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The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Single Issue
10c
\$5.00 per year
by subscription

HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. 1, No. 40

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

May 5, 1949

Advertiser Does It Again!



"Red" Smear Is 29 Years Old

IN 1920 THE ADVERTISER used the "Japanese Menace" to thwart the efforts of Hawaiian labor to organize and fight for more pay and better conditions. Today Lorin P. Thurston speaks for the "little man" in his own "Letters to the Editor" column, while using the "Russian Red Menace" to combat the efforts of longshoremen today to win pay nearer to that of Mainland longshoremen. In his front-page, four-column editorial Wednesday, entitled, "What Are Your Next Orders, Joe?" Thurston implies that longshoremen are brutal, callous to the needs of others, and agents of Moscow. In contrast, he identifies Big Five stockholders only as "widows and orphans," and inconvenienced businessmen only as "war heroes." But the people of Hawaii have learned much since 1920—even if Thurston and the Advertiser still pipe the same tune.

TH LABOR LOSES \$100,000 BY LEGISLATIVE SLOTH

Damon Demos Protest Big Hike In Taxes

Solons Improve WCL; Provide No Staff Addition

By STAFF WRITER

Land that formerly cost owners in Damon Tract taxes of three cents per square foot has this year been assessed at 10 cents per square foot, and as a result, a number of Damon Tract people are indignantly and actively protesting.

"The increase," says Henry Kokona, Damon Tract resident who leads the movement, "is from 100 to 400 per cent, varying with the number of improvements on the place. The assessor says it's because Damon Tract has become a residential district. Before, it was assessed as farming land."

But, Kokona points out, the same changes were made in the assessment ratings of properties in the Kaimuki and Kapahulu districts, though the rate of tax was much lower. The rate of tax increase there, he says, was no more than 60 per cent.

The Kaloaloe Community Association (more on page 6)

Working people in Hawaii will be deprived of \$100,000 rightfully due them next year, because the legislature failed to implement the improved Workmen's Compensation Law by providing a staff capable of administering it. That is the opinion of William M. Douglas of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

The platforms of both parties included statements approving additions to the Bureau's very small staff, no additions were made, though some very substantial improvements were realized in the WCL. The Bureau had asked for five additional safety inspectors and four clerical workers.

Now the Territory has only one safety inspector to regulate working conditions in 8,500 places of employment for the benefit of 250,000 employees.

All 48 states have more thorough inspection, according to U. S. Labor Department reports, the lowest employing one safety inspector to every 150,000 workers. The average is one inspector to 50,000 workers, and Mr. Douglas points out that five inspectors would be a minimum for the Territory if Hawaiian workers are to enjoy average protection accorded workers on the Mainland.

Other comparisons show that (more on page 6)

Phony "Drunken" Charge Exposed

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Because Paul E. Byrer, proprietor of Mother's Doughnuts, 1113 Fort St., informed the Territorial Employment Service that he had fired Mrs. Pearl E. Freeman, cook for drunkenness and for appearing irregularly at work, she was suspended from receiving unemployment insurance for seven weeks. Byrer also informed the Service that Mrs. Freeman had been released from the "alcoholic ward" of Queen's Hospital a short time before she came to work at Mother's Doughnuts.

"I was never so shocked in my life," says Mrs. Freeman. "In the first place, I object to people's drinking even beer while they work. In the second place, I haven't been close to Queen's Hospital. And in the third place, he didn't fire me. I quit."

The records department of Queen's Hospital bears out Mrs. Freeman's statement that she was not a patient there, and the department says that no one else with a name like hers has been there in any such ward; so an honest error is not feasible.

Takes Employer's Word Mrs. Freeman says she quit at (more on page 7)

Demo Women Hit Hill, Dillingham

Senator W. H. "Doc" Hill and other members of the legislature were castigated Tuesday night at a meeting of the Women's Division of the Democratic Party because of their rudeness to Women's Division delegations which approached them to ask their support for HB 460. The bill would have made women eligible for jury service.

In discussion, various members described their experiences with Hill, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, who brushed them off quickly with abrupt statements to the effect that he knew nothing about the bill. Later, Hill publicly commented that he opposed the legislation because he feels "women's place is in the home."

The members felt that Senator (more on page 7)

Longshoremen Expect Long Siege; Rank And File Solid

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

The longshoremen in the Territory "will have to take the view that the strike might take a long time," Henry Schmidt, West Coast ILWU official who arrived to assist the local dock workers, told longshoremen at their strike headquarters yesterday.

"I do not look forward to a long siege but we may have to go through one. Officers must tell the men to expect the worst and prepare them for it," Schmidt said shortly after he had arrived, taken a quick look at picket lines and sat in negotiations with the employers. Support From Coast Unions

He said the longshoremen on the West Coast and Maritime unions were in full support of Hawaiian longshoremen.

At 50 S. Queen St., the AFL hall which is now strike head-

quarters, longshoremen just off picket duty and work shift on the Hawaiian Merchant were gathered in small groups, talking about the strike, of how it is shaping up. Others on various committees made picket signs, wrote out clearances for longshoremen to go through picket lines, dispatched men to jobs and police detail.

The men themselves at the headquarters, taking stock of the four-day old strike, seemed surprised that morale was higher than they had expected.

"I never saw such discipline and solidarity on the waterfront before. And the strike is only four days old and we are smoothing out the kinks," said Albert Maunakea, who is heading the morale, ship clearance and clean-up committees.

"We're getting more solid each (more on page 3)

HCLC Hits Back; Challenges Clark

The constitutionality of the statute under which Attorney General Tom Clark listed the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee as subversive, and the action of the Attorney General under this act, will be challenged by the HCLC.

In voting to file suit in Washington, D. C., against Tom Clark, since court action could not be brought against him in the Territory, the HCLC in its membership meeting Monday night moved to carry on more intensive struggle for civil liberties in the islands.

Steve Murin, past chairman of the committee, called upon the members to "stand behind the committee's program" and fight for the realization of full constitutional rights for all.

Frank Marshall Davis, member of the national board of the Civil (more on page 4)

Bribe Money

THIRTY-THREE newspapers in Illinois did not splash "SCANDAL" right across the front pages when the news of the state's big public fund steal was disclosed.

These newspapers had given favorable press to former Republican Gov. Dwight H. Green who had padded the state payroll to the tune of more than \$400,000 between 1943 and his retirement from office last fall. The editors and publishers (plus their relatives) of the 33 newspapers divvied up the gravy.

Publisher William R. McCauley of the Olney Daily Mail was the recipient of the fattest share, his gross state income totaling \$41,281 until dropped from the state payroll last January.

THE DISCLOSURE, first made by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, came as a shock to many, but others, including Green and some of the editors, took a more philosophical view.

Declared Sam Little of the Hillsboro Journal, who got \$10,747 from the state: "Yeah, we printed news and editorials from Green headquarters."

Said Steve Choisser of the Benton Evening News, who "earned" \$2,800 as a "messenger clerk": "You know we're poor down here and the administration got so much publicity in our paper for it. But I never

could figure out why they listed me in the highway division."

GREEN, WHO WAS DEFEATED for re-election by Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson, is now a corporation lawyer in Chicago. He indicated little concern over the matter.

Said he: "Many of the gentlemen listed held prominent positions in the state administration and rendered conspicuous public service. I feel that all of the newspapermen listed served with diligence."

Slack Paper

NOTHING BUT THE best was used in preparing the 140-page booklet entitled The Gift of Freedom. On slick paper, with figures that are expected to make the mouths of people in Europe water, the literature stressed the point that it was freedom that gave Americans bountiful lives.

The work, just released, is a project of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, prepared for the State Department which has a strong feeling that the American Way of Life must be sold to Europeans in concentrated, diluted and doctored-up doses.

THE SCRAPPING OF President Truman's civil rights program probably was too embarrassing to explain to European peo-

ple. So much was left unsaid. For example, it would have interested the recipients of the Marshall Plan goods that not a few Americans feel the administration horse-traded the civil rights program, thus dumping it so that the Dixiecrats and the GOPs would vote for the Marshall Plan appropriation and the North Atlantic Pact.

Not explained either was the growing fear of an impending depression, mounting unemployment, the preservation of the Taft-Hartley Law and the wave of witchhunt hysteria in the U. S.

CONVENIENTLY THE booklet, printed by the thousands, dealt with U. S. standards of wages, employment, consumption, etc., in terms of 1947 levels. The "Gift of Freedom" was then relatively greater, and the booklet inadvertently makes this admission in picking 1947 for propaganda purposes.

Intimidated

FINALLY, A JUDGE, of all people, leaned forward from his bench and uttered a classic statement: "I am not a Communist..." Even Martin Dies and J. Parnell Thomas may not have expected that such a spectacle would come about in this country of

strong democratic traditions. It was evident that the judge was cowed by the witchhunt.

Appeals Judge Hershel G. Holland of Cleveland was flaying Common Pleas Judge James C. Connell, who has been packing Fawick Airflex strikers off to prison under exorbitant bail. He drastically cut down bail of the strikers. One, he reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000. Connell had previously been instructed to reduce to \$42,500 bail of over \$2 million which had been imposed on 12 men and women.

