

## Kalihi Pig Raisers Hold Ground

Miss Janet Bell  
University of Hawaii  
Honolulu Library

### Beaten Twice By Vice Squad, Dias Complains To Chief Liu

Charging members of the police vice squad with "working him over" last Thursday both on the street and at police headquarters, A. J. Dias has filed a complaint with the police personnel department. Dias charges Officer Boyd Andrade, particularly, with striking him at the police station.

Exhibiting a cut on the face and slightly lacerated wrists, which he said were the result of being tightly handcuffed, Dias told the RECORD he had been walking at the corner of Nuuanu and Pauahi Sts. Thursday night when one of two men standing there stuck out a foot to trip him.

"I think now it was a friend of mine," says Dias, "who just wanted to play. But it was dark and I couldn't see his face."

Before he was able to identify

### See Milk Price War With Entrance of New Competitors Next Year

A milk price war seems unavoidable, reliable sources say, if Lawrence Campos of the Eagle Rock Dairy goes into the business of distributing milk in competition with Dairymen's Association and others already in the field.

"When Campos starts his delivery business in about a year, he will have to give away most of his milk at first as samples to win customers. He may even cut prices. There's going to be some fighting in the milk business," a milk deliverer of one of the established companies told the RECORD.

At present, Campos is hauling his milk to Dairymen's but dis-

(more on page 5)

### Language Schools Win Right To Build In "A" Zones of Kaimuki, Palolo

Two language schools won a battle this week to build in Class "A" residential districts. They were the Tai Kooing Chinese language school which had applied for permission to construct several buildings at 1023 6th Ave., in Kaimuki, and the Japanese language school of Torachi Kurakake, who had applied to build at 1652-1654 9th Ave., Palolo.

Opposition to the establishing of language schools in "A" districts had been expressed before the City Planning Commission, the RECORD has learned, on the grounds that the zoning ordinance in allowing schools, refers to public, not private schools.

It was not developed as to whether applications from churches would receive the same opposition, or whether language schools, in particular, were objected to.

The opinion, filed by David Y.

the person, Dias says, officers of the vice squad in street clothes, converged upon and seized him.

"One of them held my right arm. Another held my left arm and another one started punching me in the stomach," Dias says.

After they had wrestled him to the sidewalk, Dias says one of the officers put his foot in the

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### "First Deputies" Lose Civil Service Cloak By Sapienza Opinion

Whether a recent opinion from the Territorial attorney general's office regarding City-County "first deputies" actually clarifies or confuses the situation is a moot question among City Hall observers. One thing is certain: The opinion places the destiny of a "first deputy" more clearly in the hands of his superior, at the same time freeing him for nearly any kind of political activity.

The opinion, sent Wilford Godbold, C-C attorney, Aug. 21, contains the following passages:

"In the first request, the Commission wished to ascertain who, under Sections 74 (d) and 117 (3) of the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, had the power to compel each department head to have one employe who does not come under civil service.

"Section 74 (d) clearly exempts the first deputy or assistant of each department from civil service; however, Section 117 (3) does not exempt such first deputy or assistant from the classification act. Since the first deputy or

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### Queen's Violates Contract On HMSA Plan Say Employees

A failure by Queen's Hospital to fulfill its contract with them is claimed by a number of employes who charge that the hospital's management does not pay one-half of the employes' hospitalization plan as stipulated in the agreement.

The plan is one of those instituted by the Hawaii Medical Service Association and employes say it was adopted by the management some years ago. Previously, they say, the hospital paid one-half of employes' actual hospitalization costs.

Carl I. Flath, hospital administrator, agrees that "it might be a point for negotiation" when the time for contract renewal comes, approximately one year from now.

Flath told the RECORD that

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### Wilson-Sinclair Team Built 250 Miles Of Roads In 3 Years; Plan Second Coat

By STAFF WRITER

The Wilson-Sinclair road-building team of the city-county has built 250 miles of road in the past three years, it was revealed in an interview with Karl Sinclair, city-county engineer, this week. The

### \$33 Claim May Clarify Legal Status of Neon Signs, Local Marquees

A few feet of neon tubing on the front of Harry M. Omiya's marquee are in a fair way to establish a precedent that will affect business establishments all over the city. The question, raised but not yet settled to the satisfaction of Omiya, is—does he have to pay for \$33 worth of neon lighting torn down by a city-county garbage truck last June?

The larger question, evolving from Omiya's claim against the city is—does the present ordinance regulating signs, outlaw all signs and marquees which extend more than four and one-half feet from the buildings to which they are attached?

If the answer is "yes," violators include the Young Hotel, the King, Princess, Kuhio, Wai-kiki and many other theaters;

(more on page 7)

### Await Next Real Estate Move To Kick Them Out

The block recently thrown against the proposed construction of the Kalihi Intermediate School on Kam IV Road is seen by pig raisers in Kalihi as a lease on their life in the area. A proposal to remove four pig raisers to make way for the project failed when the city-county government decided the \$325,000 appraised as the value of the property was too high a price.

In the light of the real estate situation, the Kalihi pig raisers believe there will be other efforts to move them out. Whether it will be a school, or some other project, they have no idea.

"We're flanked by Magoon," said one pig raiser, referring to the Magoon Estate. "If they move us out and put a school where we were, it will be a nice thing for the real estate business."

The property which had been tentatively chosen included a plot between 10 and 12 acres in size and, incidentally, lots of from two

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### Sauce for the Goose

The Star-Bulletin, after being rapped a month ago by readers for its use of the term, "gook," in a headline referring to Koreans, this week ate crow in the form of a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters, saying, "any person who uses the term is guilty of unwittingly giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

When local people protested, the Star-Bulletin published their letters with editorial notes hinting that they were following an "un-American" course in making such a fuss.

No editorial comment accompanied the dispatch from MacArthur's headquarters.

### READ "Strike, Conspiracy and Libel"

A series of 9 Looking Backwards which began last week. Today's account tells how Harold W. Rice of Maui, suggested the use of WPA relief workers as scabs in the Maui Filipino strike of 1937.

Follow this series closely and read how the HSPA used to loan its "16-inch legal gun" to help government prosecution of laborers, and much more interesting information old-timers remember or have forgotten—and which the present generation has never heard.

Next week: 3,000 Filipinos parade behind a 10-foot banner: "May 1st, International Workers' Day." Also, read about "stranger" Bill Bailey, the agitator, and Dick Hyland, one-time All-American football star, who was used by the HSPA to tail Bailey.

"LOOKING BACKWARD"—  
In Your RECORD Weekly!

engineer, who executes the plans of Mayor Wilson to give the city more and better roads, made the point while discussing the comparative merits of building materials.

Asked if concrete would not be better adapted to Oahu's road-building needs than the materials used, Mr. Sinclair said the expense of concrete would limit the C-C roadbuilding program heavily.

"Spread Out" System  
"In the last three years," said Sinclair, "we've built 250 miles of roads using an inch and a half and an inch and a quarter thickness. If we'd used concrete, I doubt if we'd have more than 25

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### Shaved Ice Regulation Too Tough for Handlers—Yoshino; Up To Ackerman

Should a small merchant wanting to sell shaved ice be required to know the complete public health regulations pertaining to "Frozen desserts and frozen dairy products" in order to get his permit or is it enough for him to be conversant only with that part of the rules which deals with shaved ice?

Among the products listed with their ingredients, bacteria counts, etc., under Chapter 25 are: Ice cream, frozen custard, French ice cream, French custard ice cream, ice milk, sherbets, ices, water ices (shaved ice is in this category) and frozen novelties.

Hearing Held  
To discuss the above question and also to discuss whether shaved ice should come under Chapter 25, an informal hearing was held at the Territorial Board of Health with B. J. McMorrow, director of sanitation, presiding.

H. K. Yoshino, public accountant, representing his clients, had

asked for a hearing with the commissioners of the Board of Health, stating that he and his clients might be forced to bring suit against the Territory to test the constitutionality of including shaved ice in Chapter 25. For a preliminary discussion, a meeting was called by Mr. McMorrow and George Akau, food commissioner and analyst, Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs.

Mr. Akau said that in examining the applicants wanting permits to sell shaved ice, he centered his questions around the section on shaved ice and on sanitation. While the regulation states that an applicant must be conversant with the whole chapter, he had used his discretion to examine only on those sections dealing with articles which the applicant planned to handle.

At the hearing, it was decided

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### Formosa, Point of Disagreement

"Nobody in the western world outside the confines of a narrow or exceedingly powerful group in the U. S., is prepared to march into World War III behind the unwitting banner of MacArthur and his Republican friends."

THIS, THE influential British weekly magazine New Statesman and Nation said Sept. 2, joining the mounting reaction against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Formosa statement and his other unilateral acts as a UN general.

In Britain there was growing opposition to U. S. intervention in Formosa. The government mouthpiece, the Daily Herald of the Labor Party, published an article titled, "The Menace of MacArthurism." It said: "MacArthur believes that communism can be fought with the weapons of old imperialism."

The determination to keep out of war with China was expressed by editorial voices of both the right and left. The conservative Sunday Observer advocated that the UN Security Council reconsider its refusal to hear representatives of the new China. Said the Observer: "Even our allies who do not recognize the Chinese government have an urgent practical interest in meeting its representatives on neutral ground, and thus establish some contact."

THE NEW STATESMAN and Nation, left of center publication, commented: "In the end, as everything proves more surely day by day, there will be no lasting settlement in the Far East until the unpleasant charade that is being played with Chiang Kai-shek is brought to an end, the People's Government of China is recognized de facto and de jure by the U. S., and the representative-of-that government takes his rightful place in the Security Council."

### High Places

...reliable source in the ... out the information, ... the President's knowledge, that Defense Secretary Louis Johnson would be out of the cabinet before the November elections.

THE SHAKEUP did not wait that long for within a week the White House announcement was given newspapermen.

It was Johnson who tendered his resignation with the reason "that he had made political enemies and in time of war when 'American boys are laying down their lives,' there is need of a man of such stature 'that the very act of naming him (as defense secretary) will promote national and international unity.'" Johnson recommended Gen. George C. Marshall as such a man.

WHILE MR. TRUMAN backed up Johnson, saying only a few days ago that his defense secretary would be a member of his cabinet as long as he is President, he quickly answered his defense chief by praising him for his "motives of the highest patriotism."

The President's letter which accepted Johnson's resignation said: "In the terribly regrettable circumstances that have arisen, I feel that I must concur in your judgment and accept your resignation."

