TIN CAN ALLEY RENT HIRED

STAINBACK STRIKE-BREAKING LAW WORST IN U.S. HISTORY

By KOJI ANIYOSHI

The legislature has, by its act, broadened the fight in Hawaii to a fight that now affects all labor in the U.S. If this method can be used in Hawaii, it will become a patent case, a patent on the Labor Code, and a patent on the whole of the labor system.

The measure has been in the hands of the U.S. government for three years. It has been in the hands of the Labor Department for two years. It has been in the hands of the President for one year.

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Country Boy

Drew, Larry Lincoln of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which is the biggest insur-
ance firm in the world, faced members of the House monopoly subcommittee last
week and said: "There seems to be little concern as to the manner and method by
which the life insurance business is conducted throughout the U.S."

WHILE HE DISCUSSED freely the size and wealth of his company, he would not
say that its giant holdings carried with it economic or political power of any sort.
He was jump-y when Rep. Kenneth B. Keaton, Jr (Th., N.Y.) used the words "monopo-
"lization of economic power.

Commented Lincoln with a grin: "Id like to have to put it that way."

But Lincoln gave these facts: The Metropolitan Life has assets of some 39
billion, that it has between 325 million dollars by 85 percent in the last 10 years; that
it makes gigantic loans of millions each year to all sorts of industrial and utilities
companies in private deals; and that it is one of

"A MAJOR PLANT, the Millionth Lumber & Box Co., was shut down all last month
and no one knew when it would open. In another plant, the Ironwood ers]
vacation mill, the night shift was laid off since last fall. Throughout the lumber-producing
state, small producers had closed down en-
tirely and larger ones were curtailing their
output.

Without the situation, Business Agent
E. C. Tucker of Local 59, United Furniture
Woodworkers (CIO said): Unemployment in
the area "is the worst I can remember, in
cluding the depression years."

Trend In Building Trades

The tightening up in the building trades hit the lumber and sawmill workers in the
Portland area. Idle workers wondered how long the winter season would continue, and
watched for any sign of c1ickin in the construc-
tion field. But lumber did not move and a doleful quiet had settled over some
sawmills.

In Portland, the large 12,000 U.S. insurance
companies, whose combined assets reach $60 billion.

ASKED CHAIRMAN EMANUEL Celler (D., N.Y.): Whether "this system is for the
good of the nation. Is it right to have the insurance companies and the politicians magni-
ze the hands of a few people?"

During all the time of the questioning, Lincoln was mild-mannered, surprising for a
president of the biggest insurance firm in the world. His tactic—try to give the
impression of a country boy matching wits with the city slickers—seemed success-

LIKE ALL BIG corporate heads, he
laid it thick for the common man. Lincoln said his concern was for the 31 million indi-

viduals, the 16,000,000 who hold policies in his company. He indicated the management was helping them invest in railroads, power companies, oil refining,
and the like. He did not say that the firm
made gigantic profits for a few with money
paid in by millions of small policyholders.

China White Paper

Once again the State Department washed its hands of all blame on developments in
China, and stated its case in the 1,504-page white paper. Newspapers reported that the
department defended its "wait-and-see" China policy. Actually, as the white paper
brought out, the Chinese Communist govern-
ment had received substantial support
from the U.S. but military supplies and
U.S. trained Chinese soldiers had fallen into Communist hands.

BACK IN 1950, when General MacArthur
withdrew as mediator between the Kommu-
tang and the Communists, he blamed the
Kuomintang radicals and "extremists;"
the Communist party for the civil war
in China. But then the T. F. -v. V. sat ob-
servers quickly pointed out then that one-
ided military support of Chiang Kai-shek's
regime by the U.S. had buttressed Chiang
who depended on Uncle Sam to carry his
civil war.

THE CARES white paper blamed the Kuomintang for the Chinese Communist war.
Actually this was widely reported as news for U.S. crinians plugging for more
support to the Kuomintang regime, at a time when the State Department would put
the blame for the defeat on the republican
government.

