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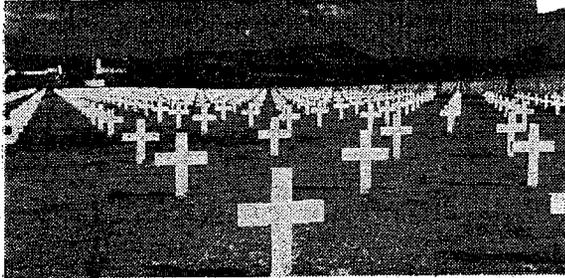
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11

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Thursday, Sept. 15, 1949

AN ANSWER FOR MR. DAN RIDLEY



HERE LIE many AJA dead, who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II. Their effort evidently failed to convince Dan Ridley that the Oriental ancestry of many citizens here should not be a bar to Hawaii's statehood.

City County Application Form Eats Own Words

By STAFF WRITER

While directing applicants to avoid reference to race, color, religion or political opinions in its instructions, the City-County civil service application form violates its own directions on an inside page by requiring a photograph of the applicant. This practice has been condemned by various Fair Employment Practices Committees on the Mainland as being part of the machinery of racial discrimination.

This contradiction is one of several features of the application form the City-County civil service commission considered changing some time ago when Robert Miller, local architect, was serving in a temporary capacity in the place of Mendel W. Borthwick, at that time on the Mainland.

"Loyalty Oath" Contradiction Still another contradiction is that of the so-called "loyalty oath," which requires much more than a mere reference to "political opinions" by requiring an affidavit that the applicant is not a member of the Communist Party.

Still a third section of the form is so badly worded as to have caused misinterpretations which caused applicants to be wrongfully rejected. That is item 2, which asks: "Have you ever been convicted for violation of any other law other than minor traffic violations?"

This question, as worded, is be-

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

When the bracket tax was debated over the Republican Forum of the Air, somebody connected with the Big Five told the Republican Club to lay off the subject. Big business here did not want to have the question given a thorough going over because the consumers would get wise. But, our informant says, the GOP club had the program all scheduled and went ahead with it anyway, and some big shots really got burned up.

lieved to have caused rejection of some applicants BECAUSE of traffic violations. Only last week, it is said, an applicant for a parks board labor job lost his chance because he had a number of traffic court convictions on his record.

Other proposed changes would do away with much of what some officials feel is unnecessary red tape. It is believed that the civil service commission has not dropped the matter, but merely set it aside until a more propitious time.

Amfac Dumps Tourist Trade

American Factors, Ltd., has cancelled its 100 anniversary celebration which was scheduled for the week of Oct. 10, according to an official of the company.

"The company has let down private enterprise," said a university student who recalled that American Factors sponsored an oratorical contest at the University of Hawaii last May as part of its centennial, on the subject "What Private Enterprise Means to the Youth of Hawaii."

This hits right at the tourist industry for which big business is giving a "strong pitch," said a businessman who did not want to be named. He added that this announcement is undermining, coming at a time when the legislature is considering to correct an error made during the regular session, so that the Hawaii Visitors Bureau would match government appropriation dollar for dollar instead of two dollars to one dollar.

A spokesman for American Factors said that the company had intended to bring 350 people to its celebration. Of this number 75 per cent had planned to come by ship, he said, and he added, "they would not fly." With ships tied up by the strike there was nothing to do but cancel the event, he said.

Fight Exposes Theft

\$1 Poster Has No Sanction From CC

The Chamber of Commerce is NOT selling posters proclaiming "Aloha to the Armed Forces," for \$1 each, the RECORD learned from C. of C. secretary, John A. Hamilton. Nor has the Chamber authorized the use of its name in connection with such posters at any other price.

Questions followed complaints by shopkeepers in Honolulu that they were being "shaken down" by the Chamber of Commerce.

A spokesman at the Better Business Bureau said that a salesman for such cards had registered, but that the man who originated the posters, a Fred Short, had not. The BBB said it had received several inquiries during the past few weeks, one alleging that the name of the Chamber of Commerce was used.

Salesman Blames Short The salesman, contacted by the RECORD, said he had never used the C. of C. name, nor any other. Short had told him, the salesman said, that the C. of C. had "neither approved or disapproved," the posters, probably because they might seem to conflict with Aloha Week, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Short could not be contacted and the salesman said, "I don't know where he lives and I don't know his phone. Whenever I asked him, he didn't answer. He just squirmed."

Grand Jury Gets K.C. Warford Case

Evidence upon which an indictment for perjury will eventually be asked against K. C. Warford was heard by the City-County grand jury Thursday. Prosecutor Charles M. Hite said, however, that he did not intend to ask an indictment until Warford has had an opportunity to appear before the grand jury personally. At present, the former employe of the C-C planning board is in Tripler General Hospital because of a heart condition.

"It's the same chance I would give anybody," said Mr. Hite. "He offered to waive immunity to appear and I'll keep my word to him."

Mr. Hite indicated, however, that he would present much of the evidence in the C-C's case against Warford.

Sought Charge Before The evidence of perjury rises from alleged falsifications by Warford in his application for a license as a civil engineer before the Territorial Board of Engineers. Earlier, Hite investigated the possibility of bringing charges against Warford on a basis of the same falsifications as made before the civil service commission. That plan was dropped, the prosecutor said, when he discovered that civil service regulations make no provision for such information to be substantiated by an oath.

Aubrey Price, recruiting exam- (more on page 7)

McGregor Makes Point Of Grammar By Jail Sentence

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

This story begins with a fist-fight between two teen-age girls of Kailua. It ends with the FBI pricking up its ears to the possibility that tools stolen from the U. S. Navy may be hidden in the vicinity of that fight. Between those events come other incidents varying from a display of cooking ware to a jail sentence handed out because of a definition of the word "demonstration."

For Henry Huihul, fireman at the Central Fire Station, who has been a central figure in these events, the story began on Aug. 28. That day there was a girls' ball game at the Kailua ball park and Huihul's daughter Hazel, led cheers for one of the teams—the winning team in fact. But afterward, a neighbor's girl by the name of Medeiros took exception to her enthusiasm and a fight followed.

Next day, near Huihul's home at 425 Malunu Ave., the two girls started fighting again and their families came out to watch, but Huihul said, "everyone seemed to (more on page 4)

UPW May Sue If Pay Hike Refused

The United Public Workers of America will sue the County of Kauai for the 10 cents hourly increase due per diem workers, if the county's Personnel Classification Board continuously refuses to grant the pay hike already approved by the Board of Supervisors.

In informing the Kauai Board of Supervisors of the impending legal action, Henry Epstein, regional director of the union, cited a similar case on Hawaii where the county paid per diem workers \$24,000 in back pay, after the UPW presented the employees' case.

The per diem workers on Kauai are entitled to back pay from July 1, 1949, the day the new wage schedule went into effect, Epstein wrote in his letter. The schedule which the Kauai Board of Supervisors approved on Aug. 17, 1949, incorporating a 10 cent hourly increase, is the minimum to which per diem workers are entitled under the law, according to UPW attorneys.

Epstein said he was writing the board at the request of the officers and members of the Kauai Division, UPW.

Blacklisted, Kuruyuki Is Proud Of Part In Early Kauai Unions

By STEPHEN MURIN

On Kauai, in the town of Lawai, James Kuruyuki is pointed out by friends and spoken of admiringly: "There's the man who organized McBryde Sugar Plantation" or "There's the daddy of the trade union movement in Kauai."

This man, and some other pioneers in the labor history of Hawaii, are today victims of the "blacklist." Economic untouchables, they live frugally on small homesteads, doing jobs which in many cases are a waste of time and labor.

Kuruyuki is the father of three children, and a very modest man. He spoke quietly of his own background and work experience. Born and raised on Kauai, he started to work for McBryde plantation in 1925, and except for two years, worked there until 1940.

"There were no unions on Kauai at that time," he said. "There was



MR. KURUYUKI

plenty of discrimination on the job and we started to talk about unions in 1936. A Filipino worker and (more on page 6)

Profound Regret

CIO President Philip Murray, had no fighting words when the government's fact-finding board recommended no wage increase. The evidence presented by Murray's United Steelworkers for a 12½ cents an hour increase was "amply supported," the union's resolution said, and expressed "profound regret" that no increase was recommended.

THE STEELWORKERS which spark-plugged the fourth round wage increase more than deserved the 30 cent package deal, but the top leadership under Murray, with 500,000 rank and filers, put up a meek battle and no more. The fact-finding committee was not blind to this weakness and to the employers' ostensible show of strength.

Yet the mass of evidence against the steel industries was enough to get the government committee to recommend increases for the union. During the first quarter of this year, 67 companies in the iron and steel industries reported profit increase of 65.9 per cent over the same period last year. Steel came next to the automotive industry which had jumped its profit 152.4 over last year.

IN MONEY VALUE, the steel industry rake-in rose from \$105,000,000 of last year to \$175,000,000 this year. This represented the highest profit in the industry in 20 years.

But the steel barons reported that the industry and the country could not stand an increase in wages. The wage earners who comprise the large majority in the country look to a boost in wages, while industry's brass hats pocket big slices of profit.

AVERAGE-PENSIONS received by U. S. Steel Corporation employes at 65 years is less than \$5 a month. And many employes who have given a lifetime of service to the

corporation, in some cases as much as 50 years, receive no pension at all.

But Board Chairman Irving Olds will get for the rest of his life on retirement, \$63,815 a year; and Benjamin Fairless, corporation president, will retire for life at \$70,323 a year.

WITH THIS SCANDALOUS situation prevailing in Big Steel, the 500,000 rank and filers can be a solid and militant bloc, but Murray had lost sight of his membership's needs and their strength although he talked about them.

He and his wage policy committee agreed to limit the area of bargaining to the insurance and pension issues only.

"Operation Congress"

For a while, as fierce words flew between Defense Secretary Louis Johnson and Senator Elmer Thomas, chances seemed pretty good for the public to get a look see at figures citing the cost to taxpayers of all the private junkets flown by administration bigshots as well as congressmen.

