H-Bomb Fishermen Victims Write

HONOLULU RECORD

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1954

H-Bomb Fishermen Victims Write

Demos Hit "handcuffs"

Bailiff Resigns;
Citizenship Under
City Hall Focus

A police court bailiff resigned this week on grounds of ill health
while civil service authorities were
still investigating the possibility
that he may never have been a
citizen of the U.S.

The bailiff cited ill health as the
reason for his resignation.

Employed for more than 15 years by territorial and C-U
governments, the bailiff was al-
legedly unable to produce papers
he had been naturalized.

He is believed to have been
born in The Netherlands.

Relief applications indicated

(continued on page 4)

10 Mexican Girls Here
Quizzed By Immigration

Ten Mexican girls, or girls of Mexican birth, were being
investigated in the Territory this
week by the U.S. Bureau of
Immigration, officials reportedly
reliably, on the suspicion that
they might be aliens who had failed

to register.

The girls were reportedly brought
here from El Paso, Texas, by an
entertainment promoter who has
interests in several establishments.

The names of the girls, according to a
Hotel St. entertainment center
and the other seven are reported
to be undersea residents in Kauai.

Under preliminary questioning

(continued on page 4)

Tiger Balm King Makes Million A Year;
Has Several Wives, Autos, Mansions

Few of the thousands of resi-
dents of Hawaii familiar with
"Papa" Balm, or man he used to call Chinese families) have any idea
how much money his manufactur-
er, Ayr Bom Haw, presently
reconstituting an operation in
Queen's Hospital, has made from that
product.

Writing in Collier's magazine in
1949, Frame Shor partially
summed up a worthy wealth of the "Tiger King"—translation of the ty-
coon's name—as including: three
mansions, four autos, nine auto-
mobiles and an income of a mil-

(continued on page 4)

Pachinko Said Slated For Honolulu

Since Fascination Gets Green Light

Even before Magistrate Harry
Siegel found "Fascination" not
a lottery, the RECORD has learned
that the local com-

(continued on page 4)

Promise To Lift
Bar of $10,500

In Workmen's Law

A removal of the "handcuffs" of
territorial workmen's compensa-
tion laws and strengthening of
safety laws were an-

(continued on page 4)

Akuhead Gets Big Money Now;
Hits Wilson; Backed ILWU in Leaner Days

By STAFF WRITER

Ever since W. Lee "Pappy" O-
Dine had parlayed his abilities into
a minis of a king with a

(continued on page 4)

Keep Up Spending

So much money rolls in from the
rolltops of the pins, where
doctors are scarce, that the Wise
Tiger is described as spending
most of his time trying to spend
it, or give it away. He has en-
ter tained a large number of
people in his car, and now he

(continued on page 4)

Contracts' Ass'n Keep Complete

Secretary Gathering Data On Jobless

The answer to the difficulty of

(continued on page 4)

(continued on page 4)
Negotiations Fail; Hapco to Make Pine Containers

The Hawaiian Pineapple Co., which has been dealing with the American Can Co. on price of cans, has announced that it will go into manufacture of cans itself.

Hapco uses about 300,000,000 cans a year and this announcement means that 270,000,000 of the cans it will produce in the new factory will be used by itself.

The move is expected to save the company $1,000,000 a year.

For the can company, William C. Stel, president of the firm, was here to represent it in the important negotiations.

Tuesday Stolli announced that his firm is reorganizing its setup in Hawaii and that the new facility will be at the head of the pineapple industry in the state.

The company said that it will employ 100 men and it is expected to be in operation sometime in 1956.

At the Hapco annual meeting the same officers were elected, but the company recently resigned as national president of the Gulf and it is said by some that he was forced to do this because of additional duties placed on him by the resignation of C. G. Dodson.

Others say that White who had volunteered to go in the business politics clashed with the Sam King administration and the tone of his work as a volunteer activities was different.

GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK FRIENDS

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T. MAKAMOTO
ANUELU LAMBA
I. G. ORPILLA
PEDRO SUAQUIDO
TEDDY TANABASHI
JUAN TEBCORIO
MASAYUKI TOYOMASA
SHOJI WATANABE
MASAMI YAMAKI

PHILIP AREDAIN
A. MELENA
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SIMPLICIO BOBBA
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A. M. LUKAS
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ANUELU LAMBA
I. G. ORPILLA
PEDRO SUAQUIDO
TEDDY TANABASHI
JUAN TEBCORIO
MASAYUKI TOYOMASA
SHOJI WATANABE
MASAMI YAMAKI
Naalehu Dispute Ends; Hansen On Long 'Vacation'

The 123-day work stoppage at the Hawaiian Pineapple Plantation, Naalehu, came to an end last weekend as I.L.W.U. Local 142, Unit 1 members voted to accept recommendations of employers who negotiated with employer representatives.

Upon sources said "meetings"—backward and outdated methods of negotiation—was the most effective method. This astuteness practice on the pineapple field built up resentment and anger for years among workers caused the county work stoppage.

Gave Leadership

Immediate cause of the work stoppage was the firing of Hanco Kikohara, union leader at Naalehu and the management was unable to handle him despite intimidation and pressure, even to the extent of taking him into court on a phony charge which was thrown out by the judge.

More than 5,000 cases of cases neglected for months, many overgrown with weeds, is estimated to cost the plantation heavily.

Company losses were estimated by the union at approximately $1,000,000 and 3,000,000. When the dispute was settled, company bulletin boards in the fields were filled with statements denouncing the strike, saying that employees lost $257,000.

The company prolonged the dispute by stubbornly holding on to its position during the work stoppage that an empty plow, discharges, private nurses, and until new executive roles for their resignation.

Hansen on 'Vacation'

Kikohara, whose discharge was the immediate cause of the work stoppage, was not reinstated in the settlement. He said that the long dispute in which his firing was one of the issues, had lead to the company's axe-offer of the hard treatment of employees.

Last weekend as the dispute was settled he picked up his tools. He has a temporary job as a business agent for the I.L.W.U. and is reported to be assigned to the Naalehu area.

Early evidence of the company's change in labor policy was expressed in the long vacational given Industrial Relations Director Alfred Hansen. This official had been in charge of numerous grievances handled by union officials. Workers say that before the union reassigned its office, signs meeting were held in private homes, Hansen and Hansen was seen trying to observe from the outside who were at the meetings.

Hansen is to leave for the Mainland on his "vacation." His wife who sees "We the Women" in its union activities a few years ago will also desert with him. A substitute for Hansen has been brought to Naalehu.

During the work stoppage, Naalehu workers maintained a labor strike and continued sending support from union brothers and sisters and numerous others sympathetic to their struggle. The majority of the 500 employees ate at the company kitchen, which Manager James J. Bentley said fed "cabbage soup" but which actually had the reputation of feeding some of the best meals served in union mess halls.

good question

The Westinghouse News put the company's side: "As a rule, people who work for Westinghouse are people who are content, and those who are discontented are usually those who are not content."

The U.S. News published by United—Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America has reported that "Worrier Westinghouse air conditioning machines will be received in a Westinghouse office factory in Farmway, N. Y."

LANSING, Mich. - (AP) - The "F'197 and IOU unions canceled the joint Labor Day picnics because of widespread layoffs.

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GREETINGS FROM WAIPAHU

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High Spirits

167 N. Hotel St.
Pachinko Said Slated For Honolulu Since Fascination Gets Green Light

Chairman Baptist Proclaims Sept. 3-11 As Kauai DAV Week

Bulif Resigns; Citizenship Under City Hall Focus

More On Tiger Balm King

UPW Convention Shows Union Bigger, Solidly Behind Workers At Queen's

Teves, Beamr Ignore Armed Forces Appeal, Oppose Rent Control

Contractors' Ass'n Kept Complete Secrecy Gathering Data On Jobless

LITLINE County Chairman Anthony C. Baptiste proclaimed this week that the American Veterans Forget-Me-Not Week was started in order to maintain the memory of the brave men and women who served their country. The proclamation was made at the Kauai County Courthouse.

American Veterans, chartered by Congress as the official voice of ex-servicemen, have a program of activities planned. The purpose of the program is to provide excellence in veterans' claims, employment, and hospital services, and to further pledge itself to protect existing benefits and provide additional needed benefits for the disabled defenders of the American way of life.

This year, the Kauai Chapter of the American Veterans Forget-Me-Not Week will feature a variety of events, including a memorial service, a veterans' reunion, and a day of remembrance for fallen comrades.

