chickens."

"It's a $19,000 house," said the inquirer, "and I wouldn't think of raising chickens in it."

Wednesday afternoon, a RECORD reporter called and got someone who answered, "Bolles."

After a few preliminary questions, the reporter asked, "Is it restricted?"

"Oh yes! of course!" breathed Mr. Bolles with what seemed uncommon enthusiasm.

That's how a "Gentleman's Agreement" works. The house, incidentally, has four bedrooms.

Letter To The People

EMPLOYERS PLEASE NOTE

October 27, 1949.

Dear Sirs:

I was considerably shocked just recently to find a couple of servicemen talking about extra jobs they were going to get for Christmas. On further investigation I learned they had applied to a local dept store for Christmas rush jobs. I know several servicemen in the city who are now holding jobs besides their regular one.

Is it fair that in a community such as Hawaii that servicemen who get the best in pay, lodging and quarters should now take what few Christmas rush jobs there are away from the residents of the Territory? Employers PLEASE watch for servicemen seeking employment. SERVICEMEN HAVE OVERSEAS PAY . . . SERVICEMEN HAVE CHEAP BUT EXCELLENT LIVING QUARTERS. SERVICE MEN GET DISCOUNTS AT STORES AND ON FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS. SERVICEMEN AS A GROUP HAVE NOT FELT THE STRIKE IN ANY WAY. So employers please keep these people who already are paid and paid well, by our Tax money from taking jobs away from residents who, made miserable by the strike, really NEED the few extra dollars they may be able to make at Christmas time. In closing I would like to ask IS THERE NO LAW WHICH FORBIDS WELL PAID GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM HOLDING DOWN CIVILIAN JOBS AS WELL.

Disgusted Resident

Chuck Mau's 'Aroma'

(from page 1)

the original contract figure. Under Act 260, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, which provides for relief of contractors in such cases, he applied to the Board of Supervisors for additional payment.

According to Mr. Fong, the contractor is asking 160 per cent above the original contract price. Although the Act does not specify a percentage on which claims may be paid, Walker and Moody, for whom the Act was specifically enacted, were awarded only 17 per cent above their original contract price.

Glover Overpaid

The strange part of the matter, according to Mr. Fong, is that persons highly placed in the City Hall are insisting on having the greater part of the contractor's claim paid.

"Glover has already been overpaid," Mr. Fong asserts. "According to his own figures he has been paid more than $193,000 over the original contract. Now he's claiming another $120,000 or a total of $313,000. I asked the controller, the engineer and the attorney, 'Who are you working for—the city and county or Jimmy Glover?' What can their motive be in insisting that Glover be paid this sum?"

Wilford Godbold, declared that he had advised the Board of Supervisors they should investigate the recommendation for payment, and findings must be made by the Board itself. He denied that the attorney's office is pressing to have the claim paid.

Mr. Keppeler, flanked by two subordinates, including hulking Henry Nye, appeared greatly upset by the trend the dispute is taking. To Mr. Fong's charge that the controller's office is subject to criminal libel proceedings he said, "I approved the voucher that had been certified by the chief engineer under Resolution No. 709 —adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 30, 1947."

Commenting on the implication contained in Mr. Fong's question Mr. Keppeler asserted, "absolutely untrue, nothing in the record, nothing that has been done that would support such a contention."

At this point Henry Nye held up his huge hand and growled, "Don't say too much."

Gadabout

ONLY TWO departments in the City-County government have failed to file lists of their employes and the activities of same in accord with the "dual employment survey" ordered three months ago by the Board of Supervisors. The survey, to determine how many employes are holding outside jobs and how much those jobs detract from the employes' efficiency, is to be carried out by the civil service commission. The two dilatory departments are Fred Ohrt's Board of Water Supply and Leon K. Sterling's Department of Clerks. Sterling even went so far as to ask the C-C attorney whether or not the Supervisors and the Commissioners have any such authority.

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"WHY are you wearing your aloha shirts?" a customer asked a pretty little soda-jerk at Benson Smith's King & Fort store.

"The boss told us to," the girl answered.

"And did the boss buy the shirt for you?"

"Oh no-o-o!" was the surprised reply.

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NEW DEMOCRATS received into the 10th with club members' eyebrows going up and up, were: Sam Kahanamoku, of a family that has lived for years off the Republican feeding trough; Raymond Milici, who handled all the anti-Wilson advertising for M. Richards' very unsuccessful campaign for mayor. If this keeps up there won't be anyone but O. P. Soares and paid employes left in the Republican Party.

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SURPRISE new member was found in membership card turned in by R. Kimball: one Newton Holcomb (head of the DPW), who lives on Wilhelmina Rise, works downtown, but apparently wants to be a member of this popular precinct club. He gave a post office box number as address and used the after-hours downtown DPW phone number—indicating that Holcomb wasn't eager to try to prove he lived in the 10th. He did not show up to vote.

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THOMAS G. S. WALKER of the C-C Civil Service Commission, is said to be on record as opposing leaves for civil service employes for educational purposes. His colleagues don't agree.

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IF HE COULDN'T HIRE and fire his employes, Dave Owen told the civil service commission last August, he'd rather resign. He made that statement at the height of his opposition to any proposal to put the Rent Control Commission under civil service. Now he'll have his chance, for Rent Control goes under civil service. Owen's employes, it is said, generally prefer it, for they will now get permanent civil service ratings, and will be eligible for other jobs if rent control goes (God forbid) into the ashcan. Those who have worked with Rent Control one year or more get permanent ratings. Those who have worked less will be on probation.