THE NAME OF JOSEPH Kres came up during the course of the hearing. He had been held in prison for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliation. Holland ordered that \$1,000 bail be set for Joseph Kres.

But in doing so he took no chances of being misunderstood. Said he: "I am not a Communist, I never have been, I never shall be and I never will sympathize with them, but I have never in my life heard a judge state so blatantly from the bench he was considering evidence that wasn't before the court."

Would only a Communist hear a judge consider evidence that wasn't before the court? This was the interesting question that resulted all because Connell had jailed Kres after he had seen a picture of Kres with clenched fist. The picture was not even presented as evidence during the trial.

Ambush

AN AUTOMOBILE CARAVAN, escorted by an armed constabulary, headed north from Manila with Mrs. Manuel Quezon and party last week. The caravan moved into the Northern Luzon mountains and the white dust of the country road threw a screen over the vehicles trailing from behind. Mrs. Quezon, riding in the first automobile to be out of the choking dust, was on her way to unveil the marker of the late Manuel Quezon, first president of the Philippines.

Suddenly a bandit group opened machine gun fire at the first automobile. Mrs. Quezon slumped over against the constabulary commander. In all 12 in the caravan were killed, including Mrs. Quezon's daughter and son-in-law.

The bandits robbed the party of jewelry, from the dead and the living who put up no resistance. The constabulary commander lost his wrist watch and identification bracelet.

When the news of the ambush reached Manila orders went out to hunt the slayers. The search was cloaked in secrecy and no one outside the constabulary force and high authorities knew how it was progressing.

In Northern Luzon the marker in memory of Manuel Quezon was still unveiled.

In the meantime, the constabulary had opened an attack against the Hukbalahaps, and this government action alone pointed the blame of the ambush to the Huk guerrillas.

LUIS M. TARUC, the Huk leader, from his headquarters, sent letters to two Manila newspapers that said Mrs. Quezon had been a supporter and friend of the Huks.

Wrote Taruc: "To set the record straight, it must now be announced—which for reasons of security could not be announced before—that Mrs. Quezon was one of the regular contributors to the Huks."

National Summary

World Summary

THUS, THE PEOPLE of the Philippines learned that the late widow of the first president of the Republic had quietly thrown her support to an organization of peasants that had fought the Japanese and is struggling to give land to the tillers, in face of attacks by the reactionary Quirino regime.

Blockade

(Latest news reports state agreement has been reached to lift the blockade.)

WHILE RUMORS CIRCULATED in Western Germany that the Russians would lift the blockade as a May Day gesture, American-Soviet talks on the blockade made slow progress. The substance of the discussion was kept secret as U. S. ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup met with Jacob A. Malik, Russian representative to the UN.

As the talks continued, and as Dr. Herbert Evatt, president of the UN general assembly, said there is every reason to anticipate the early lifting of the blockade, Britain seemed to want a voice, along with France, in the discussion that had passed the preliminary stage.

THE EAST-WEST struggle in Germany had now boiled down to a race with time. The Russians want the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers to begin functioning again, and the creation of the West German government by the Anglo-American bloc to be held up in the meantime. The Western powers want the council to meet immediately, so that it will not interfere with formation of a west German government, now set for July 1, if the Big Four meeting falls.

The formation of a separate government

of western Germany would create further friction and time was the factor. A separate government would very likely mean the intensification of the blockade on both sides, with the situation like that of a powder keg.

Shanghai

GEN. CHEN TA-CHING, commander of the Shanghai-Woosung garrison, looked at the skyline of Shanghai which is the most impressive west of San Francisco. He surveyed the 28-story Park Hotel, the city's tallest building; the Broadway Mansions, Cathay Mansions and all the rest.

The General was talking of a last-ditch stand. His troops moved into the tall buildings and set up machine guns that pointed down into the streets. In the crowded city the gendarmerie and the police frantically searched for Communist underground agents. In the outskirts of Shanghai checkpoints were set up to search and question travelers entering the city.

THE METROPOLITAN CITY was in a state of mad confusion as refugees poured in from the outskirts into areas already overcrowded. The gold yuan currency had fallen to 7,000,000 Chinese to one American dollar. Even at this give-away rate, the banks were reluctant to handle exchange. Thus, payrolls were unmet and as employers tried desperately to draw money from the banks, and failed, employees were given a few cents each which would buy nothing.

BUT GENERAL CHEN was full of loud talk. He said that the Kuomintang had completed months of construction work for Shanghai's defense, and the "entire Nationalist army knows the battle for Shanghai is the Stalingrad of the entire war."

Military operations did not indicate that Shanghai would be a Stalingrad. The Communist forces were taking Kuomintang deserters in their push for Shanghai, and taking over cities hurriedly evacuated by the retreating forces.

WITH HANGCHOW, GA

Shanghai, practically under their Communist underground in Shanghai more openly. Leaflets appear the streets and buttons with Communist leaders were passed.

Again the city that fell to the Communist-led underground more than ago when the Kuomintang and nationalists were together fighting the Warlords was tottering from 5,000 Kuomintang troops perched in skyscrapers and the Communist ground carried on activities in it.

Loyalty Pledge

JAPANESE UNIONISTS raised brows when the U. S. naval command in the Yokosuka naval base area that they sign loyalty pledges. They state that they are or are not with "subversive" organizations.

The unionists wanted to know should sign loyalty pledges under supervision and pressure. They question the meaning of the word "subversive."

THE U. S. NAVY action has a major issue because Japanese unionists have large numbers of members a porters of the Communist Party, legal in Japan, as well as members of other organizations which might be subversive in the eyes of the brass.

The unionists resented the interference of the loyalty pledge and the word "subversive" since a Communist candidate was to the Japanese Parliament from Yokosuka last January, polling 14,576 votes, from laborers.

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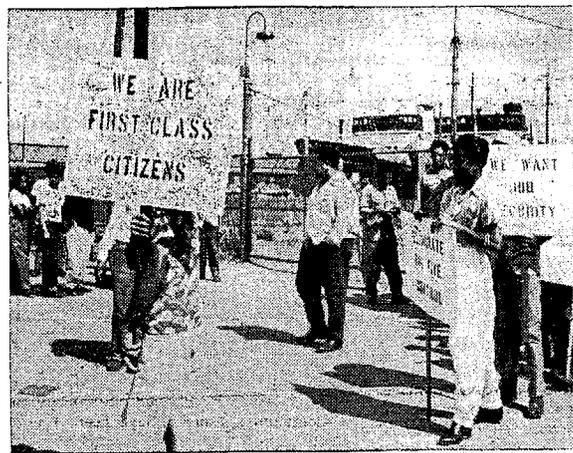
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The RECORD

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Fearless and Independent



WHEN LONGSHOREMEN HIT THE BRICKS Sunday morning in front of Pier 31, they looked like this. The 73 men of this picket-squad had just been informed that the crew of the S.S. Hawaiian Merchant, tied up that day, would respect their line.

Longshoremen Are Solid

(from page 1)

day and the bosses must be noticing it," Robert Borges, winchman who heads the union police committee said. "We'll hold out as long as they hold out."

"30 Days Or More"

Anthony "Biggy" Nahoe said he expected the strike to last 30 days or more.

"That's how long it may take to convince the employers that the longshoremen mean business," he said.

As the men talked the negotiation committee, which had been meeting with the employers and Federal Conciliator George L. Hillenbrand, returned. A group of dock workers surrounded Jack Kawano, president of the Hawaiian longshore union, and hammered questions at him.

"They haven't changed their position," Kawano said of the employers. "They said they were not responsible for the meeting today. Hillenbrand called the meeting."

The men walked away to their duties. The large hall was enlivened by music furnished by a group of morale committee men.

Half-shouting, Robert Borges said: "We had to ask them for a joint session through Hillenbrand. We wanted to arbitrate. They forced us to hit the bricks."

John Andrade, who had come off working perishable cargo on the Hawaiian Merchant, said picket activity went on smoothly. "If a stevedore has no picket card or a clearance card, he doesn't work. So our men come up for clearance cards. That avoids trouble and misunderstanding."

Work Normal Speed

Andrade also said that perishable cargo moved at normal speed, with slings held to safety loads.

Several longshoremen answered employer charges of slowdown by them in following what the employers said, "work Frisco style" orders by union officials. They said they were working at normal speed.

One commented that the employers unwittingly admitted that there is no parity, not only in rate of pay but speed of handling cargo, between here and the West Coast when the employers accused the Hawaiian longshoremen for trying to enforce "San Francisco conditions in island ports."

"Right through the horse's mouth the public learns that we get less pay and work at faster clip," he said.

The editorial in the Advertiser front page, Wednesday morning, saying that the Hawaiian longshoremen were taking orders from "Joe" (Stalin) did not raise the temperature on the waterfront.