The Disabled Honolulure

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Roots of Successful Unionism

Members of the three West Coast maritime unions brought unionism to success in Hawaii.

The three are the SUP (Seafarers' Union of the Pacific, AFL), MPOW (Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water tenders & Wipers, now APL, for many years unaffiliated) and NUMC2S (National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, formerly CIO). All date back to the 1880s, and all were former ly united in the old Int. Seamen's Union of America. All, after a period of weakness, regained their strength following the strike of 1934.

LONGSHOREMEN, the UCAPAWAW on Kauai plantations, Bowers' Local 3 and the Brewery Workers, to some extent other unions as well, owe their origin directly to help from seamen. From the ships came Ben Sheer, William Bailey, Corby Paxton, Rudy Exotivi, Louis Welch, Robert Moorhau, Jack W. Hall and others who made early union history in the Islands. Harry Kanou, who launched the union movement here, was a former seaman, like many other Islanders. The last union showed 8,000 island residents employed in the shipping trade.

Opening of the Sailors' and Marine Firemen's hall in Honolulu, August 1935, was recognized by seamen as a signal that longshoremen and other workers would be organized—in a month they set up the Industrial Assn. of Hawaii to fight unions. A "dumpling party" was arranged for Maxie Weisbarth, Sailors' port agent, but the wrong man was "dumplinged."

THE SHIPPING strike of 1934-37 threw from 500 to 1,200 seamen on the beach in Honolulu, where they denied the anti-picketing law and spread the union gospel.

After this strike the old friction between the SUP and Longshoremen was revived and grew into open hostility as SUP president Harry Lundeberg became almost fanatical in his hatred of Harry Bridges. Today—and all opposition to Lundeberg were removed from the OUT with an iron hand. The MPOW after trying for many years to win the favor of the trade climbed down on the Sailors' side in 1933. In the same year, with a Lundeberg-NLMAS team trying to destroy the Cooks & Stewards, the majority of the stewards joined the ILWU.

TO RAID THE NUMC2S membership the SUP has built up an A. F. of L. MOCS, which now has an office in Honolulu. About one-third of the cooks and stewards belong to this union.

During the crucial dock strike of 1934, the MOCS observed the ILWU's picket lines willingly, the MPOW observed them grudgingly, and the SUP contemptuously passed through them. Carl Christensen, port agent of the COOP and current president of the Central Labor Council, on occasion takes much the same attitude toward APL picket lines. During the Matson hotels strike by Hotel & Restaurant Employees, supported by all the other unions in Hawaii, he declared:

"The strike is none of my business."

SUP and MPOW are both divisions of the Seafarers' Int. Union of N. America (STI-AFL), for which Christensen is agent.

THE CIO NATIONAL Maritime Union has its strength on the east coast. In 1943-47, while many East Coast ships stopped in Honolulu, the NMU maintained an office and port agent here.

TWO-THIRDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR REPRESENTED BY ILWU LOCAL 142

Entrenched in three of the four major industries of the Islands—sugar, pineapple and longshore—enrolling about two-thirds of all union members in Hawaii, publishing its own newspaper, conducting a radio program and a territory-wide strike fund program, politically active everywhere on the neighbor islands, carefully cultivating rank and file participation in union affairs and building up unit leadership and group spirit, serviced by a highly skilled staff—the ILWU is regarded by many Islanders as synonymous with "the union."

WITHOUT DOUBT, other unions would be immobilized weakened if not smashed by the ILWU leadership. From the cons. The solid strength of the ILWU gives assurance to many smaller unions. A strike card is the way the ILWU aided the Transit Workers Union in its successful holiday season strike of 1950-51.

Subject to unrelenting hostility by the federal and territorial governments and the daily press under pretext of "communism," the ILWU nevertheless has been the pacemaker for island unionism.

This is sharply noticeable outside Honolulu, where other unions are visible in evidence. Though some of its city units are very strong, the ILWU's deepest roots are in the plantations. There it has won the workers' loyalty by bringing about a real social revolution. It has smashed the old plantation-boss system, elevated the human dignity of the workers, made them active, free agents in politics, reduced social wars between ethnic groups and raised the standard of living.

With all this, the ILWU is not a synonym for unions in Hawaii. Nearly 50 other unions are represented in the Islands.

Some are small and weak, but others are locals of powerful national unions. Hawaii's fourth strategic industry, public utilities, is organized by the AFL union. No are several minor but important industries. Insofar as they are organized at all, so are the construction trades and federal government employees. A large—majority of territorial and county workers are enrolled in the ILWU.

MOST OF THESE unions have developed their own traditions and loyalties, which must not be underestimated.

Until 10 years ago the ILWU was in much the same position as the larger AFL locals are today. It was one among several unions, none of them very much stronger than the other. The phenomenal organizing drive of 1944-46 made possible the ILWU's growth into what it is today. And this year various ILWU locals are holding their 10th anniversary celebrations.

Any sketch of the ILWU's history, crowded into the columns of a newspaper, must be the sketch of a textbook, enough to say that two book-length accounts have been written about the 1946 sugar strike alone!

Although the International Longshoremen's Assn. AFL, had locals on the Honolulu waterfront about 1901-08 and 1911-20, the very idea of unionism was dead when West Coast ILA and maritime union organizers set to work in Honolulu and Hilo in August 1933. Organization was at first into independent unions, not affiliated with ILWU until October 1937.

At Hilo, under the leadership of Harry Kanou, union success was fairly speedy. The Hilo waterfront was pretty well (more on page 6)
ILWU REPRESENTS WORKERS IN THREE MAJOR INDUSTRIES

I.L.W.U. LOCAL 142 HAS 12 UNITS

by the end of 1935 and Hilo longshoremen, after participating solidly in the 1934 maritime strike, went back on the equivalent of a contract. Other Big Island ports and several Hilo industries were organized in 1930-31, though none of the organizers were union workers following the “Hilo massacre” of Aug. 1, 1928.

On Honolulu waterfront, it required five and a half years’ struggle before the longshoremen won a majority and secured recognition from the two longshore lines firms. For the first two years, employes, police and secret service agents worked hand in glove to intimidate union organizers, but a situation developed and partially corrected by the NLRB. When maritime unionists went on strike in 1930, 1931 and 1933, a majority of Honolulu stewards joined them.

KUA'I LONGSHOREMEN, inspired by maritime organizers in 1931 but were obliged to fight one strike or lockout after another for the next four years.

In Maui County, unionism got no footing at all. The Wharn Taunis strike could not be repeated due to the one-manilation plant strike, ended in breakup of the union.

In 1937, another organization was begun among Kauai sugar and pineapple workers. Under the auspices of the Kaui Telephone Plantation House, the ILWU-AIAU-GIO, put all in close touch with the longshoremen. Jack W. Hall, with sure insight into the main source of Hawaiian union strength, devoted much of the years 1938-41 to organizing on Kauai.

There, for the first time, contracts were won by canny and sugar mill workers. This, he felt, for the first time, longshore labor effectively entered politics and twice turned the scale in favor of pro-union candidates for the senate.

By MID-1941—heartened also by the fast growth of AFL unions on Oahu—the ILWU-TUCAPA and other CIO unions were ready to launch a big organizing campaign on the plantations.

Then came Pearl Harbor. The military suppressed unions on Kauai, barred Japanese stevedores from the iron waterfront. Local 142 in Honolulu barely held its own. Hall entered government service, unable to carry on the labor base he had been building.

HOWEVER, AT HAWAIIAN TUNA Packers drydock, on Jan. 16, 1945, the Marine Engineering & Drydock Workers’ Union was organized by Robert McFarron. Joe_Fisk and Ernest Arena. This union, in May 1945, joined the ILWU, becoming the nucleus of Miscellaneous Local No. 160. It organized Lover’s bakery, the American Cun plant, Inter-Island干 dock (now closed) and several smaller shops. Today the miscellaneous units also include employees at Hawaiian Tuna Packers (cannery), Kilauea Light Plant, Kilauea Light Plant Operators’ Association, Universal Motors, Murphy-Aloha Motors and Honolulu Pier. Center.

By mid-1943 the sugar plantation workers, frozen to their jobs at pay rates far below union established for workers for less skilled work, were craving for organization. The AFL made a feeble start at Wahiawa, threw away its big chance.

