HAWAIIAN
Fiddling At City Hall

It's been a good many hundred years since the Emperor Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but today we have an excellent example of modern political fiddling at City Hall. It's only sheer luck some serious burning hasn't occurred in Honolulu.

As a result of exposures by a salesman of fire hose, the city has discovered that at least 14 structures built in recent years were not protected from fire that the building code requires. The list includes publicized structures like the Finance Factors building and a 14-story hotel in the Hawaiian Village. There are other hotel-apartment buildings on the list.

It would seem the city is in a bad position legally if persons in the upper stories of any of these buildings should suffer loss of life, or property.

But far more important than the legal aspect of this situation is the human aspect. No one who has seen the photographs of big fires on the Mainland, with their courageous firefighters laid out in rows like the carcasses of pigs will fail to realize the seriousness of any omission relating to fire fighting or fire prevention.

That such variances should have been allowed...

LET’S SHOOT THE MOON

Traffic Safety Comm. Bounces Staff Over to Felix In Surprise Meeting

In a surprise move, the C-C Traffic Safety Commission Wednesday, Chairman Herbert Monsig dismissed his staff to the custody of Traffic Engineer Lawrence Polin because Monsig said neither he nor the commission is in position to supervise the activities.

This case was the first in the state of safety control which includes 32 cities of vehicles in Oahu and which closes for the present year on June 30. This case is sponsored by the commission, through its staff, and is considered a hit for the safety record at a dinner originally scheduled early in August.

The move came at a special meeting of the commission called for Wednesday morning by Monsig who proposed the shift of five employees to Polin’s division, but it was not unopposed.

TIE ON TABLED MOTION

Commissioner Joe Noguchi and Harry Lum asked why a special meeting should be called and why the change should be made, and he moved to table the motion. The vote was 8-3 with Polin abstaining.

Chairman Monsig then killed the filing motion by his own vote which broke the tie.

The motion to shift the five employees to Polin’s division was tabled with some votes to spare. The move affects positions of director of traffic safety education, an artist, a statistician, and two girls who do clerical work. At present the top position, that of director of traffic safety education, is held by James A. W. Duncan whose resignation goes 8 more on page 7.

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Fires give ‘Refined’ Views on Elected Gov.

Local Push More Suitable Than National-Del.

By STAFF WRITER

Jack Burns’ views on an elective governor for Hawaii have not changed since he campaigned for his present office, but they have become “more refined”.

Hawaii’s Delegate to the U.S. Congress endorsed in an interview conducted in his home on Thursday, among engagements that kept him there most of the waking hours of his three-day visit here last weekend.

A little greyer than when he was elected, but none the less vigorous in speech and movement, Burns explained the evolution of this view:

“Now when I became convinced we are a family we have to give ourselves a vote of the vote on page 8.”

Prison Grad Tells Court of “Quentin Treatment” for Delinquent Debtors

As the existing season approaches for real estate, there are signs that the speed pressure tactics that led to the present situation, department there in February, the court then has been informed.

They are telling workers not to talk “Don’t turn around. Don’t shake your hand. Hold your nose just at this angle.”

Women complain that their hands are frozen by the new positions. Foreladies also tell them that they must pick up the pine from the floor and that they are not using the rest of the hand. If they don’t do so they are told they will be disciplined, the foreladies have threatened.

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Compromise or Chaos in France

Washington is maintaining a pregnant silence on today's crisis in France because the Department of State knows that as France goes, so will NATO. The strategic keystone in Europe of the U.S. nuclear rack with NATO in it. The government of the day is the Léonard French colonial rule of 10 million Arabs in Algeria (four times the size of France). The Arabs started their present struggle for independence on May 8, 1945—the day World War II ended in Europe. Since 1946, France has freed five of its colonies—Laos, Cambodge, Tonkin (east of Algeria), and Morocco, to the work. There are one million French civilians in Algeria which buys 13 per cent of all French exports and provides France with 7 per cent of her imports. France is depending more on Algerian oil and the use of Algeria as sites for nuclear and missile tests, Algeria is strategic to France in maintaining her colonial power.

To hold Algeria, France, often using made-in-USA arms, has experienced 4,000+ oil and 4,000+ from 1946. The column has increased. Her 400,000 troops cost France $12 million daily. The Algerian Arabs have federated with the Moroccans and Tunisians—a grand total of 31.4 million nationalism. Thus, the government in Algiers is in control in Algeria in defiance of Paris. The French Assembly closed ranks and gave the French cabinet emergency powers with a postwar record major crisis vote of 613 to 114. The government is shaky. Within France, the government has 300,000 armed men, plus 280,000 hard-bitten riot troopers. If the military junta in Algeria rebels against Paris, it would be cut from the financial and logistic means essential to its grip. If Paris orders a military operation, and the junta, the Arabs would likely turn to President Gamal Nasser of the Egypt-Syria bloc or even to the Soviet Union for material aid.

World Health for Peace

medical experts of the nason world nation organization of the 2,000,000 inhabitants, two out of three persons are under-nourished and hundreds of millions are sickened with malaria, roundworm, tuberculosis, yaws, trachoma, etc.

Today, WHO uses a budget of only $125 million—the cost of a SAC intercontinental bomber—and 1,000 employees. Ten years ago it was just an idea.