THE ROW STARTED when Thomas wrote Johnson to arrange military air transport for members of the armed forces appropriation sub-committee, of which he is chairman. The committee is making a round-the-world junket.

Johnson answered okay, but suggested that the congressmen ride on commercial planes between Cairo, Egypt, and Tokyo. The defense secretary said this would save the taxpayers' money and would avoid the armed services the embarrassment of competing with the "free enterprise" of regularly scheduled private lines.

THE SENATOR from Oklahoma took

offense and got tough, although he is a friend of free enterprise in the power business and an advocate of the oil monopolies. He threatened investigation of all missions flown for President Truman and all executive department biggies.

Thomas pointed an accusing finger at the trip Vice President Barkley took to Paducah, Ky. in a military plane for a date with Mrs. Carlton S. Hadley, comely St. Louis widow, with whom he hopes to "make the grade." As Thomas shook his finger at Johnson, Barkley was making another air trip to see Mrs. Hadley, this time in a private plane.

THE BATTLE of words subsided and temperatures cooled over the Labor Day weekend. Johnson said that congressmen are welcome passengers on military planes, and Thomas said that sometimes the demands of congressmen were a little excessive.

Said Thomas: "I don't like to mention names but there is one congressional committee which wants to fly around the world looking for radioactive sands which could be used in making a tom bombs. That seems kind of foolish to me."

Family Quarrel

Back in 1948, the near-firing of Air Force Secretary W. Stuart Symington was a white-hot controversy within the administration, but the story somehow never got the headlines.

LAST WEEK A NAVY engineer, Hough L. Hanson, testified before a navy court the President last year flew off his handle and was all set to fire Symington because he had gone to a Republican Congress with a plea for a larger air force than that Truman had recommended.

Hanson said that Forrestal, former Wall St. financial figure and defense secretary who committed suicide after suffering delusions of attack by Russia, told him that he personally intervened to keep Symington on the job.

The family quarrel—old story but interesting—became known as Hanson appeared before a navy court investigating charges against Cedric E. Worth for writing an anonymous document opposing the purchase of B-36s by the Defense Department. The document in recent weeks caused turmoil, excitement and headache in Washington, but failed to blow the lid off a scandal involving higher-ups, as it was intended to do.

A Promise

To the laborers who gathered at Boston Common, the speech by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin on Labor Day was another promise of a politician. Some were surprised to learn that the labor secretary doubted reports of shocking working conditions in some industries.

SAID TOBIN: "I AM going to observe first-hand what, if I have been correctly informed, are nothing less than cesspools of human misery and industrial wrong."

Yet the President's cabinet member expressed grave concern for the men and women who are not protected by law and union membership, who are therefore forced to accept a sub-marginal living wage, who eke out an existence almost as economic slaves."

EXPRESSION OF grave concern was not enough, but it was too much to expect that he would lash out at employers who fight viciously and relentlessly to keep conditions approximating "economic slaves." Tobin had committed himself to visiting sweatshops and factories that are half a century behind the times in industrial relations and working conditions.

A-Bomb, "Child's Play"

Just seven ounces of a biologic agent spread widely enough can wipe out mankind, and the atom bomb now is like "child's play" in view of great strides made in biological warfare.

SO SAID BROCK Chisholm, director-general of the world health organization, to the international conference of the world union of peace organizations held at St. Cergue, Switzerland.

The Canadian psychiatrist did not name the specific biological weapon, but he was definite that large military forces and a-bombs were obsolete.

WARNED CHISHOLM: "A small country with a couple of bacteriologists and a few fanatics to act as distributors are as powerful as the largest in a military sense."

New Estimate

While the peace conference in Switzerland heard of biological weapons, on the other side of the globe a committee on "Preservation of Data of Atomic Bombing" was still at work, collecting information on a radioactive weapon that flattened Hiroshima a few years ago but is now called "child's play."

AT NAGASAKI, where the second atomic bombing took place on Aug. 9, 1945,

the investigators last week reported that three times as many people had died as had been reported previously.

New figures gave 73,884 killed as compared to 23,753, which was the former official estimate. At Hiroshima a single bomb had killed 80,000.

Another Rat-Hole?

Shortly after the Truman Plan came into effect a couple of years ago, it became a fashion in Western Europe for governmental authorities seeking U. S. aid to exaggerate the number of communists in their countries. The thinking behind this was obvious—more communists, more U. S. dollars and supplies.

THIS SAME LINE most likely will not be repeated in the Far East, for Chiang Kai-shek with all the communists in China received more than five billion dollars and his government is as good as overthrown. While Chiang had begged for dollars and supplies as a condition for "containing communism" for the West, other Asian regimes tactfully say they would "welcome" assistance.

Thus Premier Phibun Songgram of Thailand said his country was ready to fight

the communists, if they crossed her borders, but he would welcome Anglo-American assistance in troops and arms.

SONGRAM'S REGIME has the "spirit and manpower," he said, to resist any invasion, but Thailand lacks ships, planes, guns and also a transportation system to carry the fight alone. Left unsaid was Songgram's need of a modern military machine to keep down any internal dissension and opposition, and if he could get a transportation system in the deal, so much the better.

Grave of Colonialism

Every time Britain borrows dollars or gets assistance from the U. S. to patch up her bankrupt economic condition, she is forced to make concessions.

AFTER WORLD WAR II U. S. business thus invaded the sterling bloc, the trade area of the British Empire—from where other nations had been blockaded by John Bull. Britain had to allow this, in order to borrow the dollars for reconstruction and rehabilitation, but the loan principally went for tobacco, luxury goods and the like, and very little for capital goods.

British prestige sunk in the Mediterra-

nean when it gave way to the Truman Plan in Greece and Turkey, strategic points for controlling Middle East oil. This was an admission that Britain was no longer in a position to keep vast numbers of troops on foreign soil to subjugate colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

JOHN BULL'S hands were full with restless Asians who had learned to fight for independence during Japanese occupation. But even in Asia, Britain was losing ground. This week Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called on General George Marshall, reportedly to get his aid in shifting British military "obligations" in the Far East.

BOTH BEVIN and Sir Stafford Cripps, British chancellor of the exchequer, are in the U. S. to get economic assistance. Significantly, news stories coming out of Washington said that Britain and the U. S. now regard India as the line to halt the spread of communism.

The emphasis on India was not unexpected by East observers who had seen India scheduled to be a prime beneficiary of Truman's Four Point program for exporting U. S. capital and "know-how" to "under-developed countries."

WASHINGTON dispatches did not say how much Britain got for the deal, but India was rapidly slipping from Britain's imperialistic grip.

World Summary

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Communist "Expert" Loses Calif. Job; Next Stop Hawaii?

By KAZUO MIZUTA
LOS ANGELES—Edward H. Gibbons of this city whom the Citizens Committee in Honolulu plans to use in a red-baiting, smear campaign is the same man who published the now celebrated "befuddled dupes or dopes?" list in his "anti-Communist, anti-subversive" newsletter "Alert."

His list contained district attorneys, Democrats, two known members of the Communist Party, and it boomeranged on Gibbons, causing the California state senate to investigate how the state un-American committee funds were used to subsidize "Alert."

Until then Gibbons appeared before the un-American committee, headed by its ex-chairman Sen. Jack B. Tenney, as editor of "Alert." The investigation brought out that Gibbons had received \$2,211.93 from the Tenney committee within four months early this year for "research" work and this was quite a scandal at Sacramento.

Boss Resigns
Gibbons testified as an "expert" witness on numerous occasions to support the deluge of Tenney's loyalty oath bills. The Tenney bills which got all the propaganda plug by men like Gibbons failed to pass and Tenney himself almost came under investigation by a senate body. Discredited for his smear tactics, Tenney resigned as head of California's notorious un-American committee and now Gibbons is out of a good-paying job. He edited the final Tenney committee report.

Tenney, close associate of Gibbons, is the same man who lashed out at Japanese Americans before and during the War, to get them out of California, and who played hand in glove with the vigilantes and big produce interests to keep the people of Japanese descent from returning to the West Coast. After the war Tenney tried to pass a law that would strip Japanese Americans of all land they owned in California.

Crozier Uses Telegram To Reach Legislators

"The legislature is so far away from the people of Hawaii and their interests that you must reach them with a cablegram," said Willie Crozier of Honolulu, former legislator, who this week sent a telegram to both houses.

The message delivered by a messenger of a wire service said: "House of Representatives and Senate, 25th Legislature. Request you investigate Bank Examiner and Territorial Treasurer for permitting Bank of Hawaii to enter into and continue in contracting business (Hana Belt Road), thus jeopardizing funds in its trust." Signed William H. Crozier, Jr.

The telegram referred to the Hana Belt Road contract which the bank's Maui branch took away from Crozier and completed half a year after the deadline.

Crozier showed a copy of the telegram to Governor Stainback.

"Well, Governor, will you help me?" Crozier said he asked Stainback.

"That's for the legislature to do."

"They are your appointees, and one's your cabinet member," Crozier retorted.

"The governor mumbled something and hurried away," Crozier said.

OPINIONS

THE QUESTION:

Is there any merit to the argument of the opponent to immediate statehood who declared, on the Town Hall Forum of the Air, that Americans of Oriental background are not sufficiently imbued with American ideals?

LAWRENCE COLEMAN, airline manager, 743 Hausten St., Apt. B.: He's wrong because regardless of nationality or ancestry, if they believe in the doctrine of Americanism they are trustworthy Americans. That's the principle of democracy—regardless of one's ancestral homeland. Every American should realize that persons of Japanese ancestry who served in World War II have proven to the world that they are good Americans. And I believe they are entitled to the same rights as any American born in any one of the states.

RINGER R. KEMBLE, attorney, Bishop Bank Bldg.: As I remember it, the argument was that another generation or two would be needed to clear up the conflict in the minds of those of Oriental ancestry here as to basic ideals of citizenship as learned at home and at school. It is unfortunate that anything should now widen the gap between any two groups—both born under the American flag. Further affiant sayeth not.