IN A PRESIDENTIAL election year Johnson had become a political liability, and with continuing setbacks in Korea he was in for further attacks. A former executive of Consolidated Vultee aircraft company who plugged for government pro-

## World Summary

### Elections In Korea

During the last war American military observers with the Chinese Communists recognized that "politics is the cutting edge" of the latter's weapon against the Japanese invaders. This week news from Korea said that political action of the North Koreans was going on full scale.

IN THE SECOND half of August election of officials had been completed in seven South Korean provinces taken over by the North Korean forces. But before the elections, land redistribution had taken place with millions of tenants receiving parcels of land formerly owned by landlords who taxed them heavily for rentals. Labor unions, suppressed by President Syngman Rhee of the South Korean government, were reorganized, and new laws improved wage and hour provisions.

In South Chunchong, most populous of the seven provinces, more than three million voters cast ballots for members of the governing people's committees for villages, townships and councils. This form of government existed throughout Korea, both north and south, after Japanese surrender in 1945, until General John R. Hodge dissolved the people's committees in South Korea.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the recent elections was in the composition of the elected delegates to the various committees. In South Chunchong, of 12,000 members of village committees chosen, nearly 11,000 were peasants, 616 manual workers, 454 clerical workers, 128 merchants, 43 factory owners and 34 intellectuals. Over 1,200 were women. For townships and counties, nearly the same ratio prevailed.

Such political work had strong bearing on the warfare going on along the 120-mile front in the southeast corner of the Korean peninsula. For the North Koreans knew their strength depended upon popular support, and this would be more true as guerrilla warfare becomes more intensified.

ON THE WAR FRONTS, the major fighting was reported in the Pohang-Taegu area. The North Koreans struck with concentrated force in the Pohang sector, with units slicing their way behind U. S.-South Korean lines, but in the main the offensive was checked. Taegu, battered for weeks, was successfully defended by U. S. forces. American commanders said the situation looked the most encouraging since the war began, but at the same time, reported that the initiative was still in North Korean hands.

### Close Korean Schools

The Yoshida government has been yelling "aid to Korea" in order to get Japan rearmated as a western ally, but the shallow subterfuge was all too clear.

IN OKAYAMA prefecture, where numerous Koreans make their homes, the education commission ruled Sept. 1 that seven out of 11 Korean schools must be closed because they are "not in accordance with Japanese educational regulations."

These schools, like the Japanese and Chinese language schools in Hawaii, have been operated by Korean residents.

THE KOREANS had a strong beef. They asked: Why can't they operate their schools and enjoy the same rights as Americans, who have schools for their children in Japan.

### Big 3 On West Europe

Top priority discussions among the Big 3 this week included the military situation in Western Europe. As British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman arrived in New York to meet with Secretary of State Dean Acheson, they put one of their cards on the table while talking to newspaper reporters.

WHILE THE European officials wanted a strong Germany in the Western bloc, they toyed with the idea that such would be possible without giving the Germans a powerful military force in the present cold war-hot war environment. They said they disagreed sharply with Secretary Acheson on this point of remilitarizing Germany. The memories of German aggression in the last two wars are still vivid in the minds of the French and English people, and Schuman and Bevin seemed like two men caught in the middle—between their people and Secretary Acheson.

In Western Germany the Bonn government which had asked the occupational government for an army, while suggesting that the Germans would be a great asset in a war with Russia, was now asking for U. S. troops. This change in appreciation of its military potential came abruptly after the outbreak of the Korean war and the southward sweep of the Northern forces. On the other hand, former Nazi military officers were boldly setting down conditions under which they would lead in the remilitarization program.

SECRETARY ACHESON is reported to be planning on sending another division to Western Germany.

During the Big Three meeting the status of Western Germany would be discussed thoroughly, with the aim of ending the "state of war" relationship between the Bonn government and the Western powers.

## National Summary

duction of the firm's B-36 for long range bombing, Johnson was in a hot spot because the Korean war was proving that the day of infantry and naval aircraft carriers was far from over.

In order to get Marshall into the top defense department post, it is necessary to change the law which says that position shall be held by a civilian who has not been in active service in the past 10 years. Both the House and Senate armed services committees went to work to have the law changed. While a few members of Congress seemed to oppose the change the majority were for Marshall as secretary of defense. A few senators indicated that they would agree to the suspension of the law for one year.

THE CALLING of Marshall from retirement showed that the administration and the majority in Congress wanted a military man to whip the country's armed forces into shape. This move was the focus of attention of the whole world, for the U. S. is the backbone and provides the slugging power of the West.

Already orders for tanks, guns and other military equipment had been placed in the hands of industrialists and production had begun. What the administration felt it needed was a first rate military strategist to run the whole show. The announcement of the change in the defense department

came when at home and abroad General Douglas MacArthur was under sharp criticism for his Korean operation and when the west European nations, quite confident of their strength till the Korean war, began asking for U. S. troops.

MARSHALL, army chief of staff during World War II and subsequently secretary of state, takes over a difficult task. He answered "yes" to the President in accepting the appointment.

### Police State Measure

Whether President Truman would veto the drastic omnibus police state bill was now the question. In a 70-7 vote this week the Senate passed the McCarran bill, said to be a measure against Communists, but which covers so broad a ground that even a conservative trade union like the AFL has denounced it, twice, saying that "free democratic labor organizations such as the AFL could be subjected to some of the provisions" in the bill.

THE HOUSE HAS already passed a similar bill, not as sweeping as the Senate measure, but it was reported that Congressmen would go along with the McCarran version. By the end of this week it was said the bill would be before the President, and it was up to him if he would veto the measure as he had said he would.

In the original McCarran bill there was no concentration camp clause which gives

the justice department arbitrary power to arrest and confine individuals on mere suspicion of being Communists as soon as war is declared, in case of invasion or a civil rebellion. This provision was first suggested by so-called liberals in the Senate who were going to offer it to block the McCarran measure which would require Communists to register with the justice department, to label their propaganda, etc. The sweeping nature of the bill has caused labor unions, who back the administration wholeheartedly, to fear that they might be subjected to some of the provisions.

SOME OF THE SENATORS who had thought of blocking the McCarran bill by the concentration camp amendment, went along with the McCarran bill when it included the concentration camp provision.

While the McCarran bill does not outlaw the Communist party, it practically achieves that by opening the way for court action to find whoever is named a Communist guilty of conspiring to establish a foreign-dominated dictatorship. The bill requires Communists to register with the justice department, and if the Communist Party fails to register them within 30 days, they must do so themselves. Non-compliance would bring a maximum fine of \$5,000 and five years in jail for each day of refusal. Any literature and periodical the justice department designates as Communist would have to carry a label saying so.

Clearly this was a police state measure, and even the reactionary Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), who has been the chief sponsor of such a bill, has called some of its provisions "police state" measures and unparalleled in U. S. history.

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## Political Sidelights

HERMAN LEMKE, who's now a candidate for C-C treasurer, has plenty of good will riding with him. Lemke has impressed many with his forthright honesty and his independence of thought. Few, if any, of his opponents have finished controversies with him without having considerable respect for him, and that's pretty high praise.

"I think it's because they can't control him as chairman of the civil service commission," said one political observer, "that they wanted him to run for office."

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**A BEAUTIFUL FRIENDSHIP** between Jack Burns, chairman of the Democratic County Committee and Thomas G. S. Walker, GOP functionary and C-C civil service commissioner, is said to be in evidence these days in the delay in choosing a disaster relief coordinator. Both men have applied for the job. Both have strong backing and pretty good qualifications. Both need the job from a financial point of view, it's said. Yet, because of a friendship that goes back many years and transcends political differences, each hates to take it at the expense of the other.

Mayor Wilson is understood to have left it to Engineer Karl Sinclair to make the appointment.

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**WHILE REP. EARL** Nielsen seemed very much sold on the idea of running for the Big Island board of supervisors from Kona, he filed for re-election to the House. On the other islands the following incumbent representatives filed for the county board: Oahu—Samuel M. Ichinose (R), James K. Trask (D) and Charles E. Kauhane (D); Maui—Alfred Afat Apaka (R); Kauai—Matsuki Arashiro (D).

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**DAVID TRASK, JR.**, who won the election for secretary of the Democratic Oahu county committee from Mrs. Jean King, will have a big job of jerking up precinct club activities. Trask dropped his earlier plan of running for the House to give his new assignment more time.

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**ERNEST HEEN**, now candidate for mayor, got his first government job from Mayor John H. Wilson in 1923. That was the year he became Wilson's secretary after the resignation of the man whom the newspapers have made a target and who still stands faithfully beside his old friend.

The man is W. K. Bassett, one of the few men in local politics who has both a sincere respect and admiration for organized labor—and the courage to say so.

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**WHEN MAYOR WILSON** hired Bassett away from the Advertiser, back in 1920, he did so on the basis of a story Bassett had written about the Pal Road, Wilson's outstanding feat of engineering. After Wilson read the story, he called the young newspaperman in and offered him a job as secretary. It was the first story he'd read about himself, the mayor said, that didn't contain any errors.

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**IF LEON STERLING, SR.** isn't running on an anti-ILWU platform, he's going to have to do a tall piece of talking to prove it. Scanning Willard "Honey" Kalima's nomination paper when that young man filed, he looked over the list of names petitioning Kalima's candidacy and muttered accusingly, "ILWU—ILWU. These names are all ILWU."

Kalima pointed out that there were plenty of other names on the petition, too, but nothing he said made Sterling feel any better. Sterling's long face was occasioned, of course, by the fact that his hope of running an unopposed, inexpensive campaign had just been shattered. Kalima's running against him.

**STANDPAT** Democrats who say they were not in on the deal, nevertheless comment that they strongly suspect a compromise was made with the governor in the latter's recommendation of Attorneys Chuck Mau and Maurice Sapienza. It is said that the governor went for a deal like this: If the standpatters did not oppose Sapienza, who was the governor's choice for the Hilo circuit bench, he would recommend Chuck Mau, chairman of the standpatters, for another circuit bench in Honolulu.

Tom Okino, strong contender for the Hilo circuit judgeship, thus became a victim of a compromise, say some Democrats. If he had been appointed, he would have been the first AJA circuit judge in the Territory. Chuck Mau, if he gets the judgeship, would be the first Chinese American to fill such a post.