* * * *

THE CURRENT furor over the City-County civil service exams reminded one man of the time, a few years ago, when he inquired of D. Ransom Sherretz about an examination to fill a vacancy in the Board of Water Supply. "This position has been vacant a couple of years," Mr. Sherretz advised the prospective applicant, "because Fred Ohrt could not find the man he wanted for it. But now he has persuaded Earl Albert Selle to take the job so we are going to hold an examination. The dumfounded applicant told Thomas Walker who agreed there seemed no point in taking the examination if Mr. Selle had already been picked to fill the post.

THE NEW "DEMOCRATS," brought in to the 10th of the 4th for the purpose of unseating W. K. Bassett as president of the club last week, got a few curves thrown them they didn't fully comprehend. One was a resolution to investigate the high price of milk here. The new "Democrats," mostly women and mostly IMUA and all haoles, voted for the measure with enthusiasm. Their hero, Richard K. Kimball, whom they had chosen to unhorse Bassett, did not. He is still the same Kimball who started a strike-breaking move for the sake of Dairymen's—or was it Primo Beer? We almost forget.

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HOW COULD two examiners get two such widely varying scores from testing the same person? That was the question Supervisor Kageyama asked when he found that one score on Miss Thelma Okuyama was 6-6-6 and another 3-3-3. Miss Okuyama (RECORD two weeks ago) was trying for a job as playground director and while the figures have little significance for the layman, the Civil Service Commission found it couldn't explain them satisfactorily either—and hasn't yet.

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GEORGE (BORINKE) RODRIGUES, also rejected for playground director, is having his case reviewed by the board, too, with such figures as Charles Kauhane, Tommy Miles, and Jack Botelho going to bat for him. The dailies, having failed to squelch Kageyama editorially, are now giving his Civil Service probe the silent treatment. In the meantime, nearly every appeal of a Civil Service decision is resulting in a reversal.

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CHARLES N. HOBBIS moved a step closer of getting an absolute monopoly on the Territory's magazine-distributing business last week by taking the New York Sunday News away from Paradise Magazine Distributors. Hobbis is reported giving small dealers a better break on credit and stocks since the RECORD's expose of the bad will his monopoly was creating, some months ago.

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DWIGHT EATON, local policeman who was moved from Aala Park to Smith St. to Waikiki, reportedly because his tough treatment of the public got him too many enemies, is now back on Smith St. as a member of the vice squad. "I can't imagine why they moved him back," said one Smith St. businessman, "unless it's because they don't like him."

* * * * *

"THERE ON THE RIGHT side of Governor Stainback," W. K. Bassett told the crowd at the 10th of the 4th, "is the Advertiser. And there on the left—pardon me—on the other side is Harry Kronick."

WKB was marvelling that the 'Tiser and Kronick could have got into a scrap about anything —let alone the pecadillo of Kronick's in being active politically while holding down a Liquor Commission job. Not that it's a pecadillo for any officeholder who happens to be a Democrat instead of a Republicrat or a Dixiecrat.

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IN THE MOUTH of Edward F. Gibbon, "expert on Communism" currently being foisted on any organization with a low sales resistance, Harry Kronick becomes "Harry Chronic." It might be a significant innovation, at that.

UNION HIRES DOCKERS; SCREENS FOR SCABS

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

At 50 S. Queen St. last week, you could take a peek into the future. It was Operation Hiring Hall, an event with as great portent for labor in the Territory as anything that has happened during the 177 days of the longshore strike.

The big room, strike headquarters for the ILWU longshoremen since last May when it was donated by the AFL, has held crowds of many kinds, most of them connected in some way with unions and union labor. There have been earnest, sober meetings of union men who voted on decisions that affected the entire Territory.

There have been dances and banquets at which union people and their friends relaxed. There have been movie crowds, where the spectators were universally "organized," and there have been nursery sessions for the tots of union families, conducted by union mothers, wives, and sisters.

History Made There

Last week, the hall at 50 S. Queen saw another step in labor's history as job-hunters lined its walls and waited to be interviewed by the screening committee of ILWU, Local 136. Those who proved to the committee that they were capable of doing the work and had taken no action against the union are today unloading the barges of the "splinter fleet" of barges at $1.54 an hour or better.

Take Duty Seriously

Both the committee and the job-applicants gave much evidence of realizing their responsibilities to each other and to their "splinter fleet" employer. In the committee-room, big Albert Maunakea, chairman, said of a husky, somewhat ragged young man who had come and gone with a glint of determination in his eyes, "We'll have to find that fellow a job. He's had a real bad time. Evicted from his home with his family."

Out in the waiting line, three applicants, non-union men but with plenty of union consciousness, quietly approached two ex-scabs and told them they might as well go home.

"We didn't have jobs either during the strike," said one, "but we didn't scab. I'll be damned if I'm going to see those guys take jobs away from us."

Area For Judging

Sitting with the screening committee for an hour, this reporter found that the criteria for choosing from among the applicants ran somthing like this:

1. Ability to do the work.

2. Union membership, or non-membership. Activity whether for or against the union during the strike, or neutral.

3. Need for the job—whether married or single and size of family.

4. War record.

The first applicant after lunch last Friday was Carlito Ayson who worked at the Navy yard until his job folded there. He was young and he'd worked at waiting table in a restaurant and he'd been a night watchman, though a young man.

"You sure the work won't kill you?" asked the huge Maunakea, eyeing Ayson's small frame with a little apprehension.

Ayson was sure.

"How much education did you have?" Maunakea went on, looking for men who might qualify as clerks.

"Not much."

Scan For Scabs

Maunakea pulled a white, freshly-typed list from the desk and scanned it carefully. Two of the three other committeemen looked at similar lists and all replaced the lists when they found no "Ayson" there. The lists contain the names of all those who have scabbed against the union during the long strike, and those who signed to scab.

