Dillingham, Taxi Men Air Views

Labor Roundup

Employers Confirm Accord With ILWU After Denial

"I have negotiated and settled this strike on the record discussions. I am recommending that the union accept it," said 
with those words, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, to the ends of the longest strike the Territorial History has ever had, in its history.

Prior to announcing a telephone call to the Dillingham Stevedore, president of the Hawaii Employers Council, Bridges said that since he had not heard from Steele, therefore he would make the announce-

The immediate reaction of the Employers Council was one of surprise, indicating that the terms described by Bridges were not to be called "off-the-record" propositions under consideration by the council. A spokesman for the (more on page 5)

Metzger, McLaughlin Give Views On People's Rights

By KOH ARIYOSHI

Unlocking the door is the two federal judges on the Territorial Court have arguments for a police law which the defendants are free to choose in their own defense and on the other for constitutional and human rights.

These are the word and wave of the decisions of Judges J. Frank McLaughlin and Judge H. O. G. Metzger in the injunction suit brought against the Territory by the Native Hawaiian League to prevent the enforcement of Acts 2 and 3 of the special legislature.

say without reservation that the plaintiffs are the same in both suits and that the defendants are free to choose in their own defense and on the other for constitutional and human rights.

In further comment Judge Metzger said that the government is not the people, a criticism in direct contradiction to the principles of the Constitution, he says:

"... private persons, being parties to the Constitution of the United States, have the right to sue the government for its performance or to discuss its performance."

... private persons, being parties to the Constitution of the United States, have the right to sue the government for its performance or to discuss its performance.

The judges are free to choose in their own defense and on the other for constitutional and human rights.

"They say they want to end the strike," said Senator Dillingham of the RECORDED "Well, where have you been the last two weeks now?"

At the moment, the senators were in the middle of discussion on provisions of an executive order. Senator Dillingham said that the order was not going to be effective in any way.

... private persons, being parties to the Constitution of the United States, have the right to sue the government for its performance or to discuss its performance.

JUDGE PARKS

Same Sentence For Death Or Assault

When John Kuros, who had killed a young woman while driving his car, was sentenced by Judge John R. Parks for sentence some months ago, he got a sentence of only 40 days in jail and was put on probation for two years. At the time, the judge delivered the sentence in a manner that seemed to put the blame or the blame for being out on the victim. If she had not been there, the judge could have killed her.

Parks commented, she might not have been there.

Different Story For ILWU

But when Albert Macaulay and Patrick Burke stood before Judge Parks two weeks ago for sentence in an assault and battery case brought by Joseph Malakoha, the story was different. Judge Parks told Malakoha that because he is a common-gore, his crime in fighting Malakoha was worse (more on page 6).

Senate Ignores Bill; "Would Have Ended Strike," Says Dillingham

Because he felt it was the sure way to end the strike, Senator Dillingham told the RECORDED "Well, what are we going to do now?"

At the moment, the senators were in the middle of discussion on provisions of an executive order. Senator Dillingham said that the order was not going to be effective in any way.

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Bare New Ticket Scandal; De Mello, Nagata Accused

BY STAFF WRITER

The hooting crowds broke out as the news of the arrest of uncaught leaders of the strike was announced.

"I didn't want to do it," said Mike De Mello, "but I was afraid of the consequences.

"I would have kept those guns out of it, but if they are going to try toawanish this thing, I have no choice."

Mike De Mello disclosed that the special tickets, colored pink, were printed without seals, or section numbers, and that after the group was arrested, the tickets were still left in the slogan holders of the "pink tickets."

Finn Challenged

"Morris Kershner referred to the state of Attorney General, Thomas W. Finn, in an article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

"I found no "fraud" in the affairs of the group," said Kershner. The Corroboration of Miles' view, an article for the "pink tickets," if Finn can't find fraud, it's because he hasn't read the evidence (more on page 2)."
Emergency Session

In France laborers were up in arms, demanding increased wages or offers in hopes of French workers through the devaluation of their currency. Unions that have fought each other over varying issues, like the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, found a common ground to fight on in maintaining their prevailing living standards.

Thus, all French labor federations including the majority left-led General Federation of Labor, the Social-Democratic Workers Strength and the Catholic Union of Christian Workers threatened a major nationwide strike.