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**THE HEENS**, William and Ernest, have never lost an election, believe it or not. Senator William Heen has been elected to his present office ever since 1926. Supervisor Ernest Heen is expected to run a strong race for mayor.

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**POLITICOS** WHO ought to know say that Gorman Noland, who filed for the delegateship and then withdrew, actually had in mind running for the House. Like an aspirant for city alderman on the Mainland shooting for U. S. Senate in a pre-campaign stunt, Noland aimed for the highest post. He was then called away to the Mainland by his sister's marriage. Even if he had stayed, his close associates say, pressure of business might have kept him from running for the House.

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**LEON STERLING, SR.**, obliged David Van Gieson at the City Hall last Thursday night by signing the latter's nomination paper for the municipal board. Shortly after, Sterling, a candidate for reelection as city clerk, went to see who had signed Willard Kalima's nomination paper. Kalima is running against Sterling. As Sterling returned to a group he had been talking to, he was really burned up at Van Gieson, who had made it a three-cornered affair by signing Kalima's paper. Who would Van Gieson vote for—Sterling or Kalima?

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**WAYNE STERLING**, inspector for the Liquor Commission, was doing a little politicking for his father, Leon Sterling, Sr., C-C clerk, on Bethel street when someone told him: "I know a better man for the job."

"Who?" Sterling is said to have asked.

"Honey Kalima," was the answer which sent Sterling stomping off down the street.

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**IT WAS ABOUT** a month ago, incidentally, that Wayne Sterling entered a bar, got into an argument with woman and got her arrested as "disorderly," only to find out she was the bouncer's wife. He had originally objected to the fact that she sat with some men, people who were present say. The commission held that the incident began when the woman addressed Sterling profanely. It's no surprise that the police agreed with Sterling.

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**SGT. JAMES CULLEN** dropped into the Bethel St. Press Club late last week to hear more about the frequent tete-a-tetes between Supervisor Richard Kageyama and Capt. Alfred Harper. There wasn't much more to tell, but we hope to have more before long, pertaining to Kageyama's plans after he ceases to be Honolulu's most controversial supervisor.

Industry this year is expected to spend 11 per cent less for capital goods than in 1949.

## O. P. Soares To Ask Rehearing of Caminos "Police Graft" Case

An appeal for rehearing by the Territorial Supreme Court of the case of Clarence Caminos will be filed, O. P. Soares, Caminos' attorney, said last week. Caminos was the only one of a number of police officers convicted of receiving bribes in the "Police Graft Cases" of several years ago.

Mr. Soares indicated a dissatisfaction with the Supreme Court decision upholding Caminos's conviction. Although the court, in its decision, said it had considered all the points of error charged in the original appeal, it did not show in any manner in which specific points were invalid, the attorney said.

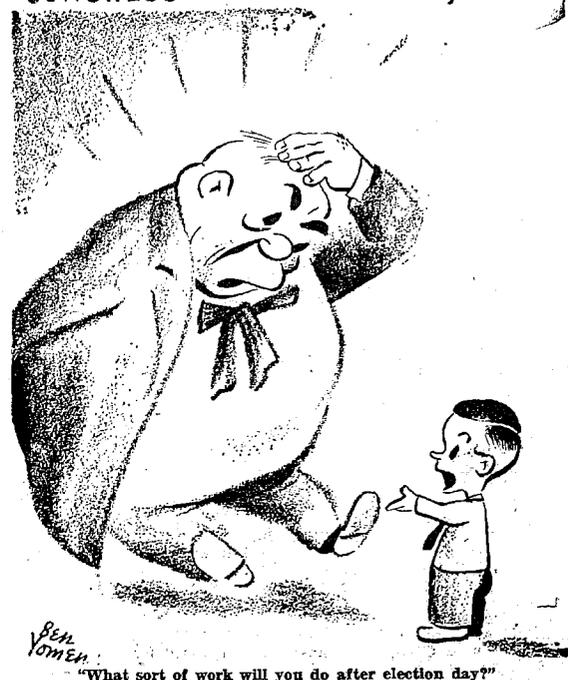
One doctrine, apparently established by the Caminos trial, which Soares calls "startling," is that which, in attempting to prove guilt in a particular crime, the prosecution is allowed to use parallel crimes or practices without proving those.

Another was the claim that a defendant, if found guilty, might be charged with "fabricating evidence" if that evidence had not been enough to acquit him in the eyes of the jury, Soares said.

The preliminary papers requesting the Supreme Court rehearing will go to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals some time before the deadline, Sept. 15, Soares said.

## CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

By YOMEN



"What sort of work will you do after election day?"

## Madison Square Garden Picketed; Protest Ban On Robeson Meeting

**NEW YORK**—Over 100 Negro and white pickets paraded in front of Madison Square Garden in New York City on Friday, September 8, protesting the refusal of Madison Square Garden Corporation to permit the holding of a concert-rally by the Council on African Affairs at which Paul Robeson was to be featured.

The demonstration, organized by the Council, had the support of leaders and rank and file members of the Civil Rights Congress, American Labor Party and other organizations and trade unions in New York City.

**Attracts Wide Attention**  
A strong police guard was on hand as the picketers chanted slogans such as "Open up the Garden! Let Paul Robeson Speak!"

The picket signs included one reading: "Freedom of Speech? State Department Tells Paul Robeson — Not Abroad! And Madison Square Garden Says—Not Here!" and another which read: "Silencing Free Discussion, Outlawing Minority Opinion is Hitler's Way, Not America's!"

The demonstration attracted considerable attention from passersby. There was no attempt at interference with the picketing and the demonstration passed without incident.

Ned Irish, executive vice president of the corporation, who had previously refused to continue discussion of the Garden's rental to the Council, yielded in the face of the demonstration and granted an interview to W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council, and representatives of the United Labor Committee Against Taft-Hartley, the Joint Council of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, and the International Workers Order.

**Denial of Free Speech**  
Despite the group's insistence that anti-subversive legislation not yet passed in Congress could not and should not be used as a basis for banning the Council or any other organization from Madison Square Garden, the corporation executive reiterated his prior declaration that no rental contract would be signed pending Congressional action on anti-subversive bills.

At the conclusion of the demonstration, Dr. Hunton stated that "if freedom of speech and

assembly can be suppressed in this way on the basis of alleged bearing of police-state proposals not yet even passed by Congress, it is not hard to imagine the destruction of our liberties which must follow if those proposals actually become the law of the land."

Hunton continued: "If the corporation's decision stands, facilities for free speech on a mass scale will be denied all progressive organizations, including those conceived solely and specifically with Negro rights, as a consequence of the current wave of war hysteria and red-baiting."

## Lacson Passes Through

Congressman Arsenio Lacson (Nationalist), the sharpest critic of the Quirino administration, whose caustic tongue has lashed official graft and corruption in the Philippines, passed through Honolulu last Saturday, quietly, without being noticed. Some of his friends refer to him as "Arsenio."

A former newspaperman popular for his hard-hitting columns in the independent Star-Reporter of Manila, he was accompanied by his wife. Both are visiting the U. S.

## Fence Sitter?

Ernest W. Greene, HSPA lobbyist at Washington: "I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation."

Paid for doing nothing, we presume.

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## Kalima Makes Kickoff; Sings, Praises Wilson

Working on the "early bird" theory, Willard "Honey" Kalima opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination as city-county clerk Saturday night at Wahiawa with a program that included music and speeches. The rally was held at the Whitmore camp and drew an attendance of about 100, most of them pineapple workers.

Promising to get more fully into the issues revolving about his own candidacy later in the campaign, Kalima spoke largely in behalf of the candidacy of Mayor John H. Wilson.

For himself, Kalima said: "I don't promise you anything but service."

Later in the campaign, he said, he would elaborate upon that theme.

**Toured Waiapahu**  
Appearing with Kalima was Cherry Takao and her troupe of musicians, all well known ILWU pineapple workers. After the appearance at Wahiawa, Kalima and his party toured Waiapahu, visiting the homes of working people there.

## Employer Propaganda

One of the first propaganda tricks of Hawaii employers was to tell the workers that their unions—and their jobs—would be handed over to Mainland malhins. When the International Longshoremen's Association began organizing the Honolulu waterfront, the Star-Bulletin "reported":

"According to reported organization plans, only men who boast of six months' membership in the union will be permitted to vote."

This plan, waterfront employers pointed out, is obviously to put control of the local union in the hands of men from the coast."

## It's Great To Be An American

Rep. Poage (Tex.): "About a year ago, I suggested that the United States should arm and train, as a part of the United States Army, approximately 25 divisions of Germans to serve in Germany and western Europe, and about a like number of Japanese to serve in Japan and the Far East." (Speech in Congress, Aug. 22, 1950).

**Gadabout**

**THE FAIR DEAL** service station, operating under new management, now advertises service seven days a week, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Whatever it may lack in fancy service and foofawray is more than made up for by the striking personalities of the men who operate it. It's about the closest thing you'll find to a shop by, of and, for trade unionism, too.

**AT THE INCINERATOR**, some workers who have pool-pooched chest X-rays, or any of the precautions, one can take against tuberculosis, have changed. Neal Blaisdell's misfortune with the disease was publicized and since that time the C-C workers have been only too anxious to do everything they can to discover any truth, good or bad, that may affect them.

**A FEW FOURTH** District politicians have started a move to discredit the Territorial Democratic Convention by having the removal of Charles Kauhane and Victoria Holt declared illegal. The move is calculated to endear its instigators with Governor Stainback, whom they are betting will be reappointed. It would probably achieve that purpose, but it's also likely to achieve the discrediting of themselves among the rank and file members of their precincts. They will find that Abe Lincoln was quite right when he said you can fool all of the people some of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.

**TATSUO MATSUO**, according to k around town, is about to make settlement of the failure of the kyo singer, Miss Shizuko Kasagi (RECORD July 13), to appear at the Maui vets' carnival. It's not a first time, "Tats" complains, 's had to pull chestnuts out of fire built by his brother, Fred.

**HIRAM FONG** surprised civil rvice operatives a bit by choosing Mendel W. Borthwick to be the oldover Committee's civil service pert. Borthwick has served on a C-C commission long enough to know the problems, all right, it there were two other possibilities who seemed more likely—Arthur Akina and Herman Lemke. hen too, Borthwick has never, in a whole past year, got around to seeing the civil service minutes ken during his absence, in which Ransom Sherretz was fired by the commission. It's been a long, long time since he took the minutes, promising to read them and report on whether or not he approved the action.