"Whether they scabbed, or whether they signed to scab makes no difference," a committeeman told the reporter. "If they signed, it shows what kind of guys they are."

Ayson hadn't scabbed and Maunakea told him, "You go on out now and we'll call you later when we've decided."

After Ayson had gone out, the committee conferred and marked his card "F. C." "Further Consideration," the committeemen, perhaps, sharing Maunakea's doubt that the slender young man could do the work.

Book Men Come First

"Make sure we've got all our book members," Maunakea told the doorman.

The other committeemen nodded approval. There was no doubt in the reporter's mind that the longshoremen of the committee would take care of their own—the men and families who stood fast for 177 days against every attack, direct and oblique, the waterfront employers and their kept press could throw at them—the people who had faith in themselves and their union in the face of Stainback's strikebreaking laws.

The committeemen realized the sacrifice of these people for they had shared it to the hilt. Book members and men with well-punched picket-cards came first.

Other Unions Respected

One after the other, the applicants filed in and the committee put them through the same routine, conferring on the outstanding facts of each individual case as he appeared. One man had been a dry-docks worker at Inter-Island and a member of ILWU Local 150 and he had nine children to support. His card got an "O. K." Another had been recommended by the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers Union, and he was accepted. So was a bespectacled young father who had shipped as a Marine Cooks & Stewards member until he decided to stay home with his family.

A grizzled, grinning haole in a T-shirt came in and the committeemen grinned back at him. The reason for everyone's amiability was apparent a moment later when Fred Kamahoahoa read aloud, "Clifford Grady, experience, 11 years." Every committeeman had known him on some job or other. In 1946 he had taken a withdrawal card from Local 136 to work at something else, but that job was gone now.

"You been a bad longshoreman," Maunakea chided gently as Grady left the room.

Then the big chairman said to his conferees, "Now I know that man. He can run anything. We'll put him down for a leaderman."

The next applicant brought friendly grins from the committeemen, too, though he eyed them with outward stoicism. He was slender, too, almost slight, and he admitted to an age of 45, but no one doubted that he could do the work and no one reached for the typed list of names.

Again it had been Kamahoahoa who gave the clue when he read, "James Yanagihara, no experience. Last employment—soup kitchen."

Every committeeman had eaten food Jimmie cooked in the strike soup kitchen and every one knew the story of how he came back to Hawaii for a visit and a vacation from his East Coast job as an NMU seaman, how he had volunteered for the soup kitchen, got married and decided to stay. Every one knew of the long hours he had worked, sleeping on the board benches at 50 S. Queen St. when there were no beds.

In Like Flynn

Jimmie was solid. He was, as the boys say, "In like Flynn," and anything he couldn't lift, there'd be a union brother to help him with. Any work Jimmie was on would go faster for his being there and everyone would enjoy it more. It was a waste of time to confer much over his case after he'd left.

"Scabs?" a committeeman echoed the reporter's question. "Yes, they have the guts to come and apply, some of them. One of them, fellow called 'Banana,' even had the brass to go in the soup kitchen. But they don't get far. We know who they are." And he pointed to the typed list.

CABLE TRUMAN

PETROPOLIS, Brazil — (ALN) —Employes of the Quitandinha Hotel here, who occupied the hotel after the U. S. company which ran it under contract suddenly decided to close it down without notice, have cabled Pres. Truman to prevail on the American operators to pay severance as required by local labor laws.

TRUMAN STICKS WITH BARUCH ATOM PLAN—Pres. Truman (center) shakes hands with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky at the ceremony dedicating permanent United Nations headquarters in New York city. Truman declared the U. S. will stick by the Baruch plan for atomic control. At left is UN General Assembly Pres. Carlos P. Romulo.

Dynamite Scandal

(from page 1)

last mention of mishandling of dynamite. Two boxes are sitting on bank near water, loaded. Five men have been shooting today. One blast was missed and shovel put it off while digging and it is in danger. I would not know (why) dynamite is handled freely as drinking water."

Though he did not report carelessness of Tanaka's men about dynamite any more, Mr. Wait had one more report to make about safety-conditions. Dec. 30, three days after the accident, he wrote, "No safety is looked for within the tunnel or the open ditch. Three men have been hurt in the open ditch."

There is more of the story that never got in the reports, partly because of the manner in which Clayton R. Moe, C-C Sewers Division resident engineer in charge of the job discouraged him, and partly because he saw no results of the reports he had filed already. Wait had been for 28 years before, he says, a surveyor and inspector on federal projects and, though he saw many things on the Kaimuki job which shocked him, he began to arrive at the conclusion that practices on City-County construction were habitually lax.

"I talked to an inspector working on Glover's section," he says, "and he told me the same thing went on there. Dynamite was just left around anywhere."

James W. Glover got the contract for a section of the Kaimuki sewage tunnel adjoining that of J. M. Tanaka.

Lax Practice Common

Other practices common on the Tanaka job, which would not have been allowed on a federal job, Wait says, were the following:

1. Dynamite and caps were often brought to the job from elsewhere in town in the same vehicle, thus constituting a hazard to any part of the community through which they were transported. One driver was arrested for this offense, he believes, while driving through Kalihi with not only dynamite and caps in his car, but also a quantity of jostling, bouncing lumber. Wait says the arrest occurred about a week before the Kaimuki disaster.

It is axiomatic in handling dynamite that the explosive and the detonating caps be brought to the job by separate conveyances to "meet at the hole."

2. Dynamite was loaded—caps being inserted—above ground, and lowered into the tunnel by "the bucket," a makeshift elevator contrived from a cutaway oil drum and used to lower the workers into the tunnel and haul them back up.