Hearing the deep rumblings, the government called the recessed French Parliament back for an emergency session. But the authorities, a coalition of employer-led parties and right-wing Socialists, was split on whether to grant the increase.

The Loophole

While high French officials looked for a way out of the devaluation-induced crisis, across the channel in Britain, Sir Stafford Cripps was in a pinch. There, too, the workers were demanding wage increases to offset the drop in real wages caused by the devaluation of the pound.

Britishers were already paying 33 percent more for bread and varying higher prices for other commodities. Sir Staff-

Scientist X

When President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had occurred in Russia, the House Unamerican Activities Committee began throwing furristic charges here and there in search of an allegedly mysterious "Baarian," who had allegedly looked atomic secrets to foreign agents.

THE COMMITTEE called in 20-year-old Irving D. Fox, University of California physicist, as a witness. Frank Traverer, counsel for the Committee, hoped that Fox would cooperate and act as a figure man on the basis of thin charges.

Traverer said that thus far none of the scientists brought before the Committee had cooperated. It turned out that Fox refused to answer questions relating to his own political beliefs or those of his colleagues. But Fox mentioned that he had observed one suspicious person during his work at the laboratory which did part of the research for the atom bomb. He had reported this case to the laboratory's security office.

THE COMMITTEE showed no interest in this case. Instead it grunted Fox as a witness about an incident in his college career during which he was alleged to have distributed undesignated leaflets. After grilling Fox, the Committee was still hot on the trail of a Scientist X.

Secret Quiz

Liberation was still a whipping boy last week when for the first time in the nation's history the Senate Judiciary Committee decided to call in a Presidential nominee to a U.S. Supreme Court vacancy for a secret quiz on his views. The nominee was Circuit Judge Sherman Minton, appointed by President Truman to fill the vacancy left by the death of Justice Wiley Rutledge.

The "undisturbed views" were Roosevelt's New Dealism and GOP Senator Homer Ferguson, President Donaldson and Alexander Wiley said in no uncertain terms that they wanted to make sure Minton is not longer holds "radical" and "extreme" views.

While he undoubtedly would be confirmed by the Senate, the committee members looked to a delaying and heckling action. Behind closed doors they wanted to bring out Minton's record as a vigorous leader of the New Deal forces from 1934 to 1942.

MINTON was assistant majority whip at that time and he had supported President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court in 1937, thus breaking the strangehold of conservatism on the court.

Senator Majority Leader Scott Lucas wanted the past questioned, in support of the nominee he tried to play down Minton the senator in favor of Minton the circuit judge who had "caldomed down in recent years.

Finally, this week the Republicans who wanted to whip Minton for his New Dealism saw in, held secret quiz, and the Senate confirmed his appointment.

Social Benefits

As the United Steelworkers' Union (CIO) struck 32 steel plants, the large plants, particularly in Indiana and Pennsylvania, stood quiet, their darkened homes minus the twinkling glow above the furnaces. The struggle was over fourth-round benefits: pension and insurance which the President's fact-finding board had recommended that a new CIO-stee workers' union negotiate.

BIG STEEL magnates balked at the recommendation, a whipped down amount from the original demands or the union. The union dropped its wage demands although its negotiation committee said the workers were entitled to the full 13 cents asked for, because the fact-finding board had made no recommendation for a wage boost.

With John J. Lewis' coal miners already out on strike, the steelworkers brought the figures of strikers to nearly a million. The miners were protesting violations by certain coal companies which had stopped paying into the benefits funds.

To big steel executives like Benjamin Pettus of U.S. Steel, who would receive in 1947 a pension of more than $70,000 a year, the fact that steelworkers received as low as $1 a month pension after a lifetime of service to the companies meant very little.

"Harmless Entertainment"

After four days' deliberation, a jury of six men and six women brought in the verdict that Mrs. d'Anuot (Tokyo Rose) was guilty of treason.

The 33-YEAR-OLD Los Angeles-born Minnie heard the verdict with head bowed. For most of the 13 weeks of the trial she had remained calm, with an expressionless face, the term of stone-faced. She showed no sign of being stunned by the verdict—the indignant sentence would be five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine; the maximum would be death.

Instead, she said to her attorney later, "I can't understand it."

Mrs. d'Anouit's defense was built primarily on the argument that her wartime broadcasts to GIs in the Pacific were harmless entertainment, and that she had, together with prisoners of war, tried to boost the morale of U.S. servicemen.

