

## The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

# HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. II, No. 10



SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

Thursday, October 6, 1949

# Dillingham, Taxi Men Air Views

### Labor Roundup

## Employers Confirm Accord With ILWU After Denial

"I have negotiated a settlement of the longshore strike in off the record discussions, I am recommending that the union accept it."

With those words, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, announced the end of the longest strike the Territory has ever seen, in its 159th day.

Prefacing his announcement by a telephone call to Dwight Steele, president of the Hawaii Employers Council, Bridges said that since he had not heard from Steele, therefore he would make the announcement.

The immediate reaction of the Employers Council was one of confusion, reflected in radio broadcasts and early news releases. Admitting that the terms described by Bridges at the airport, just before he took off for the Mainland Thursday, were indeed "off-the-record" proposals under consideration by the companies, a spokesman for the (more on page 4)

## Metzger, McLaughlin Give Views On People's Rights

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Underlying the split of the two federal judges decision on the Territorial dock laws are arguments for a police state on the one side and on the other for constitutional and human rights.

These are the warp and woof of the opinions of Judge J. Frank McLaughlin and Judge Delbert E. Metzger in the injunction suit brought against the Territory by the ILWU to prevent the enforcement of Acts 2 and 3 of the special legislature.

"I say without reservation that the plaintiffs have shown by uncontroverted legal evidence that they are entitled to the injunction prayed for and an Order granting the same should forthwith issue," Judge Metzger concluded.

Judge McLaughlin, in denying the temporary injunction in the "public interest," said that Acts 2 and 3 are "not void on their faces."

He goes on to say, in effect, that

### T. H. REGIMENTATION

"So I say this afternoon, Mr. President, that the Governor of Hawaii and his legislature went unnecessarily far in their attempt to end the strike by legislation, because they have gone on record in support of governmental regimentation of a segment of their economy, which I think all lovers of the private-enterprise system should fear."

—Senator Wayne Morse

sovereignty rests with the government and not with the people.

"Private persons," he said, "organized or unorganized, no matter how well supported by the Constitution and laws of the United States under different private circumstances" are not permitted to "dare the government to perform its public function nor to obstruct its performance."

In further explaining that the government is superior to the people, a contention in direct contradiction to the principles of the Constitution, he says:

"... private rights, whether they stem from the Constitution or from federal statutes, must yield to the extent necessary to allow the government to accomplish its legitimate purpose of protecting the public health, welfare, and safety. Inherent in the police power is the power to do the job needed to be done, successfully and without interference."

### Omits Precedent

Judge McLaughlin does not quote any citation for his opinion on the sweeping use of police power, which can easily lead to a police state—a government of the vested interests instead of a government of the whole people.

On the other hand Judge Metzger, who opposed the repressive wartime military government and fined General Richardson \$5,000, says:

"Upon the basis of articulate public desires and emotions a fairly plausible hypothesis may be constructed for the extension of (more on page 5)

### JUDGE PARKS

## Same Sentence For Death Or Assault

When John Kuntz, who had killed a young woman while driving negligently, stood before Judge John E. Parks for sentence some months ago, he got a sentence of only 40 days in jail and was put on probation for two years. Also, the judge delivered the sentence in a message that seemed to put some of the blame for being killed on the victim. If she had not been riding in someone's lap, Judge Parks commented, she might not have been killed.

### Different Story for ILWU

But when Albert Maunakea and Robert Borges stood before Judge Parks two weeks ago for sentence in an assault and battery case brought by Joseph Maldonado, the story was different. Judge Parks told Maunakea that because he is a church-goer, his crime in fighting Maldonado was worse (more on page 6)

## Senate Ignores Bill; "Would Have Ended Strike," Says Duarte

Because he felt it was the one sure way to end the strike, Senator John G. Duarte of Maui, introduced a bill that would have made \$1.72 per hour the minimum wage for stevedores in the Territory. For reasons best known to themselves, the senators allowed Senator Thelma Akana's motion to table the Duarte measure go unchallenged.

"They say they want to end the strike," Senator Duarte told the RECORD. "Well, here was a way. What are they doing now?"

At the moment, the senators were recessed in the middle of discussion of proposed amendments to Act 4.

"Which is nothing more than a repetition of Act 2 in somewhat different language," Senator Duarte explained. "I'm not going to vote for it, anyhow."

### Consider "Well-Being"

Excerpts from Senator Duarte's bill include the following:

"The legislature takes cognizance of the fact that longshoremen working in the stevedoring industry of the Territory of Hawaii are worked harder and paid less than in the stevedoring industry on the Mainland... that the work of a stevedore in the (more on page 7)

## \$ More Precious Than Votes, Says Ben Dillingham

"It's a free country," says Senator Ben Dillingham in answer to questions of his motives for going into the taxi business with radio-equipped cabs.

In an interview at Iolani Palace, Dillingham gave the RECORD the following answers to questions about the new business to be begun shortly:

Q. Is he out to run other taxi operators out of business?

A. "I don't want to put anyone out of business, but we're giving the only service of its kind and if we didn't do it, someone else would come in from the Mainland and do it. Why not have local capital do the job?"

Q. What about Irish's Cabs? (which have been radio-equipped since May.)

A. "They came out with their (more on page 5)

## Survival-Battle Against O R & L

Taxi operators, who will soon be fighting for their existence in competition with Senator Ben Dillingham's O R & L radio cabs fall generally into two classes and have, accordingly, two corresponding views of the future. First are hundreds of single-cab owners and drivers for small companies, who feel they will be put out of business unless they organize to fight back. The second consists of jargery operators who see Dillingham as a strong threat, but who propose to fight back individually.

Among the first group are operators who serve rural Oahu and have been doing so for years. Served People for Years

A driver on the Waipahu run says: "We've been carrying people to Waipahu since before the war—some of us even before there was a railroad. We should get some consideration for the service we've given in the past."

These drivers feel that the (more on page 3)

## Bare New Ticket Scandal; De Mello, Nagata Accused

By STAFF WRITER

The boxing scandal broke out anew Wednesday over the hitherto untouched heads of Commissioners Allen Nagata and Adrian De Mello and over the somewhat scarred scone of Bill Kim, former secretary of the Boxing Commission. It came in the form of accusations by Thomas Miles, one-time secretary to the Commission, that Nagata and DeMello have, without the knowledge of either promoters or other Commissioners, caused to be printed a number of special tickets for their own use and without anyone's authority but their own.

The amount, Miles charges, may have averaged as much as \$200 per fight.

### July RECORD Hinted

(The RECORD first exclusively published news of this situation in its first boxing expose story July 14, when it reported Miles' evidence that two Commissioners have for more than 18 months received an average of \$200 worth of fight show tickets above their regular allotment).

Leo Leavitt stated that he would bring a civil suit Thursday against Nagata, DeMello and Kim to recover money he will charge they took from him by "conspiracy to

defraud." The amount named in the civil suit will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000, the promoter said. Miles said he and Leavitt have also turned their evidence over to the office of the City-County prosecutor, so that the possibilities of bringing charges of "gross cheat" against the three may be investigated.

"I didn't want to do it," said Miles. "I would have kept those guys out of it, but if they are going to try to whitewash this thing, I have no choice."

Miles disclosed that the special tickets, colored pink, were printed without seat or section numbers, and that after the promoter had made his last visit to the stadium before a fight, ushers were instructed to put in extra seats to accommodate holders of "pink tickets."

### Flynn Challenged

Miles' whitewash reference referred to the statement of Deputy Attorney General Thomas W. Flynn before the Senate that he found "no fraud" in the affairs of the Boxing Commission.

Corroborating Miles' view, an Iolani Palace source said: "If Flynn can't find fraud, it's because he hasn't read the evidence (more on page 3)

## Emergency Session

In France laborers were up in arms, demanding increased wages to offset losses to French workers through the devaluation of their currency. Unions that have fought each other on 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 Confederation 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, were 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 per cent more for bread and varying higher prices for other commodities. Sir Staf-

ford, who had agreed to the pound devaluation at Washington, tried to quiet the unionists but without success. The picture was gloomy all around. Even before devaluation, five million workers had been demanding pay hikes to make ends meet.