U.S.-Latin American Ties Tangled

FDI creased the Bood Neighbor” policy with Latin America (260,000 American $1.75 billion of notes). In 1943 Vice President Henry Wallace toured the same countries as did Vice President Nixon recently. "Viva Wallace" swamps them here and, in shirt sleeves and suspenders, he lets the world know that he wants for the people in general, after the war, this sacrifice will have been in vain.

Nixon represents the paternalistic Big Business era of Eisenhower. He has experienced economic hardship in Latin America where the majority except for the chosen few in cabots with their U.S. counterparts, are ridden with poverty and misery. Anti-U.S. grudges run deep.

The Wall Street Journal says: "to have sent Nixon into that mess by not out of ignorance is not readily excusable." It says the anti-U.S. reprimands can be "dissipated only by altering the things that cause them."

Joan Fostes is scheduled to tour Latin America this summer.

Growing Pains in Indonesia

The civil war in Indonesia appears to be nearing its end. The Christian Science Monitor has said, "Western observers tempted to cast a stone at the stonewalling of Indonesia's progress toward national unity might perhaps do well to remember the pain and tragic fate of some of their own countrymen in trying to achieve it.

The 58,000,000 people of Indonesia, former subjects of Dutch mercantilism for centuries, possess islands rich in strategic raw materials (cotton, rubber, tin, etc). U.S. private interests have a $500 million stake in Indonesia.

President Sukarno has charged that "a few of our people who want wealth and power" owned the coal.
"Summit" Talks
In Sugar Begin
At Palace Today

"Woody" & "Waikiki Development Co.
Slapped by Liquor Commission

Japan Workers
Struck For Equal
Pay For Equal Work

"Beyond Manufacturer's Test
House..."
A Little Brains Goes a Long Way

By SKINNY

"When I started in baseball, I had a million dollar arm and a ten cent arm. Now I have a million dollar head and a ten cent arm." That thought uttered years ago by a major league pitcher in the twilight of his career expresses the tragedy of many an athlete in many a different sport. Down through the years, the coaches and athletic directors of professional institutions have emphasized that minds are being developed by competitive sports as well as bodies. It's true, of course, but there are times when it seems the minds develop a lot more slowly than the bodies. In sports, a little bit of brains goes a long way. As the aforementioned big leaer noted, it sometimes seems as though the body is worn out by the time the mind has comprehended the finer points of the sport.

Consider, for instance, the on-side kick in football. Every line coach will tell you how many times over his career he's been on the field with a kick that the enemy doesn't try the on-side kick and send the ball slugging and twisting in front of him, closely followed by an eager ball carrier. Yet every season you'll see that a majority of teams employ it a few times a year, if at all. A study of why the on-side kick is not employed more widely, with a quantitative analysis into why the sport is thrown into a major league actually put a little gizmo in the game as a bigger and pitcher-hunter, following a suggestion with a little bit more by James Thurber in his short story "How You Could Look It Up." Yes, a little brain goes a long way in nearly any sport.

Take boxing and consider the case of our own Stan Harrington from Newton, the grizzled veteran and former world champion. He has made the fight as though he could go into the steam bath to do it and felt a little weak. So he fought that night in Madison Square Garden, pretty much in a losing position. He had a rope and a taking a rest. And as he told close acquaintances afterward, Harrington was befuddled enough by these tactics to go into long clinches and nearly be whipped.

In the fight, a thinking fighter like Archie Moore or Ray Robinson is a genius.

So, coming to another sport, one deals with the strange situation in which men from different countries, England, Australia, Czecho-Slovakia, Ireland, all ran the four-minute mile before you. Why? It's not necessarily because they had more brains. It is because they were more serious to compete. American track stars usually get complacent if they're through college. There's no money to be made in track, and they feel forced to get on and start working on their mile.

In other countries, track men continue on with track on their mind for the fun of it. The distance men of other countries are generally more serious and hard working and less developed than ours. At least in the Moon's, is more intense than is possible for those in their early 20's. But this sport brings to its competitors more than the mind. The mental discipline - the determination that the mind is after completion.

"Don't qow, for instance, is quoted last week as saying: "It's a problem of pirating yourself over a distance. While you're running all out - say a 1.5-mile in a 2.5-mile - you're only mechanism tells you you're tired just when you have to run faster. That's why your psychological preparation takes over.

Or as Alex Henderson, another American distance runner, puts it, "It's a case of mind over body. The body is capable of a world record in the two-mile. I hope my mind is.

It may well be that college competition is not conducive to the same kind of mental development that is possible in some sports where the competition is made up of college students. College weighs-often more than college men, and this is especially true in college activities. They have learned to cut corners, and they did so after hours from full time jobs. Yet another reason for the competitive experience is that the determination of a lifter is tremendously important to his success.

Like every other sport, there's more to the iron game than muscles. But as we noted above, a little brain on a long, long way because there are so many athletes who haven't been able to develop them.

**STRIKERS' HARVEST FROM THE OCEAN**

**OUT THE SHORES**

``Who Exploits Human Medical Hazards.``

The World Health Organization, which was founded in 1948, is one of only four major international organizations, is regarded as one of the most successful of its kind. It is responsible for the health of nearly 60 percent of the world's population. With a $3.15 million budget and 1,000 medical staffs, it is working in 190 countries to improve the health of people in the world. And the work is not just medical. It's also in the areas of education, sanitation, and poverty.