HONOLULU LONGSHOREMEN, realizing that their own organization could always remain weak and powerless unless the plantations were organized, financed recruiting and organizing work in the Big Island and Maui, asked the ILWU office for aid.

Red-hating writers who have described unionization of the plantations as part of a long and deep laid plot by Harry Bridges, would be amused to know the ILWU was urged by Hawaiian workers to enter the plantation field. But once it entered, it worked with local union groups, June 1944 to the end of 1945, when it won some 100 elections covering 26,000 workers.

Sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous workers crowded into the ILWU. Longshore units on Kauai were revived, and Kauai port, run despotically by a Baldwin boss, was unionized.

ALL BUT THE MOST CONSERVATIVE realizers that organization must come to the plantations, was strongly urged by the showing made by Leader’s FAC in the 1944 elections, where it upset the Maui and Hawaii county machines and sent two union officers to the legislature. With only one “No” vote out of 46, the legislature passed the “Number Act” climaxing an agricultural labor drive to organize and bargain collectively.

The first industry-wide agreement in sugar was negotiated in 1945. It provided for checking wages, and a strong drive toward classifying the jobs of workmen, and paid 1945 was a honeymoon in labor relations for the ILWU, above all in open opposition or propaganda

By mid 1946 the honeymoon was over, and it was clear that all further gains would be made slowly. Although they did not win the union shop and a complete overthrow of old plantation conditions; industry was opposed.

The territory-wide sugar strike of 1946 was the union’s test of strength.

THE UNION was new and unruly, its units being from one to two years old. Four thousand of the 26,000 strikers were “newcomers” from the Philippines, who had earned pennies a few months before but had turned out to be one of the most solid and ablebl units of the union.

The 1946 strike was a landmark in Hawaii’s labor history. It was the first practical per cent solid. It was the first in which the strikers ended their union intact, in fact strengthened, and with notable victories. Although they did not win the union shop, the paternalistic system was abolished and wages were raised so that the workers earned 40 per cent in one year.

BEGINNING during the strike, the ILWU became and has continued to be the target of abuses from the press and radio propagandists. The labor movement led by Gov. I. M. Starnacker became bitterly hostile, and the federal government extended to Hawaii the

(more on page 7)

1937. ILWU: 7-14-45; 1946 (6)

40 Kekaha Sugar Co.,—T-L-J-3, 1943; 1944.

41 Voung-Hammond Co. Ltd. (Lihue branch)—7-14-45


43 Kauai Pineapple Co. (Lihue), Organized by UCA-PAWA, 1927; NL Weber election 6-3-39 union; suppressed during war; ILWU by election 6-1-45.


45 Kauai Consolidated Terminals, Ltd. (Nawiliwili and Port Al.)—For Al. elected November 12-26-30, 1927. shortly thereafter; ILWU by elections 12-26-30 and suppressed during war; re-elected 1944.

46 American Factors, Ltd. (Hanapepe) 1946 office closed July, 1950.)
THE UNION WAS found in 1941 as an AFL
local to represent harbor and shipping
employees. In addition to covering workers
in the ILWU became a powerful force
in the labor movement. The union
represented the workers who were
employed by the West Coast ports
and the companies that handled
their cargo. The ILWU's jurisdiction
extended from San Francisco to
Alaska, making it one of the largest
and most influential unions on the
West Coast.

In 1947, the ILWU went on strike
against the West Coast ports in a
demand for higher wages and
improved working conditions. The
strike lasted for 11 months and
resulted in a victory for the ILWU,
which gained significant concessions
from the employers.

In the 1960s, the ILWU continued
to fight for better wages and working
conditions, as well as for the
recognition of workers' rights.

THE STRIKE was one of the most
important events in the history of the
ILWU, and it set a precedent for
future labor struggles.

The ILWU is known for its
stubbornness and its willingness
to fight for the rights of its
members. Its success in the
1947 strike demonstrated the
power of the ILWU and its
ability to negotiate with
employers.

In the 1960s, the ILWU
calendared its 50-year
anniversary, and the
union continued to
fight for better working
conditions for its members.

The ILWU is considered
one of the most important
unions in the United States,
and its successes have set
precedent for other
unions to follow.
MORE ON TEAMSTERS

refusing to cross a picket line.

AN INTERIMHATE report filed by NLRA trial examiner Howard Myers in 1947 strongly condemned the company and especially the company’s policy. It was, however, not aided by a Taft-Hartley NLRA in 1942, which gave the island employees the right to fire workers who respect picket lines.

About the same time the Teamsters were organizing the Tidewater, Union and Shell Oil drivers and yard workers. Local 18 of the Petroleum Workers’ Union was chartered in August 1945, among employees of the fourth oil company operating in Hawaii. The Standard Oil Co. of California.

THE PETROLEUM Workers’ Union is confined, nationally, to employees of the Standard Oil Co. Set up as an industrial basis, it includes office workers and salesmen as well as drivers.

TRANSIT WORKERS

The two-thirds of union membership in 1942 by the Honolulu Rapid Transit workers substantially gained. Starting wage for operators has risen from 70 cents an hour to $1.20 an hour. Ten cents. reached in ten years, to $1.50, reached in only two. Spread of union is being cut from more than 500 in 1942, to 150 to a maximum of 12 hours with overtime paid after eight hours’ work. Employees have won governing rights.

UNION HISTORY at K DIYH, however, has been stormy. It includes three full dress strikes, a series of weekend strikes, a slowdown during which operators “diligently adhered to unworkable rules,” a strike over free riders for passengers which, in turn led to the trial and acquittal of six union leaders on conspiracy charge.

Included also is the breakdown of nearly the entire membership from Division 317, Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees, AFL, on July 18, 1935, to form the Independent Transit Workers of Hawaii under Arthur A. Rutledge’s leadership.

A handful of employees still hold on to the Amalgamated charter.

PART OF THE friction at HBT has resulted from the unfavorable position of the carrier companies financially as compared with other public utilities. Much of it also results from the company’s attempt to hold its tariff structure. Since the company unionism established a generation ago.

When living costs soared at the end of World War II, operators organized Amalgamated Division 349 and affiliated for a while under the name of the Amalgamated.

Signing of AFL-CIO non-raiding rae rise of 1947 ended a week of re- nacted Taft-Hartley law.

As unemployment continued in millions, “blue chip” stock market record broke 900 levels and big business reported it was on the way to biggest profits in history.

Kleenamer administration used T-H weapon in these striking atomic energy workers at Oak.

Ridge.

GIVEAWAY of $43 million in atomic energy resources was voted by Congress, whose reactionary rec- spurred labor activity in full

electric campaign.

FIRMS ORGANIZED BY “UNITY HOUSE” UNIONS

LOCAL 5, HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BAR TENDERS INT. UNION

Matson Navigation Co., Hotels Division

Moaena Hotel (contract 974-5, certified by NLRA 7-2-45),

Royal Hawaiian Hotel (same as Moaena Hotel),

Surf Rider Hotel (by certification of con- tract)

Alexander Young Hotel (contract 6-24-41; NLRA 1945, 1946, 1951)

Edward Hotel (3-8-51)

Watiki Tavern (3-10-45)

Queen’s Burt (3-10-47)

Ma Beach Hotel (3-18-47)

Benson, Smith Co. (3-17-43)

Kauai Inn (3-9-53)

Pearly Wrigley stores (June, 1944)

TRANSIT WORKERS UNION OF HAWAII

Hono Hawaiian Transit Co. Ltd. (operator and mechanics) (11-14-44), successor to Amalgamated Division 317, NLRA 12-31-37

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 506, DAIRY WORKERS

Dairymen’s Assn. Ltd. (incorporated) 12-13-41; first contract 3-1-41; various decreased and increased dip 1944, 1945, absorbed Hind-Clarke Dairy, organized 1-22-43 and

Dairymen’s Assn., Hill Bros. Dairy (by checkout, 1954)

Foremost Dairy-Hawaii, Ltd.

CAMPUS DAIRY FARMS, incorporated March 1932, reorganized 12-28-53.

Nimchur Ice Cream Co. (12-28-53)

Blue Mountain Ice Cream Co. (7-10-45)

Hawley’s Frozen Foods, Ltd. (7-10-45)

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 506, TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS

Thom. A. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Drivers and warehousemen (1941)

Office employees (8-8-41)

To the union. The union shop issue from Dec. 9, 1938 to Jan. 1, 1939.