Finally, Sir Stafford came out with something concrete. He announced a 5 per cent decrease in the tax on distributed profits, which were expected to rise as cheaper British goods found more markets abroad. But there was a loophole—profits not distributed to shareholders are exempt, and employers were not blind.

## East-West Trade

In spots the cold war was thawing from sheer economic necessity. Both western and eastern Europe had commodities to trade for things they wanted from each other.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA** and Britain, for example, last week concluded a five-year trade agreement, which pointed out that Britain was hard-pressed for countries to trade with. Britain will buy more from Czechoslovakia than the latter will buy from Britain. Czechoslovakia will get a money profit of six million pounds (\$16,800,000) annually to spend as she sees fit in Britain, British colonies or other countries accepting British currency.

## World Summary

The new pact follows a British-Soviet agreement to exchange about \$300 million worth of Russian food products and cattle feed for British industrial products. A Belgian-Luxembourg trade delegation arrived in Moscow this week to conclude trade agreements for these countries.

**TRADING BETWEEN** the east and the west has strong limitations. The chief barrier is the licensing restrictions, imposed by the U. S. initially and by Marshall Plan countries on U. S. insistence, which prevent export to eastern Europe and China of such items as communications equipment, locomotives, machine tools and even pharmaceutical plants for the manufacture of drugs like penicillin.

The reason for restriction — the items "may be useful" to east European countries in case of war.

## A New Republic

As the autumn wind from the west swept through the streets of the ancient city of Peiping, a crowd of 500,000 heard the formal proclamation that a new Chinese People's Republic had been established.

**THIS WAS A** moment of great triumph not only to Mao Tse-tung and members of the Chinese Communist Party, but to the millions who had fought against the Japa-

nese and Chiang Kai-shek. After V-J Day as Kuomintang forces had been driven southward by Communist-led forces, more and more Chinese had come in contact with the Communists. To the majority, any government was a welcome change from the corrupt Kuomintang regime, but clean governments that were established by the new liberators in various localities gave them something to look forward to.

In the new government formed at Peiping last week were Communists, old-time Kuomintang revolutionaries who had split with Chiang Kai-shek years ago, Democratic League members, workers and peasants.

**THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S** Republic was here to stay and Britain, according to a United Press dispatch from London, was inclined to recognize it. But Britain would hold off, it said, "if the United States objects."

While the celebration took place in Peiping, the Kuomintang government underwent a shake-up at Canton. The regime's cabinet members were in a quitting mood. Chiang Kai-shek talked Premier-warlord Yen Hsi-shan into remaining in his position, but Hsu Kan, the finance minister, quit because he could not balance the budget.

Top generals engaged in rows with local warlords and generals, quit their posts also. Chiang, who had retired months ago, was patiently persuading his colleagues to stay on.

## Scientist X

When President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had occurred in Russia, the House un-American Activities Committee began throwing furtive glances here and there in search of an allegedly mysterious "Scientist X" who had allegedly leaked atomic secrets to foreign agents.

**THE COMMITTEE** called in 29-year-old Irving D. Fox, University of California physicist, as a witness. Frank Travener, counsel for the Committee, hoped that Fox would cooperate and act as finger man on the basis of thin charges.

Travener 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 officer.

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

## Secret Quiz

Liberalism 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 "UNDESIRABLE"** views were Roosevelt's New Dealism and GOP Senators Homer Ferguson, Forrest Donnell and Alexander Wiley said in no uncertain words they wanted to make sure Minton no 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 1940.

**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 stranglehold of conservatism on the court.

Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas wanted the past forgotten. In supporting the nominee he tried to play down Minton the senator in favor of Minton the circuit judge, who had "calmed down" in recent years.

Finally, this week the Republicans who

wanted to whip Minton for his New Dealism gave in, held no secret quiz, and the Senate confirmed his appointment.

## Social Benefits

As the United Steelworkers' Union (CIO) struck 38 steel firms, the large plants, particularly in Indiana and Pennsylvania, stood quiet, their dark silhouettes minus the twilight glow above the furnaces. The struggle was over fourth-round benefits—pension and insurance—which the President's fact-finding board had recommended.

**BIG STEEL MAGNATES** balked at the recommendation, a whittled down amount from the original demands of the union. The union had dropped its wage demands—although its negotiation committee said the workers were entitled to the full 12½ cents asked for—because the fact-finding board had made no recommendation for a wage boost.

With John L. 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 benefit funds.

**TO BIG STEEL** executives like Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel, who would retire on more than \$70,000 a year pension, the fact that steelworkers received as low

## National Summary

as \$5 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 Iva Toguri d'Aquino (Tokyo Rose) was guilty of treason.

**THE 33-YEAR-OLD** Los Angeles-born Nisei heard the verdict with head bowed. For most of the 12 weeks of the trial she had remained calm, with an expression newsmen termed "stony-faced." She showed no sign of being stunned by the verdict—the minimum 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'Aquino'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.

**THE JURY** convicted her on one of the eight counts of the indictment. In October, 1944, the jury found, Tokyo Rose had damaged morale of American servicemen in the Pacific in her broadcast about the Leyte Gulf battle. She had said to GIs:

"Now you fellows have lost all your ships. You are really orphans of the Pacific. How do you think you are going to get home?"

Her attorney is appealing the case.

# The RECORD

811 Sheridan Street Phone 96445

*Fearless and Independent*

Put me down for the next fifty-two issues.

One Year (Oahu)—\$5.00  
One Year (Other Islands)—\$6.00  
Includes Airmailing  
One Year (Mainland)—\$5.00  
Regular Mail

I've enclosed:

CASH [ ]  
CHECK [ ]  
MONEY-ORDER [ ]

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

If you are already a subscriber, why not fill this out and send it in for a friend? He'll appreciate the HONOLULU RECORD, too!



# Labor Roundup

Council nevertheless told the RECORD 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. R. Starr, chairman of the stevedoring companies' negotiating committee, said that the proposal of the union asking 14 cents increase now and 21 cents March 1, 1950, was "acceptable" to the employers.

"All that remains," Mr. Starr's statement declared, "is to iron out problems of outport negotiations, and to clarify other technical issues which might stand in the way of agreement."

While all the confusion boiled down to was—that the terms described by Bridges at the airport were those upon which agreement had been affected. There were still important barriers to be cleared. The tentative agreement left the wages of day-hana and outside department 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's membership.

In their briefest essence, the terms were these:

1. Strikers to return to work without suffering discrimination.
2. An increase of 14 cents immediately with an additional 7 cents (21 cents in all) March 1, 1950. (This would mean that on overtime, stevedores will receive, from March 1, overtime pay of 31½ cents per hour.)
3. The new contract to be extended to June 15, 1951, the day the West Coast longshore agreement terminates.
4. Negotiations of outside departments, day-hana workers, etc., to be continued until settlement.
5. A wage increase of 8 cents per hour, with 12 cents on overtime, to be paid retroactively from March 1 through June 30 of this year. (Next week: Full analysis of the strike settlement.)

While these talks went on, union stevedores continued to unload the splinter fleet among whose patrons are prominent Big Five concerns and members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce which has characterized such patronage as "a stab in the back."

Captain Frey, master of the Edward Chambers, member of the splinter fleet, paid tribute to the ILWU longshoremen, saying that they "are among the best" he has seen and that he would gladly pay them \$2 per hour for the work they are doing.

Meanwhile, an interesting sidelight on Territorial seizure act, whose constitutionality will be challenged by the ILWU in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, is the testimony of Ben F. Rush before the Territorial Senate.

Two days ago the head of the seized Territorial stevedoring operations informed the Senate that the Territory is losing money in the seizure activities.

He indicated that the Territory is making only enough money to pay for stationery and other minor items.

However, during the two-judge court hearing, the head of the board of harbor commissioners testified under oath that he had taken steps to insure the Territory's making money out of the operations.

### Two-Year Pact Between HRT and Transit Workers

With the announcement of a two-year pact and an across-the-board wage increase of five cents, the threatened tie-up of the bus system was averted in the long, drawn out HRT-Transit Workers Union dispute.

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

The pact culminates months of negotiations, mediation and fact finding, plus an NLRB directed election for representation in the midst of the foregoing procedures.