The loading above ground disregarded safe practice, Wait says, but the awkward, badly controlled lowering device compounded the infraction, since the attendent bumping and banging of the bucket carried with it the danger of setting off the highly sensitive caps, which in turn would certainly discharge the dynamite.

Tanaka Bid Low

Reminded that J. M. Tanaka had won the job by bidding an estimated $100,000 below the next bidder, Wait said he believes Tanaka may have saved $50,000 by ignoring safe practices, alone.

Early in January following the disaster in the tunnel, Wait says, he was present at a meeting of Sewer Division employes at which George C. Wallace, chief engineer of the division, read the rules on use of handling dynamite. Wait pointed out that he had already reported infractions of the rules.

Later, he says, he stated his views regarding hazardous conditions on the Tanaka job to Wallace in a private conversation and was told that if any extreme commotion were raised about such things, contractors would bid higher and the cost of jobs would be proportionately greater.

At the conclusion of the conversation, Wait says, Wallace observed, "Then you don't agree with us. I'll have to let you go."

Wait was discharged shortly thereafter.

Although the Kaimuki disaster caused a temporary observance of safety precautions on C-C jobs, Mr. Wait says, he believes that practice has now become about what it was when the children on Waialae Ave. were found playing with sticks of dynamite.

He says he recently talked with an inspector still employed who told him, "That thing is all forgotten now. They (the contractors) leave dynamite around anywhere. It's like that all over the city."

'RULERS' OF MAUI--THE BALDWINS

(Second of Three Parts)

SAMUEL ALEXANDER BALDWIN

President-Director: Henry P. Baldwin, Ltd.
President-Director: Haleakala Ranch Co.
Manager: Haleakala Dairy
Treasurer-Director: Haleakala Pineapple Co., Ltd.
Vice President-Director: Baldwin Packers, Ltd.
Vice President-Director: Pacific Plant Products, Ltd.

Born 1885, son of Henry Perrine Baldwin and Emily (Alexander) Baldwin. Educated at Punahou and Yale. Married Kathrine Smith, daughter of William Owen Smith and Mary (Hobron) Smith. (Mrs. S. A. Baldwin is a director of Haleakala Ranch Co.) Sons: Richard Hobron and Henry Alexander Baldwin. Son-in-law, Peyton Harrison, a director of Pacific Frontier Broadcasting Co., Ltd. (KULA).

J. WALTER CAMERON

President-Director: Haleakala Pineapple Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Maui Pineapple Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Maui Publishing Co., Ltd.
Treasurer-Director: Henry P. Baldwin, Ltd.
Treasurer-Director: Baldwin Packers, Ltd.
Treasurer-Director: Haleakala Ranch Co.
Treasurer-Director: Pacific Plant Products, Ltd.
Director: Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.
Director: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.
Director: Kahului Development Co.
Director: Maui Electric Co., Ltd.
Director: Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.

Married, 1924, Frances Hobron Baldwin, daughter of the late Harry A. Baldwin, manager of Maui Agricultural Co., Delegate to Congress, etc. Mrs. Cameron is a director of Haleakala Pineapple Co., Ltd. Son: Colin C. Cameron.

CONSUMERS POTLUCK

MORE CHEVROLET NOTES With Some Social Comments

Last May Consumers Union rated the 1949 Chevrolet as a "best buy." Two months of road testing with some 2,300 miles driven have kept the car in the all-over "best buy" position, but turned up a number of faults.

CU thinks the 1947 Chevrolet is superior to the 1949 model in interior finish, trim details, body noises, and some hardware — especially door latches; and 1947 runs much more quietly.

The tests keep the 1949 model at the top of its group in low gas consumption. Final figures are: 23.7 miles per gallon at 30 mph, 21.7 at 40 mph, 19.7 at 50 mph and 16.7 at 60 mph. These are tests made at constant speed on level roads. Actual use will decrease each figure by 85 per cent, and the total figure for all 2,300 miles was 17½ miles per gallon.

The specialty of the Chevrolet, says CU, "is not high speed but good performance . . . it picks up well at low speed, and accelerated on CU's 9 per cent test hill from 30 to 40 mph in 12.7 seconds, from 30 to 50 mph in 34 seconds." Only the Ford V-8 has equalled these figures in this class, says CU.

CU found the Chevvie holds the road extremely well and has more riding comfort than the Plymouth or Ford.

Faults found in this usage test include a steering wheel mounted so high that it may be difficult for short drivers to see over, an old clutch for which "improvements are long overdue"; a noisy gear in the transmission; and the new push-button door latch used in "A" bodies.

"*U thinks GM should spend a* : money on insulation and d deadening materials.

CU thinks not enough care is being exercised in the actual production process. (There are suggestions here of too much speedup on the assembly line, with less careful inspection techniques.) CU observes that as car prices "have gone up and up, the condition of cars as delivered to owners appears to have gone down and down. The number of 'bugs' and the amount of sloppy workmanship and inadequate conditioning on CU's **Chevrolet,** a car bought halfway through the model year, is a case in point."

The purchaser of any new car nowadays needs to be very sure of the details of his servicing contract with the dealer. And he should make full and thorough use of all services during his contract service period.

Poorly assembled and poorly finished cars that come from a speeded up assembly line are more than insults to the workmen that have to build them and to the owners that drive them; they are of course potential headaches to the dealers. A carelessly inspected car merely transfers factory expense to the shoulders of the dealer for the first 1,000 miles then to the owner thereafter.

In future articles Potluck will continue to follow and discuss this matter of decreasing quality in American manufactures. Potluck would appreciate information concerning such postwar declines.

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

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

armed guard. On the voyage y had risen in mutiny; one n had been killed, several l been flogged with 100 lash- others were still in irons.