CITY MILK Co., Ltd. (12-28-45)

City Transfer Co., Ltd. (12-28-45)

Levy & Co., Ltd. (5-4-45)

Marine Transfer & Ry. Co. (5-25-46)

Jimmy’s Alpaca Chips Co.

American Sanitary Laundry, Ltd. (driv- ers’ agreements) (9-8-39)

Andria Loa, Ltd. (6-22-40)

Von Ham-Young Co., Ltd., Maui Branch (11-29-40; 10-4-41)

Gray Line Hawaii (7-13-54)

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 506, CAROLINE & OIL DRIVERS

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd. (1941)

Shell Oil Co. (12-28-45)

Union Gas Co. (5-4-45)

Tide Warner Air Co. (11-4-45)

Von Ham-Young Co., Ltd. (1944)

Am. Communication

Assn. Started Early

The first of a line of Civic-War strikes, the one that last started from Dec. 9, 1938 to Jan. 1, 1939, the second, against RCA, began on June 24, 1945. The third, involving 35 local employees of MacKay Radio, was from Jan. 1 to March 16, 1946. Since that time, MacKay has had some replacements, and nationally, the strike failed, resulting in loss of any union representation at all.

AT GLOBE WIRELESS, the same year, RCA was replaced by Communications Workers of America, CIF, which is local some employees in Honolulu but no organized local. RCA remains the only line under contract, the present price under a 15 per cent differential in Hawaiian wages and for compulsory checkoff of union dues. Because of the additional remaining, Local 124 has voted to affiliate with Local 10, New York City.

Brewery Workers Cherish Autonomy

Distinction of winning the first union shop contracts in Hawaii goes to the Hawaiin Brewery Workers’ Assn. (Hawaii), now Local 602 of the Teamsters-AFL.

THE BREWERY WORKERS are one of the pioneer locals in Honolulu. Formal organization took place on August 1, 1917, but both Hawaii Brewing Corp. and American Brewing Co. have been unionized a few years before through a successful sympathy strike by maritime unionists—members, who threatened to boycott non-union beer.

Union shop contracts were signed on Oct. 27 of the same year. The brewery then repeated temporarily for giving in an easy

WHERE THERE was a union shop in the “Tropical brew- ery,” Dec. 23, 1938 to Feb. 10, 1938, which ended in a checkoff victory. A strike at Brew wheat among the two militant union men (Nov. 16-21, 1938) was easily

SINCE THEN, the Brewery Workers have continued to sign closed union shop contracts for years. After Ma-

wall Employers Council opposes the union shop, it has on the whole worked satisfac- torily in the breweries, though lately Local 602 has been criticized by some as a “fellowship union.”

Attempts to organize outside the brew- 

eries have not been particularly success- 

ful. The Coca-Cola bottling plant was or- 

ganized and a contract signed following a strike on Sept. 19-29, 1944. Two years lat- 

er, in a wage dispute, the Coca-Cola unit struck again (Aug. 17-Oct. 7, 1944), took,

and disintegrated.

INTIMIDATION by the employer, coupled with appeal to Japanese solidarity, cost the union twice at Honolulu Star- 

Brewery & Ice Co., where unions workers 

struck Aug. 16-Sept. 14, 1951.

The Brewery Workers, organized under strong CIF influence, later were chartered as Brewery Workers Union, AFL, Federal Local 1240. It wavered for years before ac-

cepting a Teamsters charter, and did so only when its autonomy was safeguarded. It has always refused to merge with the “Uni- 

ity House” Teamsters.
Digested, longest-lasting labor dispute of years was battle on New York waterfront between AFL and Longshoremen's Alliance, with dockworkers caught in middle.

CIVIL LIBERTIES WERE STILL UNDER ATTACK BUT POWER OF GRINNELL SEN.

Joseph McCarthy and his sidekick, Ray Cohn, was on down-grade.

McCarthyism couldn't divert people from growing menace of depressions as lines of unemployment compensation offices new longer.

Labe. Soc. Martin Dorkin's walkout from Eisenhower cabinet symbolized 70% gap between labor and administration.

FIGHT AGAINST RUNAWAY PLANTS AND WAGE CUES, LIKE THAT OF Alexander Haig's. COG labor workers, dominated labor scene.

AFL Central Labor Council Has 25 of 42 Locals

Organized to coordinate the activities of all AFL unions on Oahu, the Central Labor Council of Honolulu is one of many such bodies throughout the country. About 25 of the 42 or more AFL locals in Honolulu affiliated with the CLO, but seldom can it be said that the Council does an effective job of bringing all the important locals into agreement.

THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL and the Building & Construction Trades Council, with more unity of interests, are more effective bodies than the CLO.

Nonetheless the Central Labor Council is official spokesman for the local AFL movement, and it has often put on record the AFL's stand on current problems. Thus, in February 1949 the Council informed the legislature that it stood for reform of the tax system and opposition to the tax rate, a $500 million war assessment, adequate support of Hawaian Homelands Authority, continued rent control, a 503 pupil-teacher ratio and immediate statehood.

At various times the CLO has spoken out against racial discrimination, unscrupulous contractors and practices and other abuses.

DURING MILITARY government the Council called, unsuccessfully, for return of all civil labor to civilian control and opposes creating labor to their jobs without an adequate appeal agency.

"Most controversial action by the Council was taken when it went on record to recommend to all affiliated unions to declare a one-day holiday on August 1, 1946," in protest against Hawaii Employers Council policy and action, a move inspired by the present Central Labor Council, and were active in the CLO and Hawaiian 23rd Provisional Labor.

Printers carrying cards in Mainland locals were informally organized for some time. The Printer's and Helpers' Union, AFL, was chartered on Aug. 9, 1947. The union won recognition at the Clar-O-Bell in October 1946 and at the Advertiser in January 1947. These are the only shops where it has contended, although it has issues in the Navy printing office as well as several other shops.

WHEN THE AMALGAMATED Tabor- minors, the third local, was chartered in the beginning of 1948, they and the Printers in March 1948 with AFL, still it intended to affiliate with the AFL. A year later it was negotiating its second contract with the help of the ILWU, and it is now one of the three CLO locals in Hawaii, Local 69 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

This unusual history results from the Lithographers' action in leaving the AFL and affiliating with the Printers Union.

THE LOCAL UNION won representation at Honolulu Lithograph Co. on April 25, 1945, and shortly afterward negotiated a contract which has been renewed steadily ever since. Efforts to organize other firms have been unsuccessful.

A further union of the Lithographers, a Photo-Engravers' union, was organized locally in 1936 but was gone by 1941.

MACHINISTS AND BOILERMakers

Closely connected in Hawaiian labor history are the Boilermakers and Machinists unions. They were organized about the same time and have gone through the same fights together.

BoilERMakers LOCAL 294 is the second oldest union in Hawaii. Its charter was granted May 1889 and it organized the impromptu first Labor Day parade in Honolulu the same year. The Machinists, whose Lodge 341 was chartered in 1901, came to the island in sympathy with the Boilermakers. Though they have suffered more setbacks, they have also been in recent years more successful in organizing a wider field.

Symbols of Hawaiian labor history is the record of the Machinists and Boilermakers three strikes at Honolulu Iron Works.

The first, March 15-2 July 2, 1901, ended in complete defeat and loss of the Machinists' charter, with the Boilermakers, along with Honanin and Colton, Nell Co., over the firing of "agitator" Thomas Kerwin who organized present Lodge 1245, ended in a draw, with the unions making some small gains, but with Kerwin still fired and a company union installed to draw the bona fide unions' teeth.

The third strike at Honanin, Aug. 14-18, 1910, won a seven-cent raise, but the two unions of course are still there stronger than ever.

MACHINISTS AND BOILERMakers, along with the Carpenters, also took part in the Inter-Island drydock strike of May 26-Aug. 15, 1909.

When unionism was first revived in Honolulu, it was under Machinists' auspices that the first local union meeting was held, Oct. 25, 1925, with Rep. Ernst Lomden (Minn.) as featured speaker. Machinists and Boilermakers also organized the Iron Workers.

The Boilermakers, with a limited jurisdiction, were strengthened but not greatly expanded by the wartime boom. The Machinists, however, have branched into several fields. In 1945-46 they began organizing garages. Organizer Koliak Intoh is credited with unionizing ore than 30 shops, but the union did not consolidate its gains in this field.