It has been working on some brand-new medical issues such as the great-grandfather never faced,"" according to Dr. Henry van der Ven, director of the World Health Organization's Office for the United Nations. NORTH AMERICAN EDITION - NOVEMBER 15, 1958

A NEW "THIRD MAN" SCREENS WHITE HOUSE VISITORS

"So rapidly and unobtrusively that few outside Washington have grown aware of it," says the Washington Post, "a 35-year-old college professor has become the "Third Man" in the White House."

"Robert Draper Gray has been elevated to a double role never before entrusted to one man before. He not only screens all the White House appointments, but all of President Eisenhower's appointments."

The Post says that Gray, 36 years, is a former radio reporter and six secretaries working for him. In an average 10-hour 6-day week, they weed out as many as 1000 requests and passes for appointments for many associations with the president.

"Only D. W. Eisenhower and Mr. Adams wield more power. Take the "Mister" of the President's office, which is not often, no one gets to see either a job or a man in the presence with the blessing of Mr. Gray."

**MAUI BRIEFS**

1. Baldwin High won the Maui interscholastic Baseball League title for the second straight year. They went through the season without a loss.

2. The Pauwela Indians, powered by three brothers, took the defending champion Kaunoa Indians 9-0 in the feature game as the 1958 season of the Maui Senior Baseball League got underway at the Hālūlani Fairgrounds on May 11. The Pauwela Indians trounced their arch rivals, the Portage, the Pauwela High School, in the day's other encounter.

**GARDEN ISLAND TIDBITS**

1. The Crossroads team won the Kapaau central school League championship. The team was honored at a party held recently. Members of the team are: Henry Horikusa, Seiji Ogawa, Seiji Ogawa, Dorothy Nagasako, James Tom and Shino Fujiwara.

2. The annual Joyce 4-Ball Golf Tournament, sponsored by the Kauai Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be held at the Waialua course on June 9. Entries will be accepted at the tourney office. Proceeds from the matches will be used to send Kauai's Joyce to Hawaii for the National tournament in the summer.

**BIG ISLAND NOTES**

1. Honoka'a High lead the North Division, and Hilo High the South Division as teams in the Big Island Inter-Island Junior Golf Tournament, which opened its fourth week of play on May 13. Both Hono'ka'a and Hilo were unseated in the semi-finals.

2. The Territory Junior Golf Tournament will be played in Hilo in July. The championship will be held at the Hilo, Kona, and National Championship. Hilo hosted the 1956 tournament.

3. The Pirates and A's are the undefeated teams in the Hilo Senior Baseball League. The Pirates, who played May 11, the Pirates defeated Puna 8 runs and the A's trounced the Hilo's 3-1. In the other game of the tripleheader the Wailuku's blanked the Crescent 5-0.
Through A Woman's Eyes

By Amy Clarke

Should a family have a boss—and should he be the father? Has the American man become merely "mechanized"? Are broken homes and juvenile delinquency the results of our civilization or the results of man and woman? You can always find someone to answer "yes" to these questions. The latest is Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Chicago.

In a recent featured article in "This Week," Dr. Bettelheim called for a return to the old-fashioned concept that Father must be the master of the family.

Children, he says, become confused when they see Daddy lying on an apron and washing dishes, or stirring the baby a bottle.

"When he is done, says Mrs. Bettelheim, "a father takes a job and becomes a breadwinner, too. The poor child won't have a clear mother or father image in his mind, even if he is in both the home."

Dr. Bettelheim spent a year in German concentration camps in 1939 before coming to the United States. It would appear that some of the same ideas of male superiority poisoned his thinking.

Listen to this: "The completion of womanhood knowledge and emotional development is not fulfilled just by becoming a father. He needs to make a contribution to society so the world will not mistake him for his job." And this: "There's nothing wrong with women participating in such activities (community, church and political affairs). But the family leadership is something quite different."

One more quote from the doctor: "If a father is respected, if his word is the law of his family, he has a tremendous influence on the innocent influence on his children. His own wife and the way she emulates him when he grows up. And his daughter by accepting his strong masculine influence, will accept his authority and trust his decisions. His wife will likewise depend upon him."

There are always reasons for this kind of article, and even though it isSynopsis of the authors is now being considered by "This Week." Perhaps the doctor wanted publicity for his books, or just an end of a fast check.

One other aspect: the rising demand of a campaign to get women out of industry, in an effort to make the unemployment picture look brighter.

We may be exposed now to a whole line of professional men sounding off about women's duty to stay at home and give their children a clear "mother image." Does a man really have to be "boss" to be a good father?

Next door to me lives a young Japanese couple. They have a son, all under eleven. The mother does not go out to work. She keeps the house and yard all day, cheerful and pleasant with the children and nor never heard them scream at them. They are well-behaved, happy youngsters.

The father comes home from work in the afternoons and works with the children. The children obviously respect him. Yet he doesn't think it lowers his status to give his wife a hand if she has had a hard day. Many times I have seen him running the washing machine or hanging clothes for her.

I think it is precisely this cooperative relationship that makes both parents and children happy.

Women today are not the subservient creatures of the Old Fatherhood. They have started in on the cooking and housekeeping chores. Daddy comes home and relaxes. His work is past. Men must also do their part.

Weekends, to many working wives, are simply extra working days when they catch up on the laundry, ironing and scrubbing that has piled up during the week.