In Hawaii, the Chinese were often assigned under false names to masters whom they had not contracted to serve. Like serfs in the Middle Ages, they were bound to the plantation. If the plantation were sold, the human live stock went with it, along with the mules and oxen. An advertisement of the period reads:

"There are ONE HUNDRED COOLIES belonging to the plantations whose contracts for labor expire in October 1870."

This assignment of contracts—the feature of the contract labor system which brought it nearest to complete slavery—was especial- could stomach the system as a whole.

When the meeting got under way, several critics of coolie labor arose. Several of them were young men, later to become pillars of the plantation system, but at that time, fresh from New England college, believers in free labor.

Attorney Sanford B. Dole,

UN CORNERSTONE LAID—As workmen lower the huge cornerstone onto the first building of the permanent United Nations headquarters in New York, UN Sec.-Gen. Trygve Lie spreads mortar with a silver trowel. Statesmen and diplomats from 59 nations attended ceremony.

KIMBALL TELLS A NEW STORY

"I did not ask the military governor to keep all island Japanese locked up and interned during the war when I, testified before the Roberts Commission," said Richard Kimball in self-defense at the last meeting of the 10th or the 4th.

"I actually suggested a plan whereby the Japanese be locked up in concentration camps only at night and allowed, if employed, to go out during the daytime," shouted Kimball.

"You see," he added emotionally, "I was on their side even though mistaken as to their loyalty."

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

tinued slavery for colonials has not gone unobserved.

The Eastland appointment—an insult to all Americans who believe in genuine democracy—came shortly after the administration announced it was shelving the whole civil rights program for the time being. The Mississippian, of course, is in a position to see that it stays shelved.

Apparently we have shipped so much democracy to the rest of the world that we have none left for home consumption.

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then 25 years old, could not foresee that in another quarter of a century he would be President of Hawaii, under whose regime contract labor would pour into our islands by the tens of thousands. Now he said:

"The burden of your cry is labor; we must have labor, and the plan which promises that cheap, and immediate, you favor without asking many questions."

(To be continued)

By Wilfred Oka

THE ABELLIRA-DIOSES FIGHT

Reno Abellira won a split decision over importee Ray Dioses last Friday night at the Civic. Referee Ken Olds ruled it a draw while Bill Pacheco and Frank Gomes saw it all the way for Reno. There was no knockdown although in the early stages of the match it appeared as if the Resolute Reno was going to end the fight in the early rounds.

Dioses is a smart fighter and we figured that with all the many points that were given him by the judges somewhere along the line Dioses wasn't really giving all he had.

The fight wasn't all that many of the sports writers will have you believe. Quite a number of the fans were of the opinion that Ray had a pair of handcuffs on for the evening and released of them he could have done much better. WE said 'handcuffs' and so the reader will have to take it from there and make his own evaluation of how the two boys were actually putting out.

In the semi-final oldtimer Johnny Dias, making a comeback, fought a tame draw with George Holmes, Manager Lau Ah Chew's importation from California. This fight was marred by too many clinches and tieups and what little fighting there was added up to a small amount.

It is obvious that Johnny is a 'come lately' and the long layoff that he had to take doesn't give him the needed bounce. Holmes on the other hand has to learn to hook. This fight we rated in the 'C' category.

Chester Yasui forgot his holding and clinching and decided to go all out after being floored by Eddie Reyes. Yasui started the business towards the end of the second round and managed to floor Reyes for the count. This was a good fight while it lasted.

Jimmy Nagao whose reflexes are getting slower and slower lost another one to Bobby Acusta. Not much to this fight except the sportswriters were being very kind to Nagao by calling him a veteran. The word veteran is being kind to him.

Here is a nice kid and yet in less than a year his fistic career is all over. No matter what you say the kid is all washed up and the sooner his manager or the commission shelve him the better.

Andy Kim put away Joe Bash in the first round in a surprising upsurge of power. Looking for a trial horse? There's Joe Bash available and willing along with Jimmy Nagao. We predict a not too bright future for Bash but in the meantime we hope he earns enough dough to keep the wolves from howling.

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ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

Of interest to local fight fans was the recent revocation of the licenses of the three officials who gave unknown Lester Felton a decision over the colorful kid from Cuba, Kid Gavilan. The decision, termed by a great number as being of the hometown variety, embarrassed the Michigan Commission and the board slapped the officials for having night blinkers on.

Locally, we have had several or more of these bad decisions which marred good fights. Perhaps the commission figures that it was all in the line of calling them as they see them so in spite of vigorous protests by the fans the decisions usually stood.

Some of the officials have not been given a fair break. We note that Don Gustuson has disappeared from the game as an official. We also note the absence of Dick Chang who is one of the fastest moving referees in the territory. The slowest we know of is Kenneth Olds who we figured should improve with experience. We have to revise our evaluation and say that he just ain't getting any faster.

We see that Leo Leavitt is offering Ezzard Charles $20,000 for a fight here in Honolulu. This makes good publicity but it hardly makes sense as we can't see how Leo is going to make money on Charles. Now if it was Joe Louis in his prime this sort of exhibition might draw but we doubt if the promoter can see that sort of money hereabouts.

Augie Curtis is sticking by his guns and expects Bobo Olson to keep his date as contracted unless of course somebody comes to Bobo's assistance and makes up for the loss to Augie to the tune of several thousand dollars. We hear from the grapevine that some angel may put up this dough so Bobo will be again in the good graces of the Commission and the NBA.