The Printing Trades

There are three unions active in the printing trade field, although none of them has as yet succeeded in organizing all its jurisdiction. In order of age they are the Typecrafters, the Printers and the Printing Pressmen, AFL, and the Lithographers, CIO. Members of all three unions may belong to a professional association, the Craftsmen Club, but there is no union council uniting the three trade.

HONOLULU TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 37 of the ITU-AFL, is proud of being the oldest union in Hawaii, chartered in August 1884. It has more solid grounds for pride in its thorough apprenticeship training program and the pensions and other benefits provided by its International, now over 102 years old.

Local 37 includes a large majority of typesetters and compositors in the English language printshops. For several years past it has had contracts with the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser. However, it has never been able to organize the central language shops, where wages and conditions are distinctly sub-union standard. Its one strike, for recognition by the Nipon-But in May 1938, ended in the strikers taking jobs in "haoole" plants.

A SEPARATE local, No. 805, was set up at Ello in 1926 but lasted only a couple of years. About 1949 Local 37 organized a "chapel" in Ello, which now has a contract with the Hearst-Press and a local was organized in the spring of 1954 by the maui "chapel.

The typesetters played an active part in building up union spirit in the middle 1930's. Such men as Marshall I. McEuen set up the Joint Labor Board,.forerunner under the Taft-Hartley Act two years later and still has no contract with Consolidated.

Plumbers Make Gains Local 675 of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters in one building trade union that has made gains. Forty-four new members were initiated a few months ago into the local as a result of five month's organizational drive at the end of the war. Thirty-two of these were refrigeration fitters employed at Pearl Harbor.

OTHER NEW MEMBERS are apprentices from shops where union shops were brought in 1945 and later.

Local 675 was chartered in 1919 curing the second wave of unionism in Honolulu. Durin the first 10 years, while Edward J. Kowick became business manager, the union has won wage increases of 65 cents a week for its members.

In conjunction with the union shop firm, the Plumbers have set up a Joint Apprenticeship Committee in the plumbing industry, with 70 apprentices. The 1955 apprenticeship was graduated in June 30 of this year, with 10,000 hours of work plus 144 hours technical instruction.

Local 675 participated in one major strike, that of May 15-19, 1941, in which it established the building trade's demand that the "Finn Companies" maintain union hours and conditions on defense projects. Still soon after the war, 18,000 plumbers were bought to lay down their tools in a temporary sit-down, but when 200 plumbers did so at Pearl Harbor, the navy gave each one a "personally escorted tour of the navy yard." Plumbers and Electricians, who demanded 49-hour week and a $1.50 hourly minimum, won 46-hour week and 1.57/4.

Other unions also made gains. An early as 1919, plumbers were so active in Honolulu that the press spoke of "a plumbers' labor trust." Plumbers struck in May-June 1921 for 46 days, insuring the prevailing $5 and won $5.50 whereupon contractor G. H. Dunn sued the mifor combination in restraint of trade, winning $830.75 damage.
Construction Trades

Traditionally, the building and construction trades have been the backbone of the APL. With nearly 50 locals of these trades represented locally, there is little room for growth. Over 1,000 of them, we might expect Hawaii’s 10,000 construction workers to be well organized.

But construction is one of the most poorly organized branches of industry, on labor’s side especially.

EMPLOYERS are organized effectively enough, in the General Contractors Assn. Several larger firms also belong to the Hawaii Builders Assn. The present defense building program gave a great boost to APL trade unionism because of the influx of skilled and semi-skilled building and metal tradesmen and recruiting other thousands of local workers. Unionism had reached the point where half of the estimated 10,000 union members must have been in the building trades. Today union membership is smaller in the construction trades than 15 years ago. Unions with substantial membership have generally signed it up at Pearl Harbor or other government installations.

THUS THE ELECTRICALS’ strength is in the public utilities, while the Machinists have organized in all lines, at Pearl Harbor and other installations.

One great obstacle to effective organization is the prevalence of small sub-contracts who hire their own men or close friends. Another is failure of the construction trades unions to agree on a common program under unified leadership:

One positive achievement of construction and metal trades unions is the setting up of an apprenticeship training program in cooperation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Board.

Three alternatives are possible in the construction field: the craft unions can work out a plan of joint action under unified leadership, the electrical unions can set up local contractors’ guilds, the ironworkers can arm themselves in the form of a trade union, and the other labor unions can get back in the building trades field. Only two locals survive from this period.

1919-20 brought another wave of unionism with seven local active. Five survived, the Electricians and Plumbers dropping out.

The present Metal Trades Council was set up in 1920, as one of the first steps in an active union drive in Hawaii. Representing members of the Bolema-makers, Machinists and Carpenters locals, the MTC conducted the Inter-Island drydock strike of 1920. Inactive during the war, the MTC was revived in 1945.

The Building and Construction Trades Council was established March 25, 1945, during the atomic boom. In June 1946 the Council got together with the General Contractors Assn., and hammered out a new agreement.

THEREAFTER individual unions and contractors,” reported the Star-Bulletin, “will enter into separate contracts patterned after the master agreement. The locals will sign such contracts as consummated.

Following is a list of AFL locals in the construction and metal trades fields with their charter dates. Affiliation with the Central Labor Council is indicated by (a), with the B&GCTC by (b) and with the MTC by (c). Teamsters Local 996 is also a member of the Building & Construction Trades Council and has tried to organize some of the unorganized locals, with the most notable success.

(b) Building & Construction Trades Council

(b) Bolema-makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Foundry Workers, Local 505 (probably 1919)
(b) Blacksmiths & Cement Masons, Local 364 (1940)
(b) Builders, Lathers, Wood, Wire & Metal, Local 491 (11-1-1937)
(b) Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, Local 675 (Nov. 1919)
(b) Foundry Workers Union, Local 505 (probably 1919)
(b) Electricians, Local 121 (1-1-1943)
(b) Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Local 1790 (12-30-1946)
(b) Welders, Local 429 (1-1-1943)
(b) Ironworkers, Local 126 (10-4-1931)
(b) IATSE Shipyard Workers, Local 429 (1943)
(b) Elevator Constructors, Local 129 (1941)
(b) Machinists, Local 998 (2-23-1930)
(b) Pipefitters, Local 691 (1941)
(b) Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Local 1790 (12-30-1946)
(b) Ironworkers, Local 126 (10-4-1931)
(b) IATSE Shipyard Workers, Local 429 (1943)
 build the local was badly split by the strike.

On July 1, 1948, Locals 1507 and 1969 merged to form Local 1507, 1,900 members.

OUTSTANDING EVENT in postwar Local 1106 was its 68-day strike against Aruda Electric Co., beginning May 7, 1948. Although the three-day strike over the role of a local business agent, at the end of the war, was wound up in Jan. 1949, the MTA has tried to organize some of the unorganized locals, with the most notable success.

The Carpenters and their closely allied workers, the Operating Engineers (Local 3, Hawaiian Branch), had more success with large contractors.

A strike of 250 carpenters, soon joined by the Operating Engineers, Jan. 15-19, 1948, closed down the Kealakehe Plant at Keolu, Hilo. The Electricians Union was one of the organizers.

Thus, similarly, when Western Utilities started negotiations, a six-day strike began June 12, 1948, and ended June 19, 1948. It was one of the most successful.

Electricians Have Largest AFL Union

With 1,500 members, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers locals have a larger membership than any other AFL union in the territory. Representation of Carpenters, Machinists and Plumbers.

Two unsuccessful efforts to establis

Carpenters 3rd Oldest Union In Territory

Carpenters Local 745, consistently in the news with its picket line to organize carpenters working on Premier Kauai Hotel, is third oldest among Hawaiian union locals. Its charter is dated October 1902, but local was active more than two years earlier. A carpenters’ strike for the eight-hour day is reported as beginning Oct. 1, 1904.

THREE YEARS later the local was putting pressure on a contractor who was working a 70-hour week. He retorted that Japanese and Chinese contractors "keep the union out of their jobs," and the strike continued.

THanks largely to the navy, yard, Local 745 continued in existence but without gains. In 1919 the local was recognized by the government, but from 1921 to 1941 there was no recognition of the union.

Then came a new phase of organizing, and the Local 745 won jurisdiction on the big war defense building boom. Then it leapfrogged from one yard to another, filling a need. It was the people's union, as its rules stated, an independent union, with no government or company officials.