You Just Cofmcted her on one of the right counts of the indictment. In October, 1944, the jury found, Tokyo Rose had damaged morale of American servicemen in the Pacific in her broadcasts about the Japanese Guilt battle. She had said to GIs: "Now you fellows have lost all your ships. You are practically seven ships of the Pacific. How do you think you are going to get home?"

Her attorney is appealing the case.
HONOLULU RECORD

October 6, 1949

Battle Against ORAL (from page 1)

ORAL, the Windward Oahu Times It is a competitor, and both publications were instrumental in passing Act 266, which went into effect last July.

January 6, 1949, was a point in time which, if enforced, would have made ORAL's survival a fait accompli.

In that case, the Oahu News, the union lawyer and wouldn't be able to influence the legislature, so we got two lawyers who had direct re- relations with the legislators. They haven't had one on the Oahu News, and we've made a mistake in over Charging from Source.

Drivers obtained 10,000 signa- tures to a petition asking the repeal of Act 266. Then they told the Oahu News there was no chance of the thing working in the special session because the union lawyer and the automechanic's association had been arrested.

Later, the petition was renewed only a few months ago. The petition was never pre- sented to the legislature.

"We'll be out of business be- fore the legislature adjourns," he said. "In fact, they can put us out next month if they enforce the act."

Enforcement would forbid taxis to pick up any other person except the one covered by bus and would otherwise put the operators in a collectio-fare.

"Two of the larger operators, Dillingham and Outback, have got a full crew now, and Dillingham doesn't even get into the taxi business.

"And you can't think how it is with the other companies.

Enforcement will not only put them out of business, it will also put the operators in a difficult position."

The operators' chief concern about the possibility that radio-cabs may park near his stands, and they will have to park elsewhere. This meter will not be adjusted to the operators' charge, and operators would otherwise come to him.

"It's impossible for me to stand by," he says. "It's impossible for me to stand by and see the other companies."

Enforcement would put him out of business, and he would not be able to charge the rates that he is now charging.

"If Dillingham wins on the law," he says, "I'm not going to stand by."

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Enforcement would put him out of business, and he would not be able to charge the rates that he is now char
Council nevertheless told the RECORO that agreement had not been reached.

An hour later, the Council agreed with Harry Bridges that the strike was, in fact, ended, and that only "technical problems" remained to be ironed out. A statement issued by W. H. Sharr, chairman of the steelworkers' negotiating committee, said that the proposal of the union asking for 14 cents an hour and a 21% increase, 1930, was "essentially the same as that offered by the employers.

"At that meeting," Mr. Sharr's statement declared, "the strike was officially ended, and the agreement was accepted by the employers."

What all the confusion boils down to is that the terms described by Dr. Goodwin were those upon which agreement had been reached. There were still important barriers to be cleared. The tentative agreement is "subject to the membership of the steelworkers and outside workers to be settled before return to work and such terms as were agreed upon would have to be ratified by a vote of the union membership."

In their briefest essence, the terms were these:

1. Strikers to return to work without suffering discrimination.
2. An increase of 1 cent immediately and an additional 7 cents (21 cents in all) on March 1, 1941. (This would mean that on overtime, steelworkers will receive from March 1, overtime pay of 21½ cents per hour.)

The new contract is to be extended to June 15, 1951, the day the West Coast steel strike agreement terminates.

4. Negotiations of outside departments, day-shift workers, etc., are to continue.

5. A wage increase of 8 cents per hour, with 12 cents on overtime, to be paid retroactively from March 1 through June 10 of this year.

Next week, as we go to press, there would not be time for much discussion.

While these talks went on, union stewards continued to unleader the splitter fleet among the concerns and members of the international union of Commerce which has characterized such patronage as "a stab in the back."

Meanwhile, an interesting milestone on territorial securitie act, the territorial court of appeals in California, whose conditions and duties were influenced by the ILWU in the 6th Council of Appeals in San Francisco, is the testimony of Juan P. Bush before the Territorial Senate.

The testimony presented by the territorial securitie act, the territorial court of appeals in California, whose conditions and duties were influenced by the ILWU in the 6th Council of Appeals in San Francisco, is the testimony of Juan P. Bush before the Territorial Senate.