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FOOTBALL RHUBARBS GROW EARLY THIS YEAR

Usually sportsmanship has been valued more than victory. However, with the stress on victories for dear ole alma mammy and the continual howl by the alumnae for a winning football team the strain of making good is beginning to tell on many of our collegiate coaches. The pressure of the alumnae is something terrible. Even public relations is forgotten and the coaches go all out to blame them for some of their failures. As reported by Will Grimsley of the Examiner here are some of the 'rhubarbs' so far:

This probably will go down as "rhubarb year" in college football. There have been enough to fill a dozen pies.

Tempers have been sharp and coaches have issued blasts at the drop of a white handkerchief.

Coaches Paul "Bear" Bryant of Kentucky and Johnny Vaught of Mississippi issued loud yelps against the officiating they received in losing Southwest ventures last weekend. Bryant said an arbiter's ruling resulted in his 20-7 loss to SMU. Vaught merely said the officiating had odors.

The squabbles haven't been intersectional strictly. Coach Leo "Dutch" Meyer of Texas Christian lodged an official protest against Arkansas' "roughness." He said the Razorbacks were too free with hands and elbows.

The normally mild Frank Leahy of Notre Dame hit the roof when he found out Washington had shown officials movies of previous games to point up Irish "roughness." He said this resulted in some ridiculous whistle-tooting in the game won by his athletes, 27-7.

North Carolina adherents complained LSU oversoaked its field Saturday night to slow up Charlie Justice and his mates. LSU Coach Gaynell Tinsley said the field had been watered heavily, all right, but that sticky stuff that stopped Justice was the Bengal line, not the turf.

Labor Roundup

SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS

An ILWU 85 cents floor for sugar workers in a wage-price formula was glossed over yesterday by industry negotiators as being too high.

The union counter-proposal was made following rejection of an industry offer of 75 cents as a minimum beyond which wages could not fall despite fluctuations in the price of sugar.

Yesterday's negotiating session was devoted to a study of other union proposals which sought clarification and modification of non-cost items and the extension of contracts to either June 15, 1951 or February 1, 1952.

Union negotiators said that such clarification and modification are necessary before any lengthy extension of the contract can be accepted by the 20,000 sugar workers whom it represents.

The union wage proposal, besides the 85 cents floor, encompasses the elimination of the 5 cents differential at Olaa and Onomea, two of the five distressed plantations, and a differential of 88½ cents at Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., 89½ cents at Ewa Plantation Co. and 94½ at Waialua Agricultural.

Alexander and Baldwin acts as agent for the first named plantation while Castle & Cooke is the agent for the last two.

Indications are that the sugar industry found itself on the horns of dilemma and was forced to offer a 75 cents minimum in order not to admit that its classification system needs revamping.

Sugar wages are paid according to labor grades. Under the present 75 cents federal minimum, a number of workers are covered by the federal statute, but a large portion is not.

If the industry were to insist on a lower minimum to workers not covered by the wage and hour law while paying a 75 cents minimum to other workers in the same labor grade covered by the law, then it could not claim that its classification system is "scientific."

Negotiations will continue today at 1:30 p.m.

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ILWU HOLDS ELECTIONS

Other items on the labor front this week concerned elections for 1950 officers of two big ILWU unions, the longshoremen and the sugar workers.

Harry Kamoku, old-timer in the ILWU, is virtually assured of election as president of the longshore local as he is running unopposed.

Jack Kawano, incumbent, is not running this year.

Other full time and paid officers being voted on include a secretary-treasurer, division vice presidents, business agents and non-paying positions including the board of trustees and officers on a division basis other than vice president.

Among those running for the various offices are Fred Low, Jr., recently chairman of the territorial strike strategy committee, Levi Kealoha, Tuck Wah Lee, Benjamin Namahoe, Honorio Badajos, Calixto Damaso, Tadakazu Sakata and Yukio Abe.

On the sugar front, Tony Rania, incumbent, is running unopposed for the presidency of that local.

Elections, which will begin on November 10, will cover 29 paying and non-paying positions designed to administer the union throughout the Territory.

* * * * *

CLEVELAND CONVENTION

As of this writing, the ILWU is still in the CIO.

It has not been tossed out, although one gathers from the newspaper headlines that it will be and very shortly.

All we know from this distance is that the convention passed a resolution calling for the amendment of the constitution to bar communists and "party line" followers from holding top office in the CIO and to authorize the executive board to throw out any union under communist domination.

Twelve "left-wing" unions have been under attack because they have led to the principle of local autonomy upon which the CIO was founded.

Thus far, the electrical workers union is the only one which has been expelled.

This union refused to pay per capita tax to the national CIO until "it reverts to the democratic principles it was founded on."

The other 11 are still in the CIO, albeit somewhat beaten, if one is to believe highly editorialized stories.

When the smoke has cleared, Roundup will attempt to find out exactly what took place at Cleveland.

* * * * * *

SCHMIDT GOES HOME

Henry Schmidt, veteran ILWU trouble shooter, returned to the Mainland last night by air.

The ILWU leader spent the last six months in the Territory with members of the longshore union which recently won a 21 cents wage increase.

While in the Territory, Schmidt was the target of numerous employer groups who sought to discredit him.

How Congress Tackled Monopoly

Congress passed a housing act which began an attack on slums, but even when completed would leave millions of middle income families seeking homes. The rent control extension act paved the way for wholesale rent increases and mass decontrol. Federal aid to education was locked in bitter debate.

Said Truman, small business is being throttled by the concentration of economic power in the hands of an ever diminishing clique of financiers. "We should strengthen our anti-trust laws," he said.

Not till the session was nearly over did the Celler monopoly subcommittee get down to brass tacks. It secured passage by the House of legislation plugging up loopholes in the Clayton act. Passage in the Senate appeared uncertain even next year. And the Celler committee announced it would include labor unions in its study of monopolies.