Since then, Local 745’s progress has been on an even keel. Clerical workers and women employees arranged for standard grades and substantial gains in wages and conditions.

Local 1507 also made good progress, up to its largest strike of Sept. 11-12, 1948, which was ended by International Arbitration. President Aki, removed from office by members, took over, and the Local 745 has continued as a powerful union, representing a majority of members in the shops.

AIR LINE UNIONS

Whether you fly between the islands or to the mainland, air travel by air is in the hands of union members. Four international unions are represented locally in this field.

ALPA — International Air Line Pilots Assn. Airline pilots are represented locally by the Transport Workers Union.

TSA is in charge of all terminal personnel, including ticket agents, baggage handlers, etc.

AFFILIATED WITH ALPA and assisted by it in negotiations is ALASA, the Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Assn. Local 389, on mainland lines. Except for Pan American, belong to Mainland “regions.” The local, organized April 1, 1947, represents air stewardesses who work with Pan American.

MECHANICS, PORT STEWARDS and kitchen workers employed by Pan American World Airways, numbering 115 at Honolulu airport, are organized under the International Association of Machinists & Shipwrights of America, and the Port Stewards under the Transport Workers’ Union, CIO. While a nationwide contract covering employees in Hawaii, Alaska, and Texas, has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1942, the local units have been organized in the United States by the IAM, and Local 126, organized in 1927, has represented mechanics, stewardesses and kitchen workers.

TSA mechanics, clerical workers and stewards were represented in 1949 by Local 389 of the Machinists on mainland lines, except for Pan American, who belong to the Machinists. The Hawaiian pilot's union, Local 389, covers Hawaiian Air Lines stewards.

Without question the Airline locals is Hawaii’s best looking union—it is the only all-female union in Hawaii.

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Each of the three groups of workers has its own contract. A major goal for both locals is recognition of the stewardess, whose base wage is 10 to 15 percent less than on the mainland, up to the mainland level.

Three APL, federal locals in existence in 1941 were No. 2144, Alakai Terminal Workers, 2143, Kauai Terminal Workers (Port Alulis) and 2075, Honolulu Passenger Terminal Workers. The first two were in effect company unions organized to try and drive the ILWU from Kaus ports.
Hawaii Newspaper Guild Represents 
Editorial Employees At Two Dailies

The Hawaii Newspaper Guild, an unaffiliated, local organization of newspaper employees formed at the star-burstin in May, 1949.

At its inception it included all but a few of the editorial department employees at The Honolulu Advertiser. 

IT WAS NOT UNTIL December 2 of the same year that a NLRB election was held to certify the Guild as the bargaining representative of editorial department employees.

The first contract with The Star-Bulletin and editorial department employees, represented by the Guild, was signed January 3, 1950. 

It granted substantial wage increases to most employees and provided many improvements in working conditions at the Bulletin.

Members of the advertising department of The Star-Bulletin were added to Guild membership in February, 1953 and the contract was extended to cover em- ployees of that department of the newspaper.

The Guild further extended its cover- age in March, 1954, to include editorial department employees of the Honolulu Ad- 

rier, and negotiated a contract in June of that year.

As in the case of the first Star-Bulletin contract, the agreement with the Ad- 

rierrer resulted in marked wage increases for most employees, and added a stability of employment and understanding of working conditions that had hitherto been lacking at the Advertiser.

As this was written both the Advertiser and the Bulletin were in negotiations with the Hawaii Newspaper Guild for new contracts.

The officers of the Guild local are John Ramsey of the Star-Bulletin, presid- ent; arian Casey of the Advertiser, vice- president; Mr. Lindstrom, treasurer; and Elbert Hinshaw of the Bulletin, treasurer.

This executive committee includes, besides the officers of the local, Ruth Spolum, William Mets and Early Dunn of the Honolulu Advertiser.

In the case of the Guild contract the Advertiser is represented by Frank Benet and Jack Burby of the Advertiser.

The Hawaii Newspaper Guild had a forerunner in the Newspaper Guild of Ha- waii, affiliated with the national organization, which was organized at the Star-Bul- letin in April 1937 and maintained an up- to-date roll book for the next couple of years. Active in this union as well as in the Progressive League of Hawaii, forerunner of League of Hawaii Citizens, was a nationally known correspondent, William Norwood, now of Castle & Cooke, who was its first president.

TEACHERS' UNION

Why don't teachers join unions?

"They're scared," says an active mem- ber of Oahu Federation of Teachers (AFT- 
cal No. 1177. "I was scared when I first joined but now I'm glad I did it."

WHAT TEACHERS fear is not being fired outright but discrimination by the DPI and being labeled "unprofessional" and "rebels."

The AFT, largely dominated by principal- pals, is strongly opposed to teachers join- ing unions.

AFT officials who resist this feeling and the AFT emphasize that teachers are being "unprofessional" and "rebels."

Consequently the American Federation of Teachers is not a corporation and does not have to be registered with the National Labor Relations Board.

The AFT, however, has a far more conservative approach to organizing teachers into unions than is currently being used by the ILWU.

"We think that the AFT is a mistake," says its executive secretary, "for teachers to affiliate with any labor organization."

Consequently the American Federation of Teachers local, organized in 1951, has only a few members in rural Oahu schools.

In the area of teachers' rights, the Subversive Activities Committee has denounced the AFT as a subversive organization.

Postal Employees

Post office employees are far the most completely and strongly organized section of federal workers. They have had to be, locally. 

For five years the postal unions were organized in 1949 the first year of the collective bargaining agreement. 

Since 1949, the Postal Service has been working under a new contract which expired in June, 1961.

Postal carriers are covered by the collective bargaining agreement which expired in June, 1961.

National Association of Letter Carriers, Local 900, chartered April 30, 1962. This, along with the other postal unions, is one of the local postal unions who have struck the Postal Service.

Local No. 1, Amalgamated Meat & Butcher Workers, AFL, was organized in Honolulu in May 1958 and the following September signed a contract with the Fig- 

g what is a union - a state of mind or a state of law? The answer is yes.

The history of the Hawaiian unions is a roller coaster. It started in 1887 and went up and down. It is the story of a union that has been through many changes and struggles. It is the story of a people who have fought for their rights and freedoms.

The history of Hawaiian unions began in 1887 when Louis K. Welch organized the HCCD in May 1958.

In 1961, the HCCD merged with the Hawaii Labor Council and the Hawaii AFL-CIO.

The HCCD is now known as the Hawaii AFL-CIO.

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UPW -- Grows Under Attack

No other union of its size in Hawaii has had to face such vituperative attacks as the unionized workers, now celebrating its tenth year in the Islands. The UPW, through the efficient handling of its constant opposition from press, government agencies and rival unions is evidence of the need government and hospital workers feel for a relatively friendly union that will service their interests.

IT IS ALSO testimony to the resourcefulness of its staff, headed by Henry B. Sapp, general business agent.

While the UPW is constantly at work presenting its members' point of view to legislators, boards of supervisors and commissions, its most popular appeal to "blue collar" workers lies chiefly in its energetic and able handling of grievances before department heads.

UPW organizers claim that the union's activity has improved administrators' attitudes toward "blue collar" government and hospital employees. They credit the UPW with helping HGEA into greater activity in behalf of its members.

Improvements in wages and conditions have been obtained for county workers on all islands, but have been particularly striking on Oahu, known as having the lowest wage rates.

KUAU HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT employees, formerly classified as U-U's and making from $120.50 to $127.50 a month are now given raises bringing their wages up to $160 and $175. Mahaloa Hospital workers had a classification system of their own that called for an hourly rate of $1.00 at Mahaloa, $1.05 at Kualoa Hospital and $1.00 at Kaau Hospital.

UNTIL 1953, however, did the union regain its strength in that department. A moccasin美容 in which each worker's pay up to $160 was won for the workers after the HGEA had done nothing, turned the tide.

Organizations have now extended to the Road Division, public works yard, Honolulu Jail and other departments.

Culinary and Service Workers Union

Now an autonomous division of the United Public Workers, the Culinary and Service Workers' Union was organized about a little more than a year ago by Ralph Vor-

brink of the Macaulay Cook & Stewards. CEAWU quickly spread through a wide field of labor organizing contracts at three hospitals, the Honolulu Electric Light Company, the Kauai laundry, Nuuanu Hotel and three cafets, and bargaining rights at Kona Inn.

Gains were permanent only in the hospitals.