JAMES MORINAKA, real estate salesman, 1010 Alakea St.: These ideas are outmoded. They are horse and buggy ideas. This last war has proven the fact of their parents coming from the Orient has no bearing on the young generation.

W. P. WHEELER, retired, 1110 Punahou St.: I believe that any American citizen has the right to vote on any subject before the citizenry.

DR. ANDREW W. LIND, sociologist, author of several books dealing with Americans of Oriental ancestry, 2609 Doris Pl.: Well, my answer to that might be indicated in part by the fact that I tried to ask him a question on it but was not recognized by the chair. I wanted to ask whether he had any evidence to support his contention. I'm pretty sure he didn't have any evidence to indicate that children of Oriental parentage are more likely to become Communists than, say, children of Italian parentage. In other words, I think his argument is wholly spurious, and that's putting it mildly.

CHUCK MAU, supervisor, Ha-

HCLC To Support L.A. Gov't Employees In Loyalty Oath Case

Aid in the legal struggle of 20,000 government workers of Los Angeles County was asked at the Monday night meeting of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee by Henry Epstein, business agent of the United Public Workers, who was chief speaker. The government workers had refused to sign a loyalty oath on constitutional grounds and their case, the first of its kind to reach the U. S. Supreme Court, will be heard at Washington in the week beginning Oct. 17.

As a result of Epstein's outlining of the case and his appeal for funds to aid the government workers in their fight, a donation was raised on the spot and the membership voted to send \$25 as a contribution to the United Defense Committee which has been formed in Los Angeles to organize the defense in this and similar cases.

Stephen Murin, former chairman, read a summary of an eyewitness account of the mob attack on spectators at the Robeson concert at Peekskill, N. Y., recently. (A fuller account from the same writer is published elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD.)

The next social function of the HCLC, a beach party, was announced. The party, at Manners Beach, will start at 3 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 17, and a contribution of \$1 is expected; 35 cents from unemployed.

Monday's HCLC meeting was held at Ala Moana Park.

wailan Trust Bldg.: There is absolutely no merit at all. It is a misstatement. Americans of Oriental ancestry have not only shown they are imbued with American ideals; they have gone further and given their lives for their country.

BRAMAN HOUSTON, attorney, McCandless Bldg.: I don't think there is any basis for such an argument.

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Fight Exposes Theft Of U. S. Navy Tools

(from page 1)
agree it was best to let them fight it out."

Charged for Push
Watching got the best of Hazel's brother Henry Huihui, Jr., aged 11, and before too long he was in a fight with a Medeiros boy. Hazel was winning and little Henry losing, says their father, when the boy went down and Huihui stepped in to stop it. In doing so he says he pushed the Medeiros boy, "maybe harder than I meant." As a result, charges of assault and battery were brought against the father.

Huihui retained Arthur Trask as attorney and immediately asked Trask to arrange a postponement, because he had already arranged to help his wife who sells kitchen-ware.

"The day the trial was set," he says, "I was supposed to help my wife give a demonstration of cooking ware for the firemen. We were going to serve a lunch."

Trask got the postponement, but Huihui thinks Sergeant Wilfred Takabayashi investigated, found there was no demonstration scheduled by the Fire Department and jumped to the conclusion that he was lying. Anyhow, he was notified to appear personally, and no one at Kaneohe Police Station would accept the \$50 bail he offered.

Judge Was Tough
So, while Mrs. Huihui demonstrated her kitchen-ware alone, Huihui faced Judge Calvin McGregor, who consented to postpone the case, but asked: "Why did you lie to the court?"

Huihui learned, to his surprise, that the judge thought he asked the postponement because of some firemen's demonstration.

Huihui explained about the kitchen-ware and Judge McGregor said: "That's not a demonstration."

"It is," Huihui protested. Whereupon McGregor sentenced him to five days in jail for contempt of court. Huihui started to talk again and the judge threatened to make it 10.

Trask, it developed later, had never clearly understood what the demonstration was himself, and finally the jail sentence was altered to a \$10 fine.

In the case, when it was finally tried, many witnesses—presented much varying testimony and although the Medeiros boy testified that he had been pushed, not struck, Huihui was found guilty of assault and fined \$25.

Trouble Begins Again
Three days later, the neighbors were talking about the Huihui children again, this time because two of them had been playing with old badminton rackets a neighbor had laid outside.

"The man was moving away," Huihui says, "and he left a lot of stuff around—mostly junk."

But the complaint brought a policeman at 10 p. m. Monday night to take Henry Jr., to the station and question him, his father says, "on suspicion of grand larceny."

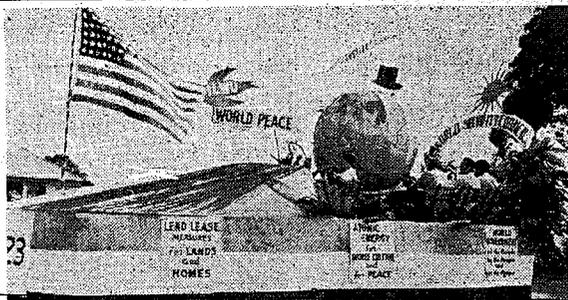
Mrs. Huihui went to the police station with her son and in the two-hour questioning that followed the trail took an unexpectedly new turn.

In defense of the Huihui boy, someone said: "That man who blames him has thousands of dollars worth of navy tools he's stolen. Why don't you do something about that?"

"That's not our business," said the questioning cop. "We're not concerned with that."

But the FBI is concerned. When a local FBI agent heard something of the report, he said the man in question had been under suspicion for a long time. Now, the FBI plans a new move against that neighbor and possibly another neighbor as well.

And it all started over two little girls and a hair-pulling contest!



DEMANDS FOR WORLD PEACE were stressed in the details and the whole message of this elaborate float by the Hanamaulu ILWU unit in the Labor Day parade at Kilauea, Kauai. This float won first prize.



THE PROBLEM of growing unemployment was spot-lighted by this float from the Kilauea unit of ILWU, Local 142, in the Labor Day parade at Lihue, Kauai.

Father Divine Is God Himself; Moncado Is God's "Third Rep."

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

The other day I was given the Aug. 6, issue of The New Day, a 48 page tabloid-size weekly newspaper published at Philadelphia, featuring the WORKS OF FATHER DIVINE.

It can be assumed that a man who requires a weekly paper to cover his activities of the preceding week is a remarkable person. The testimony of Father Divine's disciples, as recorded in The New Day, bears out such an assumption.

At the conclusion of one of Father Divine's "dynamic" sermons, one Walter Miles arose to reply:

"I know it was YOU, FATHER, that saved me." Mr. Miles ecstatically addressed Father Divine, in concluding an explanation of a miraculous escape from death, "and I know that I owe my whole life to YOU, because I know YOU are the TRUE and the LIVING GOD!"

Feeling, perhaps, that this testimonial was not sufficiently lyrical to give full expression to his adoration, Mr. Miles then manifested himself further by singing the familiar composition, "I know YOU are GOD!"

Omnipotent Power
Another man, however hungry for praise, might consider a tribute as extravagant as Mr. Miles' a little too much. Not Father Divine. Though appreciative he evidently considers it no more than his due.

At 3:10 a. m., the New Day reveals, Father Divine was "electrifying the air" whilst at the Palace Mission Church and he declared: "All of the inhabitants of the earth shall flow into it for it is written of ME: 'He shall lift up the Mount of the House of the LOED and all nations shall flow into it.'"

"Aren't you glad?" he exclaimed. "So glad!" cried his followers who had come there to feast on succulent dishes at popular prices in addition to rendering him homage.

At 10:05 p.m. the same day the urge to express himself came

"whilst" at the Peace Center & Nazareth Mission at New York.

"I AM CHANGING THE TIDES OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS!" he cried.

"So true, GOD ALMIGHTY!" declared the entire congregation joyously.

He is personally responsible for every good, in government or elsewhere. One supporter solemnly thanked him for causing the governor of Texas to sign the anti-lynching bill.

V-Mail To Hirohito

The paper has a full page reproduction of a V-letter he sent May 7, 1945 to "Premier" Hirohito, in which Father Divine, the name by which he is "known throughout the universe," called for Japan's "unconditional surrender immediately." Like all his letters it ends with the following words:

"With the hope that others might be even as I AM, this leaves Me Well, Healthy, Joyful, Peaceful, Lively, Loving, Successful, Prosperous, and Happy in Spirit, Body and Mind and in every muscle, organ, sinew, joint, limb, vein and bone, and even in every atom, fibre and cell of My Bodily Form."

Evidently there is no doubt among his followers that this letter achieved its object.

Is God Himself

He asserts that those who defy him destroy themselves. To one disciple who wrote of her daughter's suicide he wrote that "evidences reflect as though she had opposed ME."

Another disciple, Deborah Faithful, wrote to him about "some retribution" occurring to the Rev. E. W. Perry of Memphis, Tenn., who had "talked so badly" about Father Divine, not only to her but also in the presence of Miss Patricia Willingness. As a result he has been stricken so, he is no longer able to preach, she testified.

Father Divine implied the Rev. Perry had received his just reward. "If anyone should know WHO I AM, it is the preachers," he replied. He explained "the very things the critics and accusers desire to come to ME stop by them and they get the undesirable effect of their evil intentions."

Interestingly, Hilario Moncado says he is the "third representative of God," while Father Divine says he is God himself.

In the lost and found section

Gadabout

AN OPINION-TAKER from the "Tiser, stopping at mid-town business places, was asking proprietors how they thought the Voice of the Dillinghams might be improved.

"Change the editor," suggested one interviewer.

"Gee, I can't write an answer like that," said the "Tiser man in affrighted alarm.

After all, the "Tiser just made Jan Jabulka editor a week or so ago.

W. TIP DAVIS told members of the Filipino Action Committee: "We've got \$10,000 coming in every day. We don't know what to do with all the money."