"We expected it. Lou Goldblatt, our international union's secretary-treasurer, called that shot way ahead of time. He told us to expect it several meetings ago," Tadashi "Smoky" Amano commented

Pumping Station Nearer Reality

Fred Ohrt, who wants to construct a pumping station in the swampy area behind Roosevelt High School, has had one of his major obstacles removed by the agreement of the families there to be relocated in a neighboring area. But there are other families, not directly in the swampy basin, who are not so anxious to move, and who may be even more difficult to convince.

Mr. Ohrt, head of the Board of Water Supply, has for many years proposed the pumping station, but until recently many of the families living in the area were unable to move because they had no place to go. They are Hawaiians and they have squatters' rights to the places they now occupy because the land is under control of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, set aside for homesteaders, and because they have been there for a number of years.

Mr. John Watson, president of the Hawaiian Homesteaders' Club, says most members who live in the basin have been granted homesteads for homesteads on higher ground, away from the proposed site, but that a few squatters who live on the basin's rim, along Kaulawine Drive, have refused to go. They say they are satisfied with their present homes and they feel the Board of Water Supply, if it wants them out, should pay for moving them and such parts of their houses as they wish to use in construction of new homes.

Loans up to \$3,000 are available to homesteaders for the construction of homes, but those Kalawahine squatters who are satisfied with their present location, don't want to become indebted just to further the Board's project.

"Well," comments a member of the Homesteaders' Club, "they'll probably be safe there, anyhow, for another ten years. The Board's been talking about that pumping station for seven years now that I can remember."

was still leaning out the window.

The American people ate 96 pounds of refined sugar per person in 1948, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This was four pounds more than we ate in 1947 and the highest consumption since 1941, when each of us ate 103.5 pounds.

Laski Speaks At LA In Spite Of University Ban

By NORMAN FRISCH
Federated Press

LOS ANGELES—Barred from speaking on a university campus here, Prof. Harold J. Laski, British Labor Party leader, packed downtown Embassy Auditorium, had hundreds more listening by public address system in an overflow auditorium, while hundreds more were turned away, as he urged American labor to get into politics if it would get anywhere.

"It took British labor 50 years to learn every issue is not just economics, but is decided on the floor of politics," said Laski, whose scheduled address at the University of California at Los Angeles was cancelled abruptly in March by school provost Clarence A. Dykstra.

Sponsored by the Sidney Hillman Foundation and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), the bespectacled Britisher described the CIO Political Action Committee as "streamlined Gompersism" after pointing out that AFL founder Samuel Gompers' formula of rewarding labor's political friends and punishing its enemies was totally inadequate. He said American labor needed a party of its own.

On "Mere Pressure Group"

As for American organized labor acting as a mere pressure group in our legislative halls, Laski said there were three reasons why this was bad: (1) It depends on labor leaders' personal contacts and generates "no deep swell of popular conviction," (2) it works much worse after an election than before, "as shown by the present position of the unrepealed Taft-Hartley Act," and (3) it teaches union members "devious ways because pressure groups never are direct, never tell the whole story."

He commented as follows on the world's several sore spots:

Spain: "I disagree with our policy in Spain. I regard the debt we owe the Spanish Republic as a debt that still has to be paid, and I oppose bringing it in to either the United Nations or the Marshall plan."

Greece: "When we gave up our

Westinghouse, GE Announce Layoffs

NEW YORK (FP)—Westinghouse and General Electric—the two major producers of electrical products—both announced widespread layoffs as a result of what they called declining consumer demand.

Westinghouse said it had laid off 2,559 since the beginning of 1949. Major layoffs took place at its East Pittsburgh plant, Lima and Mansfield, O., and Sunbury, Pa.

General Electric's Erie, Pa., plant officials announced they would "furlough" 1,200 workers by the early part of May. They blamed the layoffs on the end of "the peak of postwar demand" for refrigerators, the main product of the plant.

A layoff of over 600 workers by the Philco Corp.'s Philadelphia refrigerator plant was described by a company spokesman as "an adjustment." Company President William Balderston said "a normal seasonal pattern" has reappeared in the refrigerator business.

TALK ON CANCER

The latest developments in cancer research will be described Monday, May 9, at 8 p. m. in a talk by Dr. George T. Pack, at McKinley High School auditorium. Dr. Pack, an international authority on cancer, is sponsored by the Hawaii Cancer Society, and he will also tell of new methods of diagnosis and treatment.

After his lecture, Dr. Pack will answer questions from the audience. The meeting is open to the public and admission is free.

part in the assassination of Greece, your country was there to carry it on."

Soviet Union: "The USSR was our great ally in time of war; it can be made our great ally in time of peace."

Indonesia: "Your country can restore the freedom of Indonesia tomorrow morning by withholding Marshall Plan aid from the Dutch and telling them to restore what they so obviously stole."

Laski was preceded on the speakers' stand by James Roosevelt, Democratic national committeeman for California.

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HCLC Hits Back; Challenges Clark

(from page 1)
Rights Congress and executive editor of the Associated Negro Press, said an organization like the HCLC is formed to win rights from those who "reserve rights and equality for only a small minority."

Regrets HCLC Necessary

"I regret that there is a necessity for such a group as the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee," Mr. Davis said.

While stressing the necessity of such an organization, Mr. Davis pointed out that in the course of civil rights struggle, it is expected that it would run afoul of groups that want to control the lives of others.

"I've yet to listen to an enemy who is going to tell me with whom I'm going to fight," Mr. Davis added, saying that he would join hands with any group or individual that is interested in getting democracy for all people.

Attorney Myer C. Symonds, who explained the background of the un-American committee and of the fight that is being waged against it by groups and individuals who have been smeared, said that Tom Clark's activities show up the trend of the time.

FBI Dogs Employes

Recently a federal government employe visited his law office, Mr. Symonds said. That night an FBI agent visited the government worker at his home, wanting to know why he had gone to the attorney's office.

Situations like this "will make neighbors afraid of neighbors and Hitlers will ride high," Mr. Symonds added.

Robert Greenie, chairman of the HCLC, explained that under the general heading of subversive organizations, the HCLC was classified as "Communist" in Tom Clark's list. He said it was an honor for the committee to be listed in the same grouping with organizations such as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought the Spanish fascists and the Citizens Committee for the Defense of Harry Bridges, both branded as Communist by the Attorney General.

Endangers Rights of Members

He said that the listing of the HCLC as subversive, however, endangers the rights of its members, some of whom are Federal employes, some Territorial and many employes of private firms.

Mr. Symonds said that the result of Tom Clark's smear of the HCLC means for Federal employes more visits by the FBI and more questions asked.

Both he and Mr. Davis informed the membership that former Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge has filed a brief in U. S. District Court to challenge the constitutionality of the loyalty order which has brought suspension of numerous postal employes.

The suit asks the court to enjoin further loyalty proceedings and reinstate all suspended employes to their former jobs until the case is decided.

The International Workers Order has filed a suit against Tom Clark after he listed the organization as subversive, Mr. Davis said.

POINT OF VIEW

(from page 8)
and manuscript for the magazine are sent to Russia before being printed, for the purpose of censorship. So far, three million words on American life, in sports, in business, in religion, in all activities, have been printed in this magazine and to date the Russian government has censored only 50 of those words.

I am not telling this in the manner of a brief for Russia or its government. I am telling it only to show how our newspapers lie and are breeding hate between two nations, fomenting war and, yes, subscribing to the future slaughter of young men in our

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

By YOMEN



"CHARGE HIM DOUBLE, FOR DOUBLE-CROSSING US IN CONGRESS."

Kuo Shows Friend How To Dodge Gimo's Flying Cups

By TINY TODD

Scene: Servants' barracks at the headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek, Fenghua, China. Shao Kuo, a servant, is lying on his bed reading a newspaper as Shao Chen, another servant, enters.

Kuo: "And what is the mood of Our Leader today?"

Chen: "Not bad. In fact, pretty good. He hasn't thrown a teacup at me for three days."

Kuo: "He's in better spirits since he took over command again. A couple of times yesterday he actually smiled. It's the best I've seen him since the Madam left."

Chen: "Yeah, that picked him up for a day or two, but leaving Nanking did something for him. He hasn't gone into that screaming routine since."

Kuo: "Probably because there were no high muckity-mucks around to listen to him."

Chen: "I don't get it. I never saw him anxious to go to the front before, yet today when I went in there, he was studying a map. Maybe he really means it this time about fighting the Reds."

Kuo: "Hah! That's what you get for not being able to read. I saw that map. It's a map of the United States, put out by some tourist outfit."

Chen: "Yes, but he's just taken over the leadership again."

Kuo: "Yes, and if you'll remember: Our Leader's record, you'll remember that he always does his leading from a good spot in the rear. He'll fight to the last drop of your blood and mife—directing the campaign first from Canton, then Formosa, and then the U. S. That's Our Leader for you."

Chen (musingly): "I wonder if he'll live with the Madam?"

Kuo: "Not if I know Our Leader. That's the one thing makes me doubt he'll go to the U. S. She's there."

Chen: "Don't know that I blame him. But hey, what's going to happen to us? The Reds will get us and they'll cut our ears off. I know because I heard it

when—"

Kuo: "Aw, there you go again. You ought to learn to read. Sure they might give that fancy-pants, Col. Ming a bad time, but they're not going to bother us. I've got a paper here that tells about it."