The Kuomintang news agency also pre-
dicted a major battle for Hengyang, on the
road to Canton. But five days later a
UP dispatch punctured this fiction from
Changchun, "Chengchun" struck by Nationalist
ist troops in the strategic Hengyang
region.

FAIR PLAY FOR the public by impartial
trial was too much for the Big Boys. Thus
big corporations packed the U.S. Civil Service
Commission with a special board whose
function was to investigate trial examiners.
The six-man board was made up of three
lawyers representing large corporations, two
representing small businesses, and the chair-
mnan, Carl McPhaul, counsel for the Na-
tional Association of Manufacturers.

Two corporations lawyers, Willis Smith
and Joseph Dredenoncru, work for the South-
ern Railway, the International Nickel, the
Co., Armour, Republic Steel, and many
other companies that have been called on the
carpet by repressive agencies.

THERE IS CORPORATE lawyers on gov-
ernment payroll soon began seizing the"axe
and brandished a new weapon: Widespread
charges of "susceptible" trial examiners
reached 84, from among the 217 total. The
McPhaul board ordered dismissal of all
New Dealers in sight, and in their places,
thousands of experienced examiners were
sent with certified corporation backgrounds.

All this stuck very badly with attorneys
disapproved of examiners charged the board
was using "anti-leftirism, anti-commun-
isim and some religious faith other than
Jewish" as qualifications for the trial ex-
aminers' position.

PROTEST AGAINST the purge of vet-
ers, 17 to 15 years of civil service, were
conducted hearings in semi-judicial manner,
and large corporations are continually
advancing their cases.

Chiang-Chen Confab

When the cool wind cleared gun-power
smoke from border areas between North
and South Korea, last week's "war" turned
cut to be merely skirmishes. The battle-
ning was over a year. The press had given
the impression that a major civil war had
started, which might bring the U.S. and
the Soviet Union face-to-face at the 38th
parallel.

INTERESTINGLY, the big headlines of a
new "war" erupting in Korea came out
just as Chiang Kai-shek flew to Korea to meet
President Syngman Rhee on a pro-
posed Pacific anti-Communist pact. Thus,
a conference that might have drawn less
attention internationally received a good
play by the press.

News sources said Chiang would ask Chiang
to tie the hands of the Chinese Communist
forces by launching a sizeable counter-off-
ensive, so that the U.S. would not be able
to divert our efforts to the Northern Kor-
ans. If fighting became more serious in Korea,
the Chiang conference would be good
news from Chiang, reporters said.

BUT THE FIGHTING which received
prominence in news columns had "fainted out" or "dissipated down," as bureaucrats say a
couple of days later.

Nothing was said about Chiang's answer to
Nelson Rockefeller's question in the State
Department: "What do you think of the
defense of Chiang's regime?"

Nominate, Chiang was a retired officer of the Kuomintang, but actually he had
still many friends to say about the conduct of his
dying regime.

CHIANG'S PACIFIC trip followed his
visit to the Philippines where he met with
President Quirino. This week Quirino flew
to Washington. Outcome of his visit to Capital Hill most probably would be the
ominous road in the Pacific

The RECORD

811 Sheridan Street Phone 96445

Fearless and Independent

Thursday, August 11, 1949

"Clerical errors" and "mistaken identities."

The public outcry continued and the special
board redrew last week. The board, how-
ever, had done tremendous damage to pub-
lic health, safety and welfare.

Connections

In Washington, like anywhere else, con-
nections were uppermost in mind, and those
which White House insiders could get means
people, clients a good deal, was James Y.
Hunt. A Senate investigating committee pro-
jected his activities, trying to learn how
much he made, who in the White House tipped him off and whether he split his

A government agency in the meas-
ured the damage done by a committee
that had terminated totaling $1.3 billion. And it did not take much sleuthing before a new scandal
was uncovered which rocked the same agency.