One thing Tip, or the Citizens Committee, or IMUA didn't do was to pay the bill for the FAC broadcasts. Nor has anyone else, according to F. P. Gamboa, who quit the FAC when he found it was strictly an employer instrument.

HENRY EPSTEIN listened on Kauai while a UPW organizer failed to sign up an especially hard case into the union. After he'd exhausted all his arguments, the organizer said to the holdout: "Okay, if you don't want to join, you don't. But tell us why not so we'll know for future reference."

The holdout pointed to Epstein and said: "See that guy? Two years ago he passed me driving a car and didn't stop to give me a ride."

At that, Epstein felt, the guy's reason was about as logical as any other for not joining a union.

THEY SAY there's no such thing as racial discrimination by the big companies, but the last Gadabout heard, the swimming pool owned by the Kohala Sugar Co. was still open only to haoles. Non-haole kids who wanted to go swimming had to walk a matter of miles to Mahukona and the ocean.

THE HAWI THEATER, only two years ago, carried out a Big Island brand of jim crow by having the best seats painted white — for haoles only.

PAUL ROBESON, according to letters received here, has been attempting to correct the garbled version of what he said in Paris before the world's artists and intellectuals gathered to plead for peace. U. S. news services had reported him as saying American Negroes would not fight against the Soviet Union. What he really said was considerably different, but what he finds now is that many Negroes don't like the correction. They liked the garbled version better!

THE COP on duty Monday, directing traffic at the King-Bishop intersection at 2:15 p. m., set a good example for his colleagues to shoot at. When a toddler's balloon escaped, the cop halted traffic until he'd recaptured it and restored it to its owner. "There's a man," said a passerby, "who knows he's a servant of the people—not their walking boss."

MAURICE SAPIENZA of the attorney general's office, seems to indulge in as much political activity as he likes in behalf of the "Young" Democrats. The latest talk has it that he's around collecting donations from people like Bill Brown, who owe their jobs to

of the paper are such advertisements as this: Miss F. M. Humlilly, 2138 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Found: 1 cent, Washington St. near State St., April 28th or 29th, 62549.

Miss Glory Hallelujah found 10 cents. David Right found a towel, a nickel and two cents. Perhaps feeling that Father Divine's beneficent influence might not have been extended to every possible claimant, Mr. Right asked that the owner identify the articles.

the whim of the governor. But an officeholder who's active in the Democratic County Committee may catch plenty of pressure from the same Democratic governor, it is said.

THAT NEW liberal look in the "Tiser probably doesn't indicate much change in editorial policy. Rather, it may indicate a certain nervousness on the part of the publishers. "Maybe," says WKB, "they put columns like Mrs. Roosevelt's in there so their editorial writers can see exactly the things they're not supposed to do. Mrs. Roosevelt's a pretty good American, you know."

JOE GOUVEIA, the raucous anti-union voice on the waterfront, called the cops Monday to investigate the mystery of the bystander who punctuated one of Joe's harangues with a kick in the pants. The cops listened, laughed and went on about their business.

DAVID NOA is the envy of Kalawahine because the contractor who is grading for homestead houses there made one of his side, fills free for him. His future neighbors, under identical contracts, were told they would have to do extra filling themselves. But then Noa drives for a man named Stainback.

TORKEL WESTLY, assistant tax collector, was helping Stainback's special prosecutors in an effort to prove the longshore strike has cost the Territory big money. Myer Symonds, objected to the largest item on Westly's list—pineapples that haven't been shipped. Westly admitted that this money should be realized eventually, since the pineapples are being canned.

"Well, then you lied about that, didn't you?" accused Symonds.

Garner Anthony, special prosecutor, and his cohorts were on their feet immediately protesting—not that Westly had been telling the truth, but that as a Territorial official, he deserved more respect.

REP. NOBURO MIYAKE listened to a RECORD subscription salesman and finally stated: "I'm afraid if I keep reading this paper, it will influence me."

\$800,000 WORTH of "hot" pineapples were in Seattle last week aboard the scab-manned barge, Ono, and the skipper said he needed repairs for his compass and radio direction-finder. He'll need extra good ones to find a port where he can get his cargo unloaded.

Hualalai's Crew To Sleep Better

When the Hualalai, veteran of 20 years service in inter-island shipping, reaches New Zealand, it will undergo repair and renovation, and her new crew will get consideration.

George Cunningham, director and superintendent engineer of the Anchor Shipping & Foundry Co. which bought the ship, said the crew's quarters will be fixed to conform to standard in the locality. That means, instead of 10 to 14 crowded in a quarter, a fewer number will occupy it.

The Hualalai will make a 100 mile trip in New Zealand, a shorter route than the Hilo-Honolulu schedule.

Kanda-Silva Wed

Miss Tokiko Kanda of Olokele, Kauai, married Frank Silva, ILWU Local 142 business agent on the Garden Island, on Sept. 10. Miss Kanda is a graduate of the Kauai High School and is active in the union women's auxiliary. Silva is a veteran of the Philippines campaign.

SEE THE CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY ON PAGE 3

CROSS BURNS, BLOOD FLOWS AT PEEKSKILL AS "STORM TROOPERS" HELP HOODLUMS IN ATTACK

By SPECIAL WRITER

The writer of this article is a Honolulu student now studying in New York.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 7—I saw fascism and it is ugly. Fascism which turns men into beasts, and fills the air with, "We'll get you Jew bastards"; "You damn n—s"; "You can get in but you won't come out alive"; "We'll finish the job for Hitler."

Peekskill is a small town, similar to many small towns upstate. To get to it you drive 50 miles from New York through beautiful hills and valleys along the Hudson. The Harlem Civil Rights Congress was to have a concert there late one Saturday a week ago, with Robeson as principal artist.

Cross and Book Burning

The American Legion, Catholic war veterans, and other such groups, incited to riot action by local newspapers and emboldened by spending all day in the bars, organized a riot. Fourteen cars were overturned, many with occupants in them. Children were taken from mothers' arms and dumped in a swimming pool.

Roads were barricaded; a well-oiled cross burned on a hilltop. And there was a bonfire of the chairs which had been arranged for listeners, and the music sheets (like Hitler's book burning).

There was no concert. But quickly came the determination that Robeson would sing in Peekskill.

Protest meetings on the streets and elsewhere started that Saturday night. The biggest one was held in Harlem with over 15,000 attending. I was among those who had to stand outside.

Then at midnight we had a torchlight parade from 142nd to 125th street. Harlem was seething with anger and the police knew it. The cops dared not offend the people. We were too strong even though the whole police force seemed to be out there. I never took part in such a demonstration before.

Sunday was a beautiful day. There was a gay, defiant, festive mood in Harlem where the buses waited for people carrying their lunches. As early as 6 a.m. the people gathered. First the men, mostly veterans, led by the Purrier's Union, Local 65 and other progressive unions. From Manhattan alone over a hundred full buses left. I was in one of the last.

Cops Were Storm Troopers

The ride shouldn't have taken more than two hours to the concert area. We got there about 3:45, after the concert was over. We had been directed into all sorts of by-roads; by the cops; the excuse: too much traffic. All the way up we saw buses and cars being turned back. I have never seen so many cops, deputies, state troopers and vehicles.

Interspersed with our cars and buses being turned back came cars with large stickers announcing, "Wake up America; Peekskill did." Ironically, mocking, American flags were all over Peekskill.

So many buses were being forced to go back that our friendly driver told us to join the walking concert-goers but to remember his face and bus number because he would drive in and wait for us. So we walked, children and all.

Closer and louder came the jeering of the mob. Suddenly we were walking two abreast (there was no room for more) in the middle of the road with the mob on both sides yelling fascist epithets.

I got spit at like everybody else and I turned back to see the face. I have seen those faces before in photographs of the Hitler mob, faces convulsed in mad streaks and wild-eyed. I got my hair pulled.

And the cops wouldn't do anything. In order to reach us the

mob had to lean over the arms of the cops. I realized then the kind of "protection" we were being given.

These cops were really storm troopers on the side of the mob, many of them relatives and friends of the mob and members of the Legion and other riot-sponsoring groups.

There was a Negro man walking in front of me and he got kicked several times. Another, a veteran of both world wars, who couldn't stand it and spit back got beaten down by the storm troopers with their night sticks. They picked on Negroes particularly.

Cars Drove Into the Ambush

At last we stood with our own people, the concert-goers, more than 25,000 strong. I looked around and felt as though I were on a battlefield. The grounds, an abandoned golf course, extend for about 12 acres. Two hills empty into the valley where the concert was held. All along one hill two lines of our men separated the mob from our people. More lines stood firm along the other hill. Several other lines were in the valley and along the road where our buses and cars were ready to leave.

We outnumbered the mob about 25 to 1, and if it hadn't been for the storm troopers we could easily have managed to protect ourselves. If the storm troopers had really been interested in public welfare they could have dispersed the mob.

These storm troopers knew of the ambush waiting for the departing concert-goers. They held back our cars about an hour before allowing them to leave the field. The cars drove right into the ambush lying ready for them. The barrage of boulders and rocks injured over 150 people, many very seriously.

At about 5 p.m. there were still many people left in the area—our guards still maintaining their lines. We had no drivers. They had been taken somewhere by a deputy and couldn't return to man their buses. We waited over an hour and a half until finally a committee sought men among our group who had truck driver licenses.

We "Had to" Watch Quietly

During that wait I witnessed something horrible. I still see it vividly. On some pretext the storm troopers descended on our men who were coming down in single file to board their cars and buses. I saw three of them attack one of our boys. They beat him over the head with their sticks, then kicked him in the stomach.

What was so horrible was the fact that we had to stand quietly and watch all this. Unless we maintained such discipline, more would have become victims of the storm troopers, all of whom had guns. These cowards waited until most of our people had left and the lines had finally dispersed.