To insulate children with the idea that it is beneath Daddy's dignity to pitch in when Mama has been working all day is an injustice to them and trouble for them when they grow up and enter a marriage relationship of their own.

The ideal marriage is a partnership, never a dictatorship, that has to be learned.

Yes, there is confusion about the roles of man and woman—but it is mainly in the minds of men like Dr. Bettelheim who kind of "ideals" his idea of the perfect home.

Playing "king" is for children. I suggest Dr. Bettelheim get off his home-made throne and get acquainted with the facts of modern American life.

If he doesn't like what he sees, he can always go back to Vienna. If they'll hire him. Later I heard, European women were looking at life with new eyes, too.

ECHOES OF HITLER

By Frank Loo

The President last week met off his calendar, but not off his mind. The. New York Times reported that he has been considering the idea of a "no-vote" state to the people. This considered filling a charge of gross abuse of power, but the San Diego Sun said he was "underestimated."

The salary of $600 a month, he said, was the same as that of a Colorado County Committee meeting when officers were elected last week, according to the Senate from the San Diego Union..."}

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U.S. Dollar Now Worth Only 49c: Inflation Peril

In the last 17 years of unparalleled expansion in the U.S. economy, the value of the dollar has declined to less than half its 1940 buying power," says Sylvia Porter, syndicated financial columnist.

The dollar which bought 100 cents worth of goods and services in the retail markets of 1940, now buys as little as 49 cents worth of identical goods and services.

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**Traffic Safety**

5 from page 3

**Prison Grad Tells Court of 'Quentin Treatment' for Delinquent Debtors**

By DONALD R. HUFFMAN

**May 22, 1968,
HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN**

**PAGE 7**

Prison Grad Tells Court of 'Quentin Treatment' for Delinquent Debtors

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A new way of life for delinquent debtors was the subject of a prison graduate's testimony in court last week. Joseph J. Mallari, a convicted debtor, testified that he was mistreated during his imprisonment at the state prison on Oahu. He alleged that he was kept in solitary confinement, denied proper medical care, and subjected to brutal treatment by guards.

The court was informed that Mallari was arrested in 1965 on a charge of forgery and was sentenced to five years in prison. During his time in prison, he was subjected to what he described as the "Quentin Treatment," named after the late California governor who was known for his tough approach to crime.

Mallari testified that he was kept in solitary confinement for long periods, denied proper medical care, and subjected to brutal treatment by guards. He also alleged that he was denied proper food, hygiene, and medical care.

The court was shown evidence of the conditions in which Mallari was kept, including pictures of the solitary confinement cells and the guards' treatment of the inmates.

The court was also informed that Mallari was eventually released from prison in 1969 on medical grounds.

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Representation of Key Body

The confirmation by the board of supervisors of the mayor's four appointments to the City Planning Commission again resulted in status quo of narrow representation of a key body in city government.

The planning body is extremely important for its decisions affect multitudes of people from the rich to the poor, from big businesses to the smallest enterprises.

The planning board's behavior during the Kalili Kai residents' petition for a change of location of a proposed government building threatens to make city planning activities concern all.

But year after year, representation on the planning board is generally made up of real estate men, architects, engineers, builders, suppliers of building materials and representatives of big land owners.

When housing is mushrooming in rural areas, and cutting into plantation sugar and pineapple land, it is high time that worker get representation on the planning board.

Most of the planning board members have their major interest in the Fourth District. Fifth District representation is neglected.

The planning board has much to say on housing developments. It can, for example, bring about the development of residential quarters through the utilization of raw, unused land above and around Sugar Mill, and the drawing of productive agricultural land for housing. Planning, employment, and health of the economy go hand in hand.

The three members of the board appointed by decisions of the planning board.

The mayor's re-appointment of real estate man George Centole and Lewers & Co. and the recent appointment of new announcement of Tyler Harr, an engineer, and Cyril W. Lemmon, an architect, show the need of greater interest by people on the planning board.

The special treatment of the water board which would largely function independent under the charter detracts from housing. The board is in the hands of the people who are interested in buying residential lots or packed housing deals, and by small businessmen.

The intent of the proposed city charter is to place the public in closer contact to the people but the completed work of the charter commission shows that confidence in the people lies in the hands of those who exclude the public.

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FIDDLING AT CITY HALL

(From page 1)

Sales of City Hall restoration is almost incredible. The ears of people all over the territory have resounded for years with echoes of the drums upon which is poured out the message of how important tourism is to the Territory.

Are the officials mad that they are willing to risk this allegedly vital industry by doing the one thing to reduce protection from fire? Or is it merely another case of irresponsible fiddling at City Hall?

烧’s Position

Burns' Position

From page 1

As I write, the question of whether to name a successor to the late Mayor J. Adler has been referred to the City Council. It is understood that the Council will meet today to discuss the matter.

The councilors are divided in their opinions. Some favor the appointment of a Dewey supporter, while others are against it. There is a feeling among the councilors that the city needs a strong, independent mayor to guide it through the difficult times ahead.

The mayor's death has left a vacuum in the city government. The councilors are aware of the importance of the position and are eager to fill it with a capable, experienced leader.

The city's finances are in a critical state, and the councilors are concerned about the future of the city. They are looking for a mayor who can be a strong advocate for the city and who can work with the council to improve the city's finances and services.

It is clear that the councilors have a difficult decision to make. They must consider the needs of the city and choose a mayor who can meet those needs.