Truman wanted an increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents. The House passed it but cut coverage by a million workers. The Senate is still stalling.

THE AVERAGE PATIENT AND HIS DOCTOR

The American medical profession has been emphasizing two basic ideas for years in the discussion of health plans.

One is the quality of medical care. Any plan must consider, as its primary goal, the provision of the highest quality of service. The second issue is that a good plan must give the patient the right to choose his doctor.

If it were true that all licensed physicians are capable of giving the best medical care, or if medical societies really accepted their responsibility for seeing to it that doctors practiced only the finest brand of medicine, then there would be no need to place so much stress on the quality of care. However the profession itself realizes that all of its members are not capable of providing consistently good service.

If all doctors are not capable of practicing good medicine, then it is a contradiction to insist that patients have free choice of physician. The average patient cannot choose a good doctor unaided, and is, therefore, left free to place his life in the hands of one who is incompetent. Free choice, unfortunately, includes the freedom to obtain poor medical care.

Usually the average patient does not have enough medical knowledge to know how to choose a good doctor. He can judge the doctor's "bedside manner," which is a good thing for doctors to develop, provided that also they have scientific ability, but which in itself does not guarantee good care.

He can accept suggestions from his friends or relatives who have been cured by a particular doctor, but it is a fact that even the best doctors don't have enough knowledge to cure all their patients.

"Blind Article"

If a patient calls the medical society office he will be given a list of names to choose from, not necessarily the names of good physicians. In most cases the patient is buying a completely "blind article" in purchasing medical care, while actually he needs and wants competent advice, not just freedom of choice.

Any health plan that sets for itself the standard of good quality care should use medical administrators who are capable of judging doctors.

If the plan must use practitioners who will be paid on a fee basis, then those permitted to participate should meet certain standards.

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ALOHA WEEK

Hawaii's Aloha Week celebration is remarkable to say the least. It's aloha tourist style, with angles carefully worked out by big tourist-business interests in detail to induce visitors from the Mainland to drop their dollars here.

Even the "hoi polloi" Ala Moana Park where the programs will be held finally got its bad, bumpy road paved, and it is significant that it took Aloha Week to put the little people's park in better shape.

We suggest that next year the Aloha Week programs be held at Aala Park. The face washing there will be a major undertaking, for the slum dwellings unfit for human habitation must be removed to set the stage and to create a proper atmosphere for Aloha Week. But judging from the way the Ala Moana Park got its quick facelifting, we feel strongly that Aloha Week can do the job.

Besides the depressing slum quarters in the Aala district, the unemployed who frequent the park might seem an obstacle to the Aloha Week program.

This isn't too big a problem. It's more easily handled in the Chiang Kai-shek manner, but in a more enlightened community we know Chiang's tactics will not be even considered. The Generalissimo used to chase the unemployed and the beggars, so common in China, out of sight of important visitors, like George Marshall, Henry Wallace or Wendell Willkie. The Kuomintang gendarmes swung their clubs and did a brutal job to make sure that the beggars would stay away from public places until the VIP left, especially in a city like Chungking.

Chiang, for a selfish purpose, had a more humane approach to employing the jobless, though severely limited in scope. He used to place workers on the most frequently used highway, especially that which led from Chungking to the airport at Peyshee, to show foreign visitors that he had a public works program.

Here in Hawaii there is no need to put on such a show or hide the blighted areas. What's necessary is to do a thorough house cleaning job, just as it was done on a minor scale at Ala Moana.

We can put the estimated 40,000 unemployed on various projects so that the whole city would be presentable. Then we will have less unemployment and a genuine Aloha Week spirit will be caught by the majority in the community. And the small merchants will be happier too, for more people will buy aloha shirts and muumuus and the like.

Aloha week with a dollar symbol is not enough.

PROFITS AND WAGES

Commenting on Bethlehem Steel's agreement on the pension plan with the CIO steel workers, the Star-Bulletin said:

"Labor leaders know that the heralded 'fourth round' wage increases can't in most cases be anywhere near as high as the first, second and third."

The editorial writer must know better. For the first nine months of 1949, Bethlehem Steel made $82,898,402. For the same period last year it made $53,183,858. U. S. Steel which is fighting the recommendation of the President's fact-finding board on pension for steel workers made 51 per cent more this year than last year, to the tune of $133,233,409. Westinghouse Electric made the largest haul in its 63-year history.

looking backward

THE RECORD STANDS CORRECTED

The 1916 strike described in our "Looking Backward" column was not the first on the Honolulu waterfront, a correspondent points out. On August 22, 1901, 150 stevedores at Hamilton, McCabe & Renny (as the firm was then called) struck in protest against a wage cut.

The company had been paying 30 cents an hour for a 9-hour day, while its competitors were paying $2 a day, or a little over 22 cents an hour. Manager W. F. C. Renny and Superintendent Tom McLain had expected the strike, and when the 150 "Portuguese, Italians, Porto Ricans, Negroes and natives" walked off they were promptly replaced with Japanese who had been recruited beforehand.

A few days later a Honolulu Longshoremen's Union was formed which sought affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association, but nothing seems to have come of the attempt to organize.

FIGHT FOR, AGAINST COOLIE LABOR

In 1869 Hawaii stood at the crossroads. Should it choose a democratic society or should it choose quick profits drawn from coolie labor held in a form of slavery?

The plantation system, though still on a very small scale, had existed for more than a quarter of a century. The contract labor system, under which a man who broke his five-year contract could be sentenced to hard labor, was then 19 years old. For 17 years Chinese coolies had been imported, but as yet the total number had not passed 2,000. Chief reliance was still on native Hawaiian labor —but the Hawaiians were dying away year by year, and the necessity of getting foreign labor was pressing.