Slowly our new driver, someone from Local 65, drove us out until we came to a road block set up by the cops on a hill. They let one bus at a time down into the village where the mob was waiting for us. Our driver was accused of stealing the bus and arrested. Stones were hurled at us, and more jeers and epithets, while we were trapped there.

Our leader urged strict silence for there were many of us who wanted to shout insults back at the mob. But we knew that on any pretext the mob would have been given a free rein. Our only weapons were a refusal to be provoked and a stony silence. We kept quiet, and observed the cops mingled with the rioters coming in and out of two bars—laughing, joking, patting one another on the back.

Finally one of the troopers drove our bus not toward the city

but back to the picnic area. As we went up the hill we saw the next bus being sent down for the same treatment. On the concert grounds all our guys were lined up guarded by cops. Another exposure to the mob and silence, until our original driver was finally allowed to board our bus.

I felt like crying as I looked back at our men standing in line. What was going to happen to them? Throughout that long hour when we had been at the mercy of the troopers and the mob there had been a feeling that we might not get back alive.

Then the barrage of rocks began. We all crouched low on the floor of the bus. They told me that the windows were shatter-proof but I felt a shower of splintered glass all over me. To have to crouch before such a planned, cowardly attack and not be able to fight back was almost more than I could take.

There was a seven-year old boy on our bus who kept asking his mother, "Why do they throw stones at us?" His mother replied, "Because they read the lies in the newspapers and listen to lies told by all kinds of evil people." Then he asked, "Why do they believe those lies?" What can you tell a child about the mad insanity of fascism?

As we heard Yonkers I got a sip of Coca Cola, the first drink I had had since leaving the house. I saw people bleeding, and buses and cars with shattered windows and holes through the windshields. Not till we came into Harlem about 10 p.m. did I feel safe.

"Tell Everybody"

Cheering crowds were waiting for us, and already there were street meetings going on giving eye-witness accounts of what had taken place. How good Harlem looked!

But through the joy and relief came the feeling, "How soon before even our homes will not be

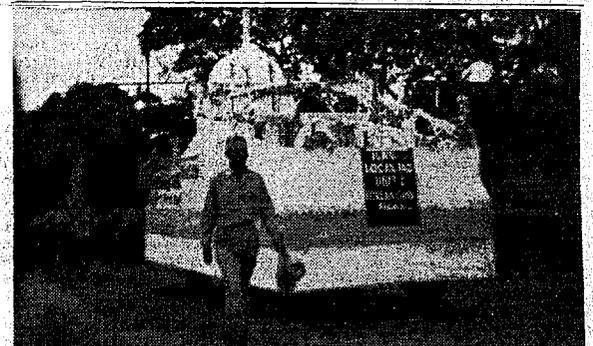
safe?" The first thing I did was to go into a drugstore for a cold glass of water. It was long past dinner time. I could not eat.

There was a hustle and bustle as cars and men were rapidly dispatched to Peekskill to bring back our stranded men. The next day we sent back more reinforcements to guard the homes of our friends in Peekskill and adjacent areas and to bring back the last group of men.

Such an experience fills you with hate for our enemies—

those who already practice fascism—and at the same time fills you with love and faith in people who were willing to risk their lives to go back to rescue those under attack, whose lives are endangered.

Tell everybody. People must know what happened at Peekskill. Tell them to send protests to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath. Let them know their "Wake up America..." will boomerang. We will wake up and stop fascism from spreading here.



KOREAN CAMP float, first prize winner in the Labor Day parade at Pahala. Sugar workers from ILWU Local 142, longshoremen and others paraded, and national groups reaffirmed their solidarity.

Floats Tell Story Of Plantation Life; "Korean Camp" Wins Prize

By WENCESLAO Q. SEE

PAHALA, Kau—Labor Day, 1949, marked labor's progress and unity in this plantation district with people of various ancestries.

Old-timers recalled conditions of decades ago as seven floats, pa-

riders and workers and their families paraded through the streets of Pahala.

The floats carried banners and signs such as "Korean Camp," "Filipino Mill Camp," "Japanese Mill Camp" and so on. They showed that immigrant laborers brought here were housed in separate camps, according to their nationalities. With time the barriers were broken down among the people but as workers became organized, the union sped the progress to unity.

This year ILWU Local 142, Unit 2, Pahala, sponsored a lantern parade on Sept. 4, and the Labor Day parade the following day.

The Lantern Parade, comprised a train of eight rocket cars pulled by a Jeep full of children holding Japanese paper lanterns (cho-chin). Higashi Camp put up four home made lanterns; Cane Loader, Cane Truck, Cane Cutter V Tractor and a Scale House and won first prize.

On Labor Day the grand parade started at about 9:30 a. m. The Unit 2 float led off but did not take part in the prize contest. The Korean Camp float took first prize. The Filipino Mill Camp float which took second prize represented a One Horse Power Sugar Mill.

Third place was won by the Japanese Mill Camp float which represented the 64th anniversary of the Japanese immigration to the Islands.

The Kapapala Camp float represented mechanization. It was a boat shape loading bulk sugar on one side and an airplane for spraying poison on the other.

The American Legion float represented the raising of the American Flag in Iwo Jima. The Spanish Camp float represented Hawaiian Hula.

Speakers for the day were: Col. A. F. Cook, Commanding Officer 3rd. Battalion; David Thompson, ILWU International Representative; J. F. Ramsay, plantation manager; Antonio Rania, Territorial Sugar Union President.

HE MARRIED A COOKE, TOO

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- Director: Bank of Hawaii.
- Director: Cooke Trust Co., Ltd.
- Director: Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.
- Director: Mutual Telephone Co.
- Director: Hilo Transportation & Terminal Co., Ltd.
- Director: Pacific Pineapple Co., Ltd.
- Formerly Director: Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Co., Honoumua Sugar Co., Charles M. Cooke, Ltd.

Born 1889, Minneapolis, Minn., son of an architect and builder. Came to Hawaii in 1912 as building contractor. Served in World War I. Joined Lewers & Cooke in 1919 and became vice president. Joined C. Brewer & Co. in 1924. Attended Stanford University.

Married 1920, Alice Cooke, daughter of Charles Montague Cooke, Sr., of Lewers & Cooke, C. Brewer & Co. and Bank of Hawaii, thus becoming brother-in-law of Charles Montague Cooke, Jr., Clarence Hyde Cooke, William Harrison Cooke, George Paul Cooke, Richard Alexander Cooke and Theodore Atherton Cooke, and uncle by marriage to most of the younger Cookes, Mrs. Alva E. Steadman, Mrs. Heaton Wrenn, etc., etc.

Children: Philip Edmunds Spalding, Jr., 4663 Kahala Ave., vice president Pacific Pineapple Co., Ltd.; director Cooke Trust Co., Ltd. Charles Cooke Spalding, 2411 Makiki Heights Road, with C. Brewer & Co.; director of Hawaiian Automobile Transport Co., Ltd., Auto Rental Co., Ltd. and Molokai Ranch, Ltd.

Clubs: Oahu Country, Pacific, Hawaii Polo and Racing.

Cho May Be Chief Witness When Cruz Seeks Old Purse

By STAFF WRITER

"They say you can't get hurt with one of those cups," Rudy Cruz explains, "but if you get hit with a left hook, the way Takeshita throws it, it pinches you like this."

The California lightweight demonstrates with a motion of his hands how you can get hurt by a low blow in the ring, even wearing a foul-proof protection cup. The boxer, who looks more like a college freshman than a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge and some 40 ring fights, is resurrecting the only fight he was ever thrown out of by the referee—the fight with Robert Takeshita last February.

Cruz After Money Here

Cruz, just back from a campaign in Australia (in which he won three fights and drew one) has stopped over in Honolulu for two purposes. One is to rest and the second, probably more important, is to try to collect the purse of approximately \$2,600 he was fined as a result of what the Territorial Boxing Commission called an "unsatisfactory fight." Cruz, his manager, Gus Wilson, and Takeshita were suspended at the time, though Takeshita's manager, Rep. Sam Ichinose, was not penalized.

"I don't know how the fight looked from the outside," Cruz says. "All I know is I was trying and it was tough inside that ring."

"How many times were you down in the seventh?" he was asked.

"Three, I think," says Cruz. "That's what the paper said. I remember more about it from the paper than from the fight itself."

It was after the seventh round that Referee Walter Cho warned both fighters to put out more, and it was after less than a minute of the eighth that he stopped the fight. Next day, at a hearing of the boxing commission, he testified that Cruz had gone down from what looked like "light taps" to him.

"At that point," says Cruz, "I could have been knocked over very easily."

Cruz has retained legal counsel

to represent him in his effort to get the money back, and Takeshita is understood to have done the same thing. The "Palama Golden Boy" was fined his purse, also, the same amount as that of Cruz's.

Normal procedure would be for Cruz and Takeshita to request a hearing by the boxing commission on the subject and failing that, to bring civil action against the commission to get their money.

Some points of the Cruz case will be:

1. Referee Cho saw and recognized Takeshita's low blow in the second round, for he deducted the correct number of points from Takeshita's score on his card.

2. Although Cho said the fighters appeared to be "toying" with each other, and though he testified at the hearing that Cruz went down from "light taps," he scored the knockdowns as bona-fide on his card.

3. The commission never produced a motive or reason for a "fix" in the fight and stated, in its decision reinstating the fighters two months later, that it was satisfied no money had changed hands "under the table," that there was no gambling angle, since the odds remained the same until fight time, and that there was no collusion between the fighters.

Arrange For "Good Show"

The language of the commission is that the fight was "simply an attempt to give the public a good show. The commission wishes to make clear its position toward even this type of arranging."

Those handling the Cruz case feel that the suspension was really the result of a statement Promoter Leo Leavitt is alleged to have made to Adrian DeMello, commission member, to the effect that the fighters were to take it easy for seven rounds and then go out for blood.

Leavitt denies ever having made the statement in question.

Cruz and his advisors deny any knowledge of the statement or its motives, and they say it is Leavitt's responsibility and not theirs.

"Why should I have to pay for whatever Leavitt said or didn't say?" Cruz asked.