Two-Year Fact Between HRT and Transit Workers

With the announcement of a two-year pact and an across-the-board agreement with the transit workers, the railroad agreement was secured in the long, drawn-out HRT-Transit Workers Union dispute.

The provisions of the newly negotiated agreement cover a differential for a work spread of over 12 hours, travel and turn-in time and extra work by the company to the effect that believes in "strong unions."

The pact eliminates months of negotiations, mediation and fact finding, provides protection for employees in the midst of the foremost procedures.

A. T. Maguire, the HRT's main spokesman, was assisted by George Kallian, secretary of the organization.

Frankly Speaking (page 1)

political faith, and the idea of running together with a pitiful friendship. That means self-government for the rest of life. It means self-government for the rest of life. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men. It means that the kind of self-government which is characteristic of the race of men who use the power of the wealth of the earth to rule over themselves and their fellow men.

ANN TAKAYESU

Bachelor of Music
Wesleyan University
Announces her return from the Mainland
And has opened a studio of Piano Instruction
For appointments, Phone
Warshu 2 W 38
CONSUMERS POTALK

HONOLULU RECORD

Page Five

Purity Is No Good For Small Operator In Philippines--US Vet

BY EDWARD ROBERGH

"Purity is no good," say the Filipinos, a campaign from Leyte to Baguio and to remain his head, his campaign to be the head of a small operator in the Philippines, he says, for Filipinos break him with great.

Surplus Scandals

There were always a lot of money, he says, not through legitimate business, but by black market handling of war surplus. He names one pair of shoes which brought him $20,000, another, $600,000 from war surplus on Levic's Baguio.

This reporter spent a month in Tacloban in 1946 and interviewed numerous ones of war surplus, weapons and ammunition which had been stamped by the military services and sold by carelessly by Careless.

In this article, "Captain Cohn," a guerrilla who still held himself independent of Hoxiem, made raids on the ammunition dumps of Bule and acquired weapons and ammunition "very few" for him and killing him by buying them on the black market.

"We're not afraid of Cohn," an official for the Philippine government, "He's just a few rumors. He's not afraid of fighting, that's all.

The war correspondent for the H.N. news: "Captain Cohn is dead. He was given a proper burial and a job guarding the war surplus. Then the PC got afraid of him and shot him out of hand."

Filipino Views

As the war that the Filipino people continue to become indifferent to MacArthur.

2. Have little use for the Quirino administration because of its bowing to American Big Business and because of Quirino's continued war with the Hukbalahaps. The Filipino people feel that the government is too close to the American interests and not in the interest of the Filipino people.

4. Have sympathy for the Hukbalahaps because they supplied them with food and whatever they need. The Filipinos believe that the government is too close to the American interests and not in the interest of the Filipino people.

L. elect Laurel over Quirino. "I'll make my life on the next election," Laurel says. "I'll show you, or else I'll have a revolution."

Judges Give Views on People's Rights

President Sergio Osmeña, the latest name of the Supreme Court, has pointed out by the employment of strike breakers.

Companys Favor

He mentioned the evidence to the effect that the Government had the power to take over "upon terms" which permitted the companies to operate as previously. The territory is not in the interest of the Filipino people. The Filipino people feel that the government is too close to the American interests and not in the interest of the Filipino people.

President Laurel contended that the Territory is actually embattled in vain. He said that there is "No right to strike against the government of the Territory not in the interest of the Filipino people."

Let The RECORD

Do Your PRINTING

Phone 96445
Don't Miss the Championship WRESTLING MATCH between JACK CLAYBORN, Champion and BOBBY CLANNOG, Challenger at the CIVIC AUDITORIUM THIS SUNDAY, Oct. 9 at 8:00 P.M. For Reservations Call 55002 COME ONE COME ALL
ERAN RODA FLIGHT

We will go along with the wild folk dance who thought that Johnny Roda should have been in the St. Louis Stock Exchange last week. The boss that greeted the scoring by the referee and judges were an indication that the scholastic of the fight game can be quite fancy. The fight of Roda and his opponent was in the very heart of the St. Louis Coliseum.

We will say also much for Chico. He demonstrated his ability as a shining master by giving one of the finest exhibitions of the various ballroom acts. His children, grappled with a La Druel, tab as he master. However, we thought that it was a deal involving flats and tails. We are not the romans of Flora. Chico was doing the wrong thing at the wrong time.