Opposition to Coolie Labor System

The Board of Immigration—controlled, of course, by the planters—proposed to import from 500 to 1,000 coolies.

Among the natives, the Chinese coolies were highly unpopular. The white mechanics saw clearly the connection between coolie labor and low wages for themselves. And, for probably the last time in Hawaiian history, a good number of substantial haole citizens, with the lessons of the Civil War fresh before their eyes, were opposed to the importation of Chinese and to the whole contract labor system.

In 1869, for the last time, Hawaii was seemingly in a position to choose the road it would take. The choice was dramatized by a series of eight public meetings held in October.

The first was called by the Planters' Society on Oct. 9 and continued on Oct. 11. Its attendance was small—chiefly planters and business men. In the chair was S. N. Castle, ex-missionary founder of Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Samuel G. Wilder, who later founded the Islands' first steamship line, acted as secretary. A series of resolutions on the importation of labor and the contract labor system were presented for debate and vote.

Approach Slavery

No doubt the meeting was called because the planters knew that even in their own ranks there was criticism of the coolie system. For at no other time in our history did it so nearly approach slavery.

The means by which Chinese were "induced" to leave their native land would not bear scrutiny. Men in debt were locked up in slave pens and shipped aboard slave ships. The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Sept. 11 carried a letter by Curtis P. Lyons, giving "a dispassionate and correct account" of what he had seen aboard the ship Callao, touching at Honolulu en route to Peru.

The Chinese were shut behind an iron barricade, opposite which stood loaded cannon and

(more on page 6)

EXPERT

"Perhaps you can tell us what this Chinese writing is," said Edward F. Gibbons, indicating an AJA present as he flourished what he claimed was a Communist Party card before the assemblage at the Association of Engineers luncheon Friday.

Without telling Gibbons his mistake, the AJA took the card, maintained a poker-face while studying it, and then handed it back.

"Hebrew," he ruled.

And the "expert" who couldn't tell a Chinese from a Japanese, or Asian writing from that of Palestine, went on to tell the engineers how to spot a Red.

frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

MISSISSIPPI AND HAWAII

Certain ideas expressed on these shores indicate that to some persons, Hawaii is next door spiritually to Mississippi although physically separated by several thousand miles.

I refer at this time to the charge, made by enemies of the RECORD, that this newspaper "foments race hatred" and "stirs up trouble between the races."

MR. DAVIS

I say this shows spiritual kinship with Mississippi thinking because Congressman John Rankin and the other loud and vocal champions of white supremacy shout the same charges to high heaven at the mildest proposal to hasten equality for all Americans.

It was the line taken at the first proposal to equalize teachers' salaries, to increase educational facilities for Negroes, to establish a federal fair employment practices committee and to pass a law abolishing the poll tax.

"All you want to do is stir up trouble," Rankin has raved on more than one occasion. "We get along fine in the South. Why, we wouldn't have any trouble if it wasn't for you Northern agitators putting social equality ideas in our colored folk's heads."

What the Rankinites mean is that the condition which permits one person to keep his foot on another's neck because of color is quite peaceful—so long as the guy underneath doesn't try to remove that foot so he can stand upright.

It's like holding a man bound, gagged and chained to the wall. Obviously, there is a peaceful relationship between captor and captive. Naturally, there is no trouble. The captor hasn't a worry in the world. But when the captive, through his own efforts or with the aid of somebody else, strains his bonds and shows signs of becoming free, then trouble looms. And the captor becomes quite uneasy over the impending disturbance to the previous tranquil relationship.

That's the Mississippi psychology which crops up among some people in Hawaii. For there is discrimination here, not so open or vicious as that of Dixie, but just as real. And those who kick about exposing the evil facts of racism are its perpetrators or cowed victims.

An evil doesn't disappear merely because you close your eyes or hide your head. Stupendous is the number of tail feathers lost that way by ostriches. This newspaper is no ostrich.

The truth is that the trouble was already stirred up before it was recorded in this newspaper. Like other truthful and conscientious publications, the RECORD doesn't create racist incidents, it merely tells about them after they happen.

However, there is one sure way of eliminating such articles, and that is by eliminating such incidents. For instance, when there are no longer restricted residential areas, or no wage differentials, or top jobs from which Orientals are barred, or public places which refuse service to prospective patrons on no basis other than that of color, or police brutality on Smith St., then there will be no more newspaper stories of this nature.

I'd much rather have it that way. It's another black eye against our democracy that such things exist—and, existing, must be exposed and fought until they are brought to an end.

WOLF GUARDS THE SHEEP

If there was any doubt still left as to the Truman sell-out on civil rights, one of the key issues which brought his re-election a year ago, it was completely dispelled with the appointment of Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate judiciary sub-committee on civil rights. It was like loosing a hungry wolf to stand guard over a herd of plump sheep.

For Eastland is cast in the same white supremacy mold as Rankin and the late Theo. Bilbo. There were times when there seemed to be a contest between this trio as to which could spew hate loudest and longest against labor unions, minority groups and the foreign born.

Eastland is every inch a Dixiecrat. The Dixiecrats played a most entrancing game last year with Truman. They went through the motion of forming their own party and staging a heated campaign against Truman because of his civil rights program. This permitted the President to wear the trappings of a martyr for the Negro's cause and thus win black votes in crucial Northern states.

As you know, we still have no federal civil rights legislation giving equality to all. When bills were introduced early in this session of congress, the President showed his sincerity by going down to Florida to fish. The fact that he was on hand in Washington to personally direct and get Dixiecrat support for the Atlantic pact which insures con-

(more on page 6)