Blacklisted For Union Activity

(from page 1)

I—don't use his name because he has a job outside now—we went to see Jack Hall and Ed Berman. I think they represented a union here that is now called Food and Tobacco Workers; but then it was the UCAPAWA."

Mrs. Kuruuyuki interrupted: "That Jack Hall! He was skinny like one bean pole that time. Never enough kan kau. Many times he came to our house to eat rice—hungry, skinny."

Mr. Kuruuyuki nodded agreement. "Those were the days," he continued, "when there was no glory for us. My own job was treasurer of the machine shop unit and secretary of the union as a whole. And remember, dues collections had to be made the hard way. There was no 'check-off' because the union was not recognized yet. We had almost 100 per cent membership—about 730 men—and they had to be visited by the treasurer to get the dues."

Refused Employment

Kuruuyuki was proud of the part he played in organizing the first sugar plantation in Hawaii, even though he no longer worked there when management was forced to start bargaining with the unit. Cedric Baldwin, plantation manager, successfully delayed recognition of the union until 1941, by which time Kuruuyuki had been forced to leave Kaula because of an over-all pay slash on the plantation. He worked at Pearl Harbor and for the Engineers until the end of the war, and in 1946 returned to Lawai because of his mother's illness.

Contrary to information relayed to him while on Oahu, McBryde refused to employ him.

"That's when the runaround started. I saw Sanderson, the new manager. He told me very politely that his plan was to 'push up the boys who are in our employ at present.' I wrote to Arashiro (now representative from Kauai) who was an official at McBryde and asked for help. He wrote that the manager had informed him that he 'would not hire anyone who quit McBryde and went to work in town.'"

"I am classified as a first-class or journeyman electrician. Everyone here knows that there was a shortage of skilled workers in the mills, but everywhere I went I got the same answer: 'No help needed.' At Lihue, I went to see Personnel Director Smith. He called McBryde for references, I guess, and that ended that."

Electricians Needed But . . .

Today, James Kuruuyuki, journeyman electrician, is a displaced worker. He runs a pool hall in Hanapepe for a relative. Daily, the skills and techniques he mastered and used to help the war effort at Pearl Harbor are growing rusty from disuse. He sees himself as the product of the peculiar Hawaiian economy, a "blacklisted worker."

"I am not sorry for myself because I know I did what was needed at McBryde. There was plenty of favoritism on the job and a union was the only way to stop it. Today, even with the union, some of that still goes on but things are much better than they used to be. I am not the only man in Hawaii to be blacklisted. I did what I could, and today, other men are doing more."

in a union. A union guy can see a lot of things a flatfoot can't."

Deputy: "Like that picket, I guess?"

Mac: "Yeah, like that picket. Like fifty thousand men behind him."

Deputy: "Well, I only got three subpoenas and I'm only looking for three pickets."

Joe: "You'd better get yourself some more, guy. Before you lick this union, you'll be serving summonses until your legs are walked off up to your knees."

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



The David Young-Mike Bernal Fight

The comment heard after the Young-Bernal fight by quite a number of fans was rather appropriate and timely. The comment was: Aw!

Mike Bernal came here with a reputation as a top notch amateur. As an amateur he may have been good. His bout with Young showed that he just hasn't got it. Dave on the other hand just didn't get started. He displayed evidence that he has lost his KO punch because even when his best Sunday punches connected, Mike Bernal just shook them off and was still on his feet. We will give this fight a 'C' rating. The fans with their booing gave this fight an 'F' rating.

Lou Langley surprisingly fought a pretty good fight against Dado Marino. We were rather prejudiced against this bout and so we went in with preconceived notions as to the eventual winner. Outside the Civic some boys were giving odds of 10 to 4 on this one. There weren't any takers. Regardless of what some of the papers said, Dado didn't have too easy a time.

Dado, at 120 lbs. looked a little too fat and at his age there is the beginning trace of lard spreading around his middle. We will have to disagree with the press agents of both Young and Marino that they still have a chance at the title. The hopes of these two local boys who have had the chance for a world's title are now gone! This is no prediction, just plain fact.

Placedo Torres beat Chico Rosa in a four-rounder. This boy Torres has the makings of a pretty good fighter but has a hard time training. We understand that he issued a statement that if his manager, Lau Ah Chew, is willing to do road work with him he might change a bit. We weren't able to get a statement from Lau Ah Chew to confirm this.

Ray Carvalho got the nod of the judges over Bobby Sanders. We can't figure this Sanders out. We just can't get interested in his bouts because of his style. Well, he's got to make a living for his manager.

In the other preliminary Masa Goda decided fast fading Jimmy Nagao. This is the first pro fight for Goda and although inexperienced, he fought Nagao into a bad way. Nagao is now a trial horse for any new fighter. His reflexes are pretty slow as he took many a slow left hook thrown by Goda flush on his face.

Labor Day Picnic

We were one of the thousands who assembled at the Ala Moana Park after the parade and ceremonies at the Iolani Palace to enjoy an afternoon of picnicking under the banner of the C. I. O. Thousands of families of longshoremen, plantation workers, pineapple cannery and field workers, as well as those from warehouses, bakeries and other miscellaneous industries were represented. The Marine Cooks and Stewards, office workers from the United Office and Professional Workers Union, members from the newest of the local C. I. O., the United Public Workers were also participating in a grand display of unity.

Informally, families gathered to partake of the fruits of organization. You could see by the types of picnic lunches that workers here in the Territory have come a long way from their former "soy and rice" standard of living. This was no company sponsored picnic. Every activity was spontaneous. Here was no effort to create an unnatural racial harmony picture. The people were bound by a natural tie—they were workers.

Local 136 Longshoremen took on the MC&S in an informal softball game. The MC&S players weren't too sure afoot. The batted balls usually went through their feet. Ralph Vossbrink made the mistake of playing in his Sunday shoes. The dry grass at the park and his shoes had a rigid day. Ralph spent the greater part of the day trying to stay on his feet. The Longshoremen won by a huge score. The scorekeeper lost track after the third inning.

Bustworthington Higa, assistant coach of the MC&S team, had no explanation for the defeat of his charges except to give a hint that the bats the stevedores used in the game were loaded bats.

Sports Tid-Bits From Here and There

Speaking of the Ala Moana Park and the exclusiveness of the shower rooms which have been reserved for tennis patrons—we are reminded of when a very large area surrounded by a high wall was reserved exclusively for a Lawn Bowling Club made up only of haoles. Yes, right in Ala Moana Park!



TAKING AIM with a forefinger upon Joe Anzivino, Star-Bulletin sports editor, right in Anzivino's office, Leon Sterling, Jr., member of the boxing commission, puts in his beef about a column. He is unaware of the photographer who took several shots of him while he gripped Sterling once, visited the RECORD to kick about one of K. O. Warren's stories, but K. O. wasn't in.

T.H.'s Phantom Pickets Give Frisco Deputy Run-Around

By TINY TODD

SCENE: The Embarcadero, San Francisco. Mac and Joe, two stevedores are standing on the street across from the Ratson Co. pier. The sound of plodding footsteps comes from the distant fog. As the steps draw nearer, it is certain to any listener that they are made by feet both flat and weary. A man in a seedy looking, black business suit appears out of the fog. He carries an official-looking white paper in his hand. He is obviously a deputy with a subpoena to serve.

Deputy: "Hey, you guys. Where are those pickets—Those Hawaiian guys?"

Mac: (pointing toward the pier) "Over there."

Deputy: "Where? I don't see anybody."

Joe: "They're over at the pier. Been there all morning."

Deputy: "Look, you guys. I've been past that pier six times this morning and there wasn't a soul. If there had been, I'd have served them with these summonses. I know those Hawaiian guys, and I'd have served them if I'd seen them."

Mac: "Well, there's Kamahoaohoa walking with his sign. I guess Akai went for coffee."

Joe: "Yeah, Hey, Fred, how's it going?" (He waves)

Deputy: (Staring) "Are you guys nuts? There ain't nobody there at all."

Mac: (Cupping his hands to his mouth) "Hey, Fred, there's a guy over here wants to see you."

Deputy: "What does he say?"

Mac: "He says come on over."

Deputy: "Hell, I ain't going over there and make a monkey of myself trying to serve a guy I can't even see. You tell him to come over here. You tell him he's breaking the law."

Joe: "What law?"

Deputy: "The Taft-Hartley Law."

Mac: "Boy, if you want to tell him that, go ahead. I'm not going to Freddy's pretty hot tempered and he don't like to hear about the Taft-Hartley Law."

Deputy: "Aw, I don't know. He's just one man."

Joe: "That's what you think. He's fifty thousand men at least. Maybe more."

Deputy: "You guys are nuts. You're always talking stuff like that. I say he's only one man."

Mac: "Well you're learning, flatfoot. Awhile ago you wouldn't even admit he's over there."

Deputy: "I don't admit it now. He isn't there. I don't see him and what I don't see isn't there."

Joe: "Then why don't we go to work and unload the ships? We ain't rich. We could use some money."

Deputy: "I don't know. I can't see why."

Mac: "That's because you're not

LABOR ROUNDUP

Under-Cover Work For Matson

Latest developments in the four and a half month dock strike were these:

● Another Stainback attempt to settle the strike by offering a 14 cent per hour increase to all strikers, provided they immediately return to work.

This proposal from the governor's office followed on the heels of a Marine Firemen-Marine Cooks proposal on Tuesday for a solution of the strike.

Thomas Gonsalves and Rudolph Eskovitz presented the proposal, but no specific details have yet been released. The proposal is characterized as "complicated," and provides for government negotiations for a settlement, something not provided for in Act 2.

It is said that the striking longshoremen and the employers will shortly consider the proposals from the governor's office.

These latest attempts at settlement followed the blow-up of the New York negotiations, characterized by Cyrus Ching as being "a hopeless stalemate."

The federal mediation chief indicated willingness to try again when both parties are willing.