I believe that the councilors should choose a mayor who is a strong leader and who can work with the council to improve the city. The city needs a mayor who can be a strong advocate for the city and who can work with the council to improve the city's finances and services.

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ABILITY TO PAY

The issue in the present strike is wages.

When the sugar workers asked for 25 cents across-the-board increase, the employers said it would cost them from $3 to $4 million. The union declared that the wage proposal would cost the employers $17 million a year, after taxes. The employers have not disputed this in public.

Since the start of the strike, the sugar employers have lost millions. Early reports said that the employers talked of a short strike, which would put them ashore because they need not pay wages while the sugar cane grows. But now it seems the employers are not being paid.

Certainly the employers must have calculated that the losses sustained from a prolonged strike would pay for wages paid to the workers many times over.

On May 12, for example, Oahu Sugar Co. employed 1,100 workers on strike, received letters from American Planters Ltd. the agency which pays the profits from the plantation, which told the strikers that 100,000 tons of the Territory's 1,500,000 sugar quota was allotted to other producing areas by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The AmPac letter said, "If this had been produced, the plantation would have received in excess of $15 million which would have been used for wages, taxes to the Territory, supplies, etc."

In face of such losses, the Big Five prolongs the strike. Are they fighting the ILWU in hopes of weakening it, just as they took on a hotline in 1949? At that time they refused to arbitrate the longshore wage demands and refused to agree to a substantial wage increase when their spending interests was paying 43 cents more on the West Coast to ILWU longshoremen there, for doing the same work.

The Big Five cannot argue inability to pay sugar workers without mentioning that deadlocked and resulted in the current strike. Alexander G. Budge, then president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., told the Rotary Club of Honolulu that the sugar wage bill had gone up from $46,717,000 in 1949 to $23,289,000 in 1950, Louis Concannon, ILWU, International secretary-treasurer, challenging this figure. Sometimes later sent a letter of correction to the Rotary Club, stating he had inadvertently given erroneous figures. The total wage bill had not gone up. From 1947 to 1956, the wage bill for sugar workers in the competing unit went down from $46 million to $27 million. This difference would pay the 23-cent demand three times over.

Budge has said too that the sugar plantations are almost debt free, offering around $16 million for mechanization during the past decade. Consequently, productivity has shot up and cost of production has gone down. The $16 million represent capital investment.

On many plantations, during mechanization, ILWU members cooperated with the companies, took small wage increases and even wage cuts. These plantations are now making money and the term "distressed" no longer can be applied to them. Any other mechanization those companies laid off employees left and right.

The American Workers' Federation of Sugar, Inc., says, "The union leaders know full well that the plantations cannot possibly meet their demands. The attitude of the leaders is destructive."

Who's attitude is destructive?

HSPA Cancels Medical Plan...

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association notified the Sugar Negotiating Committee of ILWU Local 142 on May 14 that it was terminating the medical plan agreement as of May 31 because: "Sugar companies will not further subsidize the sugar strike by continuing to provide, to striking employees, medical services below cost."

In reply to the employers' letter, Chairman Misao Shimizu of the Territorial Strike Strategy Committee declared that on the matter of medical plan cost, the union had asked the employers prior to the strike for figure which are available to them—but which the employers refused to divulge. Shimizu stated further: "We understand that prior to the strike several companies were nearly breaking even on the employees contributions and without any cost to themselves even though most employees in Hawaii pay at least 2/3 of the cost of medical plans and that the increased dues in effect since the strike many companies are making a profit on the operation of the plan.

The medical plan the employers are canceling May 31 is now costing the workers more than it was prior to the strike. Just prior to the strike the employers proposed to raise the rates for single men from $1.55 per month to $4. Employees with spouse or children paid, under the old plan, $1.40 for the worker, $1.10 for the spouse and $1.10 for each child, up to $5 maximum. Under the new plan the rate is a flat $5.50, where in the past a couple paid $7.00 or a couple with a child paid $9.00 a month. Now the employers have gone so far as to cancel this plan forced on the union.

The ILWU Reporter, the union's newspaper, informed the membership that "the union refused to sign any agreement which would bind its members in the future to such highway robbery conditions. Yet it could not let its members, wives and children unprotected."

The employers in its news bulletin No. 10 issued Jan. 31, headlined the medical plan story: "Medical Plan Agreement Reached—Union Agress to Kepi Community Services Board.

The employer's bulletin said, "Jack Hall, union spokesman, said that the union was signing the new agreement 'under protest' and that before any basic agreement was reached, the medical plan would be brought up by the union."

"It is apparent to us," Shimizu's letter said, "that for some reason you are trying to 'crush' the strike situation, taking advantage of illness and injury over which the workers and their families have no control, in order to divert public attention from the only issue involved, a decent wage increase."

The letter continued: "The few dollars you have spent, if any, toward providing medical services to your employees during the strike may be turned a 'victory' by you but then how much more has this union 'subsidized' the sugar companies ability to prolong the strike by:"

- Maintaining experimental plots of cane; turning over engines and motors to prevent their deterioration;
- Permitting capital construction with the use of outside labor so that production could be quickly resumed after the strike and permitting refining of foreign sugar at crooked so that the employers could maintain "some semblance of your mainland market."