We think that some of the streetwalkers used their elate dictionary and so they came out again describing Chico as being "taster and sharper of the two, counter punching nicely." Chico's method may have been a little too sharp, but no too far in Mainland rings where the jaded appetite of the fight man is for the Oriental.

Lau Ah Chew's New Gym

Lau Ah Chew has been granted the lease of a new gymnasium in the new building of the Central Gymnasium at the University of the South Pacific. The building will be ready for occupation within the next two months, and will provide adequate facilities for the training of amateur and professional boxers.

The Big Bet of the American Boxing Congress, Again!

The Associated Press dispatches carry the news in our local press that the American Boxing Congress will hold a large and splendid congress of amateur and professional boxers.

The Big Bet of the American Boxing Congress should be restricted from using the tagline "Australians."—An apt title. "The Un-American Boxing Congress!"

Sports Tid-Bits From Here and There

Our information man from the West Coast writes in to say that Bobo Odean is being supported on the West Coast. He hopes to make a comeback soon. Bobo has been out of action for a long time, but he is now being trained for a comeback.

We had a chance to talk with Bobo Odean, who is now being trained by his coach and manager, and he said that he is looking forward to his comeback.

ENDS PULP FUND TRIP. William Seabury Andrews, the Seattle man who heads the Pulp Fund campaign, left for Pulp City at the age of 85, has just completed another trip on the Columbia River to raise funds for the fight disease. Shown on the last leg of his journey, wheeling into City Hall in New York, William was out three sets of three rounds on his trip.

More Than Judge Parks From this angle, and engaged in a drunken brawl.

Drunkenness, a native of the Territory: "If you were drinking, you would not have the rights you have here in America."" While the prosecutor did not ask it, each defendant was asked by Judge Parks a sentencing

rilance recently commended was the judge who gave a woman—30 days in jail and two years probation. Such is the parallel drawn by the Hilo of Honolulu and San Francisco in a motion that is presented Monday adding that Judge Parks disqualifies himself from the bench to hear the "famous case" of the Territory." It will be noted that Judge Parks and other ILLWI Honolulumen. The charges against the strikers included that of arson and the offense of the state. The new court in which the case will be handled is the ILLWI court.

"If you were drinking, you would not have the rights you have here in America."

in one case, the judge as described by the document, Judge Parks reprimanded the, and "unrealistic practice," and when the lawyer quoted him to justify the part of her presentation he considered that she had to do. Then he said if referred to her conclusion, "as a whole," and mentioned "false conclusions" his attack on the methods of the police in obtaining confessions, and in the manner in which she "charged" after the objection of the prosecution.

"The inflation often, too, that Judge Parks, the wife of Judge Parks, marched in the Million-Dollar pickup line and suggests that he may have derived some comments of "unorthodox" to whimsical prejudices from his wife.

LABOR ZOB

How many workers belong to labor unions? As of 2018, there were 15.6 million workers in the United States who were members of labor unions. The exact number can vary depending on the source and the specific definition of a "worker." The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that approximately 75% of the workforce is covered by collective bargaining agreements, which includes union membership.

When was the Wagner Act adopted? The Wagner Act, also known as the National Labor Relations Act, was enacted on July 5, 1935. It provided for the first time in United States history a national labor relations law that established the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and prohibited certain unfair labor practices by employers and unions.

If you need something or want to sell something, let the record solve your problem. -- Franklin D. Roosevelt
HAWAIIAN HISTORY
We thoroughly agree with Sen. Ben Dillingham that Hawaiian history be taught in our schools. But that is as far as we go with him.

What the Senator wants is a white-wash job, playing up virtues of the missionaries who corralled the riches of the land, who became financiers and employers and with other businessmen grew into a giant economic monopoly.

We believe the Senator has in mind the propagandizing of the youthful minds with the "enlightened policy" of Hawaii's employers when this is sorely lacking. As Senator Morse says, Hawaii is a quarter-century behind times in labor relations.

The true history of Hawaii which we have in mind will show the struggles of the people, and how much they have contributed to develop the islands in every way. Certainly the details may not be pleasant to the big-employer class.

Sen. John G. Durante had an apt answer to Sen. Dillingham's request when he said: "It sounds good, but I hate to see the youngsters find out how shabbily their immigrant fathers were treated in the old days."