Following conclusion of the talks in New York, it was revealed that the employers had turned down nine proposals by the ILWU to settle the strike on the basis that "whichever way you cut it, it still spells arbitration."

● The relative quiet of the federal court hearings on the ILWU's case against Act 2 was disturbed yesterday when union attorneys presented as evidence a document written by the vice president of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., by its San Francisco representative, indicating that "under-cover work" had been done by the latter for the Matson Navigation Co. on shipping facilities asked for by "a Japanese hui."

Union attorneys alleged that the document constitutes a conspiracy between the two companies and that the action referred to therein constitutes a restraint of trade.

At the time of presentation, Mr. Frederick Lowrey, president of the island firm, was on the witness stand as a government witness seeking to show that the strike is responsible for the drop in the construction business and the inability of his company to obtain much needed building materials.

Before the presentation of the document, Mr. Lowrey denied engaging in the activities enumerated in it.

● Hearings before the Maritime commission (on its own motion) are continuing in San Francisco on the status of the splinter fleet.

The maritime commission is attempting to show whether or not the barges are operating as common carriers.

Vessels operating as common carriers must file schedules of rates.

If found to be common carriers, the splinter fleet will have to stop its operations, unless the operators file the rate schedules.

The owners have indicated that they have never operated as such, have never solicited business publicly and have no regular ports of call.

● Longshoremen in Honolulu will hear a report of the New York negotiations tomorrow at the Central Intermediate School Auditorium at 4:30 p.m.

A union announcement indicates that either Fred Low, Jr., or Harry Bridges would make the report.

Up to press time, the arrival in Honolulu of either one of the two men could not be confirmed.

HRT Workers Will Cast Votes

While HRT workers decide today in another election as to who should represent them, the governor's fact-finding committee is taking a three-day recess from its closed hearings.

Some 500 workers will be voting in an NLRB directed election either for the Independent Transit Workers or the Amalgamated Street Car and Railway Workers Union. The latter had six men marching in the Labor Day parade.

More On Warford

(from page 1)

iner of the civil service commission, brought out additional evidence in the Warford case when he testified before the commission Aug. 9. Among other things, he testified that Warford's ap-

plication was already signed by D. Ransom Sherretz when he first saw it, though civil service rules specify that Price's approval should have been secured first.

Also, Price said, Warford originally applied for a job as inspector—a rating considerably lower than that for which he was accepted.

Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)

concert "fought against some of the very things which Robeson, as a fervent admirer of the Soviet Union, is espousing today." In Paul's own words, what he admires most about the Soviet Union is the abolition, by strict law, of racism and Jim Crow, the doctrine of equality regardless of color or race, and human dignity for all. If that is what the New York veterans fought against, they were on the wrong side.

So long as discrimination exists, we of minority groups will have "topics for stage speeches." As for violence to silence militant Negroes, it hasn't worked yet. There have been over 5,000 lynchings of Negroes in America, but

still we fight for justice. There have been beatings, terrorizing and frameups by police, but still we battle for our rights. It will take more than storm troop attacks, aided by local authorities, to make the Negro people and other minorities succumb meekly to fascism.

As a matter of fact, the Peckskill incident has had the opposite effect: Not only in New York but throughout the Mainland, many whites and Negroes who have been sleeping through it all, have been aroused into angry wakefulness by this mob assault on Paul Robeson. May it light the torch that will destroy forever the mushrooming threat of fascism to you and my America!

Consumers Potluck

TOOTHPASTES

Many of us buy a toothpaste or toothpowder the way we do cigarettes—we get started with a brand and stick to it, not knowing exactly why. It is even possible to get in an argument about one's favorite brand, and to be very wrong.

Consumer's Union has been testing some 93 brands of popular pastes and powders plus 28 "ammoniated" dentifrices. It found that most dentifrices do not do any of the things the ads say they do. No one should be surprised.

The amount of abrasiveness is almost the only important quality to think about in dentifrices. If your teeth do not stain easily, you should use the least abrasive dentifrice available. CU divided the dentifrices into "acceptable-low" abrasiveness, "average" abrasiveness, and "high" abrasiveness. Three pastes were found not acceptable: Kolyos, which contained "particles hard enough to scratch glass"; Pebecco, containing potassium chlorate; and Spearmint, with "particles hard enough to scratch glass."

"Low Abrasiveness"

The safest to use are those pastes with a "low" abrasiveness. Among those in this group are: (prices are cost per ounce) Rexall Milk of Magnesia (8.8 cents), too high in alkalinity; Phillip's Milk of Magnesia (11.1 cents), contains starch, too much alkaline; Iodent No. 2 (11.9 cents), too alkaline; Worcester Salt (12.3 cents); Listerine (12.4 cents); Dr. West's Miracle (13 cents), contained starch; Colgate Ribbon (13.2 cents); Pepsodent (14.3 cents), thin consistency; Lyons (15 cents); Feb-Amino Ammoniated-Tooth Paste (20.8 cents); Ammident (20.4 cents).

"Average Abrasiveness"

Among those found to be of average abrasiveness were: Sears Approved Milk of Magnesia, Cat. No. 7310, (6.2 cents), contained starch; Craig-Martin (8.3 cents), starch, alkaline; ADS Dental Twins (8.7 cents), alkaline; Klenzo (12.9 cents), Rexall Drug Co., alkaline; Orils (16.5 cents), alkaline.

"High Abrasiveness"

Sears Approved Dent-A-Mint, Cat. No. 7300 (8.3 cents), thin; Briten (10.9 cents), alkaline; Iodent No. 1 (11.9 cents), liquid separated; Bost (15.8 cents), contained starch; Ipana (18.1 cents), alkaline.

Varying Abrasiveness

Some brands tested in various purchases of identical pastes anywhere from low to high abrasiveness: Forhan's (13.8 cents), varying from low to high abrasiveness; Squibb (14.3 cents), varied from low to high abrasiveness, alkaline.

Iodent No. 1 and Iodent No. 2

Iodent No. 1 is advertised as for easy to clean teeth, No. 2 for hard to clean teeth, as a result one presumes that No. 2 is more abrasive than No. 1. Consumers Union bought many samples of each and found that No. 1 is "high" abrasive and No. 2 "low." In other words, each does exactly the opposite of what the label says. Can you beat that?

\$1,000,000 Advertising Fund

Colgate, frightened by Ammident's rise in the \$80,000,000 dentifrice industry, is now spending a million dollars (\$1,000,000) on advertising.

Pot Luck is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

CIO MEETS OCT. 31

WASHINGTON — (FP) — The official call of the 11th CIO convention, to be held in Cleveland beginning Oct. 31, was issued Sept. 4 by CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

of the Yokohama Specie Bank, always an intimate friend of mine. He had taken good care of my family in many ways; and I remember it, even today, as if it were before my eyes.

At the time we entered jail, a movement from outside to secure a special pardon for us was gaining momentum. Among the Japanese there were Seishi Tokieda, Takie Okumura, Emyo Imamura, Katsugoro Haida, as well as a number of others who requested that their names be withheld. Among the Americans there were the Rev. Doremas Scudder, the Rev. John Gullick, Director Roth of Palama Settlement; County Attorney Cathcart; former Territorial Deputy Attorney General Lorrin Andrews and several others who, I learned later, zealously exerted themselves.

However, a shorter route to success with this special pardon plan would be to get the endorsement of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. So the Rev. Okumura went to J. B. Cooke, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and persuaded him.

Mr. Cooke asserted that he did not desire to further oppress the four leaders of the wage increase issue, who had simply fought for their principles, and he readily signed the petition for special pardon addressed to the governor. Needless to say, this action greatly assisted the movement.

At that moment, Governor Frear was on the Mainland, on official duty. The opinion prevailed that a decision would be expedited if the petition were now presented to Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith, the acting governor, rather than to Governor Frear, who was purely a lawyer.

Secretary Mott-Smith speedily put through the formalities, and it was finally decided to pardon us four persons on July Fourth, the day of American Independence.

(To Be Continued)

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, HONOLULU RECORD:

Until June, 1949, I was a subscriber to the HONOLULU RECORD, but failed to renew my subscription; consequently, I've just today learned about the article which appeared in the September 1st, 1949, issue:

"Local Girl Loses Job, Apt. Reason—Negro Boy Friend"

Were I of sufficient means I would unhesitatingly sue the HONOLULU RECORD, its editor, and its Staff Writer, individually and collectively, for so many millions of dollars that such distorted, slanderous and libelous remarks would not likely soon appear in print. But since these disparaging remarks by an irresponsible writer are not likely to lose me many of my good friends, I take solace in the adage: "Sticks and stones can break my bones, but words can never hurt me." It is of little concern to me what the sore-heads, the envious, the hypocritical apostates choose to believe about me or any other person.

To Air Force Sergeant James Summers I should like to say that you have been deceived. You have not been correctly appraised of the facts, especially have you been misinformed regarding my own personal views regarding prejudice against race, creed, color, religion and political affiliation. Miss Sharon Wiechel could at least disseminate the truth to you about her part in the episode—if she were half as honest with me as I was with her.

Firstly, my name is Vernon F. Carpenter, not "Tom Carpenter," and I hired Sharon Wiechel on the recommendation of my partner, Kenneth W. Laurent, because she was a young mother with a child to support. She was not apt at the business of conducting the Snack-Bar, but was told by myself that if she did her best it was felt that the business would become self-sufficient. Her "best" was wholly inadequate, but I didn't know, nor would it have made any difference, whether she had a Negro boy friend. She asked me for the night off—on a Saturday night, the only night in the week when she might realize sufficient income to insure that the business earn enough to pay her wages, so that she might attend her sick child. My immediate response was, "by all means go to your child at once." Sharon Wiechel did not go home to care for her sick child that night, but went instead on an evening bathing party—

according to my partner, Kenneth W. Laurent, who also advised that I pay her off and tell her not to come back to work. The next day she came in and asked me for special pay; and I paid her all her wages and told her: "You needn't come back to work anymore."