Chairman Shimizu's letter to the HSPA negotiating committee stated before closing, "We would like to remind you—because you seem to have forgotten it—that this is the year 1956. It is not 1939, with those frame-ups and imprisonments of strike leaders, plane dynamiting, and mass deportations; it is not 1919-20, with hundreds of rebelled strikers and their families dying in inadequate shelters; and it is not 1924 with Hangapepe murders. You will not be able to turn back the clock to those 'good old days.'"

FOR A CONTINUED HISTORY ON THE SUGAR WORKERS' WAGE STRUGGLE FROM 1946 TO 1956, TURN TO PAGE 2...

STRIKERS' KIDS ARE ON THE BALL

WAIPAHU PARADE—Children marched with parents in a massive parade through the plantation community, carrying picket signs that said, "CANN'T MAKE ENDS MEET. MY DAD'S ON STRIKE; SO AM I. 4 CENTS NUTS. ILWU IS HERE TO STAY."

Fabio Toheline, a field ground-crow man marches with the youngsters.
Sugar Workers’ Struggle For Wages In The Past 117 Years

1841—First known sugar strike in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiians then were paid 12½ cents for a whole day’s work and workers struck a Ko‘olaupoko plantation for 25 cents. After eight days their strike was smashed.

1850—More unrest of Hawaiian workers at Ka‘u reported. Sugar planters organized the first association to turn up their position. This union was called the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society (1850–56), and its purpose was to recruit and maintain a supply of cheaply-paid laborers—because the Hawaiians resisted low-wage sugar work and revolted against exploitation.

CHINESE CONTRACTED

Jan. 10, 1850—First group of Chinese laborers from Amoy brought in on five-year penal contract. Pay was 12½ cents a day, or $3 a month, or $36 a year. The planters paid an estimated $28 a year for food, housing and clothing. A total of 100 Chinese laborers arrived.

1850—Pay of convict workers was $4 a month.

1866—Forty-eight Japanese contract workers arrived on three-year agreements at $3 a month, with food, shelter and medical care.

1862—Sugar planters up in arms because Chinese laborers would not tie themselves to contracts after their old contracts expired. Chinese free of contract began arriving from China and spread themselves through the Territory, offering themselves for labor at $3 to $4 a month with $30 in advance, or $5 a month with $50 bonus. Planters organized the Planters’ Labor Supply Co. 1865—Planters’ Labor Supply Co. report signed by R. T. Alexander (then a missionary), and co-founder of Alexander & Baldwin). N. G. Wilcox (also a missionary family), William G. Smith and A. Chun declared: “Some may say that the Chinese

SOLID GAINS

The struggle of the Hawaiian sugar workers for their share of the fruits of labor goes back to the earliest days of sugar production—goes back to the first recorded strike of Hawaiians for 25 cents a day 117 years ago. During the period of the penal contract system that followed, the demands were for a more humane treatment.

Until 1857 the Hapa re fused to bargain collectively with sugar workers. It used the penal system to hold down wages and even paid some Chinese laborers less than the others. The lowest paid group worked for equal pay. Workers finally organized into one big, inter-racial union.

The great tradition of the struggle for a fairer life is carried on today, and gains won by sugar workers prove the livelihood of not only plantation workers but the economy of the Territory should continue. Wages through these Islands should be cut down to at least one half of the present rate.”

“DIVIDE AND RULE”

The Planters’ Monthly of Feb. 1883, in one of the earliest sugar industry’s declaration of divide and rule policy, stated: “By employing different nationalities, there is less danger of collusion among laborers, and the employer on the whole obtains better discipline.”

1885—Feb. 8—City of Tokyo brought in 447 Japanese contract laborers to work for $3 a month (with food), or $36 a month of 36 days, without food. Pay for women was $15 a month. Hours were 10 for field workers and 12 for mill workers.

Hiroshi Goto arrived with the workers as a commercial observer and championed the interests and rights of his countrymen, who were bound as service. He spoke English.

DESECTIONS

1889—Oct. 29—Goto was hanged in Honolulu, Hawaii, from a telephone pole, his hands and feet tied. His murderers were hanged with a plant. The lynching were caught on camera—three men paying the maximum penalty—but they all “managed” to escape from the islands.

The period up to 1900 was that of labor unrest, protests and revolts against arid treatment, poor or no medical attention, scarcity of water for home use, scarcity of firewood. Strike for higher wages was one of the questions for contract laborers.

1899—Records of this year alone show there were 7,012 contract laborers on sugar plantations. Out of this number 5,706 were arrested for deserting servitude, mostly because of cruelty by management, and there were 2,305 convictions.

To counterbalance the Japanese who were making the demands for better treatment and conditions, the sugar planters imported Chinese from 1890-98 in large numbers. Just prior to annihilation (1880) when further Chinese immigration was expected to be stopped, the planters surrendered the few Chinese workers.

STRIKES BEGIN

1896—Average monthly pay for four-year period was $2.50. A key event was the strike of 1896.

COOKS STIR FOOD cooking in huge pans over wood fire. This scene is typical of soup kitchens throughout the sugar plantation communities where soup kitchens prepare food for strikers and families. Shown above are: (l. to r.) Lorenzo Calalo, food taster, Aurelio Luna who is catching food he will soon start. Seishi Matsunuma, Masayoshi Yoshida and Felipe Aurelio, Jr. —Photo by Luea Reyes

HUNTING COMMITTEE members of Unit 1, Hakalau, hunted back 10 sheep from high up Mauma Koa, and watch butchers prepare meat for cold storage. Shown above are (l. to r.) Fred Castro, Richard Palma, Albert Vieira, S. Purusha, and F. Souza. —Photo by Lody Reyno.