**WILLIAM EWING**, writing of IO plans for Hawaii as he heard them in Washington, says the CIO as its eyes on the fact that employers here pay markedly lower wages to longshoremen than on the West Coast. Yet, as Jack Hall pointed out Labor Day, the CIO offered local longshoremen no help at all during their strike last year and even scabbed in some places against the longshoremen. It will take more explaining than Rudy Eskovitz or, for that matter, Phil Murray is capable of to convince longshoremen of any true CIO interest in their wages after that.

**BIRDS ARE EXCLUDED** as figures of decoration, a Hawaiian lady says, from patterns used on dresses, mummies, etc. "If I lend something that has a bird on it," she says, "it will fly away and I'll never see it again."

**FLEECERS WHO** come to trial, says a man from the C-C prosecutor's office, are so "nep" to all aspects of their cases, it almost seems they've had legal advice in the planning of their "jobs." Prostitutes, on the other hand, show little familiarity with the rules of

evidence. That's what the man said, but Gadabout feels it's a little dangerous to make such generalities.

**THE UPGRADING** of Arthur Tyler, head of the Suburban Water Department, who was on a year's leave of absence because of illness, caused a few raised eyebrows. Tyler got his pay as a P-6 all the time he was sick and then got an extension of his original leave. That came under the head of humane consideration of an employe. But the upgrading recently from P-6 to P-7, in view of the circumstances, was regarded in some circles as unwarranted and a part of the "upward spiral" of civil service classifications described by Leonard Fong.

**"OPEN CITY,"** Italian war picture now showing at the King Theater, is this good—one Waipahu union man who had seen it told the others and the unit bought 35 tickets for a number of the group who attended the university showing.

**REPORTS OF** casualties of Hawaiian armed forces personnel at a rate of 5-1 in comparison with others, must give local families pause, in spite of the "Buddy system" by which the army is attempting to prevent mistakes of identity between American soldiers of haole and non-haole extraction. Remarkable innovation though it is, the "Buddy system," which has at least one haole accompanying any detachment of non-haole soldiers, seems to have fallen short of success. A surer step might be to send only Mainland troops to Korea.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES:** Hawaiian Airlines has discontinued all weekend flights with the exception of the "Kona Coaster."

**ON MAUI**, two high officials of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association are rumored about to jump to the United Public Workers. The Maui HGEA, much more liberal and labor conscious than its local counterpart, is said to have got itself in wrong with bigwigs in Honolulu by trying to ape UPW attitudes and practices.

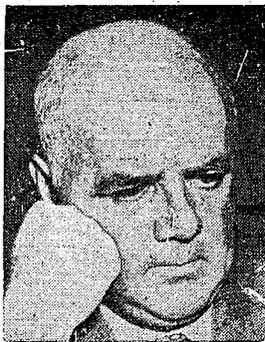
**ROBERT WEINSTEIN**, national UPW director for organization, was banqueted at "The Lanai" at Hilo and recalled a visit he had made to Panama where UPW is very strong. The morning after a meeting, he was walking in the streets and encountered two union men. One looked up in amazement to exclaim: "Why, Mr. Weinstein, it's an omen. Here I was just telling him what you said at the meeting, and now you come along. It's an omen! We must have a drink on it."

And the "omen" was the inspiration for a celebration with what the English used to call wassail, which lasted for hours.

**GANG 17** of local longshoremen boasts one crab expert of Filipino extraction who probes the mud for Samoan crabs with his bare feet. He says there's no danger they'll snap at his toes because they sleep in the daytime and that's when he digs.

**LAUGH OF THE WEEK:** E. P. Toner, of all people, says some are using the Democratic Party to further their own ends. Has he so soon forgotten the Central Committee meeting, no more than a month and a half ago, when another member told him how he was doing exactly that?

**BRUTAL LUNA**  
William Schneider, plantation luna, was found guilty and sentenced to 6 months at hard labor in 1902 for beating a laborer with a pick handle and forcing sugar down his throat.



**J. PARNELL THOMAS**, former chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee, in jail until last week for taking government money, will be eligible for a pension when he reaches 62 in 1957, search of pension regulations revealed recently. Thomas was in Danbury, Conn., prison on payroll padding charges, the same "big house" as former Rep. Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) who is drawing a pension of \$3,342 a year. May is doing time as a result of war fraud investigation. Thomas was paroled last week after serving nine months of a six months to 18 months sentence. He was denied clemency on his first application at the expiration of his minimum term.

**Japanese Scientists Meet To Discuss Ways To Fight for Peace**

By JOHN MORI  
TOKYO (by mail)—Over 140 leading scientists and other intellectuals in the Scientists' Peace Study Group met here in late August to discuss how they should carry on the fight for peace. The same group had issued a statement last April declaring that true scientists should not work for war.

At the recent meeting, Harumaru Inoue, agrarian economist who was one of the sponsors of the meeting, said that "discussion on the question of peace is needed more than ever at this moment when, since the outbreak of the Korean war, even to talk about peace is regarded as subversive."

Professor Tsugimaro Imanaka of Kyushu University, told the meeting that "capitalism now is deprived of democracy both within a nation and among nations." "There can be no world peace without democracy among nations," he went on, and emphasized that "the road of independence for Japan lies in the direction continental Asia is following now."

Dr. Nobuo Kusano, leading specialist on atomic casualties, declared that "under the present stage of medical science, there is no protection from atomic explosions other than the banning of A-bombs." "Even without the Stockholm appeal, it is the privilege and obligation for Japanese to develop a movement, out of the ruins of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for the ban on atomic weapons."

In the same week, another meeting for peace was held here attended by 150 delegates from Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, Burmese, Viet Nam and Okinawan communities as well as Japanese labor and other democratic organizations. The delegates pledged solidarity of the Asiatic peoples for national independence and world peace.

**Pre-Union Privileges**  
"Local longshoremen are paid 40 cents an hour and 65 cents an hour for overtime. They are privileged to work 24 hours a day, if they wish." Star-Bulletin news item, Sept. 18, 1950.

**Labor Day Speech Showed All Love And Kisses Between AFL Council, Navy**

By SPECIAL WRITER  
All was love and kisses between the Central Labor Council of Honolulu and the 14th Naval District at the Labor Day rally of the AFL where two admirals spoke. One of them said labor policy at Pearl Harbor today is one of the best. Five or six years ago the AFL unions took a terrific pushing around at Pearl Harbor. The situation seems to have improved.

On January 30, 1945, the Central Labor Council addressed a four-page letter to the commandant, Vice Admiral David W. Bagley, complaining in detail of conditions at the Navy Yard on which the admiral had given no satisfaction in a face-to-face meeting three months before. The 14th Naval District had blandly ignored the directive of Admiral Ben Morrell, calling upon the Navy to cooperate to the fullest extent with organized labor.

**Policy Was Good**  
Although Navy policy specifically provided for elections to determine if the men in any shop wanted to set up a shop committee, every effort was made, for instance, to defeat a proposal for a committee in Shop 26. The request for an election was stalled for eight weeks, and then the election was called on such short notice that few men were able to vote.

The grievance machinery in use at the Navy Yard was practically unworkable. An individual with a grievance had to carry it up the line through five grades of supervisors until it reached the admiral in charge of labor relations—by which time the employe was worn out and probably had been mistreated further because, he had the nerve to file a complaint in the first place. The personnel department practically failed to function.

With such a situation, red tape and waste of manpower were outstanding at Pearl Harbor. The Central Labor Council bitterly complained that, "It is one of the standing jokes in the Territory that the Navy Yard has the highest priority on workers, and has hundreds of men who spend all their time loafing about the Yard . . . the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, if properly surveyed and examined, would disclose a waste of manpower, material and time that would shock the entire nation."

**Numerous Discriminations**  
The Council further complained

**New England Shut-In Asks for Souvenirs**

Herbert Hyde of Hartford, Conn., might have come to Hawaii, he says, had he not lost his sight. But since he is blind and cannot come, he has written Mayor Wilson asking for any presents typical of Hawaii that may be sent him.

Especially he mentions Hawaiian food, candy and flowers, a bright-colored shirt, any Hawaiian records, and flowers or plants. "Above are but a few of the souvenirs," Hyde writes, "that would help to brighten up my life and dispel the loneliness that I feel so acutely these days now that I walk in darkness."

Mayor Wilson has answered that there are no funds to purchase the things Hyde requests, but he has forwarded the letter to the newspapers as the shut-in asks. Hyde's address is Apt. 16-E Dutch Point Court, Hartford, Conn.

Remember with Flowers  
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Ph. 4658 HILO, HAWAII

that there was no intelligent basis for upgrading workers. Mainland-recruited men with many years of experience at their trades were frequently rated lower than locally-recruited men who had entered the construction trades since the war—if the supervisor himself happened to be a local man.

On the other hand, in many shops, Chinese and Filipino workers were discriminated against by being assigned to do the most unpleasant work. Negro workers "are finding it is nearly impossible for them to obtain ratings, even though they are doing work that calls for a high classification," the Labor Council complained.

**Women were another class that found upgrading almost impossible, at least without employing their sex appeal. Women did the same work as men with first and second class ratings, but continued to draw pay as helpers.**

As a means of punishment, the suspension system was used indiscriminately, and the time lost due to suspension of skilled workers ran into thousands of hours monthly.

As a result of such conditions, many workers became so dissatisfied that they left their jobs and returned to the Mainland.

**Industrial Accidents Up; Medical Expenses, Compensation Double**

Industrial accidents can be considered as icebergs—the greater part of them are hidden, the governor's safety commission reports.

Big business in the Territory is well aware that the hidden or indirect costs of accidents amount to at least four times the direct cost of compensation and medical expenses. Authorities disagree on the precise figure, many asserting that the figure is closer to six times the direct cost.

For the past 10 years compensation and medical expenses have more than doubled in Hawaii. Wages and materials are about 100 per cent higher.

When the governor's Safety Conference is held on Oct. 30 and 31 in Honolulu, a complete list of startling facts and figures will be released by Edward B. Peterson, conference chairman.

The main object of the conference is to gain the dividends of saving human lives and limbs.

**ALL FOR CHEAP LABOR**

"The planters are not making sugar for the fun of it. If they can make cheap sugar by employing the labor of apes, or of African pigmies . . . they would, as a rule, employ them."—W. N. Armstrong, Editor of Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 7, 1894.