A. A. Rutledge was the union's main spokesman. He was assisted by George Kalsan, secretary of the organization.

### Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)

political faith, sitting down together with complete equality and friendship. That means self-government for the millions held in colonial slavery, for there can be neither trust nor equality when part of the world must bow to the lash and gun of imperialism.

That is what we thought we had in the making when the United Nations was formed. Since then we have gone a long way back down the road to international barbarism. But if the globe is

to survive, we've got to do an about-face and demand that all of the member nations live up to the spirit and the letter of the UN charter.

Basically, it's our job, yours and mine. By petition, by letter, by voice, we can insist, you and I, that the UN be strengthened and become the spearhead for peace instead of a sounding board for propaganda by rival political and economic blocs.

Or don't you want to live?

### ANN TAKAYESU

Bachelor of Music  
Wesleyan University

Announces her return from the  
Mainland

And has opened a studio of  
Piano Instruction

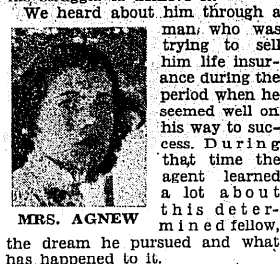
For appointment Phone

Waipahu 2 W 38

# Salesman Tells "Success" Story

By ELEANOR AGNEW

A man of a certain valley in Honolulu has been for the past two years a source of much speculation and wonder amongst his neighbors. He was a person so intent upon reaching his goal that many grew weary just watching his struggle to achieve it.



MRS. AGNEW

We heard about him through a man who was trying to sell him life insurance during the period when he seemed well on his way to success. During that time the agent learned a lot about this determined fellow, the dream he pursued and what has happened to it.

This man—we'll call him Mr. Oshima—is an electrical appliance salesman. He sells appliances—or tries to—about 14 hours a day. Rattling up and down the valley in his '33 Chevy, top flapping, broken door banging wildly, he is among the earliest on the road and the last to go home.

### Tries To Save Money

The people of his valley are well-acquainted to his small, weary form hunched in a neighbor's doorway.

They have all watched his anxious face and listened to him talk softly and fervently about his beautiful appliances.

As the father of five children he used to get ribbed because he lives on and on in a house of four cell-like rooms.

"Hey, Oshima, what's the matter with you? You must make lots of money, why you don't get decent house and good car to drive?"

For a long time Oshima patiently explained to his curious questioners that he was saving his money so he could open a business of his own—after that time to think of a good house and car.

### Hardest Working Man

Well, he got his business. A nice little place in a good location. Lots of shiny refrigerators, gleaming stoves and toasters. He banged and rattled around more feverishly than ever.

The people of the valley said to each other: "You see Oshima's new store? That guy's the hardest-working man in town, makes you feel good inside to see him get what he wanted."

Worn down by Mr. Oshima's courteous but steadfast refusals to buy life insurance, the agent did not contact him for several months.

A few days ago he ran into him outside the Hawaii Housing Offices, and asked immediately about the new business.

### People Haven't Got Money

Oshima shook his head. "I can hardly pay my store rent," he answered unhappily, "maybe I'll lose the whole thing."

He stood in perplexed silence for a moment. "People haven't got money to buy. I hear it's the strikers, but I don't think so."

"Something's wrong though when people cannot buy things they need. I opened an appliance store because I knew people need appliances, now they cannot buy them—why?"

The insurance man made a trip next day to see the appliance salesman's wife. He now had a wonderful new approach. The man wouldn't buy when he was making good; perhaps through the wife he could now be persuaded on the grounds that their lives were full of new uncertainties.

### Bad Risk

The agent spoke to Mrs. Oshima about the very bad state of her husband's business. What if he should die and leave her and their children unprotected for?

"Look," the woman interrupted the salesman finally, "you know why my husband never bought insurance from you? He had a very

# Gadabout

IN WICHITA, FALLS, Texas, a soldier now gets the RECORD because a lady relative here feels the Star-Bulletin, which he also gets, is not adequate for giving his friends a complete picture of Hawaii. The friends are more than a little interested in newspapers from the Islands, the soldier reports.

IN OMAHA, Nebraska, the police department once forced Lou Maupin to accept a police body-guard to make sure he wasn't killed or injured by his enemies. The veteran newsman had just exposed a political candidate as being a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and police feared he might become the object of the kind of violence that occurred recently at Peekskill, N. Y. Maupin's exposes of Senator Hugh Butler appear from time to time in the RECORD.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA got unexpected visitors in Paris during the war from AJA soldiers who remembered his pictures. Hayakawa seemed embarrassed at first, perhaps because of the luxurious apartment in which they found him, but quickly recovered his composure and began softsoaping them with flattery about how much better "Japanese soldiers" fought than "white" soldiers. He mentioned the "Yamato Spirit," too and otherwise made a pretty bad impression on his visitors, who had been devoting their full energies for the past couple of years proving they were American, and not Japanese soldiers.

SGT. WILDER PARKER, JR. of the Police, learned something of the proper manner of a public servant toward the public last week after he followed up a telephone call requesting more red lanterns to mark a dangerous spot where a street was under repair. When Parker arrived, the public-spirited man who called explained the danger in detail.

Parker listened, then asked, "Arc you on the city planning board?"

Why, no, replied the surprised informant, and Parker cut loose with a stream of profanity. So the informant called the station and asked if this were the procedure of the police about suggestions. He was asked to put his complaint in person, and when he did, a police lieutenant called Parker in and gave him an open reprint for his attitude.

The lieutenant's step was in the right direction, but there must be many more.

MISS RAE BENHAM, teacher at Kailani School, stooped to a particularly viciously callous brand of humor last week when she compared longshore pickets to "Jackasses with signs around their necks." It happened in the hearing of many of her students, several of whom are the children of striking longshoremen.

"I THINK the Doc was out to hang me that night," says Leo Leavitt of the Boxing Commission's meeting at which the possibility of an attempted "fix" on the Trigo-Kim fight was kicked around with charges being filed against Leavitt as well as Curtis. In accord with practice, Leavitt says, he reported what he heard for what it was worth. He heard nothing more from Doctor Withington until the night of the big meeting (after the fight) which was open to the press.

"There beside Curtis was O. P. Soares," he says, "and beside Bill

serious disease a few years ago—this is disease which comes back and kills very easy."

She fought to control her voice as she said: "No insurance company will take a risk on him. He worked so hard to get a business so he could provide for us if he isn't here."

"You see, he doesn't expect to live very long." She spoke no more and turned her face away.

Kim" was Hiram Fong. Both of them had their lawyers and they were lawyers who carry plenty of weight around here. Now why didn't the Doc warn me there'd be charges against me? I could bring my lawyer, too?"

MACARTHUR'S Japan comes through Jan Jabulka's Tokyo notes, perhaps in a way the Tiser editor didn't intend, in his comments on the bargains in second-hand kimonos to be had. Members of the Imperial family, he writes, are so hard up they sell thousands of ceremonial kimonos made of heavy pre-war silk. If the plight were that of only the Imperial family, it would be one thing. But the picture, "Yoru No Onna Tachi," gives Jabulka's note a fuller significance by showing how such sales are the last step before prostitution for many Japanese women.

THE BURNS on Leavitt's arm, incidentally, look very genuine more than two weeks after they were inflicted, as Leavitt has said, by two men who kidnapped him, took him to a graveyard, and tried to force him to give up papers in his possession.

Of skeptics who doubt the incident, Leavitt says, "There are people here who would doubt me if I were found dead with a bullet in me. They'd claim I shot myself and threw the gun away. If I were fixing something, I'd do a better job than this. Some day, somewhere, maybe over a beer, somebody will talk too much and then the whole story will come out. Those fellows will give themselves away sooner or later."

"WATCH," says a taxi-driver, "and see how the police treat Dillingham's cabs. In any town, when you've got a line of cabs, the cops are either for you or against you and it's important which. Watch and see how they are with Dillingham."

OFFICER DWIGHT EATON, according to one who knows him casually, makes most of his conversation about what a tough guy he is and volunteers his preference—"I'd rather fight than eat."—at the drop of a hat. Also, he likes to demonstrate police-judo holds on anyone who will submit, and he never lets up until the object of the demonstration says "Ouch!" or its equivalent.