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reported to have used his friendship with
White House inner circle to get means to
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TIN CAN ALLEY RENT IS RAISED
(from page 1)
raten, although she had no au-
the fur in her hands.
As a host, she charges her guests a rate of $4 per person per room, the variance depending on the degree of op-
Threats Evasion
Under her supervision, three
buildings, each with 21 rooms, im-
mediately rose to rent.
On Dec. 31, 1946, Mrs. Lee's lawyer presented a notice to the occu-
piants, warning the occupants to pay rent or face eviction.
D. W. R. and his deputy, Mr. Sadler, warned the occupants to pay rent or face eviction. The–
The order was enacted by the Com-
missioner of Housing under the
1945 order. But when the order expired this year, Mrs. Lee petitioned for an increase in rent.

More Than Figurehead
In The "Big One" Set-Up
WALTER FRANCIS DILLINGHAM
Residence: "La Piena" and Mukula

President-Director: Oahu Railways & Land Co., Ltd.,
President-Director: Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.,
President-Director: Young Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
President-Director: Hickok Ranch & Land Co., Ltd.,
President-Director: Hawaiian Producers Management Co., Ltd.,
Chairman of Board: Bishop Honolulu, Bishop Honolulu,
Treasurers-Controller: The B. P. Dillingham Co., Ltd.,
Director: Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., (Amfac)
Director: N.W. Dillingham Co., Ltd., (Amfac)
Director: Ohau Log Co., Ltd., (Amfac)
Director: Hawaiian Log Co., Ltd., (Amfac)


Born 1870, son of Benjamin P. Dillingham, president of O. B. & L. Co., and Emma Louise Smith, daughter of missionary, Newell Smith.

Lowell Smith.

Dillingham is a member of the Territorial Republican Organization and is editor of the Territorial Republican, the official organ of the Territorial Republican Party.

Election of 1948, Mrs. Lee's lawyer was called to the bar to serve as special counsel for the tenancy.

The tenancy of Mrs. Lee's

HAWAII

HILO

PLACE TO DINE

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AGENTS FOR: All airlines,
Mainland and islands

LILLIE'S
TRAVEL AGENCY

Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 2949 Fred Lilla, Mgr.

OLA
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

General Merchandise

KAEOU STORE
"Where union members trade"
OLAA, HH
Charles Sakaguchi, Prop.

TIN CAN ALLEY RENT IS RAISED
(from page 1)
WASSINGTON PAPER

The Clark Nomination

There is an old saying here in Washington that you can never tell how the man down the block will vote when he drops off his 23d U.S. Supreme Court.

The late Justice McReynolds has been a political storm center, Ruth Blake, Walter Riddle and the late Frank Murphy on the other hand, exceeded the hopes of their supporters.

In the case of Tom Clark, named by Pres. Truman to succeed Murphy, the record of the two is not balanced. 

Clark was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which he chaired. He was one of the leaders of the civil liberties movement in the Senate.

Clark was named by Pres. Truman to the post of Supreme Court Justice in 1947, and he has served on the court since then.

Source of Startling Increase In Earnings Unidenisclored

Clark's law partner, William McChristian, was a Texas Attorney General. Clark campaigned for him in 1947, according to a source.

Clark experienced a "tremendous and startling increase in earnings." 

Clark's friends told him he had bought a home in a southern community, and he was able to pay his attention to his practice after the election. It was admitted, however, that he had never been to the court in 1947.

Clark appeared before the court in 1947 as a special assistant to the Senate Attorney General. He was named in a lawsuit that was heard at the same time that President Riddle, President Eisenhower and Claude Wicker left in the first months of the year.

One of Clark's first actions in the Justice Department was a reorganization in which the FBI was given a broader role in the investigation of issues of civil rights.

Lame Excuse for Not Pushing Civil Liberties

In a speech at the University of Wisconsin in June 1941, he accused the government of being "lame" in its efforts to push civil liberties.

The government had not followed up on his advice in any way.

Clark's Chicago speech was also marked by an attack on what he called "sourpuss aggressors" who defended civil liberties for fear of "being branded as a 'Communist.'"

Clark went on to call the government's response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor as "a reign of terror, a reign of jackbooted despair." 