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Published Every Thursday by Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.  
811 Sheridan St., Honolulu, T. H.  
Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



**HAYMARKET SQUARE**—This early engraving portrays police at Haymarket Square attacking some of the 65,000 Chicago strikers who demonstrated in May 1886 for the 8-hour day. Strike leaders were arrested and framed on a bomb-throwing charge but their fight for a shorter work-day was finally won and wage-earners universally have profited from this struggle.

## The Strange Case of Lee Pressman

By JOHN B. STONE

The appearance recently of Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, before the House Committee on un-American Activities has captured the attention of everyone who has the interests of working men and women in his heart.

Equally worthy of careful study are the reactions of various segments of the labor movement to Pressman's action.

"Labor," the newspaper of the conservative 15 "standard" railroad labor organizations, minced no words about the incident, showing with plain intent a profound contempt for the chief actor.

### "Strange Things" Surrounding Incident

Washington, Labor's news story declared, was wondering "about the strange case of Lee Pressman and the ballyhoo which preceded his appearance."

Pressman, the story continues, named no names that had not been named before, gave no new facts.

"But," the writer goes on, "there were strange things which surrounded the whole incident."

The article raises these questions: (1) Why did Pressman suddenly decide "just at this time" to withdraw from the Progressive party? (2) Why was Pressman's announcement followed so quickly by the statement of reactionary Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R., Cal.) that he would appear before the un-American committee? (3) Who inspired the "inside" stories which appeared in papers all over the country making public what Mr. Pressman would say "if he didn't change his mind"?

The writer strongly hints one answer to all three questions—Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon is attempting to get himself elevated from the House to the Senate in a bitter election fight against Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.).

### Nixon's Record Is "Odoriferous"

"Nixon," the story in Labor continues, "can't run on his record as a member of the House, for that record is odoriferous."

"So Nixon hopes to win promotion to the Senate, as his friend, Karl Mundt of South Dakota did in 1948, by hiding his real record behind a smokescreen."

Reading the remainder of the story leaves no question about the writer's belief it was Pressman who provided that smokescreen.

As for Pressman himself, Columnist Raymond Lonergan of the same paper, whose anti-Communist sentiments are no secret says: "I wouldn't give a dime a dozen for these 'reformed' Communists who are hastening to 'confess' to Congressional committees and in some cases 'join the church' as further evidence that they have experienced a change of heart. That goes for Pressman, Chambers, Budenz and all the others. The attempt to make it appear that they are modern Sauts who saw a great light and decided to go straight is just a little too thick for ordinary common sense."

But the CIO News, in a headline, declares "Pressman Foils GOP Effort To Show CIO and CP Policies Were Identical."

In a lengthy piece by Gervase N. Love, the News finds no occasion for an unkind word about its former chief lawyer.

### Pressman's Former Associates Refuse To Testify

As for Nathan L. Witt, former intimate and business associate of Pressman, Charles Kramer and John Abt, all known for their work in uncovering anti-labor practices of big business, they were named by Pressman as co-members of a Communist group in 1934 with him.

On Pressman's say-so, they were hauled before the un-American committee again and grilled much more strenuously than had been Pressman.

They stood on their constitutional rights, as had Pressman in earlier appearances, and refused to answer self-incriminating questions.

They, if the committee makes good its threats, will go to jail. While Pressman—friends of labor should think carefully and remember that every responsible leader has branded the un-American committee their enemy.

## See Milk Price War With Entrance of New Competitors Next Year

(from page 1)

agreement over the contract renewal has caused one of the largest milk producers now supplying Dairymen's to decide on a company of his own to deal directly with consumers.

"Dairymen's has something up its sleeves. It's not like that company not to have," said a milk producer, "and Campos won't have it easy."

Dairymen's can cut prices for a period and not suffer much, while the small companies would feel this type of competition immediately, the milk deliverer, who asked not to be named, said.

### After Last Strike

After the last waterfront strike, this man said, at least two companies gave away milk as samples to win customers from Dairymen's and also to get new buyers. Dairymen's is so firmly established that it can stand such cutting in, he added. The only ones who actually make the sacrifices are the milk producers who are asked by the companies to provide sample milk free in order for the companies to increase sales. The companies reason with producers that since demand has declined and there is surplus milk, why not use the surplus to get new customers.

Campos is working closely with owners of the Hygienic Dairy in his plans to organize a million-dollar company, reliable sources say. Hygienic, now supplying Dairymen's with milk, has also had disagreement on contract renewal with Dairymen's.

While talk of forming a company to distribute milk and process dairy products is current, there is also the report that Campos and the Hygienic Dairy have been exploring the possibility of bringing in a Mainland company to compete with Dairymen's and a few smaller companies.

## Where Are Records?

The Industrial Association of Hawaii, organized on Sept. 24, 1935, by leading businessmen, was "dedicated to the eradication of communism and radicalism in the Territory." Its real purpose, as set forth by the Star-Bulletin, was to keep Honolulu an "open port," free of unions.

It soon became a labor spy outfit and sent its records to Manila to keep them from being subpoenaed by the NLRB for evidence of its violations of the Wagner Act.

## Formosa, Slaughterhouse of Natives After V-J Day Under Kuomintang Rule

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Is Formosa merely a "stationary aircraft carrier" waiting the whim of the first military power that chooses to seize and hold it? Is it the hope of democracy for China? There are many who see it as a slave camp, full of the possibility of torture and death for those who have lived there since birth—the Formosans.

That is the opinion held by those who know what has happened in Formosa since V-J Day. Unfortunately, comparatively few Americans know the soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek massacred thousands of Formosans in March of 1947, and that Kuomintang rule in Formosa has been, since that time, both bloody and dictatorial—so that Formosans have called the government of Chiang worse than that of the Japanese Empire and have sought every means of throwing it off.

Their attitude was different immediately after V-J Day. Considering themselves Chinese, with strong ties of genealogy and culture to the Chinese people, the Formosans welcomed Chiang Kai-shek's first emissaries as liberators. The first governor was Chen Yi, one-time governor of Fukien Province, and he brought with him a number of officials who had been part of his Fukien government.

What celebrating Formosans did not know was that Chen and his administrators had maintained such an oppressive and corrupt regime in Fukien that the protests of the people there had culminated in an armed revolt before the governor was withdrawn by Chungking.

### Chen Made the Money

The people of Formosa found out the hard way. Chen Yi instituted taxes never known under the Japanese and he did nothing to set going the industries the Japanese had built on the island during their 50-year rule. Factories and railroads sat idle and the people began to suffer from a depression, the likes of which they had never known during the period of Japanese occupation.

Meanwhile Chen Yi set up a traffic in luxury items which insured high taxes and quick profits.

Finally, after police brutality had aroused the people's anger to an unprecedented degree, they protested en masse, though peacefully, before Chen Yi's residence at Taipei. While pretending to negotiate, the governor sent a request to the Chinese mainland for troops. Those he got were the so-called "Loyal, Patriotic Army" of the late Tai Li, often called the "Chinese Himmler," and they were to China what the Gestapo was to Germany.

They were also armed and trained by the U. S. Navy—for action against the Japanese in which they never engaged.

Their actions upon arrival were described by American correspondents as more brutal than that of the Japanese Imperial Army at the notorious "Rape of Nanking." Flying squads of Tai Li troops roved towns in jeeps, firing indiscriminately on any Formosans they saw. Others knocked upon doors and turned Tommy guns on those who answered them.

John Powell, editor of the "China Weekly Review," told how a number of students, waiting in the Taipei railroad station, were rounded up and mowed down with machinegun fire.

Christopher Rand, New York Herald Tribune reporter who later won a Guggenheim fellowship for his work in China, wrote of seeing bodies of slaughtered students still floating in the streams.

A United Press story gave an eyewitness account of a number of students who had been captured, tortured and killed. Their ears had been cut off and they had

then been castrated—then bayoneted to death.

### Used "Red" Scare

Chen Yi's explanation of these horrors when they became widely known, was that he was killing Communists—though the Japanese had encountered no Communists during their 50-year rule there and almost no intercourse of travel with the mainland had been allowed.

The protests of the Formosans, who were never strong enough to employ force, continued to be crushed by the most brutal methods, but the story of the 1947 massacre was only a week's sensation, quickly forgotten by the American press.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising to read, as Robert Allen reported a few weeks ago, that Formosans are chilly to Chiang's talk of saving China. Nor is it surprising to read that, even under the many guns of the huge Kuomintang garrison on Formosa, the people still protest and that executions continue.

## Strike-Time Hogs Were Safe Food, Says L. Campos

While presumably sick hogs imported from the Mainland were dumped overboard during the last waterfront strike, some were butchered on the ships and taken away for use by the Oahu Prison.

Shortly after this, information got around that the prisoners were fed infected pork.

The RECORD recently interviewed Lawrence Campos, the importer of the Mainland hogs, who said he lost about \$15,000 on that particular shipment.

"We still do not know what ailed the hogs or whether they were actually sick," Campos said. "The health department made tests and finally we sent virus specimens to England when we weren't satisfied by Mainland tests, and after all that, we still are in the dark."

As for the hogs sold to Oahu Prison, Campos said that the health department required that the slaughtered hogs must be frozen for a specified period before the pork could be consumed. Some of the local butcher shops wanted to buy the hogs but were unable to do so because they did not have the cold storage facilities.

The Oahu Prison which had such facilities, bought the hogs, he commented.

"If the hogs had hoof and mouth disease, the government would have required me to dump all of them but would have paid me big money," Campos said. "The hogs had something else or nothing at all."

## Graft On Plantations

"Some strikes have been accompanied by a good deal of ill feeling on the part of the laborers toward the white employes of the plantation. Usually, this sentiment is justified wherever it occurs, to judge from the opinions of those employed upon the plantations or in close touch with plantation life. On one occasion, where a series of labor difficulties occurred it was discovered that laborers were forced to join raffles conducted by overseers and their friends; that there was practically a gambling graft upon the plantation by which the whites were profiting, and that other abuses existed of which the proprietors and agents were entirely ignorant and which they promptly remedied as soon as they came to their knowledge."—Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, 1905.

BOOK REVIEW

# New Social Process Made Comeback; Faculty Articles Long; Students' Good

By SPECIAL WRITER  
**SOCIAL PROCESS IN HAWAII**—Volume XIV, 1950. Published by the Sociology Club, University of Hawaii.

After last year's Volume XIII—Is there truth about 13 being an unlucky number?—the Sociology Club has staged a comeback. There are only five articles. However, "better fewer, but better." The two articles by faculty members take up 23 pages out of 65, which is too much; the student articles, however, are good.