But he was moved from Aala Park, he said, "because too many people around here don't like me," and again from Smith St. for the same reason. Even a man who'd rather fight than eat, it appears, can get himself in a spot where the supply exceeds the demand.

JAN JABULKA'S promotion to the Tiser's editorship could hardly be considered a step toward improving the paper's policy in the matter of inter-racial understanding. Back when he was manager of advertising, a promoter who brought a Negro orchestra to the Territory placed several large advertisements with Jabulka. Then, after the local custom, he asked for a story or two—since both dailies give such publicity to advertisers.

The Tiser doesn't want anything to do with Negroes, Jabulka said, and the paper would certainly not give any publicity that might tend to encourage them to stay in the Islands.

HENRY DAVIS, one of the world's best featherweights, is getting the chilly treatment in California where he went to try to pick up some Mainland dollars. He can't get a fight on the West Coast, according to talk, and has accepted a date in Panama. Could it be Sad Sam behind the Coast's curtain of ice against Davis? The fighter is known to have been displeased with Ichinose's handling of his business.

## CONSUMERS POTLUCK

**All Purpose Detergent Soaps Better Than Soap!**  
TIDE, a synthetic detergent, is now, according to Consumers Union, the best all-around cleanser on the market. Two years ago CU tested some 25 detergents and found none of them as good as soap for washing cotton (and we use a lot of cotton in Hawaii). This year two new synthetic detergents were advertised as better than soap—TIDE (Proctor & Gamble) and Fab (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet).

In soft water, says CU, soap is still better for cottons, but Tide almost as good. For woollens, Tide is as good as soap. Two other detergents—Fab and Dreet—were inferior to Tide. CU thinks Tide may be fully satisfactory for all types of washing in soft water.

**Better Than Soap!**  
In hard water, Tide and Fab were both better than soap. For woollens in hard water, Tide was very good, Fab not so good; but both better than soap.

Tide in particular and also Fab are recommended for all kinds of washing, especially for automatic machines in hard water areas. They are priced the same (28¢ in New York, about 37¢ at most stores here) for the one lb. two ounce (18 ounces) box, and effective in about equal concentrations.

**Cost the Same as Soap**  
They cost, per wash, approximately the same as the granular soaps ordinarily used in laundering.

CU reports that Tide has irritated the skin of some users. Anyone noticing irritation should, of course, stop using it.

**Pot Luck** 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)

olulu stevedores' union, as far as I know. No Japanese under my control is a member of the stevedore's union," continued Mizusaki. "About four months ago I was asked to join the union and get my men into the organization, but I refused to do so, giving as my reason that we were not American citizens. All my men who were approached followed my example.

"We have no intention of going on strike for better wages, or any other reason. We will rely on the fairmindedness and sincerity of the shipping companies, and I believe they will pay us fair wages for our labor when they see that we Japanese are diligent and useful workers."

### Fred Makino Talked Unionism

Mizusaki was somewhat premature in his statement. Fred Makino, publisher of the Hochi, began talking unionism among the Japanese longshoremen, and by the end of the strike 38 had joined the union. On the other hand, Mizusaki recruited scabs until 150 Japanese in all were employed. They, as well as the 85 Chinese and 20 Koreans who were hired as strikebreakers, must have considered it a lucky break to get work on the hitherto Hawaiian-manned waterfront.

Filipinos were also recruited at first as strikebreakers. Fifty of them agreed to work the S. S. Hyades—whose officers paid scabs 50 cents an hour. But when 100 Filipinos and 50 Hawaiians lined up across the end of the road before the pier, 20 of the scabs turned back. Those Filipinos who joined the strike were notable for their militancy. Some of them carried clubs, and Caucasian members of the union had to hold them back. There were complaints of "insufficient police protection" for Filipino would-be scabs.

On the morning of September 28, Pablo Manlapit entered the news. According to the Advertiser:

"Pablo Manlapit, an employee of McCabe, Hamilton & Renney, was beaten as he was leaving the office of the firm with a gang of Filipinos in the morning. Strikers intercepted the men. Manlapit says he was seized by the throat by a Filipino named Lazaro, that he thrust his assailant back and that thereupon Lazaro struck him twice in the face, breaking glasses he was wearing and knocking him down. While down, witnesses said, four Filipinos jumped on his body and kicked him. Hawaiian strikers went to his aid."

Manlapit's conversion to a labor leader certainly took a violent form.

(To Be Continued)

## ZERO-DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN

Washington had a deluge of DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN from big corporations when the U. S. was preparing for war. We now know that they looked after their corporations' interests in getting government contracts, from vantage official positions.

Honolulu has a "ZERO-DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN," who has volunteered to supervise the Territorial stevedoring operations. For nothing. To those who read the build-up E. E. Black got in the local dailies as a public spirited leader, we want to show where Mr. Black's business interests lie.

Director: Castle & Cooke, Ltd.  
Owns Castle & Cooke Terminals.  
Owns shares in Matson Navigation Co., etc.  
Director: Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.  
Director: Hawaiian Bitumuls Co., Ltd.  
Director: Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd.  
President: Pacific Refiners, Ltd.  
President-Director: E. E. Black, Ltd.  
President-Director: Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.

# Parity Is No Good For Small Operator In Philippines--US Vet

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"I saw the fall of Parity in the Philippines," says an American veteran who fought through all the campaigns from Leyte to Bagulo and remained to try his hand in business. The veteran is now in Honolulu, having recently returned from Manila.

"You can say that," says the veteran, "and you can say I saw Parity come in, too. I was in Tacloban the day they held the popular vote on the issue. Two men of the P. C. (Philippine Constabulary) stood at every ballot box, and if you didn't vote the way the Liberal Party said, it was just too bad. They'd beat you up and they might kill you. There were three men killed in Tacloban that day."

The Liberal Party, the party of Quirino, backed the Parity Bill which gave American businessmen equal rights with Filipino businessmen in the new republic.

The veteran, who had been separated from the service in Manila, thought he'd take advantage of the new law. Negotiating in Samar, he bought and imported generators for a power plant at a cost of 35,000 pesos.

"The municipal election was coming up," he says, "and I would have to get my franchise from the new mayor. There shouldn't have been any doubt, for I had promises of both the Liberal and Nacionalista candidates."

But after the Liberal candidate was elected, he told the American he "wouldn't be able" to give a franchise, but that the city would buy him out for what it could pay. The amount was 7,000 pesos.

## \$ MORE PRECIOUS

(from page 1)

radios before we announced. They stole a lot of our thunder, I'll admit."

Q. Why did you choose this time, when taxi business is bad, to go into it?

A. "Well, the railroad had lost money and we looked around for something to go into. We might have gone into shipping, but we didn't. We might have gone into air lines, but we didn't. We studied the taxi situation and decided to go into that. It can be made to pay if it's well managed. Should I just sit down and not do anything because Irish and some of these others are in the taxi business? It's a free country."

Q. The drivers of small taxis, operating in the country on a point-to-point basis, say you are driving them out of business with Act 366. What have you to say?

A. "Speaking as a businessman, not as a politician now, what is my position? We have to conform with all sorts of regulations to get our franchise. Then along come these taxis and pick up our way-side passengers? Should we just sit back and not do anything about that?"

Q. Yes, but the small drivers depend on their taxis for a living. You don't.

A. "All right, suppose I don't. I could make a case and say I do, but suppose I don't. I'm responsible for some 60 men who are employees of the company. Some of them have given 21 years of service. I'm fighting for them."

Q. The small drivers say you are too powerful for them in a fight.

A. "Well, if it loses me votes, I can't help it. I'll have to decide whether I'm going to be a politician or a businessman. If this looks like another case of a big fellow coming in to push out a lot of little ones, then that's just what it is. I work for only one man and that's the stockholder."

"That's your parity," says the veteran bitterly. "I'm not going back to the Philippines; there's nothing there for the little guy."

For Big Business, which does its fixing with top politicians, the Parity Bill may mean something else, the veteran says. The Parity Bill (Called the Bell Act in the Philippines) was a "Wall Street measure" as he saw it, and he calls President Elpidio Quirino "Wall Street's candidate" in the coming election.