Although hospital conditions and wages are still insufficient, workers are easier to organize and have realized some substantial improvements. Typical gains are those of the past three years at Queen's Hospital: 15% raises plus overtime, and the elimination of a 20-cent workweek of work, 6 hours or 10 hours; overtime pay; protective and medical insurance; and reduced cost of meals plan now come by the hospital.

While relations between hospital supervisors and the union have generally been good, a contract was won at Kapolei General Hospital, which involved the agreement of a strike, and a strike is now threatened at Queen's Hospital.

HGEA—OSTER THAN MOST UNIONS

The Hawaii Government Employees Association (HGEA), which is not officially a union as a local department of labor, represents 5,000 members among territorial and county workers on all islands.

In general, however, the various unions of government employees, although critical in their relations with department heads, exercise influence in the organization activities. Secondly, the HGEA headquarters is located in Honolulu, while the various local offices are in the various cities. The HGEA headquarters is located in Honolulu, while the various local offices are in the various cities.

HGEA IS OLDER than most unions in Hawaii, having been organized toward the end of the World War II when government workers were suffering from depression time cuts in appropriations.

Membership until the end of the war was mostly on Oahu, and activities confined chiefly to lobbying. Handling of grievances and organization of neighbor island employees are mainly postwar.

Besides the parent Association, covering Oahu workers both Territorial and City/County, there are four autonomous groups, one on Kauai, another on Maui, and the fourth at the University Faculty.

The HGEA is governed by a general council, meeting annually or often if called, composed of delegates from all organized bureaus or departments in a re- volving capacity. The council sets policy, and Matters of policy and budget are determined by the general council, but routine business is handled largely by the various committees (on membership, civil service, recreation, insurance, auditing, and the Oahu steering committee) and numerous temporary committees.

Problems of pay and retirement loom large for government workers. The HGEA has worked closely with the Hawaii Retirement Assn. in liberalizing the retirement law.

The last legislature gave a $90 raise to retired teachers, but the law will benefit only those who had been in the public school system in the cold. This year the HGEA is urging its members to join political parties because they believe in a "true" credit union.

The HGEA now has nine credit unions.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH insurance for its members was inaugurated by the HGEA in 1967 and group life insurance in 1952.

The HGEA has a recreational program, offering over $7,000 a year for tennis, bowling, softball, golf and bowling—there are over 1,000 bowlers alone.

MASTERS, MATEs & PILOTS, LOCAL 90

-- Action of the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, AFL, in opening a branch office in Honolulu, is aimed at setting up a replacement pool for ships' officers and spreading work among a union beforehand. About 3,000 members are out of steady jobs. The 100 officers in American shipping, censured largely by transfer of American ships to the flag of other countries, are not setting a good example strikes at all ranks of seagoing workers.

At the same time the local office will take steps to revitalize the MMAP's Local 21, which represents about 40 tugboat crewmen in Hawaii. This local, along with other smaller branches of the AFL, is in a bind because of defections. Matters of policy and budget are determined by the general council, but routine business is handled largely by the various committees (on membership, civil service, recreation, insurance, auditing, and the Oahu steering committee) and numerous temporary committees.

SAILORS’ UNION

The Sailors’ Union of the Pacific, according to U. S. government reports, had membership in Hawaii for a number of years before 1967. It was in the news about 1900–1901 for bringing brutal officers into court, exemplifying the style of the notorious local cirains (recruiters of seamen at substandard wages) and sometimes fighting each other.

The SUP at that time was under the leadership of Andrew Fergusson, whose life was an epic struggle to raise the dignity of the seaman. As conditions changed and the laws that made him a sort of slave from the moment he stepped ashore were abolished, the union died.

The local press editorialized in typical fashion: "The unionists have joined together one of the last private clubs protecting us seafaring men. But a few years later a ship's captain was pointing out that the quality of sailors and reduced the brutality of ship's officers.

American Federation

Of Tech. Engineers

When it seemed that Congress was about to abolish the 50 per cent differential for Island-recruited federal workers, a single "on the job" letter,水肿ed a letterwriting drive which in two days 13,000 letters of protest to members of Congress.

Detailed ANALYSIS GIVES IDEA of how Local 131, American Federation of Technical Engineers, AFL, mobilized its forces. The local, an active member of both the Central Labor Council and Metal Trades Council, is the largest of the three quarters of the International's 6,000 members employed in private industry, mainly on the West Coast, on Navy Shipyards of the "shakedown" period and Federal workers, as a member of the AFL, the Metal Trades Council and the Government Employers Council, the AFTE made a series of 150 radio, 500 newspapers, station, and on matters concerning the welfare of Federal employees.

Tele-Radio Artists

Probably the only union in Hawaii ever to go on strike was the union of radio announcers as its first president a man who makes $50,000 a year. The union is the Hawaii local of Am. Federation of Tele-Radio Artists, and the president was Hal Lewis, best known as J. Aukhele Pupuke.

The Tele-Radio, Tele-Radio Artists, after several earlier, unsuccessful attempts had been made to organize radio stations, was chartered in April 1933 with about 50 members. It was a successful bargaining unit at KHON and KGBM, but failed in an election at KGU.
Profliteering by Big 5 in US Boosted Coffee Prices, FTC Report Shows; Cover Up by Press

(The first of two stories) WASHINGTON (AP) The cost of a pound of coffee prices to American consumers for the past three years.
**Gabadout**

"THEY USED to talk about a union," says a man who used to work in the Wisconsin Dairy of a farm accident that cost the lives of five men has made the former worker sure he isn't running around for any money for that kind of pay. "You know what I found out?" he says. "They had no employment service. They told me $5 a week for me and my Pennsylvanians."

* * *

**SINGING AND ASSISTING WITH THE musical accompaniment was Mary Singh and Helen Kanahl, UW secretatyres.** Mrs. Kanahl, of the dairy, gave a sample of the tunes that once had her performing round the world. Still singing, the group included Domingo Sagal of Queen's Hospital.**

**THERE'S A RATHER novel vowel in use around town, and you didn't notice it. "Be superman," they do. Pronounce "be" like "tum" and "superman" like "superman."** It's a good word and has an effect on the ears.

**KARED-CONTROLLED traffic in Norwalk, Conn., according to World's Business for August, today that traffic is at an all-time high.** There are no more traffic lights, no more red lights, no more green lights, no more yellow lights. It's all black and white. The lights are all off. The streets are empty. The air is clear. The people are happy. The world is peaceful.

**PIECE work is on the increase in Norwalk, Conn., according to World's Business for August.** There are no more traffic lights, no more red lights, no more green lights, no more yellow lights. It's all black and white. The lights are all off. The streets are empty. The air is clear. The people are happy. The world is peaceful.

**NEGROES Sue Georgia County for $1 Million; Barred From Voting**

MACON, Ga. (AP) - Nine Negroes from a Georgia county, they say, are among 111 others Negroes by striking their names from voter lists. Acting for the complainants was Dan Duke, former assistant state's attorney. The Negroes, who say they were not permitted to vote in the primary elections, have submitted a list of names to the county officials. The county officials have not yet acted on the list. The Negroes say they have been denied the right to vote because they are Negroes. The county officials have not yet acted on the list. The Negroes say they have been denied the right to vote because they are Negroes.

**ATTORNEYS must keep clients informed as to the progress of their cases, says the complaint, and must be unbiased in their advice.** The complaint says that "a moderate statement of the facts is all that is necessary." The complaint says that "a moderate statement of the facts is all that is necessary."

**THE SURE thing is that Georgia's constitutional provision for the registration of Negroes by the registrars and the qualifications to vote the constitution of the U.S. A.**

**Chevrolet Co. Offers Appliances as Bonus To Boost Car Sales**

DETROIT (AP) - Studebaker Corp. ran big ads in Detroit papers after the UAW-CIO approved wage increases in the car industry. "Studebaker is now all set to compete successfully with the larger manufacturers," says an industry analyst. "Studebaker is really rolling again."

That same day on the streets of Chicago, the new Studebaker De Luxe was introduced at the Grand River Chevrolet. The new De Luxe, Studebaker's entry into the "highest-trade-in allowance" field, was launched at the luncheon at one of these.

**MANNED, Oregon, and CA. automo-**

**KODANI FLOIRIST**

347 Kniew Street
Phone 5333 HILO, HAWAII

**SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE**

Football is already in the air with the start of prep school activities and the usual spread of team rosters and plots in our local papers. The players are getting in shape for the fall season, Juneau is the favorite team of the year. The Juneau-Broad River team is expected to make it.