Chen: "You have? What does it say?"

Kuo: "Well, for one thing, they don't allow officers to go around throwing cat-fits because the noodles aren't hot enough to suit them. They don't allow any teacup throwing, either."

Chen: "Yeah? I'd like to know what they do about it?"

Kuo: "They have a meeting and if anyone threw any teacups, or slapped any servants around, he gets told off plenty. If he does it again, he may not be an officer long."

Chen: "I can see Our Leader wouldn't fit in so well there. Nor Col. Ming."

Kuo: "No, they wouldn't. Our Leader's known that all along. That's why he's pretty happy about getting this command so he can retreat and start living at the expense of the Americans."

Chen: "Pretty soft."

Kuo: "Yeah, but this is one time

Gadabout

A SIGHT FOR KAUAI voters to remember was that of Rep. Matsuki Arishiro nodding in tempo with the waves of Ben Dillingham's arm as that forceful young man explained the position of the Republican senators on the tax bill during the huffer-mugger of the last three days of the legislature.

"Maybe 50 per cent is too much," Sen. Dillingham was saying. "All right, let them pay 75 and we can—"

He could have been talking about the proposal to cut airport taxes 50 per cent, a proposal which raised yelps from many who do not own as much property as the Dillinghams and think commercial air lines ought to pay.

THE "RED SCARE" in the Territory reports the Capital Investment Co., has made "sellers out of Mainland buyers." The news will get to CIC's stockholders in a confidential letter before long. But the company's glee at having Mainland competitors discouraged by rumors of "Reds" will be somewhere between the lines.

A HAOLE WAITRESS applying for a job at the Oasis, back when it opened under new management, was told that only Orientals were being hired. As she started to leave, an AJA waitress stepped up and said: "Now you know how we felt in California."

"Yes," the haole replied. "I know about that and it was pretty bad, but you're still getting kicked around right here, just as much as I am. As long as they don't hire any haoles here, they don't have to raise your pay."

A long conversation followed.

AN ALIEN up for citizenship papers here, was asked by an interviewer: "Do you like the American form of government, or the Russian form of government better?"

The alien answered: "I'm applying for American citizenship."

And he wondered later, "Why didn't he ask about the Brazilian form of government, or the Mexican? Both those places are closer."

AFTER LISTENING to the story

I'm happy when 'Gimo's happy."

Chen: "You'd better watch out, talking like that. I never heard you so brazen as you are tonight. Remember, Our Leader can still have you shot, or buried alive, or something. He isn't leaving tonight."

Kuo (getting up and pulling a bundle from under his bed): "No, but I am. So long. Don't get in the way of any flying saucers." (Goes out the door).

Chen (running after him): "Hey, wait up a minute—"

Curtain

of the English longshoreman who liked West Coast pay, but found the work too tough (last week's RECORD). Marcus Hayashida commented: "If that guy had worked in Honolulu, he'd have gone home the first week." The Englishman had told a Los Angeles reporter American longshoremen move a lot of cargo but they get old fast doing it.

RACHEL SAIKI applied for unemployment compensation, to be told that she wasn't entitled to any because she had last worked for a non-profit organization—the Democratic Party. But Rachel had kept the books for the Democrats and had seen the checks they sent to the Territory after deducting tax from her salary. The Employment Service man, miffed at her fast answer, fell back on, "Well, you know this is the employers' money you're getting."

One could hardly have expected him to add: "Of course, that's as it should be, since there wouldn't be unemployment if the bosses hadn't laid so many people off."

IT'S NOT VERY HARD to discover, by studying the school budget, that the Territory pays \$200 per student to see that its school children are protected from ignorance and "dangerous thoughts." It spends five cents per person to protect its working people from accidents on the job, and from the callousness of employers who are reluctant to pay compensation for employes who are crippled or injured while working for them. (See lead story, this issue).

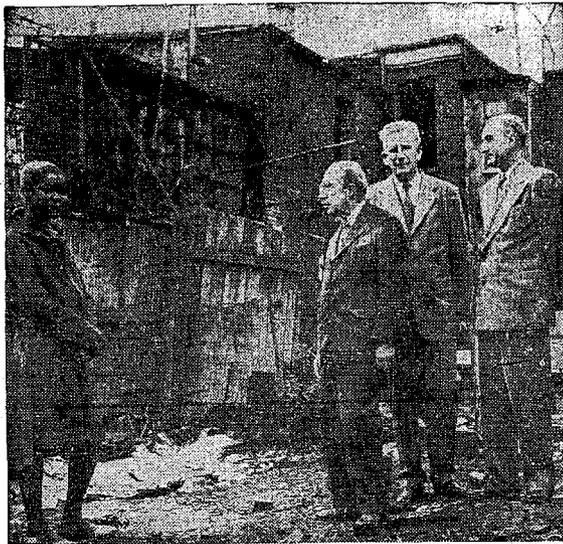
OVERHEARD AT THE FIGHT Tuesday night, Leo Leavitt, green with envy, had this to say: "They beat me in attendance, but they didn't beat in the gate. If I'd been promoting this fight, by God, you'd be sitting up on St. Louis Heights for \$7.50."

THERE SHOULD BE a penalty, one Territorial official thinks, for Governor Stainback and the legislators who yelp periodically that government operating expenses are going to be very high and the budget must be cut. The Territorial government had a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the last two years and \$6,000,000 for the two years before that, and bonded indebtedness per capita for Territorial residents has decreased from \$86 before the war to \$14. Yet, numerous government services, taken for granted on the Mainland, continue to be curtailed or ignored here.

Sales and net profits of the Sears Roebuck Co. mail order firm set a new high in 1948. Sales topped the \$2 billion mark for the first time. Net profit was equal to \$5.80 a share, compared with \$4.56 the previous year.



NATIONALISTS ON THE RUN—Wounded soldiers of the Nationalist army kept falling back in front as Communist-led troops swept on to Shanghai after taking Nanking and other center Yangtze valley. There was no resistance to complete occupation of Nanking, former capital Nationalist forces, and elsewhere, discipline and morale of Nationalist troops were sinking daily.



IN THEIR OWN BACKYARD—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) led several of his colleagues on a tour of the slums in their own backyard. Talking to a resident of these slums just six blocks from the Capitol are, left of right, Senators Theodore T. Green (D., R. L.), Douglas, and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.). Shortly after this little trip, the Senate passed a multi-million dollar slum clearance and housing bill.

ABOLISH EDUCATION; THAT'S WAY TO END STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

For the past few weeks I have pointed to certain world famous documents containing material that any honest and logical un-American activities committee would be forced to consider subversive. I have but one other to mention before I submit the new Marshall (Davis) plan to do away with all radical ideas.

This other person I want placed on the un-American list is Abraham Lincoln, for it is a matter of record that the Great Emancipator once said:

"Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world."

Such words as these from one of the greatest presidents in our history show that strong measures must be taken if we want to keep our nation safe for the big corporations and their errand boys in government. That is the reason for my Marshall (Davis) plan.

It is amazingly simple:

Abolish all education!

Cause of Dangerous Thoughts
Without education, one can't read such dangerous thoughts as those previously mentioned, nor will a person be taught the U. S. constitution and the ideals and traditions of our democracy.

I offer myself as a prime example of education creating a threat to the status quo and the "existing tranquil relations," as some phrase it.

At school I was taught that all Americans are guaranteed freedom and equality and justice. My teachers spoke so forcefully I was completely sold on the idea. But I learned through bitter experience that these rights were

arrogantly denied me because I happened to be a Negro. I felt it was my duty as an American to demand those birthrights of citizenship. Since then I have been fighting for what I feel is due me.

I have learned that alone neither I nor anyone else who faces discrimination can get his guarantees of freedom and equality and justice. And so I have worked with others who have the same goal of democracy for all regardless of color, religion, national origin or economic status. As long as I am convinced they are genuinely interested in the fight for complete equality, I shall join hands with Republicans, Democrats and Communists; with Baptists, Catholics and Holy Rollers.

Chooses Own Ranks

I shall not permit the high priests of reaction, who block my demands for full citizenship, to select for me those with whom I may join forces to attack the citadels of prejudice. When a John Rankin or a Herman Talmadge or an industrialist who bars my people from all but the poorest jobs tells me that this or that group is "un-American" or "subversive" when it aids me in my fight, I have learned the hard way that the real purpose is to weaken and divert my struggle.

Here in Honolulu I joined the ranks of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee because I found there is still a long way to go before justice, freedom and equality, the core of American democracy, become a fact instead of a promise even in these islands. The legislature has still to pass civil rights legislation; residential and job discrimination and dual standards of pay for haoles and non-haoles continue to exist. I want an end to these conditions; their continuation is un-American and must

Veatch Asks Public Hearing On 2 Per Cent Tax; Refused

By STAFF WRITER

"I am not fighting the Territorial tax office on discrepancies in tax collection in court yet," says Victor J. Veatch, Federal government employe who lives at CHA-3. "What I'm asking is a public hearing in the Territory tax office with the press and attorney general present."