**Haole's Changing Conception**  
 One is a brief sketch of a kibel girl by "Anonymous." Stephen Murin has a long, sympathetic, well written account of the little Gypsy community of 42 persons. Unfortunately, some of Mr. Murin's fine photographs of Gypsies are given over the fictitious names used in the description, so that not much is left of his informant's right to privacy.

**Henry Toyama and Hiroshi Ikeda, using papers written by students, have done a very good job describing "The Okinawan-Naichi Relationships." "Naichi," for the benefit of those who don't know, are people from Japan proper.**

Clarence E. Glick, a faculty member, in "A Haole's Changing Conception of the Japanese," shows how Mr. Typical Mainland-haole, settling in Hawaii, might pass by steps from the stage of lumping all Japanese together to that of knowing the Japanese as individual human beings, who do, however, fall into several personality patterns and social types. There is one thing wrong with Mr. Glick's few haoles, whether kamaaina, have the sense to get acquainted with the Japanese well enough to respect them and their various customs. Instead, most Japanese of one type will know little about the Japanese of several other types.

**Sketchy Treatment of Important Subject**

Bernhard L. Hormann, another faculty member, discusses "The Caucasian Minority" and—chiefly the haole Caucasians. His article is a rather sketchy treatment of a very interesting and important subject, and this reviewer hopes Mr. Hormann will go into the subject more deeply in the future.

Mr. Hormann points out that the Mainland haole, who doesn't have the "feel" of Hawaii and hasn't grown up in the rather close-knit local haole society, may feel very isolated and uncomfortable in the Islands. Although he doesn't usually run into much discrimination in getting jobs, he may feel in other ways that he is a minority group member, unloved and unwanted.

The haole group, Mr. Hormann shows, came into being from many sources. The German laborers, for example, were not classed as

haoles at first, but today persons of German descent are haoles; and some Portuguese are also beginning to rate as haoles.

As long as Hawaii had a very small and weak middle class, to be a haole meant to be an upper class person. On the plantations, this is still true, on the whole. But in the cities there is now a large middle class. At first this middle class was largely haole, but now it is made up of all "nationalities," so that the haole group will no doubt lose its social separateness to a great extent.

This reviewer thinks that Mr. Hormann has greatly underestimated the size and importance of the working class element among the haoles of Hawaii today. Even after the return of most of the "war workers" to the Mainland, there are quite a lot of haole workmen to be seen in Honolulu, who don't belong to the middle class by any stretch of the imagination. Enough of them are here so that "haole" and "white-collar" no longer automatically go together in the minds of other working people of Honolulu.

## Hall Hits Agri. Dept. Junkets To T. H., Sugar Industry Proposes Lower Wages

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association recommended a 75 cents an hour minimum wage rate for 1951 in the sugar industry, while the ILWU proposed a wage floor of 85 cents an hour in a hearing held before representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Wage and Price Division, within the past few days. Present rate is 80 cents an hour.

In suggesting a reduction in wages, the HSPA which represented 27 plantations, said it would be derelict in its duty if it "failed to make every effort to ameliorate the impact" on the industry of a number of uncontrollable factors that might, in the future, make "continuance of present wages impossible in subsequent contract negotiations." Thus the industry gave notice in the present booming period for sugar companies, that it may attempt to reduce wages.

**Wages Through Bargaining**  
 Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, representing the union at a hearing in Hilo, said: "The history of wage determinations in Hawaii is a vivid demonstration of the fact that the only wage security the sugar workers have ever been able to obtain, the only protection they have ever secured, has been solely through their own collective strength and their own labor organizations." He said this has been true in 1946 as well as in 1950.

Hall said there is need for a change in the pattern of hearings

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## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



### BASEBALL BIGGIES LEARN FROM NAM

During the period when major leaguers were jumping to the Mexican side to play for better pay and for better conditions, a group of ball players on the U. S. side of the Rio Grande took a good look at what was going on in the coal industry, in the automobile industry, in rail-roading—for that matter, throughout the length and breadth of the nation—and saw the gains made by unions. Some far-seeing guy saw it was good and said, why not for baseball, too.

However, it took management and the big moguls of baseball only a few minutes to figure that if unions took hold in the majors and the minors, then the arbitrary control they had enjoyed would be forever gone and then what would happen to free enterprise and rugged individualism? By the techniques of the National Manufacturers Association and reactionary Big Business, players were intimidated, coerced, bought off, paid off, threatened, wheedled, cajoled, patriotized, given a series of lessons in Horatio Alger . . . all resulting in the busting of the first militant action taken by ball players to organize.

The idea of unionism in the baseball leagues is in mothballs now, perhaps, one of these days to return to haunt the moguls. But in the meantime, slightly better conditions have been granted to the players in the guise of benevolence.

The moguls came up with a whopper. They appointed Freddy Hutchinson, presently pitching for Detroit, as player representative for the American League. His job, they told him, was to relay complaints to the club owners.

### Just Company Stooze

Now, on the surface, it looked just dandy. Grievances, complaints and beefs would now be taken care of faster than you could whip up some pet peeves against the clubs. But "it ain't necessarily so." For Hutchinson is still, in old-fashioned parlance, a company stooze. Politely, he is called a "player-club relations man."

- However, in the majors the following things can and do occur:
- The Commissioner of Baseball (appointed by the owners) can ban any player from organized ball. There is no appeal.
  - Any manager can fine any player—any amount—and so can the league presidents and/or the commissioner.
  - If a player doesn't like the terms of a contract he can quit. That's all. When owners gang up on him, a player of major league quality can spend his whole career in the minors.
  - Winter ball and a whole string of off-season jobs are banned.

### ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The Boxing Commission passed the match of Phillip Kim and Baby Ike as being OK for the public to pay to see. We are rather confounded by the name of Baby Ike. We don't own a copy of the record book so we can't say whether or not Baby Ike is another "importation" to fatten the record book of Mr. P. Kim, or whether he is an up and coming youngster without a record to frighten our local fighters to go into hiding! This is not intended to disparage the ability of the Wildcat but to point out the malicious system of the game in which managers' dollars. We hope to see the day when managers will occasionally "test" and promoters bow down to the system of the most in attendance and their charges to give them a taste of the bitter and the sweet.

**Sammy Amato, hustling newest manager in the local Boxing Guild and major-dome of the gym on Dillingham Boulevard, formerly known as "Sad Sam's" weighs in with inside dope on two relatively new boys who may loom in the near future as stars on the horizon. Sammy, enthusiastically sang the praises of a new bantamweight named Solomon Dela Cruz of Porto Rican and Filipino extraction. A veteran who served a hitch in the army at Schofield, Dela Cruz fought as an amateur and has a good record.**

Blaine Manley, whom Amato also trains and manages, has been putting in some hard ticks in the gym and on the road. Manley lost to Charley Copp and since that defeat has gone all out to get into tip-top shape. Blaine can be seen regularly digging into the turf along Ala Moana every evening about 5:30. Holding a regular job, Manley can fit his training schedule in only after work and if his conscientiousness is any indication, Charley Copp had better look for another rematch, and this time a real tough one.

Amato's other charge is the under-rated fighter, Chuck Cureton, who still has enough on the ball to make it tough for him to get matches locally. Cureton formerly fought for the Wright Brothers but did not get too much assistance along the way. However under new management he may go far. There is talk of a match with Battling Bumatay, one of Lau Ah Chew's boys. On paper this looks like a good fight.

### SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We read in the papers that Ed Sullivan, who runs a TV show, had to get Paul Draper, one of America's greatest dancers, off his show due to the complaints of one Westbrook Pegler who complained that Draper is a little too left. Draper neither sang any words to any song, or spoke on Sullivan's show. He merely danced on the program. When is anybody's taps or soft shoes leftist?

The Waikiki Surf Club took most of the honors in the recent Bach events held at Waikiki. Outrigger Canoe Club has more equipment but evidently the Waikiki Surf Club has more manpower because Outrigger has a social and racial factor in order for any new member to join. Waikiki-Surf-on-the-other-hand-is-an-inter-racial-organization-with-head-quarters at Waikiki Tavern.

Frank Asuncion's contract with the Wright brothers expired recently. Frank has a lot more fights in his system. He may be contacted at the waterfront where he works as a stevedore and a member of the ILWU.

Herman Wedemeyer's release from the Forty-Niners may mean the ultimate return of the former All-American to Hawaii. Herman fizzled as a baseball player. Now his release may write him in his play-for-pay career. Hawaii has a nice climate, Herman.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

Such were the sentiments of Harold W. Rice, "friend of labor," in 1937.

As for Mr. Locey, his statement and the truth were two different things. WPA workers were being sent to take the strikers' places, and only when the CIO unions complained was this illegal practice stopped.

If Punene couldn't have WPA workers for strikebreakers, it could at least have schoolboys. As soon as school was out in June, several hundred boys, some as young as 10 years, claimed the union, were hired by the plantations in place of the Vibora Luviminda workers.

(To Be Continued)

\*As a roll of honor, we give the names of the 24 evicted leaders:

- |                     |                   |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Benito Alconcel     | George Corbillion | Garciano Marintias |
| Canoto Andaya       | Sepriano Corrales | Celardo Root       |
| Florentino Cabe     | Calixto Damaso    | Semcon Rossian     |
| Felix Cabrera       | Modesto Doctor    | Fernando Salantes  |
| Victoriano Cabralda | Juan Garcia       | Agaton Salapes     |
| Felipe Canporia     | Lorenzo Lacambra  | Federico Sebastian |
| Mariano-Castillo    | Federico-Lecar    | Senon Udcoocyan    |
| Bonifacio Celosa    | Eugenio Lorago    | Macario Zuicio     |

## Not So Long Ago

"Mr. SWANZEY (a director of Honolulu Iron Works Co.): I think there are 5 Hawaiian mechanics there, and any labor that is required, just rough labor, all Hawaiians and some Portuguese. "Senator MITCHELL; No difficulty in getting the necessary amount of labor?"

"Mr. SWANZEY: That is the kind of work the Hawaiians like. The skilled labor is always white."—Hawaiian Investigation, 1932.

Profits in the first quarter of 1950 were 3 to 4 per cent above the 1949 period.

## Beaten Twice By Vice Squad, Dias Complains To Liu

(from page 1)

complainant's face to hold his head on the pavement. Arrested and taken to headquarters, Dias says his wrists hurt so much that a lieutenant took the handcuffs off him. Later, when the vice squad took charge of him, he was taken to a special room from which that detachment operates.