But neither the Parity Bill nor President Quirino will be of any help to the small American businessman in the Philippines, he says, for politicians break him with graft.

### Surplus Scandals

There were Americans who made money, he says, not through legitimate business, but by black market handling of war surpluses. He names one pair of vets who brought back \$3,000,000; another made \$50,000 from war surpluses on Leyte's Base K at the end of the war.

This reporter spent a month in Tacloban in 1946 and interviewed numbers of officers and GIs who told stories of vehicles, weapons and ammunition which were condemned by careless or corrupt officers, to be sold privately to purchasers after they had been reported destroyed.

At that time, a "Captain Cinco," a guerrilla who still held himself independent of Roxas, made raids on the ammunition dumps of Base

K and acquired weapons and ammunition both by force and by buying them on the black market.

"We're not afraid of Cinco," an officer said to this reporter. "He really doesn't have any more guns than we do. We're not afraid of attack, that is."

The veteran tells more recent news: "Captain Cinco is dead. He was given amnesty and a job guarding ammunition dumps. Then the PC got afraid of him and shot him in the back as he passed one of the check points."

### Filipino Views

As the vet sees it, the Filipino people:

1. Have become indifferent to MacArthur.
2. Have little use for the Quirino administration because of its kowtowing to American Big Business and because of Quirino's continued war with the Hukbalahaps.
3. Respect Taruc and consider him a man betrayed by both MacArthur and by the governments of Roxas and Quirino.
4. Have sympathy for the Huks enough to supply them with food and whatever they need. The vet says the Huk movement now has affiliates and sympathizers on all the islands.
5. Will elect Laurel over Quirino. "I'll stake my life on it," says the vet. "They've got to elect him, or else have a revolution. Whatever else Laurel has done, he's consistently opposed American big business domination of the Philippines."

## Judges Give Views On People's Rights

(from page 1)

police powers to justify a course of action that over-rides principles and policies which are deep-seated in the established law of the Nation, but which could by continued stretching, scrap the last vestige of Constitutional guarantees."

He says that this arises frequently in so-called "emergencies" when "actors feel that their view of public interest is paramount to 'old stuff' in lawful prohibitions."

### Blames Bosses For Strike

Adequate stevedoring operation could be resumed, Judge Metzger said, if the stevedoring companies receded from the stand they had taken, "which caused and continues the strike."

Thus putting the blame on the employers, Judge Metzger commented that the dispute would end if the employers "consent to settle or arbitrate" the wage difference in accordance with the "public policy of the United States as expressed in the Norris-La Guardia Act... the Taft-Hartley Act... and Railway Labor Act... as well as the public policy of Hawaii Territory," as stated in Sections 415 and 417 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii.

Judge Metzger further said that it is of more importance and greater value to all, including large and small business, to observe the Constitution and laws and "fixed and known policies of our Nation with respect to labor disputes, which have been in federal statutes for thirty-five years, than to succeed in locally legislating so as to deprive a group of our population of their rights and liberties under these national laws and policies."

### T H Body Arbitrary

He pointed out that Act 2, as amended by Act 3, is "invalid on its face," and that "even Congress may not, much less may the legislature of the Territory, require judicial enforcement of unconstitutional or invalid law."

When the Territory went into stevedoring operation, the Judge said, the "Governor's interest was

chiefly confined to hiring labor," which the struck companies could not themselves hire, and "putting it to work for the account of the Stevedoring Companies." This, he pointed out, was a means to "bring the strike to an end by the employment of strike breakers."

### Companies Favored

He mentioned the evidence introduced in court, showing that the Governor's agent and the stevedoring companies "mutually agreed" that the operations be taken over "upon terms" which permitted the companies to operate as previously. The Territory thus carried on operations "for the account of the Stevedoring Companies."

Judge McLaughlin contended that the Territory is actually engaged in stevedoring business, and he says that "There is no right to strike against the government." Judge Metzger disagrees and said he does not hold "these views." He contends that the Territory is not in the stevedoring business when it turns the profits over to the companies.

As to the right to strike, the Supreme Court has never said that this shall be curtailed. Furthermore, a government should follow an enlightened policy and it should not be necessary for the people to strike against it.

But Acts 2 and 3 freeze wages "at pre-strike levels," and provide for increasing stevedoring charges.

Let The RECORD

Do Your PRINTING

Phone 96445

## WALKER ACCUSES BRIDGES OF RACE BIAS; USES TERM "JAPS"

The San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 20, has a story headlined: "BRIDGES HELD USING RACE BIAS."

The news item covers a talk given by John C. Walker, past president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and presently president of the Oahu Transport Co., to the Hawaiian Affairs Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that Bridges seizes upon the Hawaiian inter-racial mixture and "plays JAPS (ed. emphasis) against Filipinos, Filipinos against Chinese, and so on."

We wonder if Mr. Walker would say "Japs" when addressing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, with its Japanese members being present. Away

from home, among haoles, he felt free to show his color.

In the same speech, Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that Harry Bridges tells the Hawaiian plantation workers that "they are not accepted socially and in general trying to get them to hate the White (sic) man."

Plantation laborers say otherwise. In the days not so many years ago when white lunas used black-snake whips, they used the term "haole" in a despicable manner.

Speaking of social strata, Mr. Walker could have told the San Franciscans that at Ewa Plantation, for instance, there are three swimming pools—one for the managers, another used principally by the haole staff and the third by the mixed populace.



**ENDS POLIO FUND TRIP.** William C. Lebow, crippled by polio at the age of 8, has just completed a 2,460-mile trip in his wheel chair to raise funds to fight the disease. Shown on the last lap of his journey, wheeling up to City Hall in New York, William wore out three sets of tires on his trip.

## More on Judge Parks

(from page 1)  
than if he had engaged in a drunken brawl.

Parks told Borges, a native of the Territory: "If you were in Russia, or some place like that, you would not have the rights you have here in America."

Although the prosecutor did not ask it, each defendant received from Judge Parks a sentence roughly commensurate with that given Kuntz, who had killed a woman—30 days in jail and two years probation.

Such is the parallel drawn by the firm of Bouslog & Symonds in a motion it presented Monday asking that Judge Parks disqualify himself from sitting on the bench to hear the "riot" case of the Territory vs. Joseph Kahapea and other ILWU longshoremen. The charges against the strikers emanate from a fracas at the office of the scab-hiring, now defunct Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., on Ala Moana Blvd., in mid-July.

The motion cites other cases to show Judge Parks' anti-union bias which the document says, extends even to the lawyers who handle ILWU cases.

### Won't Be Specific

In one case described by the document, Judge Parks reprimanded Attorney Harriet Bouslog for "unethical practice," but when the lawyer asked him to specify the part of her presentation he considered unethical, he refused to do so. Then he said he referred to her manner "as a whole," and mentioned "facial expressions," her attack on the methods of the police in obtaining confessions, and the manner in which she "struggled off" the objections of the prosecution.

The document notes too, that Kate Parks, the wife of Judge Parks, marched in the Million-Dollar picket line and suggests that he may have derived some conscious or unconscious anti-ILWU prejudice from his wife.

### LABOR QUIZ

How many workers belong to unions in the U. S.?  
15,600,000.

When did the first authentic strike take place in this country?  
In 1786, when Philadelphia printers struck for higher pay.

Who was the leader of the Pullman railroad strike of 1894?  
Eugene V. Debs.

When was the Wagner Act adopted?  
July 5, 1935.

Can you identify the speaker: "I believe now, as I have all my life, in the right of workers to join unions and to protect their unions."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio address May 2, 1943.

## our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



### The Eghan-Rosa Fight

We will go along with the real fight fans who thought that Johnny Eghan should have gotten the verdict over Chico Rosa in their fight last week. The boos that greeted the scoring by the referee and judges were an indication that the arbitrators of the fight game can be pretty far off in their scoring. Referee Whittle scored it as 4 to 1 for Rosa, Judge Walter Cho tabbed it as a 3 to 3 draw, while the other judge, Jake Plaster, called it as a win for Eghan by a score of 8 to 3.