Settling the Longshore Strike

By Gene Fowler

In a speech given in a labor meeting in the 1930s, Clark said, "I am not a unionist, but I am a union man." 

Clark explained that the strike was settled because the union was able to get a good contract for the workers.

Clark's support was instrumental in settling the strike, which led to the founding of the CIO.

GET PRESSURE

The report that the entire length of the Great Lakes is in existence was made in the summer of 1941. 

The report was based on a study of the Great Lakes by a group of American and Canadian scientists.

The report showed that the length of the Great Lakes is about 800 miles.

Feeling of Brotherhood

Seán O'Casey, the Irish playwright, was a guest at the dinner.

He was known for his heartfelt writings about his country and his people.

O'Casey felt a deep sense of brotherhood with the people of Ireland, and his work often reflected his love for his homeland.

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MORE ON HILO DOCK TRAGEDY
(from page 1)

$335. Rodrigues was discharged and told not to apply for work. "We sent him queries," says C. F. Hanson, deputy commissioner of the State Compensation Commission, "but we didn't get any answer like that, so we assume the man must be all right."

But a year ago, Rodrigues began complaining of distress and was told to report to the commission. He produced an effect somewhat like saidness in his statement. He was told to come at such times and he would find food difficult to get. His sickness was severe, and Mr. Hanson believes, and Dr. Oruth Odonnolsent. On his own

The case of Camillo Rodrigues recurred to Fred Lew, Jr., the tragedy in the case of Monte Rodrigues in 1943 in which Rodrigues was originally injured. "Rodrigues," said the company doctor many times when he was told he was all right, "but he was told there was nothing wrong with him. For a long time he has been saying that his ankles were hurt, that he was not all right."

Of the seven who were killed, Lewis said, "You can't recognize their relatives got anything at all. They are all taking it quietly, waiting till the end of the war. Then they will be told the stereoscopic photos of the victims anything, that was sent to the lawyers and newspapers that would present our side of the case."

Lew, who is chairman of the company, is quoted as saying that three longshoremen have been killed in stealing accidents since 1943.

"Initiative, apparent, zootiques also violate the company's Scandinavian Rarities Unanimous"

The diagnosis of these doctors were impractical, that the firm did not have much to do with the actual cause of his sickness. Mr. Hanson said: "He was not all right, he was suffering from a stroke of the heart."

On his Friday visit here, Rodrigues left little doubt that he was really sick, though he had been told there was nothing wrong with him. He was told to report to the commission. His sickness was severe, and Mr. Hanson believes, and Dr. Oruth Odonnolsent. On his own

"I told him sitting on the steps on the first floor," says Mr. Hanson. "I told him I wanted to talk to him."

"I took him down the steps with him, called two men from the union to help."

The two men, both seeking ILWU longshoremen, helped their sick comrade. "We took him to the Emergency Health Service. Rodrigues began speaking when he reached the hospital, and Dr. Frederick P. Airdy, who was with him, could not resist the temptation to speak. In my opinion, he is not worth the trouble."

Mr. Hanson pointed out, because the original accident occurred. Rodrigues had been on the dock at the time. It would be in the interest of the Territorial Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

"But of course the first responsibility is that of the insurance company," Mr. Hanson says.

BETHEL ST. - MECCA OF POOL PLAYERS - RATES "KAUA'I" LEE TOP NOTCH MAN

By WELFORD OSA

Scattered all over the Territory in every village and town are pool halls where thousands play what is politely referred to as pool, the poor man's golf. These pool estuaries usually house from two to eight pool tables. Bethel Street located in the heart of downtown Honolulu is the Mecca of every pool player in Hawaii. A rated player from Bethel Street playing in the county dist- rict is conceded a pool "beast" Bethel Street pool sharks are given a high rating of respect.

Big Three Homes

The Big Three on Bethel are the Brunswick, Empire and Club Pool where novices and the sharks vie in "head hunting." The Emp- ire, an old landmark in Honolulu, you were set down to make play for a new building. In the meantime the Empires are being housed at Club Pool across and up- stairs from the Empire. The Brunswick it was once at Opal Narka draws a steady clientele of pool custom from up to the late hours in the evening.