**THE LOCAL TV STATION** is presenting a series of top flights of the century every week. This week's feature is "The Great Escape." The series will be broadcast every Sunday night at 9:00 PM. The series will run through the end of the month.

**SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE**

**THE MAJOR LEAGUES are getting excellent attendance numbers with the so-called American League teams playing in the East Coast and the National League teams playing in the West Coast.** The attendance numbers for the American League teams are in the 200's, while the National League teams are in the 100's. The hottest ticket is the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park.

**A LOCAL TV STATION** is presenting a series of top flights of the century every week. This week's feature is "The Great Escape." The series will be broadcast every Sunday night at 9:00 PM. The series will run through the end of the month.

**WE SEE FROM AP reports that one violinist has sold both chisels to Chataway of Britain and the Olympic champion, Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia." Zatopek is expected to receive a gold medal at the Olympics."**

**WHEN YOSHI SHIBAI and his manager Dr. Alvin Cahn were here recently, the latter was stationed in a New York hotel with an umpire's record of 266 wins.**

**STRANGE ARE THE TIES in boxing when we read that George Gansbod, who was the manager of Ray Robinson, recently sued Kid Galvan for remuneration for certain services he performed for the Cuban Kid. The trial was held in New York, and Gansbod is suing for $200,000 as if he was managing a jazz band. The trial is in progress.**

**DENNY LOVELL, 61-year-old veteran of outboard speedboat racing, is going to try out with the Los Angeles Rams.**

**THE HONOLULU-RECORD reached the Hawaii League-UFO for the first time in its history. The UFO's flying saucer was spotted by a citizen, and the score of 2-1. Manager Frankie Kemnihan used Jimmy salon, Jim Dole, Carl Shimoda, and Maje Geyhans as pitchers to take the easy win. The next big run for the Red Sox is the series with the Army ships.**

**WE DON'T KNOW exactly what is wrong but we see the fishermen who go for skippers, the top commercial fish, have been cutting down on their catch by about 25% per year. We are told that the reason is the overfishing in the region for the "cutting down" on the catches by the fishermen.

**THE RIGHTEST MINNOW is the tab of "Roxy" on Castellanis, who recently made a force of fighting for the middleweight title against Bobo Olson. Castellanis for our books was not a serious contender for the title and showed it by refusing to actually fight for the title.**
FRANKLY SPEAKING
(from page 16)

of guilt by association, they too, must be classed as communists. And that is what I am, then convince them for perjury.

Rigid enforcement of the new penalties would remove from circulation most of the active and articulate population of the district, but how long will this continue, as the remaining citizens would be

However, I am thundered on one point; would there then be enough mentally competent persons left to run a state?

Picketing—1954 STYLE—After Pres. Herbert V. Kohler said he had "wounded object" in-use of teargas against pickets outside striking General_Motors plant, a group of auto workers, the 63,000-member United Auto Workers (UAW) voted to go on strike. Dog has one too. The strike began April 5 and dragged on through summer. (Federated Pic.

Bikini H-Bomb Victims Write

Promise To Lift Bar of $10,500 In Workmen's Law

Akuhead Goes Big Money Now, Hits Wilson; Backed ILWU in Leaner Days

Although Akuhead makes plenty of his campaign against Mayor Wilson. He has led listeners to believe that he is inspired by the city's motives, or as he would put it, "It's a bittersweet charge which he hotly denies.

Once masked ILWU

As the biggest paid en.

By the time he was through with the ILWU, running scared and never having got a strike. As time is being, he is being told by his friends that he is going to have a few changes and his expressions were all for the benefit of the city and against the big interests.

Today, making nearer $10 a day, he is talking to his workers at Queen's Hospital that they should the community of their duties aiding the sick instead of considering striking to improve their wages—among the lowliest paid in the country. He has not been heard to speak, do one word for any of the leaders of Queen's hospital that so essential duties should be better rewarded.

What do Akuhead's sponsors think of his antics? Since he was not in circulation any longer, he signed a new contract with Statham's, leaving them indications that the future situation would be a better one for them. His sponsors include the Walmott stores, Lederer & Coop (Under Lock & Key), the Point, Van Ham-Honti, Pal Mall, and the Red Room Oil Bone Toronto, the Honors Advertiser, the Honories, Union Song on the 17th and 18th, and B. M. Davis, with whom the issues are the same. (To the tune of the morning radio pub.

BENJAMIN D'ACOSOS, running for the house from the fifth district, said, "I am in favor of a bill to do something, but I have to be more. I have been studying this problem already.

WILLIAM B. CROZIER, running for the house from the second district, a man with long experience in construction, he is especially at the administration of present laws by the terri.

The "Kabibi Tunnel and the dance there with the approval of this campaign," said Crozier, "I will make it an issue and so will others. E. B. Peterson will have to answer for the death of those five men in the tunnel. From November 1st to the end of the safety, his duty as a journalist, is to make sure that the job down and Peterson wouldn't do along with it. I am sure that Mr. Peterson will come out and call me hisrho.

REP. O. VINCENT ESPOSITO, who has introduced a bill to lift the ban on "handcuffs," is now preparing to fight the same "handcuffs" in the court on one of the recent letter cases. He represents the family of William Kaplan, and he will undertake to show that the New York law is unconstitutional.

Perhaps it has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the bill, but it is unconstitutional," aspassoro said, "and I shall fight it in the same as well.

WILLIAM J. WEIR, running for the house in the ninth district, said, "I would support the legislation like that mentioned by Charles Kauhan." He went on to kill his relatives and leave every right to sue in that cause.

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Picture taken by the author.

classified advertising

DRY CLEANING

SUPER CLEANERS—Expert dry cleaning.

FLOOR FINISHING

M. TAKAYAMA Specializes in floor sanding, refinishing. Phone 746556

HOUSE MOVING

BAY AND SELLING, Repairing, moving.

AMMORTILES

JEN RAMOLO, FLYMOUTH, Universal Motors. New & used cars, low down payment, high trade.

3105 King St., Dec. 1947.
How to Get Statehood

Apparentley we will continue writing it "Territory of Hawaii" for an indefinite time. Congress evidenced in no mood to extend democracy, and Hawaii is still as it was in 1898, a territory with the dignity of a colony in the racial degree or the rights of full citizenship.

Personally, I am opposed to taxation without representation. We are too close to 15,000,000 other colored Americans, I expect to have to pay a part of the bill for the War. I am against not being allowed to vote for those who governed me. I am against being held on it now than I was then.

To correct this highly unsatisfactory condition I have put out a thinking cap (size 7 1/4) for the people who want to know how to get Statehood. I am confident any one of the following suggestions will work.

1. INCREASE THE HAGO POPULATION. The draftees of this country by some senators that Hawaii is not physically connected with Mainland. This may be done by any means, the war and inducements so enticing that just about everybody whose ancestors came from those sections of the Mainland will be induced to go there. After the fleet sailed away, we could send the Hawaiian Islands to another area and keep the new location a secret as the excursions couldn't come back. (The exact on the economy of such a drastic reduction in population is likewise not my problem.)

2. CONNECT HAWAII AND CALIFORNIA. Since the United States has been free of greater than any other in the country to build a bridge from Honolulu to the California coast. If there are any who want to be technical in this case, it would be a civil construction, but I shall let Hawaiian developers construct a strip to the West Coast such as is presently being done at Alakaua park.

Building costs could be offset by the sale of concession rights for movie shows and similar enterprises, etc., and I am confident that sufficient would be realized to provide a suitable basis for this purpose again against statehood.

3. RIGIDLY ENFORCE POLICE STATE LAWS. This is being done by some congressmen that Hawaii is controlled by the Commisar. I suggest rigid enforcement of the new laws to be that such acts as as are now being passed by Congress by arresting, convicting and imprisoning all persons who can be classified as communists under the new laws. This is the only possible further use of this argument against statehood.

I must insist, however, that all terms be served in Mainland concentration camps unless we want to make Hawaii one big jail. When the Navy fleet has the worst part, the riding it is to be prosecuted for all crimes committed in Hawaii by Congress. By arresting, convicting and imprisoning all persons who can be classified as communists under the new laws, Hawaii will have a real chance to become a suitable state of this argument against statehood.