We will say this much for Chico. He demonstrated his ability as a dancing master by giving one of the finest exhibitions of the various ballroom arts. His shuffle, gyrations a la Paul Draper, tab him as a master. However, we thought that it was a deal involving fisticuffs and we felt that, with all due respect to the art of Pavlova, Chico was doing the wrong thing at the wrong time.

We think that some of the sportswriters used their cliché dictionary and so they came out again describing Chico as being "faster and sharper of the two, counter punching nicely." Chico's methods may please some of the cash customers but his style will not go too far in Mainland rings where the jaded appetite of the fight mob is for the Graziano type.

### Lau Ah Chew's New Gym

Lau Ah Chew, our burg's newest fight manager, opened his gym on Kekaulike and Queen Sts. We were one of his guests at its opening last Saturday night. The fight fraternity was all there.

Lau has converted an old garage with a standard ring and has revamped the old cement floor with wooden boards. It is spacious and well ventilated and will make a welcome training headquarters for his string of pro fighters as well as for the Halawa Athletic Association which this year boasts a very large team.

We had the pleasure of talking with Obed Mansfield, one of the officials of the Halawa AO, who is very enthusiastic about the team and some of its prospects. He pointed out some of the outstanding amateurs. Among them are Puna Titcomb, a lightweight who bears watching both as an amateur and as a coming pro prospect; Johnny Parker, middleweight; John Correá, lightweight; Seikichi Asato, lightweight; Moe Asato, bantamweight; Blaine Manley, lightweight; Tommy Oyadiri, flyweight, and Narcisso Hagmac, bantamweight.

Other officers who make the club hum are Tony Garner, vice president and head trainer of the club, and Edward Gilbert, treasurer. Lau Ah Chew is president and also the club's angel. We wish them lots of success and a crop of champions!

### The Bigotry of the American Bowling Congress, Again!

The Associated Press dispatches carry the news in our local press that a Japanese American bowling team was ousted from a Seattle league by order of the American Bowling Congress which insisted on enforcing its racial ban written in its constitution. The order, from the ABC executive office in Chicago, said:

"ABC membership is available only to white males. A league which permits this unauthorized practice runs the risk of inviting problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted."

The Nisei team competed in the Boeing Bowling Association. All members are permanent employees of the Boeing Airplane Co.

The ukase issued by the ABC sounds, with a little re-writing, as if it were lifted bodily from Adolph Hitler's "Mein Kampf." Read the phony line, "inviting problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted." The Brooklyn Dodgers, the San Diego Padres, the Cleveland Indians, Ohio State, and the thousand and one organizations which have Americans of various backgrounds on their teams give the lie to the phony, Nazi-like argument of "problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted."

The American Bowling Congress should be restricted from using the honored word "American"—An apt title, "The Un-American Bowling Congress!"

### Sports Tid-Bits From Here and There

Our information man from the West Coast writes in to say that Bobo Olson is being escorted around by Sid Flaherty. Mr. Campos, the Squire from Kailua, with whom Bobo has a contract, can't understand how his boy could have deserted him for the coast guys. We understand that Campos has really gone all-out to give Bobo a break since his managerial troubles started. Inside information has it that Bobo has been trying to peddle himself or a fraction thereof for some quick money. Campos is all up in the air over this possibility. The possibility of someone getting a chunk of Bobo before long is not remote. The hui has local and Mainland connections.

Bob Takeshita, who is on and off with Sad Sam Ichinose, is slated to fight in coast rings. The information we received comes out that Takeshita is now partially owned by a coast hui, Sad Sam and Leo Leavitt. This gives him the inside chance on winning his fights, the way his opponents have been handpicked for him. The headline should read: "Local Boy Makes Good with Help of Coast Hui, that has Two of Take's Legs in Hock!"

We met Tommy Blondin, middleweight fighter, at Lau Ah Chew's party last Saturday and from his conversation, he might be making a comeback pretty soon. Tommy says he is working out regularly and is doing his daily chores so that he won't get rusty. Tommy's contract with Sad Sam runs out pretty soon. We believe that with proper guidance and advice of a good coach and manager, Tommy will go far. Gentlemen, the line forms on the right. Tommy may be available soon!

IF YOU NEED SOMETHING OR WANT TO SELL SOMETHING  
LET THE RECORD SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

## Plantation Democracy

There was a time when top jobs on sugar plantations were a monopoly of the haoles. But this is no longer true. The day of haole exclusiveness is passing—but passing very slowly.

Gilmore's Hawaiian Sugar Manual for 1947-48 lists the staff members of 28 plantations—in some instances only the top men, in others some of the middle ranks as well. From the names one can tell pretty accurately the ancestry of each person except for a few part-Hawaiians.

### Striking Contrast

Listed are 436 haoles, 11 obvious part-Hawaiians, 49 supervisors of Portuguese and Spanish descent, 47 Orientals and no Filipinos. Percentage-wise, this puts 80 per cent on the haole list, 2 per cent on the part-Hawaiian, and 9 per cent each on the Portuguese-Spanish and Oriental.

By way of contrast, of the unit officers in the ILWU Sugar Workers Union, one-half are Japanese, one-third Filipinos and the remainder, non-haoles of various descents.

All 28 managers of plantations and all assistant managers are haoles. A number of plantations are all-white in their executive make-up:

Hilo Sugar, 13 haoles, no others; Kailua, 11 haoles and 1 Portuguese; Onomea, 16 haoles, no others; HC&S, 29 haoles, no others; Maui Agricultural, 24 haoles, 1 Portuguese; Oahu Sugar, 23 haoles, no others; Olokele, 18 haoles, 3 Portuguese.

Less Favorably Represented  
Several department heads, mostly in the mechanical departments, are of Portuguese or

Spanish extraction. There is one Portuguese physician.

Although they have as many "big shots" as the Latins, people of Oriental extraction are much less favorably represented, in proportion to the total number employed. The following posts are filled by employees of Japanese, Chinese or Korean extraction:

Kulauea: Agriculturist, cashier, surveyor, head carpenter, assistant bookkeeper.

Koloa: Electrician, tractor foreman, agriculturist.

Grove Farm: Cultivation superintendent, cashier.

Lihue: Water engineer.

McBryde: Physician, cashier.

Kekaha: Civil engineer, agriculturist.

Kahuku: Warehouse superintendent, store manager, agriculturist, head carpenter, timekeeper.

Ewa: Agricultural expert, recreation supervisor, warehouse superintendent, electrical engineer, structural engineer.

Waialua: Merchandise manager.

Walluku: Dairy manager, agriculturist, civil engineer, assistant physician.

Pioneer Mill: Machine shop foreman.

Hakalau: Physician.

Hamakua Mill: Sugar boiler-chemist.

Hawaiian Agricultural: Agriculturist.

Hutchinson Sugar: Purchasing agent, construction superintendent, physician, assistant factory superintendent.

Kohala: Bookkeeper, cost accountant.

Laupahoehoe: Assistant engineer, secretary, boiling shift foreman, bookkeeper.

Olaa: Garage superintendent, chief electrician, civil engineer.

Paauhau: Agriculturist.

Pepeekeo: Cashier.

## Don't Miss the Championship WRESTLING MATCH

between

JACK CLAYBOURNE, Champion

and

BOBBY MANOGOFF, Challenger

at the

## CIVIC AUDITORIUM

THIS SUNDAY, Oct. 9 at 3:00 P.M.

For Reservations Call 55002

COME ONE

COME ALL

WALKER ACCUSES BRIDGES OF RACE BIAS; USES TERM "JAPS"

The San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 20, has a story headlined: "BRIDGES HELD USING RACE BIAS." The news item covers a talk given by John C. Walker, past president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and presently president of the Oahu Transport Co. to the Hawaiian Affairs Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that Bridges seizes upon the Hawaiian inter-racial mixture and "plays JAPS (ed. emphasis) against Filipinos, Filipinos against Chinese, and so on." We wonder if Mr. Walker would say "Japs" when addressing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, with its Japanese members being present. Away

from home, among haoles, he felt free to show his color. In the same speech, Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that Harry Bridges tells the Hawaiian plantation workers that "they are not accepted socially and in general trying to get them to hate the White (sic) man." Plantation laborers say otherwise. In the days not so many years ago when white lunas used black-snake whips, they used the term "haole" in a despicable manner. Speaking of social strata, Mr. Walker could have told the San Franciscans that at Ewa Plantation, for instance, there are three swimming pools—one for the managers, another used principally by the haole staff and the third by the mixed populace.