"The public has the right to know that the practice of 'favoritism' exists in the tax office," Mr. Veatch added. He had challenged Tax Commissioner William Borthwick to go on the air but Mr. Borthwick has refused Mr. Veatch's invitation to do so or to hold a public meeting.

"Why should I go on the air?" was Mr. Borthwick's answer. "I can't take my records there and go through them during the program while Veatch goes on blasting me and my department."

Criticizes 'Friendship'

As to public hearing, Mr. Borthwick says Mr. Veatch had one in the Senate when Thelma Akana "blasted me. I wasn't even there. Now Veatch wants more people to hear him. That's how he is. He's up to no good."

Mr. Veatch is fighting the tax office in court on the legality of charging Federal employes the Territorial 2 per cent tax. The case is now being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"The matter of discrepancies in the tax office has nothing to do with the case in court," says Mr. Veatch. He criticized the tax office for "too much friendship." There are Federal employes who haven't paid their 2 per cent tax at all, while others have been taken into court.

Mr. Veatch mentioned that he knew of persons who had not paid for four to five years. He pointed out a case where a person received a statement from the tax office for about \$30. This was paid. Then

be fought. That is the program of HCLC.

Therefore it is not surprising that HCLC should be placed on Tom Clark's subversive list. It threatens the status quo. Tom Clark, being from Texas, is a product of the psychology which produced Bilbo and Rankin and the other white supremacists who stand in mortal fear of real democracy.

It is not at all strange, with this background, that Tom Clark could find the HCLC "communist" from some 5,000 miles away yet after almost three years cannot discover the lynchers of four Negroes in little Monroe County, Georgia, one of the most horrible atrocities in the nation's history.

It will take more than legislative witch hunts and smear lists to keep me and others like me from banding together to fight for our rights. If the enemies of democracy want to stop us, their best bet is the Marshall (Davis) plan. And that only for generations yet unborn.

the tax office billed him for more than \$200. After an exchange of letters the tax was reduced to six dollars. Later this person received a bill for more than \$300. Letters were again exchanged and the tax office sent him a bill for about \$3. "Aren't there discrepancies here?" asked Mr. Veatch.

In the tax office files there are numerous tax delinquencies among Federal government employes. One of the most interesting cases is that of Pascal Elrod, who formerly lived at Hickam Housing and whose most recent address is Fair Oaks, Calif.

Supports Tax In Words Only

Mr. Elrod, a Federal employe also, wrote a strong letter to the Star-Bulletin which published it on August 28, 1947, upholding the 2 per cent tax, giving reasons why Federal employes must pay it, and sharply criticizing those who did not.

A staff worker in the tax office who brought out Mr. Elrod's records shook his head and remarked, "He's no good." The records showed that Mr. Elrod owes the Territory more than \$150, having paid \$1 now and then. Being able to get by in this manner indicates "friendship" in the tax office, according to Mr. Veatch.

The tax office worker commented that the staff was overloaded and that it was now working on 1947 and 1948 taxes. He said that since the tax of Federal employes is not deducted, many do not come in to pay while others come in with 50 cents or \$1, just to show that they are in good faith.

Hard Luck Stories

In answering Mr. Veatch's charge that there is too much "friendship" or favoritism in the tax office, Mr. Borthwick said: "I run this place in a humane manner, and that's just the way I'm going to do it. I've taken off penalties on numerous occasions. This is unavoidable when there are some 300,000 accounts."

Mr. Borthwick put his leg on his desk, pulled up his trouser bottom and pressed his thumb on his shin.

"That's what a man did when he came in one day. He left a big hole in his leg. He looked up at me and said he had been sick and couldn't pay his tax."

"He asked me what I would do if I were in his position. So I asked him what he would do if he were in mine, and I in his. He said he'd cancel my tax."

Mr. Borthwick smiled, then added, "I told him that's just what I was going to do."

So many come in with "hard luck stories" but the one which the tax commissioner thinks is tops is that of an AJA.

"He Deserved It"

"This Japanese boy came in and said he had been charged penalty for delinquent tax. I asked what was the matter," Mr. Borthwick said. "The boy said he got married. He said he got so excited on his honeymoon he forgot all about the tax."

Mr. Borthwick laughed and asked: "Isn't that a good one? That was a different line, all right. Never came across one like that. Sure, I cancelled his penalty. He deserved it."

Pine trees are hacked for turpentine gum in January.



WOOD BURNS LABOR—Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) has introduced a substitute for the Taft-Hartley Act, which is up for debate in the House. Both AFL and CIO leaders have termed the Wood bill even "more objectionable than Taft-Hartley."

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our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



So There Is An Investigation

A "smokescreen" is being thrown in and around the inner sanctum of the boxing business to cloud up the real issues. A hearing involving the recent David Young contract and the Anzivino investigation by the attorney general's office indicate that "where there's smoke there's something smelly." At the present time the spotlight is being focussed on the wrong parties while the real culprits are making an "end run" behind the protective smog.

This column has consistently insisted that something was wrong in the boxing setup here in Hawaii. When we saw something that was phony we brought the issues squarely before the public. This writer exposed the hurried examination of "Chuck" Cureton, who fought twice in Honolulu after he was okayed by the commission. But the same Cureton had not been okayed by the California Boxing Commission because of a "bum ticker." Then there were the hurried retirements and suspensions of fighters like Eddie Mara, Johnny Ropedo, Mamoru Hirota, et al, who had been setups for some lucky local boy who needed a "good record"—but fast! And the boxing public paid through the nose, aided and abetted by the boxing commission!

Then there were Mainland hacks and has-beens who were imported and built up as "good matches" by the local "brass check" sports writers. This column pointed the finger at some of the sports writers of the local press as being paid press agents for promoters. Practically every Mainland fighter—good, bad, lousy or indifferent—was built up by these sports writers—and there was a parade of them. Remember Eric Boon, Chavez, Tommy Jones, Anton Raadik and Chester Slider? That's to name only a few who were unloaded on the public.

They put on a "performance," ducked out of town and we never heard of them until we read in some Mainland paper that they either "disappeared," "retired," or were "suspended." The memories of the commissioners are pretty bad!

Another "Boner" By the Commission

The much ado about the Young-Rosa fight finally resolved into David Young sticking by his rights and in spite of the "threats" by Chio's manager there was nothing binding on Young, in the final analysis. The match, built up by the local "Svengali of Boxing," was okayed on the presumption that Young was under contract to Charley Miller or was going to renew his contract with his manager. In this assumption it was not enough legally to bind Young to the date of Rosa.

responsible for the boner hurriedly ducked from under and "earing" was held to whitewash the responsible parties. Hearing, that is still a B-O-N-E-R. Of course we don't have to recall the Cruz, Wilson, Takeshita, Leavitt suspensions that lasted 30 days with Sad Sam on the sidelines.

That Anzivino Investigation

With Republican Senator "Doc" Hill and Jack Tenney stumping for an un-American committee, a la Dies, Rankin and Thomas, a sudden switch by the attorney general's office to investigate Joe Anzivino, sports editor of the Star-Bulletin, is giving the smart boys around town quite a few chuckles. This investigation, according to what we can gather, concerns what allegedly certain promoters have to pay to get favorable, slanted stories on promotional ventures from the sports department of a newspaper. Using the common vernacular, it is the "payoff system," or, as Joe Anzivino puts it, it concerns "filthy lucre."

In a series of three articles, Joe Anzivino gives his all for his integrity and honesty. Joe gets up quite a temperature on the method of interrogation, the irrelevant and relevant questions asked and the matter of his "association" with Joe Rose. He was even asked if he listens to Joe Rose's radio broadcasts. That really made Joe Anzivino boil!

While the "Svengali of Boxing" mesmerizes the commission, it turns out that the "scent" is thrown on somebody else. Even strait-laced, conservative Riley Allen, editor of the evening paper, gets involved in this unsavory squabble by having to come to the defense of his little boy Joe (not Farrington!).

A reliable source mentions the matter of a little slip of paper Augie Curtis refused to sign for Joe Anzivino. A lot hinges on that little slip of paper. This source says it involves a little "green stuff."

Round and round it goes and yet the commissioners haven't taken a firm stand or conducted a real investigation to get at the source of all the smoke. The various commissions set up by the Republicans were thought to be "cure all" in government and also a means to take government away from the people. The curse of too much commission form of government is coming home to roost.

TH Labor Loses
(from page 1)

whereas on the Mainland the average expenditure for safety conditions per man is 30 cents, in the Territory it is five cents.

"With the staff we have, we can't possibly investigate all the cases we should," says Mr. Douglas.

Liberalization of the Workmen's Compensation Law, however, enlarges the scope of the bureau's activities considerably. One provision which will necessitate broader activity is that by which all employees, of no matter what income, will be protected by the WCL. Formerly, only employees who receive less than \$100 a week were subject to the law.

The maximum award possible under the WCL was increased by the legislature from \$7,500 to

STANDARD OIL (N. J.)
MAKES MILLION A DAY

NEW YORK (FP)—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey averaged \$1 million a day in profits throughout 1948. Total profits of the Rockefeller-owned company reached an all-time high last year after taxes, according to its annual report released April 25. They stood at \$385,604,976, or a little over a million dollars for each day of the year.