Food from the Soup Kitchen at Wailuku, Unit 3, is distributed to central point and served, since the camps are scattered. This distribution point is Kelee Kiai’s garage at Fishmarket Camp. Youngsters, strikers and oldtimers, who have lived through many a strike struggle for a better living, come for their main dish, soup and vegetables which they take home. Rice is rationed to every household by the unit. Shown above are (l. to r.) Mrs. Kenneth Watanabe, Jenichiru Kamigasa, Sherman Tadeo, Seino Oshiro with daughter Alma, Mrs. Fujio Uramado, Miles Watanabe, Michael Okaardi, Dale Watanabe, Mrs. V. Hirota, Sueko Nakahashi and Catherine Kato. —Photo by Lucas Reyes.
ON THE 79TH DAY of the strike, McBryde plantation (Kauai) unit with women and children paraded, showing solidarity and strength. In the lead is a picket sign saying, "THE STRIKE IS IN NOW BEGINNING '66 WAS 79 DAYS."

MRS. JULIA MUNOZ, president of Waiapu union's women's auxiliary, and morale builder Pepe Sanchez lead auxiliary members during strikers' parade.

THIS PICKUP truck carries pickets to and from their stations along the highway at Kilauea, Kauai. Pickets stations along the road give shelter to strikers and signs with strikers' message line the highway which tourists pass in going to Hanalei. The message on the canvas of the truck, "How to Superize" why do you do rank 'a file work? Why is no many cardboards. Saturnino Taday, unit publicity committee member is shown above. Jacinth Fernas drives this truck.
Union Solidarity Pays Off For Today & Future

From page 3

ignored. HSIPA ignored it. Among the demands was one for an 8-hour day.

Oct. 25—The Waihia Young Men's Buddhist Assn., called all members to Mass on Oahu and in the Territory to struggle for a wage increase. The plantation laborers' Supporters Assn., led by Japanese newspaper editors and professionals self-employed, formed its own marching-line tour of the plantation districts, raised a strike fund and mobilized support for the wage demand.

The Federation of Labor, with membership on all plantations, was also organizing a walkout by non-plantation workers to support the demands which would improve conditions for its members dependent on sugar workers' trade.

Aug. 10—Filipino Labor Union organized, headed by Pablo Manlapiz.

SECOND BIG STRIKE

1920, Jan. 9—Filipino plantation workers struck, followed by Japanese workers. The strike, (Nov. 1921), was restricted to Oahu with outside unionists supporting Oahu strikers numbering 500.

Feb. 7—Manlapiz organized Filipino strikers to return to work and strikes near Honolulu. HSIPA refusing to bargain. spent $12,100.917 to break the strike and its rank-and-file support of Japanese had no holds barred. "Bolivarians," said HSIPA and Big Five-controlled dailies in their propaganda.

Soup was last July 1 and workers returned to their jobs.

1922, March 4—Fifteen 1920 Japanese strike leaders convicted on charges of conspiracy to dynamite J. Sakarnabashi house in Oahu. Strike of 1920 strike. Hawaii Labor Assn. fails up after disagreement among ranks of plantations, Hawaii on the question of forming either a multi-ethnic labor union or a Japanese community service organization. The sugar workers wanted union. The Hawaii Sugar Company had been on the employer's side during the strike was essentially company-protesting the labor organization.

Japanese plantation workers became disorganized and as a group were subjected to heavy struggle for work-shop demands. (Feb. 1923) The Big Five Strike of 1920, a week. The Higher Wage Movement of Filipino laborers was organized. Key demand was increased "sugar wage" from $1 to $2 a day, without bonus. On the plantation, the jornalized workers, those receiving $1 a day for 10 hours of work or overtime. Filipinos demanded equal pay for men and women doing the same kind of work. (April 1923) A strike erupted on 25,000 Cavacaue Liquefied. Filipinos resident-convener, worked hand in hand with HSIPA, was coerced for accepting money from HSIPA, which he told the Star Bulletin "was just a joke.

The strike hit a high of 3,000 in number and continued for month. Manlapiz, a lawyer, and Ceolito Basa, an editor, were framed up on perjury charges. Manlapiz served minimum sentence in prison and was sent away to serve his parole time.

Pattalao Enayo, chief prosecution witness, later at first per-

SOCIAL DANCING brings strikers and families together at Camp 7 Hall, McBryde plantation, Kauai.

Manado, Cebu, in an affidavit declared that all government writer's list to work at AIA. A new trial was denied, however.

Sept. 3—Police attacked strikers at Hanapepe, shooter from the heights into the banana patch area where strikers were camped. Six strikers and four policemen were killed during the "Hanapepe massacre."

1926, March—Strike broken.

1923—Manlapiz returns to Hawaii. With Epifanio Tadad and Antonio Felipe, he organized the Independent Laborers on Maui. He left for the Philippines shortly thereafter.

UNIONISM SPEARS

1936—ILWU organized on the West Coast.

1935, Nov.—First issue of Voice of Labor which helped bring union into the Filipinos in Hawaii. It was issued. It was succeeded by the Herald and continued through 1941.

1930—Four of the 1920 strike. sugar workers in Hawaii and non-union workers during West Coast maritime strike. Organization of Hawaiian longshoremen began.