ENDS POLIO FUND TRIP. William C. Lebow, crippled by polio at the age of 8, has just completed a 2,460-mile trip in his wheel chair to raise funds to fight the disease. Shown on the last lap of his journey, wheeling up to City Hall in New York, William wore out three sets of tires on his trip.

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



The Eghan-Rosa Fight

We will go along with the real fight fans who thought that Johnny Eghan should have gotten the verdict over Chico Rosa in their fight last week. The boos that greeted the scoring by the referee and judges were an indication that the arbitrators of the fight game can be pretty far off in their scoring. Referee Whittle scored it as 4 to 1 for Rosa, Judge Walter Cho tabbed it as a 3 to 3 draw, while the other judge, Jake Plaster, called it as a win for Eghan by a score of 8 to 3. We will say this much for Chico. He demonstrated his ability as a dancing master by giving one of the finest exhibitions of the various ballroom arts. His shuffle, gyrations a la Paul Draper, tab him as a master. However, we thought that it was a deal involving fisticuffs and we felt that, with all due respect to the art of Pavlova, Chico was doing the wrong thing at the wrong time.

We think that some of the sportswriters used their cliché dictionary and so they came out again describing Chico as being "faster and sharper of the two, counter punching nicely." Chico's methods may please some of the cash customers but his style will not go too far in Mainland rings where the jaded appetite of the fight mob is for the Graziano type.

Lau Ah Chew's New Gym

Lau Ah Chew, our burg's newest fight manager, opened his gym on Kekaulike and Queen Sts. We were one of his guests at its opening last Saturday night. The fight fraternity was all there. Lau has converted an old garage with a standard ring and has revamped the old cement floor with wooden boards. It is spacious and well ventilated and will make a welcome training headquarters for his string of pro fighters as well as for the Halawa Athletic Association which this year boasts a very large team.

We had the pleasure of talking with Obed Mansfield, one of the officials of the Halawa AO, who is very enthusiastic about the team and some of its prospects. He pointed out some of the outstanding amateurs. Among them are Puna Titcomb, a lightweight who bears watching both as an amateur and as a coming pro prospect; Johnny Parker, middleweight; John Correá, lightweight; Seikichi Asato, lightweight; Moe Asato, bantamweight; Blaine Manley, lightweight; Tommy Oyadiri, flyweight, and Narcisso Hagmac, bantamweight. Other officers who make the club hum are Tony Garner, vice president and head trainer of the club, and Edward Gilbert, treasurer. Lau Ah Chew is president and also the club's angel. We wish them lots of success and a crop of champions!

The Bigotry of the American Bowling Congress, Again!

The Associated Press dispatches carry the news in our local press that a Japanese American bowling team was ousted from a Seattle league by order of the American Bowling Congress which insisted on enforcing its racial ban written in its constitution. The order, from the ABC executive office in Chicago, said:

"ABC membership is available only to white males. A league which permits this unauthorized practice runs the risk of inviting problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted."

The Nisei team competed in the Boeing Bowling Association. All members are permanent employees of the Boeing Airplane Co. The ukase issued by the ABC sounds, with a little re-writing, as if it were lifted bodily from Adolph Hitler's "Mein Kampf." Read the phony line, "inviting problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted." The Brooklyn Dodgers, the San Diego Padres, the Cleveland Indians, Ohio State, and the thousand and one organizations which have Americans of various backgrounds on their teams give the lie to the phony, Nazi-like argument of "problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted."

The American Bowling Congress should be restricted from using the honored word "American"—An apt title, "The Un-American Bowling Congress!"

Sports Tid-Bits From Here and There

Our information man from the West Coast writes in to say that Bobo Olson is being escorted around by Sid Flaherty. Mr. Campos, the Squire from Kailua, with whom Bobo has a contract, can't understand how his boy could have deserted him for the coast guys. We understand that Campos has really gone all-out to give Bobo a break since his managerial troubles started. Inside information has it that Bobo has been trying to peddle himself or a fraction thereof for some quick money. Campos is all up in the air over this possibility. The possibility of someone getting a chunk of Bobo before long is not remote. The hui has local and Mainland connections.

Bob Takeshita, who is on and off with Sad Sam Ichinose, is slated to fight in coast rings. The information we received comes out that Takeshita is now partially owned by a coast hui, Sad Sam and Leo Leavitt. This gives him the inside chance on winning his fights, the way his opponents have been handpicked for him. The headline should read: "Local Boy Makes Good with Help of Coast Hui, that has Two of Take's Legs in Hock!"

We met Tommy Blondin, middleweight fighter, at Lau Ah Chew's party last Saturday and from his conversation, he might be making a comeback pretty soon. Tommy says he is working out regularly and is doing his daily chores so that he won't get rusty. Tommy's contract with Sad Sam runs out pretty soon. We believe that with proper guidance and advice of a good coach and manager, Tommy will go far. Gentlemen, the line forms on the right. Tommy may be available soon!

More on Judge Parks

(from page 1) than if he had engaged in a drunken brawl. Parks told Borges, a native of the Territory: "If you were in Russia, or some place like that, you would not have the rights you have here in America."

Although the prosecutor did not ask it, each defendant received from Judge Parks a sentence roughly commensurate with that given Kuntz, who had killed a woman—30 days in jail and two years probation.

Such is the parallel drawn by the firm of Bouslog & Symonds in a motion it presented Monday asking that Judge Parks disqualify himself from sitting on the bench to hear the "riot" case of the Territory vs. Joseph Kahapea and other ILWU longshoremen. The charges against the strikers emanate from a fracas at the office of the scab-hiring, now defunct Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd., on Ala Moana Blvd., in mid-July.

The motion cites other cases to show Judge Parks' anti-union bias which the document says, extends even to the lawyers who handle ILWU cases.

Won't Be Specific

In one case described by the document, Judge Parks reprimanded Attorney Harriet Bouslog for "unethical practice," but when the lawyer asked him to specify the part of her presentation he considered unethical, he refused to do so. Then he said he referred to her manner "as a whole," and mentioned "facial expressions," her attack on the methods of the police in obtaining confessions, and the manner in which she "struggled off" the objections of the prosecution.

The document notes too, that Kate Parks, the wife of Judge Parks, marched in the Million-Dollar picket line and suggests that he may have derived some conscious or unconscious anti-ILWU prejudice from his wife.

LABOR QUIZ

How many workers belong to unions in the U. S.? 15,600,000. When did the first authentic strike take place in this country? In 1786, when Philadelphia printers struck for higher pay. Who was the leader of the Pullman railroad strike of 1894? Eugene V. Debs. When was the Wagner Act adopted? July 5, 1935. Can you identify the speaker: "I believe now, as I have all my life, in the right of workers to join unions and to protect their unions." Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio address May 2, 1943.

Plantation Democracy

There was a time when top jobs on sugar plantations were a monopoly of the haoles. But this is no longer true. The day of haole exclusiveness is passing—but passing very slowly.

Spanish extraction. There is one Portuguese physician. Although they have as many "big shots" as the Latins, people of Oriental extraction are much less favorably represented, in proportion to the total number employed. The following posts are filled by employees of Japanese, Chinese or Korean extraction:

- Gilmore's Hawaiian Sugar Manual for 1947-48 lists the staff members of 28 plantations—in some instances only the top men, in others some of the middle ranks as well. From the names one can tell pretty accurately the ancestry of each person except for a few part-Hawaiians. Striking Contrast Listed are 436 haoles, 11 obvious part-Hawaiians, 49 supervisors of Portuguese and Spanish descent, 47 Orientals and no Filipinos. Percentage-wise, this puts 80 per cent on the haole list, 2 per cent on the part-Hawaiian, and 9 per cent each on the Portuguese-Spanish and Oriental.