### Close Windows

"Boyd Andrade was at the typewriter and he asked me questions like 'What's your name?' while another fellow went around closing the windows and lowering the blinds," Dias says. "Then Andrade got up from the typewriter and came toward me and asked: 'What are you doing nowadays? Pimping?' I told him, 'No, I wasn't pimping.'"

Andrade hit him in the face, Dias says, and then struck him again and made a cut which started to bleed.

"When he saw the blood," says Dias, "he hesitated for a little. Then he slapped me around the head."

The charge filed against Dias was "disorderly conduct."

What of the friends who stopped Dias?

### Vanishing Witnesses

"They ran away as soon as they saw there was going to be trouble," says Dias. "The police say they're unidentified. So how can I be disorderly with unidentified people who weren't around?"

When he made his complaint against the officers, Dias says, the lieutenant in charge asked him what he would like to see done in the way of punishment.

"I told him that was up to Chief Liu," says Dias, "and that the chief would know what punishment there should be. As far as I am concerned, I just want them to stop shoving me around."

## "First Deputies" Lose Civil Service Cloak By Sapienza Opinion

(from page 1)

assistant is exempted from civil service, the Commission has no power to compel a department head to designate someone as a first deputy or assistant."

The opinion was written by Maurice Sapienza.

Such an interpretation may, City Hall observers say, work to the advantage of first deputies who have political aspirations or who hold offices in parties—as in the case of E. P. Toner, administrator of the Health Department, whose political activities have been the subject of protest.

### Some Thrown Into Politics

But in the case of others who prefer job security offered by civil service, the ruling may have the effect of putting them at the mercy of their superiors—who in turn, may expect political activity of the machine-type from them.

Also, though a number of departments do not have "first deputies" by title, there is now nothing to stop a department head from naming the top employe in his department to that capacity and thereby remove him from civil service protection, thus making his continuance in the job dependent on the election of his superior. In a campaign year, such tactics on the part of department heads who are ejected would, of course, be more probable than at other times.

"First deputies" of appointed, not elected, department heads—as in the Department of Buildings and the Department of Refuse Disposal—are also affected by the opinion, of course, though they would not be subject to the same political pressures.

## \$33 Claim May Clarify Legal Status of Neon Signs, Local Marquees

(from page 1)

McInerney's store and innumerable small shops in all parts of the city.

If the answer to Omiya's question is in the negative, then the opinion of Leon M. Secula, deputy city-county attorney, is wrong.

### Twice In Six Months

After the truck knocked down the neon tubing at his store at 1205 S. King St., Omiya sent a formal complaint to Honolulu Hale because, as he said, it was the second time in six months a refuse truck had knocked down the tubing and, though he had paid for the damage the first time, he couldn't keep it up forever—especially when he felt he wasn't breaking any law.

Secula's opinion, delivered August 11, recommends denial of the claim and quotes Section 479, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, 1942 as follows: "Signs in all districts. No sign shall project over the public ways more than four and one-half feet . . ."

Secula further pointed out that the claimant's "sign" was affixed to the end of the marquee which projects approximately eight feet and is "flush with the curb."

Lyman H. Bigelow, head of the Department of Buildings, told the RECORD he does not believe the ordinance is meant to apply to neon tubing which outlines many marquees here, but that he does believe a sign which protrudes independently is illegal.

"A sign," said Mr. Bigelow, "is a sign. A marquee is a marquee."

### Bigelow Backs Omiya

After viewing Omiya's marquee and neon tubing, Bigelow said he thinks it is merely a marquee with a neon tube outlining it. It would be illegal, he thought, only if it protruded over the edge of the curb. According to Secula and Omiya, it does not.

Omiya, however, does not intend to let the matter stop with Secula's ruling, and he feels the refuse trucks have some responsibility in the matter.

"They pile the trucks up too high," he says.

So far as is known, the Outdoor Circle has taken no official position on the matter.

## No Comment

Congressional Record, Senate, August 21, 1950:

Mr. BENTON: "We now have an example in South Korea. A recent poll in South Korea showed that one-third of the South Koreans thought that they indeed did attack the North Koreans. Here we see the power of the big lie reiterated in Soviet propaganda . . ."

## Wilson-Sinclair Team Built 250 Miles Of Roads In 3 Years; Plan Second Coat

(from page 1)

miles. It would be a very good road, but there'd be a lot of people who wouldn't have roads at all."

Although a 2-inch thickness of blacktop is required for a permanent road, Sinclair said, another coat can be put down later. By such a method of "spreading out," an administration can insure good roads, for its successor is likely to keep them in repair.

"Once you have educated people to good roads, they'll make the administration keep them up—even if Republicans get elected," Sinclair laughed.

Mayor John H. Wilson, the other half of the road-building team, because of his long experience building roads all over the Territory, has taken a strong hand in the C-C program.

"In no similar period of Hono-

## Await Next Real Estate Move To Kick Them Out

(from page 1)

to three acres belonging to the Magoon Estate. The larger part of the Magoon Estate land is, however, about 400 feet away.

A city-county official who followed the school project closely said, "I don't see what else it could have been but a plan to drive the pig raisers out. There were other places to put the school, and if the pig raisers were moved out, who would go to the school?"

The project failed, at least temporarily, when discussion of the project before a board meeting failed to reduce the \$325,000 appraisal.

### Keppeler Hit Appraisal

Paul Keppeler, controller, was disclosed as one of the strongest opponents of the appraisal which, he said, was too high. If the pig raisers were moved out, Keppeler said, he thought the property could be purchased for \$100,000.

"We got the land for Kaimuki High School for 15 cents a square foot," said one opponent of the appraisal.

"Yes," said a supporter of the appraisal, "and we robbed the people there, too."

George Houghtaling, head of the C-C Planning Commission, said, "I recommended that they make a trade with the Magoon Estate to put the pig raisers over there. I went on my vacation then and I don't know what happened to that proposal."

The four pig raisers, K. Teruya, Kage Minami, Alice Yamaguchi, and Ishikichi Nakama, presently enjoy a moment of relief but they view the broad spaces of the Magoon Estate and other properties around them and shake their heads in apprehension of what they believe is the inevitable pressure of a real estate development project.

## Cheap Labor

The total labor cost of native Hawaiian and Chinese laborers in 1856 was estimated at about 33 cents a day, as compared with 37½ cents a day cost of keeping slaves in the Southern States—depreciation and interest on the capital investment in the slaves being extra! No wonder Hawaii had no use for slavery.

"On the evening of that same day that an American Legionary has his wages reduced to 40 per cent and his hours of labor increased 25 per cent, he goes out at his own risk and expense to help to tar and feather some visionary who tries to convince him he has been swindled."—H. L. Mencken.

lulu's history," said an associate of Wilson, "has there been anything like as many roads built in this county as from 1947 to the present."

Ratio of advertising to news in the press in 1948 was 60 per cent to 40 per cent.

## Shaved Ice Regulation Too Tough for Handlers—Yoshino; Up To Ackerman

(from page 1)

to obtain a ruling from the attorney general as to whether Mr. Akau must administer the regulations as prescribed or to use his discretion, which he says he is now doing.

It was brought out by Tetsuo Oi, a representative from the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, that a permit is issued for selling a particular product, for example, shaved ice, but an applicant is required to know the provisions of the whole chapter.

### Language Requirement Dropped

Mr. Yoshino explained that undue hardships have been placed on small merchants by this regulation. When the regulation was first adopted in August 1949, it required an applicant to be able to read and write English. This requirement, which discriminated against aliens, was struck out when Mr. Yoshino brought complaint against it.

The regulation on "Frozen deserts and frozen dairy products" came as a result of nearly two years of hearings. The shaved ice which originally came under the sanitation rules was included in Chapter 25 when icecream producers who make popsicles pressed for regulation of shaved ice by the provisions of the chapter.

This was unfair, said Mr. Yoshino and his contention was that the health department was pressured by strong outside interests. Mr. Akau denied this, saying that the department was free of such influence.

### Stress Early Education

Mr. Akau said that there are many applicants who say that the examination is helpful in that it makes them cognizant of the health requirements. His contention is that the present regulation and the procedure of examining applicants has educational value. In his words: "They are made aware of their responsibilities in the beginning and in that way the stress would not be on the later policing activities of our department."

Mr. Yoshino stated at the meeting that he would also challenge the constitutionality of Chapter 16 of the public health regulations on "poisons." Chapter 16 says that

## Language Schools

(from page 1)

lic to appropriate such property for certain public uses on payment of just compensation. This right carries with it the right to use that property in any manner the owner may desire so long as the use will not impair the public health, safety or general welfare.

"The kind of schools proposed to be erected in the two cases before us will not interfere with the public health, or affect the public peace, or public safety, nor endanger the public welfare."

Although opposition to the approval of building permits has been eliminated by the opinion, it is doubtful that either school will be able to take immediate advantage of it, since the school terms have already begun.

everyone with a permit to sell poisons must be able to read and write English. This, Mr. Yoshino said, is discriminatory to aliens. Chapter 25 was patterned after Chapter 16.

## Queen's Violates Contract On HMSA Plan Say Employees

(from page 1)

the contract specifies the amount the hospital is to contribute toward payment of the plan is 50 cents for male employees and 55 cents for female employees.

Employees deny this and say the contract clearly states that the hospital management shall pay one-half the premium. They say there is nothing in the contract about specific amounts.

Flath put evidence of the violation on paper, employees say, by a circular he issued June 30, in which he specified the following figures to indicate the cost of the premium per month to the employe:

"Male Individual Contract...\$ .65  
"Female Individual Contract .72  
"Two-Person Family..... 2.04  
"Three-Person Family..... 3.07"

The circular further stated that the hospital will pay 50 cents on premiums of male employees and 55 cents on those of females.

### Flath Altered Stand

When first contacted by the RECORD, Flath agreed that the hospital promises to pay half, and he said that it does, in fact, pay half the cost of the individual premium. The hospital is not responsible for the higher cost of premiums for plans which include persons other than the employe, Flath said.

After he had been contacted again and reintinded of his circular, Flath recalled that the rate was raised last May and that the circular was sent around to remind employes that the carrier had increased the rate and that they would have to pay the difference if they were to continue.

"Isn't the hospital obliged to pay half of the increase?" he was asked.