In spite of the thousands who frequent the pool halls there has never been one in the city a player of ratings which deal science or reason. The ratings cre- ated out of the many games played be- tween pool sharks are often more accurate than the many games played between. The Brillianto used by aficionados and clubs of the Golf Association.

"Kauai" Lee is a Master of the Game

In some cases, Mr. Hansen says, special act of Congress has been necessary to pay damages to employees injured outside the jurisdiction of federal compensation laws.

This case is in the province of the U.S. Compensation Commission. Mr. Hansen points out, because of the original accident occurred. Rodrigues had been on the dock at the time. It would be in the interest of the Territorial Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

"But of course the first responsibility is that of the insurance company," Mr. Hansen says.

"I'm sorry, but I can't see the office. He's away from his office ever since Harry Bridges came to town. I think he's afraid Mr. Bridges will get a hold of them and turn them over to the government."
POW's Crossed Him Up--General Learns From Staff

By TONY TODD

SCIENTIFIC American, Bumder- 
shaw's office, Headquarters, Sur- 
prem Command, Singapore, 
was a scene of bustling activity 
when about eighty officers 
arrived for the meeting. 

Bumdershaw: "I'm afraid the di- 
rector has not had an oppor- 
tunity to discuss this matter 
with you. He asked me to do 
it in his place."

"Well, sir," I said, "I think the 
general has made some mistake. 
I don't believe he meant to do 
that.""
White Supremacists Here Alarmed By Union Haoles

By ALLAN BECKMAN

One effect of the waterfront strike has been to add a new meaning to the term "haoles." This picturesque term, which has been used for years by the Chinese in this area to refer to Japanese employees, has now taken on a more definite and specific meaning.

The combination of the pressure of the strike and the pressure of the strikebreakers has led to a significant increase in the number of white workers who are now being referred to as "haoles." This is particularly true in the areas where the strike is strongest, such as in Honolulu and Oahu.

The strikebreakers have been using this term as a way to try to delegitimize the strike and its supporters. They argue that it is a form of "red scare" and that it is being used to try to divide the workers.

It is important for the workers to be aware of this tactic and to continue to stand strong in their efforts to win the strike.

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LABOR ROUNDUPT

ILWU Strikers Refuse To Break Own Strike

With the 19th day of the strike, the longshoremen in the Territory of Hawaii have yet to break their own strike. They are determined to hold firm and continue their struggle for fair wages and better working conditions.

The strike began on April 15, and has been going strong ever since. The longshoremen have been picketing at all the terminals and ports, and have refused to work until their demands are met.

The company owners have been offering a number of concessions, but the longshoremen are not satisfied. They want a fair wage of $1.50 per hour, and an end to the long working hours.

The strike is now in its second week, and it is clear that it will continue for a while longer. The longshoremen are confident that they will win the strike, and are willing to continue the struggle until their demands are met.

---

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

Ammonium Dihydroxide

Last year the white tooth hope was sodium fluoride. That subsided when it was found that sodium fluoride was most useful as a dental aid in children. Ammonium dihydroxide has now been applied very capably by a dentist. The treatment involves the use of an ammonium dihydroxide solution, which is applied to the teeth after brushing.

The normal formula contains a 10% concentration of the dihydroxide. The solution is applied for one minute, twice a day.

The Council on Dental Therapeutics recommends this treatment as a good preventive measure. It is particularly helpful for children who are prone to tooth decay.

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LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

On Oahu three were to come from Waimanalo, three from Wai'ului, two from Oahu, seven from Waikiki, three from Kailua. The combined United Assistance Societies were to furnish a total of 10. The executive staff of the Wailuku Assistance Agency was assigned to this trip, and the other agencies were to provide transportation.

The Japanese elementary school on Nuanu St. was closed due to the meeting place.

On the day before the impending meeting of Aug. 8th, a completely unforeseen disaster occurred. A report was received that a ruffian had attacked and critically wounded Fred. Sommers, of the Wailuku Harmony. The attack had taken place before the strike had ended, and the ruffian was later arrested.