- Kulauea: Agriculturist, cashier, surveyor, head carpenter, assistant bookkeeper. Koloa: Electrician, tractor foreman, agriculturist. Grove Farm: Cultivation superintendent, cashier. Lihue: Water engineer. McBryde: Physician, cashier. Kekaha: Civil engineer, agriculturist. Kahuku: Warehouse superintendent, store manager, agriculturist, head carpenter, timekeeper. Ewa: Agricultural expert, recreation supervisor, warehouse superintendent, electrical engineer, structural engineer. Waiialua: Merchandise manager. Wailuku: Dairy manager, agriculturist, civil engineer, assistant physician. Pioneer Mill: Machine shop foreman. Hakalau: Physician. Hamakua Mill: Sugar boiler-chemist. Hawaiian Agricultural: Agriculturist. Hutchinson Sugar: Purchasing agent, construction superintendent, physician, assistant factory superintendent. Kohala: Bookkeeper, cost accountant. Laupahoehoe: Assistant engineer, secretary, boiling shift foreman, bookkeeper. Oiaa: Garage superintendent, chief electrician, civil engineer. Paauhau: Agriculturist. Pepeekeo: Cashier.

- By way of contrast, of the unit officers in the ILWU Sugar Workers Union, one-half are Japanese, one-third Filipinos and the remainder, non-haoles of various descents. All 28 managers of plantations and all assistant managers are haoles. A number of plantations are all-white in their executive make-up: Hilo Sugar, 13 haoles, no others; Kailuki, 11 haoles and 1 Portuguese; Onomea, 16 haoles, no others; HC&S, 29 haoles, no others; Maui Agricultural, 24 haoles, 1 Portuguese; Oahu Sugar, 23 haoles, no others; Olokele, 18 haoles, 3 Portuguese. Less Favorably Represented Several department heads, mostly in the mechanical departments, are of Portuguese or

Don't Miss the Championship WRESTLING MATCH

between JACK CLAYBOURNE, Champion and BOBBY MANOGOFF, Challenger at the CIVIC AUDITORIUM

THIS SUNDAY, Oct. 9 at 3:00 P.M. For Reservations Call 55002

COME ONE COME ALL

IF YOU NEED SOMETHING OR WANT TO SELL SOMETHING LET THE RECORD SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

Published every Thursday by  
HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu, T. H.

Phone 96445

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 year (Oahu) .....	\$5.00
1 year (Other Islands) .....	\$6.00
—Includes Airmailing—	
1 year (Mainland) .....	\$5.00

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. Duarte had an apt answer to Sen. Dillingham's proposal 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 it some of the drastic injunctions prior to 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 their nature that they were rapidly 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—that 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 one wonders if the Hawaiian employers are now ready to recognize, before it is too late, that the type of governmental control and regimentation which characterizes the act of the Hawaiian Legislature jeopardizes the freedom of the employers as much as it jeopardizes the freedom of workers."

Senator Wayne Morse  
The Congressional Record



looking backward

WATERFRONT 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.

- Just as the employers have done their best—unsuccessfully—to split off the Filipinos from the other strikers in 1949, so the employers in 1916 attempted to play Oriental against Hawaiian and Filipino workers, but their attempt backfired.

- Just as Bert Villanueva and other prominent Filipinos were used as back-to-work spokesmen in the present strike, so in 1916 McCabe, Hamilton & Renny used as scabherd—none other than Pablo Manlapit!

- Parallel to the raid on Hawaiian Stevedores this year was the derauling of an OR&L engine pulling a trainload of scabs to work in the earlier strike.

But in most essentials the two strikes were far apart. That of 1916 was loosely organized, lacked financial support, and ended in defeat and the establishment of a company union. And in those days the employers looked with favor on arbitration!

Prices Up, Wages Same

At 7 a.m., September 18, three hundred stevedores "took a vacation" from Castle & Cooke and McCabe, Hamilton & Renny. The strike, according to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, "had been simmering a long time."

Demands of the strikers were 50 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, 75 cents overtime pay for work on Sundays and between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., arbitration of grievances, and the closed shop.

Prices had risen because of the World War, but waterfront wages had not changed in 15 years. One prominent shipper said they were no higher than they had been 30 years before.

McCabe, Hamilton & Renny paid \$2 for nine-hours' work and 40 cents overtime. The Oceanic steamship line, for which C. Brewer & Co. was agent, was more generous; it paid 50 cents an hour overtime and \$4 a day for Sunday work. Foremen got as high as \$3 a day and winchmen and hatch tenders, \$2.50.

The "shape-up" system was then in effect, and stevedores had to "influence" the lunas 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, 80 men in all, under a contractor named T. Mizusaki.

The strike followed shortly the chartering of Local 3826 of the International Longshoremen's Association on September 2. This union had been organized by John J. (Jack) Edvardson, port agent of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. When the strike began it claimed 350 paid-up and 70 partly paid-up members, five out of every six men being native Hawaiians. Moses K. Kahue was secretary.

The first news featured by the Advertiser, as soon as the strike broke out, was a statement by Mizusaki. "No Japanese stevedore will join the strike of the Hon-

(more on page 5)

frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

ATOM-BOMBS AND PEACE

I think we have reached the point where the big question, the key question, the question which the thought control boys have decided is the test for "loyalty" has become merely so much empty rhetoric.

Specifically, I refer to the many variations of this basic question: "Would you fight for the United States in the event of a war with Russia?"

I say this is so much rhetoric, so many wasted words, because if there is a war between America and the Soviet Union, I, for one, will take a last fond glance at this beautiful world of ours and prepare to bid it goodbye forever. Not even life in Timbuktu could survive World War III.



MR. DAVIS

This has been removed from the realm of speculation to the reality of grim fact with the recent and reluctant admission by President Truman that the Soviets have the atom bomb. This means, simply, that an A-bomb cannot be dropped on Moscow or Siberia without expecting a return of the compliment at Washington, D. C., or California.

I phrase it this way because the only talk I have heard of using such bombs came from high officials of the American Legion, former U. S. ambassadors and other top-ranking politicians. If there has been similar talk in the Kremlin, our espionage agents have not mentioned it in the daily press. Instead, the men of Moscow speak of peace—something which is officially interpreted by the White House as a "Communist plot."

Thus it comes to pass that the "atom bomb Russia now" boys have missed their chance. They were unable to get popular backing among the people of America for such an adventure when it could have been done without fear of retaliation. And during the period in which hysteria against the Soviets was being manufactured, the Soviets have gotten the know-how of making this spectacular weapon. It seems that uranium and plutonium refuse to play politics; given the proper mechanism, they will explode as willingly for Communists as for anti-Communists. The Russian explosions not only blew apart the atom; they blew apart any idea our warmongers had of a quick and easy victory over the Soviets. Time has run out.

Even the most rabid of the hate-Russia crowd should at last be able to see that a war, with both sides dropping atom bombs, would be mass 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 refuse to consider war. I am interested only in peace, peace and more peace. We must find the key to peace or we will not survive.

But it must be a peace born of trust and respect, not one of fear and suspicion. Modern science has made the world into a small neighborhood. In one house lives the American family; next door are the Russians. Disagreements have arisen, as will happen between neighbors. But instead of meeting the problem squarely and solving it, a feud has developed. There is peace, yes, but there is no longer the easy feeling of friendship. There are the coldly bitter looks of hostility; guns are polished and loaded in front of open windows. The neighbors who a few short years ago slapped each other across the back as they planned together how they could rid the community of three gangsters, now sit tense and suspicious. In such an atmosphere even the most innocent act could set the neighbors at each other's throats.

I do not care to live in this nerve-racking way. It would be bad enough if both sides had only the weapons they used to defeat Hitler; the new devices for wholesale killing have made the end of civilization the price of war.

Spectacular as the atom bomb may be, we are now told by military experts that this terrible new contrivance today ranks but fourth on the present list of weapons. Scientists have worked hard and successfully at the technique of bacteriological warfare; no nation needs a stockpile of precious uranium to unleash this horror.

And so I am for peace out of the selfish desire for self-preservation. I have no yearning to be among those wiped out in a war which nobody could win. I don't think my name would add one bit of distinction to a casualty list—if there were anybody left to read it.

But I am also for a peace with trust and respect and dignity. This we cannot have so long as there is preparation for war. When you strut around with a loaded revolver, you often run into trouble that otherwise could be avoided. I want the kind of peace which will find all the peoples of the earth, no matter what their color, religion or

(more on page 4)