HSIPA MEETS

1937. April 26—Maui sugar plantations struck by 4,000 members of Victor Lavinida led by Antonio Felugo.

Vihora Lavinida was the last of the single nationalities plantation labor organization. Its strike was the first successful major plantation strike in Hawaiian history. It won a 15 per cent pay increase and full-timeotel for won by direct result of a plantation strike. The strike which ended July 19, was a turning point in labor-management relations. The HSIPA for the first time met with labor's representatives and the New Union administration at Wasington and employer Steel Labor Inc. being investigated as hearings in Honolulu, HSIPA's attitude changed.

Vihora Lavinida strike was the first major plantation strike where workers themselves took the leading reponsibilities and the first one. The influence of unionists and leaders of the foreign governments were not called upon for help by non-Christians workers. Instead, during the strike, for the first time island sugar strikers received leadership assistance from Mainland unionists.

This came from a few unions which helped the Filipino strikers and others: the International Longshoremen's Union was sent to help in W. Hall, 23-year-old dock hand, who had gotten off a ship two weeks before 1940. He was sent to do his time to organize working hours in Hawaii.

July 19, 1937 strike, Page 9 and nine others were arrested on charges of taking a sack. The charges of taking a sack. The

19 cents an hour.

1945, Jan. 12—NLRA declares sugar workers, except non-Ma

1945, April 1—First industry-wide sugar contract signed, establishing a uniform wage system. Pay up 8 cents.

1946 STRIKE

1946—Sugar workers demanded 65 cents, plus generous union shop, strike. 39 out of 48-week hour.

1948, Sept. 1—First industry-wide, inter-racial strike of sugar workers started on 33 out of 42 plantations. First major strike won Nov. 19 (Pioneer Mill). Jan. 5, 1949 all inequity eliminated, wages raised a minimum of 35 cents per hour, with a guaranteed net increase of not less than 19 cents an hour for single and 29 cents for married men—after deduction of payment for interest and interest payments up to $300 aa an hour.

Employer propaganda attacked ILWU, and started heavily finan-

1948, Oct. 19 to Dec. 15—Voluntary Sugar Code has cut down sugar. Unemploymentis reduced.

1948, Nov. 1—Civil Rights Commission established.

1949, Jan. 12—NLRA declares sugar workers, except non-Mii

1957—Base pay on sugar plantations, $1.12 an hour.

25-CENT DEMAND

1957, Sept. 26—Union proposed 25-cent increase but the base pay increase and classification adjustments for higher labor grades, raising the base pay of $1.12 to $1.37 and maximum pay of top grade group from $7.70 to $9.80.

New contract also included separation pay or pension benefits for workers leaving the industry and free transportation to native ports.

1957, Sept. 26—Union offered a 25-cent increase but the base pay increase and classification adjustments for higher labor grades, raising the base pay of $1.12 to $1.37 and maximum pay of top grade group from $7.70 to $9.80.

New contract also included separation pay or pension benefits for workers leaving the industry and free transportation to native ports.

1957, Nov. 7—Negotiations began.

1958, April 1—Union offered a 25-cent increase but the base pay increase and classification adjustments for higher labor grades, raising the base pay of $1.12 to $1.37 and maximum pay of top grade group from $7.70 to $9.80.

New contract also included separation pay or pension benefits for workers leaving the industry and free transportation to native ports.

1958 STRIKE

1958, Feb. 1—13,000 sugar workers struck 26 plantations. Union retained for a few months.

Two federal mediators arrive to meet with union and employers. Mediation subsequently failed.

April 29—Sugar industry offers 9-cent-per-hour improvement to workers. The union analyzed the 9-cent-per-hour offer and declared it came to $0.90 an hour under its most liberal interpretation.

May 3 and 5—Strikers rejected the employer offer of $1,800 to 342.

May 7—Sugar workers offer a two-year agreement of 16-cent-per-hour raise effective and seven-cent-on-the-hour raise on pre. 1901, proposal included upgrading of up-to-date trade labor grades.

May 8—Employers rejected new labor proposals.

May 14—Three U.S. mediators arrive for labor talks.

Sugar Industry announced cancellation of workers' and families' medical plan as of May 1.

1944, Oct. 24—DOAWAYA-X.01 wins NLRA strike involving all mill hands at McBryde Sugar Co., followed by first written contract in sugar industry, Aug. 9, 1944.

1958, Oct. 12—Wage-hour bill signed, providing for 44-week week and minimum wage of 29 cents on Oahu and 29 cents elsewhe.

1944, Dec. 11—World War II. Plantation workers flocked to their jobs for as little as $1.00 a day when defense workers were earning $1.60 an hour. In some instancs, plantation workers loaned for defense work for a side with defense workers who were getting many times their pay.

ILWU ORGANIZES

1944, Dec. 4—ILWU launches drive to organize agricultural related industries. It wins 150 elections between June 1944 to end of 1945, covering 26,000 workers. Hawaiian sugar plantations had an inter-racial union for the first time.

July 1—Hawaiian Employers Council organized to accept the strike over all bargaining for employers.

1946—Base pay on sugar plantations, $1.12 an hour.

MARIANO VASTACION and Serio Oulang play at talent show at Camp 7, Unit 14, McBryde plantation. The teenage duet of "Chop Suey Rock" shook with big.