Incidentally, I am a member in good standing of the NAAOP and am desirous of taking an active part in furthering the ideals of that organization insofar as bettering the lot of minority groups is concerned. Although I am aware of the suspicion that the organization has been accused of wearing a "pink" or "red" fringe, I do not agree that this suspicion is well founded. In fact, I deny that any such ideas are held by responsible members of the NAAOP.

Me, prejudiced? Sure. I AM PREJUDICED—against all forms of prejudice; against all forms of intolerance; and against all forms of malicious, gossipy slander.

Sincerely yours,
Vernon F. Carpenter
Sgt. Honolulu Police Dept.
(Disability Retired.)

(The RECORD pleads guilty to not checking Mr. Carpenter's name sufficiently. Sharon Wiechel says his letter contains many misrepresentations, and she told the RECORD, "I'm too mad to say anything right now." She added, however, that she would answer Mr. Carpenter in a letter in time for next week's issue. The length of Mr. Carpenter's letter prevents us from publishing it in its entirety.)

H. C. L. C. PICNIC

FUN — GAMES — DANCING

MANNER'S BEACH
Sat., Sept. 17 3 p.m.—Midnight

Bring Your Kau Kau

Donation—\$1.00 For transport'n
Be at Palace
Unemployed—35¢ Grquids, 2 p.m.

H. C. L. C. PICNIC

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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BOOED AT TOWN MEETING

Attorney Daniel G. Ridley who spoke against statehood on the "Town Meeting of the Air" and got booed twice, and re-soundingly, feels that he was misunderstood.

Now, let us take some of his views which caused his voice to be drowned by the boos. One of his principal arguments was that Hawaii's population is in large part made up of people of Oriental descent. The children of immigrants "automatically became indoctrinated with viewpoints acquired by those parents who came to Hawaii. Although future generations of these children may be in a different category, who can say, now, that the majority of our Hawaiian citizens are thoroughly steeped in the American tradition?"

Mr. Ridley also remarked that the sole purpose for the immigrants' coming to Hawaii was "in pursuit of the almighty dollar."

It is a fact that more than our parents who came to improve their lives, the importers of contract laborers were the ones who hungered for the almighty dollar. The planters, descendants of missionary families to a large extent, paid and kept these laborers in coolie status as long as they could.

We want to point out to Mr. Ridley that powerful economic interests that control our government today view "Americanism" as synonymous with the "dollar symbol." Any individual or group that challenges this power in order to improve the general livelihood is called subversive.

Mr. Ridley told the RECORD that he was hit below the belt by those who charged him with racial prejudice. Now, what more does a man expect for making such anti-Oriental statements. He even says that citizens of Oriental parentage "have not had time to understand American principles."

When the AJA war record was mentioned, he replied they are "loyal," but . . .

In other words, NOT STABLE AND SOLID STUFF.

He then explains that "not race but environmental background" is basis for his argument. He talks of the immigrant offspring accepting dictatorial leadership in the unions, and in the Democratic Party, and throws in charges of foreign "isms" to boot.

Certainly, Asian immigrants did not come from a background of aristocracy, merchants and tradesmen. They had been pressed down for centuries by landlords and local rulers, and for this reason many of them submitted themselves to sub-human treatment on the Hawaiian plantations. But their children, understanding their rights, would not bow under the black snake whips and dictatorial rule of the plantation bosses.

They are freer people. They bargain with their bosses across the table, and thus improving their livelihood, they contribute to general community prosperity. Of course, such action is labelled "foreign inspired" and "communist controlled" by vested interests here.

The argument presented by Mr. Ridley means that Hawaii must remain a Territory as long as its people struggle, even challenge the Big Five, to realize their constitutional rights and live a decent, prosperous life.

Statehood would benefit the people.



looking backward

STRIKE LEADERS IN JAIL--1909

Ed. Note: This article is taken from a long series, Looking Backward 50 Years In Hawaii, by Yasutaro Soga, former editor of the Nippu Jiji (now called The Hawaii Times). The series appeared in the Japanese language section of the Hawaii Times. Translation is by Take and Allan Beckman.

Previous installments have described the devious methods used by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Territorial authorities to break the sugar strike of 1909. This was accomplished, particularly because the strikers were inexperienced in trade union struggles, unorganized, "impotent" politically, while the employers controlled the government and were able to divide and rule the immigrant laborers of various nationalities. The leaders of the 1909 strike were professional and businessmen who were prominent in the Japanese community. They were arrested, tried and jailed on charges of conspiring to boycott plantation business. Today's installment shows how the president of the HSPA swung his influence for pardon of the four imprisoned leaders since "he did not desire to further oppress them." Next week's installment brings the "motive" behind this leniency.

OUR FRIENDS' MOVEMENT FOR A SPECIAL PARDON

When a person's fortunes sink various evils come in its wake. Outside, we four had endured the merciless persecution and oppression of the capitalists, the authorities and the other opposing factions. But even after coming to jail each of us was harassed by many secret anxieties.

I was concerned about the newspaper. There were some among the Nippu Jiji executives who schemed to take over the company, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by my absence. At the same time the paper company came and vehemently dunned me—a man bound hand and foot in jail—for a long overdue newsprint bill, and they declared that if it were not paid they would attack the company.

I have no way of knowing whether these two things had any relation to each other. And, of course there was nothing I could do. Manager Kawamoto, who was in charge during my absence, as well as some other officers and sympathizers, put forth all their efforts and rescued the company from this critical situation.

But the thing that saddened me most was my sick wife and two children who, at that time, were living near Wai-kiki Park. After I had been jailed, through the kindness of many friends, she had continued to recuperate; but she decided it was advisable, by all means, to return to Japan.

The doctor also recommended this. So taking the two yet helpless children, she prepared to leave.

Through the kindness of Head Jailer Asch, I was especially permitted to see her off at the ship. Accompanied by Deputy Head Jailer Punahou, we went to the ship, the Siberia Maru, which was about to sail. And in the upper saloon, I bade my family farewell.

I knew the extreme seriousness of my wife's illness. She also realized it. I was resigned to never again meeting her alive, a premonition that was later confirmed.

We part, alas, I know not when,
O ailing wife, we'll meet again;
Three thousand miles across the sea,
May heaven's blessing be with thee.

I do not know if this may be said to be a poem. But it was an actual feeling that, at that moment, I murmured to myself.

After a long time I again breathed the air of the outside world. And on shipboard I met many friends.

Among them was Seishi Tokieda, then branch manager (more on page 7)

Frankly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

FASCISM IN NEW YORK

Several weeks ago I pointed out that it was considered subversive in some quarters to fight against white supremacy, and that campaigning for peace was labelled "un-American." The advocates of peace and equality are termed "Communists" and every attempt is made to silence them. This is fascism, American style.

In Peekskill, N. Y., we recently had fascism in action at the mob level. On Aug. 27, Paul Robeson was scheduled to sing for the benefit of the Harlem chapter of the Civil Rights Congress. A group of young white storm troopers, calling themselves the "Joint Veterans Council of Westchester County," and operating under Ku Klux Klan direction, announced they were going to stop Robeson from singing and cause trouble.



MR. DAVIS

Although a lynching spirit was aroused against the great leader, not a single policeman or state trooper was on hand to maintain law and order. Scores who came to hear Robeson were brutally beaten and their cars overturned. Klan crosses were burned. Not one arrest has as yet been made. The mob of white veterans who planned the terror say they did so, according to the New York Times, "mindful of the fact that former Attorney General Tom Clark had labelled the Civil Rights Congress as a subversive organization." This was interpreted as government sanction for violence.

Commenting afterward on the riot, Robeson said:

"It's clear now who uses force and violence. Let it be equally clear who advocates its use."

"The money crowd pulls the strings, right up to the White House. President Truman talks a good game of civil rights, but that's just talk. He gives the lynchers the green light. More than 100 Negroes have been lynched since he fell into FDR's shoes. For doing nothing about that, his attorney general was promoted to the supreme court."

Target Is Broad

"This was more than an attack on me. More than an attack on those who came to the picnic grounds. This was an attack on the whole Negro people. This was an attack on the workers who haven't stopped fighting Taft-Hartley and for higher wages. This was supposed to scare the progressives who want peace."

"But we're going to give that concert, really give it. I'm going to sing in Peekskill."

And Paul went back to Peekskill, went back Sunday, Sept. 4. And some 30,000 heard him, despite the efforts of some 1,100 young storm troopers to break up the meeting. But after the concert was over, and the people were on their way home, these Klan-directed veterans attacked individual cars, with the cooperation of the police, injuring some 200 persons. The only arrests were of the victims.

This was fascism, American style. It had the silent backing of Gov. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate a year ago, who promised protection but didn't deliver and who has made no effort to punish or remove from office the anti-Negro officials in Peekskill. It has the silent backing of President Truman, Democrat, whose loyalty order, witch-hunts and promotion of Tom Clark to the supreme court indicate his real attitude on civil rights.

On Friday, Sept. 9, the Star-Bulletin commented: "The best thing to do about Robeson is to let him sing, let him talk, let him lecture. Don't interfere with his rights. Then he'll run out of topics for his stage speeches."

Not Mere "Propaganda"

Now, just what are the topics that the Peekskill storm troopers didn't want discussed and which the Star-Bulletin evidently considers "propaganda?"

The topics are these: Equality for Negroes and all other oppressed minorities, and an end to segregation, discrimination and jim crow. Since Negroes are identified almost exclusively with the working class, Robeson is naturally for the rights of labor.

This is the platform on which Paul Robeson stands. This is the battle Negroes have fought throughout their long history in America; it will continue to be the main fight of Negro Republicans, Democrats and Progressives until we win first class citizenship. Some 15,000,000 Negroes can tell the Star-Bulletin that lynching, terrorizing and jim crow are not mere "propaganda." Although Hawaii is far superior to the Mainland, nevertheless there is discrimination here, not only against Negroes but other non-haole.

The afternoon daily also commented that the white veterans who tried to break up Robeson's

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