The 1948 take represented a big increase over the previous year's record-setting profits. For 1947, the company had reported net profits of \$268,626,580.

\$10,000, and the weekly compensation rate was increased from \$25 to \$35.

Cook Here To
Revive Auxiliary

Mrs. Ella Mae Cook, who has arrived from San Francisco to organize a Honolulu chapter of the ILWU Women's Auxiliary, says that the Auxiliary now includes all women relatives of ILWU members. When she joined eight years ago the organization was open only to wives.

At her first meeting, Wednesday night at ILWU strike headquarters, 50 S. Queen St., Mrs. Cook outlined the objectives of the auxiliary to her audience. They are:

1. To educate the members in trade unionism, union problems, and current political conditions.
2. To assist workers, however and whenever possible, in securing increased wages and better working conditions.
3. To strike for organization, regardless of race, color, religion, or political conviction.
4. To organize the unorganized.

Nob a paid organizer, Mrs. Cook came to Hawaii at her own expense to build the Auxiliary here. There was a chapter some years ago, she says, but it ceased to function and never succeeded in gaining a charter. One of Mrs. Cook's first steps will be to contact the former members and apply for a chapter from the ILWU International Federated Women's Auxiliary.

Mrs. Cook is, herself, President of Local 16 of the Auxiliary and secretary-treasurer of the ILWU International Auxiliary. She is also the mother of a 14-year-old son, Esco Cook, who is attending school and staying with an aunt while Mrs. Cook is in Hawaii.

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IN WAHIAWA:
CONSUMERS' MARKET

IN WAIPAHU:
KATO SALMIN SHOP

Writer Was Bonus Suspect;
Anzivino Doubt Came Late

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Joe Anzivino, Star-Bulletin sports writer, taking umbrage from questions directed to him by an investigator from the Territorial attorney general's office last week, defied "anyone . . . closely connected with the boxing game; or any other sport to prove" that he has ever accepted their "filthy lucre." The following day he reported that Riley Allen, editor, stated that if the boxing commission had received reports that money had been paid by persons in the boxing game to members of the Star-Bulletin sports staff the Star-Bulletin would join the commission in getting at the facts.

As one who formerly wrote sports articles for the Star-Bulletin, I am somewhat puzzled by Mr. Anzivino's tone of chagrin. It seems less remarkable that the question should now arise that he may have accepted lucre, filthy or otherwise, from sports promoters, than that the suspicion has not existed from the time he first joined the staff.

Offered "Filthy Lucre"

I recall an occasion in my own brief career at the Star-Bulletin when a similar suspicion arose. A sports promoter arranged an interview for me, with a professional athlete then performing in Honolulu under this promoter's sponsorship. Because I liked and admired the athlete I wrote an article favorable to him.

The first time I met the promoter after publication of the article, he expressed his pleasure. He shook

my hand warmly and said: "Beekman, I want to give you a little bonus for that story."

I did not see anything irregular in his offer. But I felt the acceptance of it might pose an ethical problem that it would be wiser to avoid.

Copy Heavily Edited

I declined with thanks, saying: "I'm working for Mr. Allen, and as long as I am working for him I think my services belong exclusively to him."

Shortly thereafter I wrote another favorable article about one of this same promoter's proteges. And since I was working under Mr. Allen's tutelage I submitted it directly to him.

He glanced at its title. Then departing from his usual kindly and helpful attitude, he asked, somewhat sarcastically, if the story concerned the same enterprise I had reported favorably on such a short time previously.

The article appeared, a few days later, with most of the complimentary remarks deleted.

Practice Not Rare

This action, coming upon the heels of the promoter's offer of "a little bonus" made me wonder if Mr. Allen might not be entertaining some doubt as to the simplicity of my motives in writing such articles. I felt that he was wondering if I might not be acting as press agent for the promoter as well as reporter for the paper.

The moral of this is that the practice of promoters giving a cash "bonus" to sports writers whose stories concerning their promotions please the promoter is far from rare. And Mr. Allen's attitude in the above episode indicated to me that he disapproves of this practice, but is convinced that it exists.

CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS

PLYMOUTH AND CHRYSLERS

Two weeks from today Potluck should have for you a lengthy discussion of all the new '49 models. Two weeks ago we mentioned generally the GM cars. Chrysler cars seem to have taken a different route than those of GM.

Chrysler — with its Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto, Chrysler — has decided the motoring public is interested in convenience and efficiency as much as in riding around in something shaped like a fat bullet.

With all autos now rushing to become too big and wide to park or get into one's garage, the move to common sense by Chrysler is a brave one indeed.

No Radical Change

The new Plymouth, for example, is actually narrower outside than previous models. Instead of lowering seat height so as to give that rakish, low rooftop line, the car maintains a comfortable 15½ inches off the floor level for comfortable seating. Neither is the new Plymouth ashamed of its tires. You can see almost all of them. As a result this gives you considerable ease in changing them.

The fenders are NOT an integral part of the body. They are attached as before, with nuts and bolts and washers. Repairs will be a fourth or less as expensive as with those of the new Chevrolet and other body-fender types, where the damaged portion must be cut out with a torch and welded back in.

The new Plymouth is now the all-over shortest of all current four-door sedans. You can even put a jack under the axle, if, like Potluck, you are one of those persons afraid to use a bumper-type jack.

The glass is flat, thus without the modish curves of other new cars and without their distortion of vision and possible danger to

eyesight.

The seats are 56-inch front and 57-inch rear, plenty for comfort, but far below the width of most new models.

Looks "Automobile"

The Plymouth does not resemble a turtle, an airplane, a porpoise, a young whale, a dirigible, an airplane without wings, or a guided missile. It looks inside and out as if it were made for comfort and practical use. The shape that results is—well, let's say it's an "automobile" shape.

The motor is close to the old one and should be more or less bug-proof.

To Potluck and to Consumers Union, from whom we get this advance look at the Plymouth, it seems like a car for long-term ownership with good service and economy of repair and operation.

The price, however, is up \$112, to \$1,567 for the DeLuxe P-18.

Pot Luck is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 33 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

DAMON DEMOS
(from page 1)

elation, most of whose members are affected by the new assessment, held two meetings in April to discuss the assessment and possible action for appeal. Mr. Kokona, chairman of the Democratic Precinct Club in the 11th Precinct of the 5th District, invited Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who agreed to present the appeal at cost to the petitioners.

Sixty members and interest non-members of the Kaloal Community Association, signed the appeal. Mr. Koko says he does not know when an appeal may be heard.

LABOR ROUNDUP

Longshore Strike

Here is a general roundup of the longshore strike which has hit all six ports in the territory, Honolulu, Hilo, Port Allen, Ahukini, Kahului and Mahukona.

● Pickets are continuing their rounds at all struck ports and with the exception of a few minor incidents on Kauai, latest reports are that the activities have been without incidents.

● George Hillenbrand, federal conciliator, met with both parties in the dispute yesterday. After a short meeting, situation remained unchanged.

● There is no indication that either side will appreciably change its original position. The longshoremen are demanding 32 cents increase; the employers have offered 12.

● Union workers are unloading perishables from the various ships in port as agreed to with the companies involved in the dispute. No other unloading, except that of passenger baggage and mail, is taking place.

● Although a union policy committee assured American Presidential officials of its willingness to unload passenger baggage on three liners, President Cleveland, President Wilson and General Gordon, due in Honolulu this week, APL officials demurred and had the President Cleveland linger off port while tugs removed passengers. The company said that it thought it "wiser to play safe." Up to press time, it was not known what would be done with the other APL liners, although the same procedure will no doubt be followed.

● Agents of the Marine Cooks (CIO), Marine Firemen (Ind.) and Sailors' Union (AFL) have pledged their assistance to the ILWU strikers. Two representatives of the first named unions spoke to pickets on Kauai three days ago. In addition, the Joint Council of Teamsters, in a signed article by Arthur A. Rutledge, executive secretary, pledged assistance indirectly. The union leader wrote, "We will stick by our policy when any other union is conducting a strike to better wages and conditions in its jurisdiction."

Legislature Did Very Little for Labor

With the legislature officially over, the following facts emerge so far as legislation for labor is concerned:

On the whole, very little was done to improve the working conditions of the territory's workers.

Perhaps the greatest improvements were made in the workmen's compensation law which will now have provisions for increased weekly benefits of \$35, benefits to begin on the third rather than the seventh day of disability, and liberalization of some of the disability clauses.

With the exception of the passage of a bill for dependents allowances, very little has been done to the unemployment compensation although Democratic members of the House fought for many major changes, including coverage of agricultural workers by the provisions of the act.

A bill to raise the minimum wage from 40 cents to 55 cents was boxed in the Senate judiciary committee headed by William "Doc" of Hilo.

Greatest single blow to labor came in the form of HB 441 and 442 which pertain to the prevention of the "right to work" and redefining it. Both bills, sponsored by the administration, were designed to repeal the law recently declared unconstitutional and anti-labor by a supreme court in an ILWU case arising from the sugar strike of 1946. The two bills were passed over the strong protest of all labor unions here territory.