"The employe doesn't have to take it. We don't force him to take it," Flath said, and he added: "We have too much to do up here to bother about pulling a fast one on anybody."

It was then that he admitted the point might be one for future negotiation.

### Employees Go Further

The employes, members of the United Public Workers of America, express themselves as feeling there is a contract violation involving something more than the difference between 50-50 and 50-65. They say that, since the contract requires the hospital to pay half their insurance premiums, and their insurance in many cases includes other members of their families, the management should be required to pay half of the full total—even when it may run higher than \$3 per month.

It is expected they will bring the matter before their union for further negotiations.

## Classified Directory

### AUTO TOP SHOP

DE LUXE Auto Top Shop. Specializing in tops, seat covers, and general auto upholstery. 1177 Kapiolani Blvd. Ph. 53052.

### CAFE

U. S. Cafe, 1034 Bethel St.; Good meals for workers; 50¢ and up.

### CONTRACTORS

GEORGE Shima, Gen. Cont., Design, New Bldgs. & Repair. Hollow Tile. Ph. 847611 for free estimate.

Scan Our Business Directory Weekly

### FLOOR FINISHERS

M. TAKAYAMA. Specialize in floor sanding, refinishing. Ph. 79554.

### FUNERAL PARLORS

BORTHWICK Funeral Parlors. Ph. 59158.

WHOSE FAULT?

While the tourist solicitors publicize the hula, Hawaiian congeniality and the Paradise of the Pacific angle, 15,000 children out of about 95,000 returned to school last week with what the Welfare Department reported was inadequate clothing.

These students come only from families receiving welfare assistance, and do not include those from the homes of thousands of unemployed workers.

The schools are institutions where wholesome and valuable citizens of tomorrow become equipped to play their roles in society. Imagine the impact of the embarrassing experiences on some of these students. Let's read what the Welfare Department had to say:

"Some of these children are bound to be embarrassed by what they have to wear because the department does not have enough money to provide replacements for old clothes unless they are beyond repair.

"There are instances of high school boys and girls who obtained work this past summer in hopes of buying clothes with the money. But we had to ask them to use their earnings to help their families out."

One would expect that these 15,000 children and many more like them from the homes of the jobless would ask themselves: Why can't we have clothes, money for books, money for an occasional show, and why can't there be employment for our parents?

At the home of those where parents keep their children out of school from time to time because there is no lunch money. At the home of those where the families have only one meal a day, thus the children are kept at home so that they can eat their first meal near noontime.

In the daily press which criticizes people receiving welfare aid as being shiftless and lazy, we read of the wonderful year the pineapple and sugar industries are going to have because of the war economy. We do not read editorials that say the poor are getting poorer, that they desperately need assistance.

Last year the legislature had opportunities in the regular and special sessions, to help alleviate the economic plight of tens of thousands of people, but the invisible government—the big interests—through lobbyists and otherwise, influenced the legislators against making contributions that would have tremendously served the public interest.

We know that the great majority of the teachers will not tell the 15,000 students how the legislature failed to take up the unemployment problem and of how Sen. John Duarte of Maui was severely criticized by his colleagues for holding an unemployed rally in the Palace grounds to pressure the legislators. Under the present hysteria, some of the teachers admit that to speak freely would mean the probable loss of jobs by being labelled "Communists."

We hope that during the next nine months there will be some courageous teachers who will explain to these students the conditions as they exist. Yes, they can point out the facts of the large land holdings—a great deal unused—by big interests and a few families and of how they acquire more land through government leases for a piddling sum. And what is the picture on the other extreme end?

Let the cheated students draw their own conclusions after they are given the unadulterated facts. It is only fair to let them find out whose fault it is that they must live under such privation.



FRED WRIGHT  
REGISTERED  
PRESS

Looking Backward

STRIKE, CONSPIRACY AND LIBEL

(THE MAUI STRIKE OF 1937)

II.

First to walk out at Puenene on April 20 were 300 Filipino cut-cane men. Within two or three days, they were joined by 700 to 900 more field hands, all of them bachelors. Married Filipinos were not expected to walk off their jobs. They, and many Japanese workers, gave rice and money to help the strikers. Some Japanese were particularly active in collecting donations.

Chief demands of the Vibora Luviminda strikers were three in number: A raise for cane cutters of from 7 cents per 30-foot row to 10 cents for thin and 12 cents for thick cane; a raise of from 20 cents to 25 cents per ton minimum for cane loaders, and the discharge of several lunas, whom they claimed cheated in record keeping.

Divide and Conquer Tactics — Camp versus Camp

Manager Frank F. Baldwin of HC&S Co., offered the men at Camps 2 and 3 a slight increase, but passed up Camp 5. At the same time, Baldwin offered to have the charges against the lunas investigated — but it was strongly hinted that such faithful old employees never would be fired.

The strikers answered with the Filipino equivalent of "No Dice." Though 1,700 men remained at work (HC&S claim), Puenene mill was shut down.

Possibly the plantation officials looked upon this as just another of the humu-at-the-luna, flash-in-the-pan strikes which used to take place in the old pre-union days. At any rate, they did not hasten to evict the rank and file from their plantation homes.

However, a posse of some 85 special deputies armed with high-powered rifles, revolvers and clubs, made the rounds, evicting 24 strike leaders.\* Camp bosses broke into lockers, destroying the workers' union books.

Why Bosses Place Men in Non-Paying Govt. Positions

First the leaders, then the rank and file were ordered off the plantation—always pitting one group against another. The rank-and-file assembled at the upper end of Kahului Bay, where John E. Garcia of Maui Dry Goods Co. gave them permission to camp on the firm's property.

When the strikers asked for the use of the Territorial Building at Wailuku for holding a meeting, Marquis Calmes of Kahului Railroad Co.—and a University of Hawaii regent—refused permission.

Organizing Workers Called Trouble-Making

Though special deputies, well armed, patrolled the 26 Puenene plantation camps, the strike was notably free from violence. The Voice of Labor reported machine guns mounted on top of Puenene mill, but the reporter who wrote the story didn't actually see them. Rumors and unconfirmed reports rapidly passed from mouth to mouth on both sides.

On May 7 the Star-Bulletin carried a headline: "Locey Denies Use of Strikebreakers." In 1937 there was a depression and a WPA, and Frank H. Locey was administrator for the Territory. But somewhere the wires were crossed, for the very next day another headline appeared: "Rice Sees Strike As Means of Reducing Relief Costs."

The Rice referred to was that eminent Democrat (walkout variety) and self-styled "fuselage" of the split party, Harold W. Rice, who then held the office of County Chairman. Mr. Rice wrote to the board of supervisors:

"During the month of April, two strangers came to Maui and have tried to create trouble for the plantations and have attempted to organize the Filipinos at Puenene . . .

"I don't believe these Filipino laborers have realized that the government has been carrying aliens and citizens on work relief here in this county and altogether, there are approximately 1,000 such laborers on work relief.

Rice For Using WPA Workers To Scab

"It seems to me that this is an opportune time for those who have been on work relief to absorb the jobs left vacant by the striking Filipinos."

(more on page 6)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

DOROTHY THOMPSON DISSENTS

Since there is a disposition to pin the Communist label on those who disagree with our method of intervention in Korea, it might be wise to stop and consider a recent column by Dorothy Thompson, the nation's most widely read woman political commentator. Here is what she said:

"Those of us who believe that the American foreign policy is utterly reckless and leading us straight into catastrophe are effectively disfranchised. There is only one party, and it is a war party. There is no patriotic leadership that challenges the course on which we have embarked, or has the brains or the courage to chart another.



MR. DAVIS

"The present course is to offer ourselves as the policeman of the world, to enforce, by the sacrifice of American lives and fortune, the court orders (as it were) of United Nations countries who will not or cannot themselves fight to enforce them, and to put down aggression wherever it may raise its ugly head, in whatever corner of the globe.

No Definition of Aggression

"The 'law against aggression' which Truman, the generals and the majority of Republicans have committed us to 'police' is no law. There is not even a definition of aggression in the UN charter."

In the resultant confusion, says Miss Thompson, "our vacant-minded leaders appoint the American people to be the Galahads of the world, to liberate all victims of aggression—whether they want to be liberated or not. That is the lesson of Korea.

"It is a war we cannot win, morally, politically or militarily. We cannot win it morally because no Asiatic nation trusts the foreign devil, no matter what banner he carries. We cannot win it politically, because we have not one ally in Asia—having already done our best to extirpate all western influences and sympathetic powers.

"A policy which commands the British to get out of India and the Dutch out of Indonesia; and then decides to support the French in Indo-China . . . which refuses to support Chiang in China; and then decides to support him in Formosa, and which totally disarms Japan, and then decides to defend it, is not a policy.

"It is a tale told by an idiot."

"People Are Hostile and Alarmed"

Sharp words, those, and hardly flattering to the bipartisans who make our foreign policy. But to continue:

"We have already lost Asia," says Miss Thompson. "It is a loss we can acknowledge and sustain . . . And if there is a statesman in this country with courage to talk some sense and lead this nation away from certain disaster, he will be elected President.

"Despite the high-pressure sales talk, the people are hostile and alarmed."

Miss Thompson is not the first to note the general apathy toward the Korean war. Despite the "high-pressure sales talk" of which Mr. Truman's increasingly frequent radio chats are a part, America is not burning with the fire to "give our all" in Korea. Hence the attempt to silence the critics.

They tried it with Harry Bridges when they put him in jail. Special Prosecutor Donohue declared nobody had the right to dissent. Since a court had declared the ILWU leader was a "Communist," it was hoped that they could get by with it, since we seem to have established the policy that those designated as Communists are to be classed as outlaws with no constitutional rights. However, the appellate court thought otherwise.

Dissent From Others Than Political Left

But in Miss Thompson we have a powerful voice of dissent that does not come from the political left. I doubt that even the most hot-headed of the atom-bomb-now crowd would dare call her even faintly pink. Taking away her civil rights to silence her is, at the moment, unthinkable. Faced with criticism from powerful voices who have not the slightest connection with the left, what can Washington do?

To add another chapter to this "tale told by an idiot," Drew Pearson's column reports that the UN will not sanction U. S. forces crossing the 38th Parallel in Korea, thus paving the way for an eventual return showing of the present civil war unless we reverse our policy, withdraw support for the discredited Rhee government and permit a united Korea under whatever kind of system the Korean people themselves choose.

It's easy to get into trouble. The big question now is how do we get out of this mess?