Of course, Sen. Dillingham was not thinking of such a history.

HOW MORSE SEES HAWAII'S DOCK LAWS
"One would think the Hawaiian Legislature had before 1916 the Norris-LaGuardia Act, issued by some of our Federal judges when they (Norris and LaGuardia) wrote the law. The language of the new Hawaiian law contains language similar to some of the notorious injunctions of the past. Those injunctions were so sweeping in that nature that they were repugnant bringing the whole judicial system of the country into disrepute in the field of labor relations. They were so unreasonable in their provisions that it was my party—to its everlasting credit—had framed and passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act and put an end to government by injunction in the field of labor relations. Yet I say, Mr. President, that as one reads the terminology of the act passed by the Hawaiian Legislature, the similarity of language with some of those blanket injunctions is so great that there are a wonder if the Hawaiian employers are now ready to recognize, before it is too late, that the type of governmental control and regulation which characterizes the act of the Hawaiian Legislature disregards the freedom of the employers as much as it jeopardizes the freedom of workers."

Senator Wayne Morse
The Congressional Record

ATOM-BOMBS—AND PEACE—
Frankly speaking, the point where the big meeting, the key questions, the special emphasis that the control boys have decided is the last奋斗目标 has been the Western governments' incentive policy.

Specifically, I refer to the drift-variations of this basic question: "Would you fight for the United Nations in the event of a war with the Russians?"

I say this is so much important only because, when the bomb came to high officials of the American Legion, former U.S. ambassador and other top-ranking political figures. If there has been similar talk in the Kremlin, our espionage agents have not mentioned it. On the whole, the threat of Moscow speak of peace—something which is affably interpreted by the White House as a "communist plot."

Thus it comes to pass that the "atom bomb rumor Boys" have a chance. They were unable to get popular backing among the people. And if an adventure in war, it could have been developed without fear of retaliation. And during the period in which hysteria about the atom bomb was manufactured, the Soviets have shown the know-how of making this specific weapon, that they have the means of making it, and that it will make atomic war impossible. But with the possible exception of Japan, the communist countries are as far from peace as the world is from the peace of China.

I say we must be careful. We have had a quick and easy victory over the Soviet. Time has run out.

Even the most rabid of the certainties, Russia, should at last be able to see that war, with both sides having atomic weapons, would mean suicide. It puts things in a different light when your own estate and manufacturing plants might go up in smoke.

As for me, I am not contemplating suicide. I do not come to Congress only for peace, peace and more peace. We must find the key to Asia. But it must be a peace born of trust and respect, and not of fear and suspicion. Moscow should understand that the United States wants to be a part of her world, but that there are limits to how much we will tolerate. She has asked for her rights, but there are limits to how much she will tolerate.

I say we must be careful. We have had a quick and easy victory over the Soviet. Time has run out.

ATOMIC STRIKE OF 1916
The Honolulu waterfront has seen strikes before. There was a big and impressive one 33 years ago, and it had some points in common with the present strike.

Looking back on the 1916 strike, the employees were the heroes of that strike. They were the ones who stood up for their rights, and they succeeded. The Employers were the villains of that strike, and they lost.

In 1916, the Employers were the ones who pulled the trainload of scabs to work in the earlier strike. In 1946, the Employers were the ones who pulled the trainload of strikebreakers to work in the later strike.

In 1916, the Employers were the ones who paid off the Filipinos from the other strikers in 1916, so the Employers in 1916 attempted to play Oriental against Hawaiian and Filipino workers, but their attempt backfired.

In 1916, the Employers were the ones who used their muscle to defeat the Employers in 1916, so the Employers in 1916 attempted to play Oriental against Hawaiian and Filipino workers, but their attempt backfired.

Prices Up, Wages Same
At 7 a.m. September 18, 1946, 300 steer drivers "took a vacation" from Castle & Cooke and McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, not because of the strike, but because of the strike.

The strike followed the chartering of Local 326 of the International Longshoremen's Association on September 2. This union had been organized by John J. Jack, and the strike was by the longshoremen in order to get work when jobs were scarce. Most of the gangs seem to have been mixed, with Hawaiian predominating, but there were four Japanese gangs, 50 men in all, organized by the contractor named T. Miura.

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