No important measure was passed for the direct and immediate relief of the unemployment problem.

Work At 23 Plantations

Following the pattern of Lihue and Waipahu stop-work meetings, series of similar meetings will be held on 23 sugar plantations in the territory by ILWU Local 142 (sugar workers), regional director Jack announced Tuesday. The first will be called at the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. at Pahala, Hawaii.

In the sugar negotiations, which began on March 15, the unions asking increases ranging from 10 cents an hour on 19 plantations 4½ cents of the Oahu Sugar Co. and 16½ cents from the Lihue station Co.

Phony "Drunken" Charge Exposed

(from page 1)

Byrner's Doughnuts because Byrner said to pay her the wages he promised her, and she has filed a complaint against him with the Territorial Labor Board. However, though he refused to talk to RECORD, elsewhere tried to shift the responsibility for his final statement to Queen's Hospital, saying that, not he, but the hospital, had made the statement. He talked about the charge of alcoholism, Chester Suizo, who led Mrs. Freeman's case for Employment Service, said, "I don't want to say. You see this matter is confidential." Mrs. Freeman says of the Employment Service, "I don't see how can just take the complaint employer like that and never give the truth of it. If I dug into it, I guess I'd never been able to get a job here because a spiteful boss lied me."

Suizo substantiates Mrs. Freeman's view on this point, e. g., "It's a case of the claim against the employer, and at case we take the employer."

explained in more detail, send a form to the employer fills it out. We don't question employer's reason. It's e wouldn't have questioned

it this time if Mrs. Freeman hadn't investigated."

Record Entry Unimportant

Byrner filed other reasons, Mr. Suizo said, and he added, "The Queen's Hospital thing is relatively unimportant."

But he agreed that the Service would never have sent her out as a job applicant as long as such a charge was included as a fact on her record.

"If she was like that," he said, "she wouldn't be in physical condition to work. We couldn't send her out."

Mrs. Freeman says she is now considering the possibility of bringing a suit against Byrner on grounds of criminal libel.



By HAROLD SALEMSON Federated Press MALTZ NOVEL BOUGHT, THEN SHELVED

It looked briefly, a few days ago, as if Hollywood's blacklist against The Ten had been broken. 20th Century-Fox (which has Ring Lardner, Jr. doing dialogue for one of its foreign productions in Switzerland) announced acquisition, at a reported price of \$35,000, of Albert Maltz' latest novel, The Journey of Simon McKeever. Maltz had no sooner made a statement in which he hailed the studio's new tolerance toward the proscribed Unfriendly Witnesses, than the studio made it known that it had purchased the novel indeed, but was shelving it. Both sides are mum now. Yet, it seems certain that 20th did not buy the book merely to keep it off the market. Did someone make a mistake? Or did the Johnston Office crack down when the studio tried to defy the blacklist? It would be interesting to know.

ANOTHER GOES BACK TO WORK

Meanwhile Adrian Scott, another of The Ten, is reported to have landed work in England. He is heading there, with wife Ann Shirley, to do the screen play of The Steeper Cliff, with Ben Barzman, and Scott will then direct the film on location in Germany. After producing Crossfire, Scott was slated to become a director at RKO when the un-American activities committee blow fell. His deal is with the same J. Arthur Rank unit for which Edward Dmytryk, fellow blacklisted, is now directing Christ In Concrete with Sam Wanamaker and Lea Padovani.

NEWS FROM ABROAD. HOLLYWOOD

Italian reports tell us that Ingrid Bergman is doing her reputation no good by her traipsing around Stromboli with director Roberto Rossellini, what, with Anna Magnani throwing scenes of jealousy all over the place. Ingrid's husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, is rushing to Italy to put the quietus on all the rumors. Director Jean Renoir will do four films in India, the first being The River, as announced here earlier. Author Rumer Godden (Black Narcissus, Enchantment) will go to Hollywood to prepare the script from her novel with him.

Czechoslovak actress Florence Marly, who has made films in English, French, Czech and Spanish, and also speaks Portuguese, is now studying Italian—which will probably make her the most linguistically versatile of all stars on record.

U. S. citizens saved \$4,900 million in the form of bank deposits, insurance and securities investments in 1948, the lowest amount since 1940.

Popcorn was cultivated as early as 400 A. D.

Mark Gayn Gives Details Of U.S. Failure In Japan

Mark Gayn of the Baltimore Sun arrived in Japan on December 5, 1945, three months after the first American troops. He left a year and 17 days later. In this time he had seen and written down why America's army-administered plans did not democratize Japan.

There are other books that also tell why this happened:

Because men who hate democracy were expected to cooperate in establishing it.

Because army men, from MacArthur down, were picked to introduce democracy to the Japanese.

Because the occupation authorities leaned on the most reactionary forces, who are for "law and order," and feared the common people of Japan.

Because the same authorities and their superiors back home wanted allies against Russian Communism, and imagined that Japanese industrialists, landlords and Thought Control men would be of more help than trade unionists, peasants, liberal intellectuals and businessmen.

But no other account brings our failure to life as Gayn's diary does, in its vivid and biting pictures. For Democracy, Imperial System

There is hustling Akira Ando, contractor, racketeer and intimate friend of Prince Takamatsu, the emperor's brother, taking the words out of the divine mouth before the prince has a chance to answer the reporters' questions. Ando's methods were varied. They ranged from innocent girls for American officers to nationalistic "cultural" societies organized by Toyohiko Kagawa, the Japanese super-patriot who was once regarded as a Christian saint.

Ando's philosophy: "I shall fight Communism as long as I live. All I have I will put into this fight. I stand for democracy and the preservation of the imperial system."

There is pathetic little Hirohito, with his twitching face and shoulder, making his rounds of hospitals and factories and bombed-out districts, with nothing to say but a high-pitched "Ah, sol Ah, sol!"

American policy: "The Supreme Commander is ordered to assist secretly in popularizing and humanizing the emperor. This will not be known to the Japanese people."

Incidentally, American — not Japanese — censorship forbids Japanese papers to criticize the emperor, just as it bans them from criticizing hero-worship of MacArthur.

There is MacArthur receiving the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the colonels on his staff making the French General Pechkoff translate "outstanding leader" as "miraculous leader." "Outstanding" would be too ordinary for MacArthur.

Pro-Kit Mentality
There are the bewildered occupation troops, "18-year-olds who were still children when this war started," and their attempts to half-way catch on to the tricks of the Japanese militarists and black marketers.

And there is the American officer who coolly shipped home several crates of art treasures from Korean museums.

There is the New Year's party in "a town I shall call Komoro,"

staged by the American garrison, with Christians, Thought Control men and "girl friends" as guests.

Ordered by the commanding officer: "Men, we're having a party tonight, and I want it to be nice. If anyone wants to take a woman upstairs to see some Japanese etchings . . . Well, don't drag her by the hair. Take her by the hand and lead her up quietly. We're going to have the minister here tonight, and his wife, and some nice people, and we don't want them to think badly of us. And for God's sake, don't forget your prophylactic kit."

Gayn was in Korea, too. An officer sent him to interview a right-wing labor leader. During the interview a band of storm trooper youths led by a police sergeant broke in and arrested the union man—without a warrant.

Plot To Win the War

Said one American officer: "I believe we will and must fight Russia. We should depend on atomic preparedness and democratic reform in the occupied countries."

Said another American officer: "All those people in jail? Oh, we just put them in on a charge of conspiracy. We can jail anyone on that charge. Hell, I've just come back from the riot country. The cops would bring a man before me and say he is a rioter. I'd say, 'How do you know?' They'd say, 'He has just confessed, in the back room.' Well, it's easy to get a confession the way the Korean cops work."

All this happened about the time the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin kept their columns clear of even the mildest criticism of American policy in Korea.

When Gayn left Japan, the Japanese foreign office had him listed as a "dangerous correspondent." One of the last entries in his diary is this:

"It is known, for instance, that the Foreign Office is well along on its job of drafting a policy which will play us against Russia, and vice versa. . . . This is a bold, well-considered and skillfully generated plot to win the war, despite the defeat."
—J. R.

DEMO WOMEN

(from page 1)

Ben Dillingham's form of evasion, though not discourteous, was just as effective. Dillingham told them there was no opposition to the measure and the Senate would vote whatever the judiciary committee recommended. The bill never emerged from Hill's committee.

In another part of the meeting, which was held at the Library of Hawaii, City and County Clerk Leon K. Sterling, Sr. was mentioned with disapproval by some members for his failure to appear. Mr. Sterling had originally been scheduled to discuss the problems of registration with the Women's Division and to listen to their proposal that women be appointed as deputies for registering people in the rural areas.

The chairman, Mrs. Thelma Monaghan, who presided, also made a talk in which she described the background of women's struggles in politics.

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

Phone 96445

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

FORCED TO STRIKE

Exactly half a month after the Hawaiian longshoremen postponed their strike deadline, from April 15th to the 30th, in order to explore peaceful settlement of the waterfront wage dispute, they have "hit the bricks."