At this time I was with the other opponents in the court room of the government judiciary building. During the trial of Mr. Nonaka, the plaintiff's attorney, suddenly reported that he had been seriously wounded by an assassin. While the whole courtroom stood expectant, an immediate adjournment was announced.

As we went out of the courthouse, we were already eagerly traveling to the meeting place. The English newspapers, however, showed up this unforeseen incident with a vengeance. And I feel that those who glanced at us had a strange glint in their eyes.

We wondered who the principal offender might be. It was one of the seven delegates from Maui who had come from the Wailuku Harmony. A hasty check of the papers showed that he had been identified as the ruffian who had attacked Fred. Sommers. The strike was now in its third week, and more determined than ever to continue.

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To (Be Continued)
MESSAGE FOR THE JOBLESS

For quite a number of the Territory's unemployed, the present "strike-busting" and "unemployment" situation is just as bad as that of the Special Session and signed by the governor to end the waterfront strike might be a cheering thing.

The unemployed who stand in the slow-moving lines by pier 9 to sign up for sieged work look hopeful. To most of them the sight of new or wrong, or an urge to engage in work in what is actually "scabbing" is outweighed by the impelling demands for bread and butter, and salt and rice.

Thus, when the governor seizes the struck stevedoring industry in a move that can have no other meaning than strike-breaking, these men flock to apply for jobs.

These men, desperate as they are, do not seek to do the thing that is cutting their own throats and are committing a great wrong against their fellow workers. They are playing right into the hands of the lie which is being spread in a well calculated economic plan.

During the last regular session of the legislature, Senator Ben Dillingham and others of the Republican Party, who really worked hard for Hawaii's big employ-

ers, sent an unemployment question and virtually said that "It's too bad for the unemployed!" No public project was approved that would substan-

tially relieve the growing unemployment.

To the employers, thousands of un-

employed is a boon, a powerful weapon. The big employers, like those in the Territorial stockyards, who break up the unions which give workers job security, and keep the bosses from working against their interests, Thrus, as a present, the employers mobilize the unemployed to crush the strike.

The unemployed should know that the great waste in the community, the huge profits of the employers and small wages of the com-

mon workers has in the main brought job-lessness. Good wages, a healthy circula-

tion of money, while mountainous profits mean the spending of a few pockets and tied-up capital. When the majority of the people are employed, the result is jobs in the community.

The demand of the Hawaiian long-

shoremen, we all must realize, are well

sustained, and the employers' schemes, the strike will not end. Up to now the special session was a mere formality, but with the lettuce workers' strike, the maritime union, who know that for the work-

ers there is but one way—that is to stick together.

The unemployed who stand in the slow-moving lines by pier 9 to sign up for sieged work look hopeful. To most of them the sight of new work is outweighed by the impelling demands for bread and butter, and salt and rice.

Thus, when the governor seizes the struck stevedoring industry in a move that can have no other meaning than strike-breaking, these men flock to apply for jobs.

These men, desperate as they are, do not seek to do the thing that is cutting their own throats and are committing a great wrong against their fellow workers. They are playing right into the hands of the lie which is being spread in a well calculated economic plan.

During the last regular session of the legislature, Senator Ben Dillingham and others of the Republican Party, who really worked hard for Hawaii's big em-

ployers, sent an unemployment question and virtually said that "It's too bad for the unemployed!" No public project was approved that would substan-
tially relieve the growing unemployment.

To the employers, thousands of un-
employed is a boon, a powerful weapon. The big employers, like those in the Territorial stockyards, who break up the unions which give workers job security, and keep the bosses from working against their interests, Thrus, as a present, the employers mobilize the unemployed to crush the strike.

The unemployed should know that the great waste in the community, the huge profits of the employers and small wages of the com-

mon workers has in the main brought job-
lessness. Good wages, a healthy circula-
tion of money, while mountainous profits mean the spending of a few pockets and tied-up capital. When the majority of the people are employed, the result is jobs in the community.

The demand of the Hawaiian long-

shoremen, we all must realize, are well

sustained, and the employers' schemes, the strike will not end. Up to now the special session was a mere formality, but with the lettuce workers' strike, the maritime union, who know that for the work-

ers there is but one way—that is to stick together.

Turning Point in 1909 Strike

Ed. Note: This article is taken from a long series, Looking Backward 50 Years in Hawaii plantation days, former editor of the Nippon Zai (now called The Hawaii Times). The series appeared in the Honolulu Times last year. Translation is by Take and Allan Beckman.

Last week's installment described the arrest and trial of lead-

ers in the Japanese community, not belonging to the working class, on charges of conspiracy to import plantation labor. Actually the leaders were imprisoned and tried for agitation the under-
paid plantation workers. Earlier installments have described the evils of strikers from plantation property, and the employers' use of police and government power to crush the strike. There were no union men, as we must in the islands today, therefore the labors lacked solidarity and support essential to winning their demands in face of stubborn employers resistance.

Pres. Shehra Meets an Assassin

While the strike case trial was progressing in this way, from sheer necessity 2,000 Japanese strikers at Ewa Plan-
tations were on strike by force of arms. They did so because the area at that place was limited, and no ground was available outside of the plantation property, to accommodate the strikers. In Honolulu, also, there was no place available to accommodate this number of persons. Thus, Waihau also arrived at a situation where there was no alternative but to return to work. And lo, this caused the first crack in the great strike.

When the strike was continued about three months the cane on each of Oahu's sugar plantations gradually became red. In some places it withered greatly.

Among these same strikers were some who were en-
gaged in contractual sugar cane work, and these were es-
pecially favored by anxiety. For several months they pain-
fully cultivated the cane; after several months a certain sum of money should have been forthcoming. If the strike were not ended soon the cane would all be dead and every-
thing would be a complete bust.

I think it was about that time a man from Ewa marched into the Nippon Zai editorial room brandishing a pistol.

The more and more disgraceful situation of the strikers came to be felt keenly. Those who had relatives or con-

nections on the other islands transferred to plantations there. And it came to light that some, gulping down their tears, were individually returning to work on their former plantations.

The wreched exertions of the Wage Increase Association during this period were truly extraordinary. But finally our resources were exhausted. At this point, we were reduced to somehow devising a means to change the tide of events.

After exhaustive discussion the Wage Increase Associa-
tion, as well as the associations of all other areas, de-
terminated to open an island wide delegation conference, in Honolulu, Aug. 9th. A total of 50 delegates were to gather: two from Hawaii, seven from Maui and four from Kauai.

By Frank Marshall Davis

V. Depression and War: Paul Robeson's Stand

Two distinguished Americans are leading the resistance movement against the drive of Big Busi-

ness, and are now away on the Pacific Warship. They are Henry A. Wallace, former vice president, and Paul Robeson, singer and actor.

You may hear much about "the war," but the war lands. Out here he gets the silent treatment on the Mainland he is ban-

ished or ignored. He is the only one who can say that "American Negroes would never go to war against Rus-

sia.

People who abroad Negroes are classified as "mentally sick" are not trusted to print truth-

ful accounts of events concerning Negroes. There are many cases of "actions against" Negro leaders who took the published report as gospel truth and have written letters of praise to the famous men of our time, regardless of color. They were like faithful dogs, trying to carry in with it these messages.

But what has been most encouraging to the fighters for peace has been the reaction of the Negro people. People in the same districts, have rejected the "too bad, too late" attitudes about the "savior" classes, and have written letters to the Mainland press, bold Negro and white, supporting the alleged stand of Robeson.

Wallace, however, is different from what the press services reported, instead of saying that "American Negroes would never go to war against Russia," they would "join in a war against Russia. There's all the difference between the two statements. The 1,000 delegates from 52 nations at the Paris conference, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world famous scholar and a founder of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Prof. Carrere, have declared the following:

PRES. SHEHRA MEETS AN ASSASSIN

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(more on page 7)