The public should know that the strike could have been averted. The public should know who is to be blamed.

In mid-April when the strike deadline was postponed, it was done to have a third party sit in on negotiations. George Hillenbrand, federal conciliator, came to Hawaii in a hurry and for half a month he has been meeting with employer and union representatives, together and separately.

After numerous conferences, Mr. Hillenbrand has proposed that the wage dispute be arbitrated. The union accepted this; the employers refused, saying that they have "always stood firmly against it."

If the employers are firmly convinced that their position is sound, as they have time and again told the public in full-page newspaper ads, there is no reason why they should ~~accept~~ arbitration. And there ~~are~~ cargoes cannot be moved ~~while~~ while arbitration on

increase, which is still 10 cents less than West Coast longshoremen get.

The employers, on the other hand, countered with an offer of eight cents on February 28, about a month after the first union demand was made. Eight cents was all they could give, the employers kept telling the union and the public. But 15 minutes before midnight of April 30, the employers pulled four more cents out of their sleeves and said: "Twelve cents."

With the employers rejecting arbitration, the union had no alternative but to strike.

The following morning men with picket signs on their shoulders were marching on the waterfronts of six major Hawaiian ports, in an unprecedented Territory-wide strike.

These men have a legitimate "beef." They have been recognized as being among the most efficient longshoremen in any American ports, with high productivity. Yet, for handling more cargo in a given time than longshoremen brothers on the Mainland, they are paid 42 cents per hour less than dock workers on the West Coast.

There is no reason why they should be discriminated against when they work the same cargoes, on the same ships.

One major factor responsible for the wage differential has been the relative strength of the unions here and on the West Coast. But this is now a matter of the past. It was demonstrated during the recent ILWU convention in San Francisco that the Hawaiian union members have come of age.

The solidarity on Hawaiian waterfronts is another proof, with longshoremen of six ports, as a unit, bargaining with the employers' union, the employers' council. Major labor unions here and maritime unions on the West Coast have pledged their support to Hawaiian longshoremen.

The longshoremen are solid in their ranks. The fact that they were forced to strike adds strength to their position.



a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

Just What Are the Chances For the Survival of Democracy?

Let's put up an argument for isolationism and see how it reads:
In his novel, "Seven Against Reeves" Richard Aldington has a character say:
"A handful of fanatical Jewish peasants brought down the Roman Empire. Now there is a new religion, called Communism, which will bring down the capitalist empires."



MR. BASSETT

I am not quoting this statement because of my belief in its verity. I am quoting it because it gives me an opportunity to point out the fundamental incompatibility of the belief of those comparatively ancient religious fanatics, as Aldington calls them, and the principles, policies and ideals of the Roman Empire. The incompatibility existed to no greater extent than that between this new Communist religion and capitalistic Democracy which Aldington's character says it will overthrow.

I mean that in their basic principles, the foundations on which they stand, and on which each of them must triumph or utterly fail, Communism and capitalistic Democracy have nothing whatever in common. They cannot meet on any grounds of argument; neither can they compromise and, it is definitely shown by the events of the past few years, neither will retreat and neither will surrender.

Because this is tragically true the only alternative to war to the death is what we call, for want of a better term, isolationism.

Events of the past year make it also tragically true that that alternative can be chosen only by America. I do not mean the United States of America alone. I mean all of America—North America and South America. In other words, the Western Hemisphere.

We, and I am now using that plural pronoun to mean the Western Hemisphere, can survive as exemplifications of capitalistic Democracy only by pulling our warships and our planes, our principles and our money back within our own borders and, as the old song goes, "Let the rest of the world go by."

Communism is Communism. Democracy, as we termed it, is Democracy, and the twain can never meet.

I am stuck on two vital points in my argument. One is that what the hell will happen to Hawaii and England I do not know. The other is, I'm a bit dubious about the permanent saving of Democracy even under my plan of isolation.

The Iron Curtain of The Capitalistic Press

It is, of course, an old story that the daily newspapers of America, with very few exceptions, and the big popular magazines and weeklies, with no exceptions whatsoever, follow a policy of distortion, suppression and fabrication of news and general information about what goes on throughout the world and, principally, in countries whose political ideology is not the same as ours.

Nowhere throughout the United States are newspapers more wholeheartedly carrying out this policy than in the Territory of Hawaii. Editorially we are told that there is no good in any form of government but our own. If news dispatches cannot be slanted, the headlines written on them are so worded as to carry out that policy of defamation. We are fed unadulterated lies and falsely-colored pictures.

As an illustration of this:
If you believe the headlines and the editorials in the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin, the Communist dictatorship of Soviet Russia permits nothing reflecting on the success of its government to come out from behind the Iron Curtain and prohibits anything good about the Democracies to penetrate that Iron Curtain and reach the Soviet people.

Here's something that gives the lie to the editorial propaganda of Mr. Coll and Mr. Allen.

For the past three years there has been distributed monthly in Soviet Russia, with the consent of the Soviet government, a slick-paper, illustrated, 72-page, beautiful magazine called Amerika, printed entirely in the Russian language and published by the Office of International Information of the United States State Department. Fifty thousand copies of each monthly issue of Amerika are placed on the newsstands in principal Russian cities by a Soviet distributing agency. It is believed by the U. S. State Department that at least a million Russians see each issue. All pictures

(more on page 4)

looking backward

Harsh Treatment At Olowalu

(Concluded from Last Week)
"... A Good Deal That Is Not Heard of ..."

In last week's LOOKING BACKWARD reference was made to the cruel treatment of laborers at Olowalu Plantation on Maui. The word "cruel" was used advisedly. It was Wray Taylor, secretary of the Bureau of Immigration, a man not given to sentiment, who reported on the place in June, 1897.

Mr. Taylor had gone to Olowalu to investigate complaints made by Chinese contract laborers in a letter to Mr. Goo Kim, Chinese commercial agent (or consul). When the Chinese complained, things were usually pretty bad. Reported Taylor to the president of the board of immigration:

Laborers Decked and Fined

"As to the second complaint—harsh treatment—I examined 16 of the laborers on the plantation . . . I asked two of them, before the manager, if he had ever kicked them, and they replied through the interpreter that not only had he kicked them, but others, too. Mr. Hanneberg, the manager, denied their statements but admitted to me he had pulled the men out of their quarters for various reasons and pushed them around.

"With regard to the former complaint—docking or fining the laborers," wrote Taylor, "I still have in my possession one of the plantation time books, showing the Chinese laborers' time for each month from March, 1896 to April, 1897. The book speaks for itself, and proves on every page that the men's complaint is not without foundation. The manager admitted he docked the men for working slow; it was the law, and he would do it."

Called Hospital a "Jail"

"The laborers' quarters," went on Mr. Taylor, "are the filthiest I have ever seen; in fact, the whole plantation is in need of a cleaning up. The insides of the rooms are black with cobwebs and it looks as if whitewash was unknown on the place. Mr. Hanneberg said he intended to whitewash the houses at once. I sincerely hope he has done so.

"The treatment of sick laborers on the plantation is such that it practically amounts to cruelty. Near the beach, a good distance from the men's quarters, is a room about 12 by 12 used as a hospital. The laborers call it the jail. I found in it at the time of my visit five Chinese and four Japanese laborers, all sick. The room was in a filthy condition.
"These sick men have to leave

their quarters early in the morning, when the whistle blows, and go to the hospital, remaining there all day until the evening whistle blows when they are allowed to return to their quarters. Is this humane treatment? I hardly think so."

Hushed Harsh Treatment

Mr. Taylor then summed up and made a recommendation that touched the plantation where it would hurt most—in its pocket-book.

"This is not the first time that complaints have been made against Olowalu. The place is isolated, and I think there is a good deal going on on the plantation that is not heard of . . . The manager should be made to understand that he must keep his hands off the laborers; must be less severe in his system of docking; must keep the laborers' quarters in better condition, and, above all, must put an end to the confinement in hospital. If he is not willing to do so, then no more contract laborers should be allowed to go to Olowalu.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WRAY TAYLOR."

442nd VET'S FAMILY DENIED COLO. BURIAL

The Crown Hill Cemetery of Denver, Colo., recently refused the family of Staff Sgt. Kenneth Shibata of the 442nd Combat Team, who was killed in action in Italy, the right to bury a son in the cemetery because its organizational charter adopted back in 1910 permits burial only of Caucasians.

Making a survey of the cemetery grounds, the Rocky Mountain News came up with some interesting information, which showed that the association had either slipped up or had some decent caretakers at one time.

One granite slab bore Chinese characters and the name in English, Robert W. Look, 1913-1931. Chew Moon Look, 1869-1934, was another. One, with the inscription "Mother," was that of Grace Eng Look, 1889-1945.

An imposing monument bears the name of a doctor and father, Shigemitsu Uji, 1869-1941. Close by is the monument of Grace Iae Ueyamura, Aug. 27, 1924-April 23, 1943.

The grave of Sam S. Amano, 1899-1945, is the most recent, and it is located beside that of his wife, Setsuko, 1895-1937.