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## newspaper Hawaii Needs

# HONOLULU RECORD

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May 19, 1949

### 'TISER'S PHONY PATRIOTISM!



WHAT WOULD SENATOR MORSE think of this old effort of the Advertiser to cow Hawaiian workers by raising race-hysteria back in 1920? Until Morse blasted the 'tiser in the U.S. Senate, Lorrin P. Thurston was building a "Red" hysteria for the same purpose with the "Dear Joe" letters. Then, as now, the anti-statehood motive lay concealed only by a thin surface. Senator Morse was right when he doubted that the Advertiser represents the thinking of the people of Hawaii.

### Employers Clap, Employees Present At Action Rally

By STAFF WRITER

Several hundred "indignant" employers and businessmen and some 6,000 of the employees they had urged and ordered to attend heard Fred B. Carter III wind up the Businessmen's "Action Meeting" at Kapiolani Park Tuesday afternoon by reading a resolution that had been prepared ahead of time. The resolution, which blamed the ILWU for calling a strike, called upon all those approving to "do their share" toward performing all work necessary to keep the ships moving.

The implication was that signers of the resolution will volunteer to break the ILWU picket-lines and unload cargo, themselves, should the strike not be settled by the time W. Tip Davis, Mr. Carter and their cohorts think it should.

There were some who applauded, as they applauded all speakers who lambasted ILWU leaders, with enthusiasm. Many of these were of middle-age and beyond and many gave the appearance of soft-handed, arm-chair executives and office clerks.

There were others among the crowd, many of them not entirely by their own volition. Some girls from Dollar Store said they had been told to come by their employer, and some men from Mutual Telephone said they had been

(more on page 6)

### HCLC Studies Affiliation With CRC

"Civil rights are indivisible," and while they are denied to some, others cannot fully enjoy them, Frank Marshall Davis told members of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee Monday night at the organization's regular meeting.

A national board member of the Civil Rights Congress, Mr. Davis said that Attorney General Tom Clark's listing of the CRC as a "communist-front organization" did not detract from its support.

Saying that "there is no need to fear affiliating with an organization that is labelled by Tom Clark," who he said has the Bilbo and Rankin mentality, Mr. Davis explained that leading writers, artists, actors, educators, scientists, trade union leaders and others have consistently supported the CRC in its fight for equality and freedom because these things cannot be enjoyed separately by a few.

Among the names Mr. Davis read as supporters of the CRC were Franklin P. Adams, nationally-known columnist; Dashiell Hammett, writer; Albert Einstein, scientist; Dorothy Parker, poet; Thomas Mann, novelist.

Full Support To Longshoremen Robert Greene, chairman of the HCLC, said that while the organization's suit against Tom Clark for listing the HCLC as "subver-

(more on page 7)

## Hilo Dockers Solid

### TH Unemployment Far Above 16,000; Many Not Counted

The true picture of unemployment in the Territory easily surpasses the new high of 16,000, as of April, reported by the department of labor and industrial relations, the RECORD learned yesterday.

Officials of the labor and related departments said that the 16,000 represent only those who register for unemployment compensation or those who, through the Territorial employment service, are making efforts to obtain employment. One official said these unemployed are those classified as being "active in the labor market."

Not included in the 16,000 are (more on page 6)

### Would Be Cop Barred By His "Bad" Diction

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Boyd Andrade, six-foot, 200-lb. ex-Territorial amateur boxing champion, veteran of three years service with the Army military police, can't get a job on the city police force because, in the opinion of the civil service examiners, he doesn't speak English well enough.

It's a little hard for an interviewer to reconcile that fact with Andrade's performance in action.

At his home at 761 S. Queen St., I asked him about the questions the examiners had used during the oral part of his examination—the only part in which he was found deficient.

"They asked me if I had ever helped the city police when I was an MP," he said, speaking clearly and distinctly. "They wanted to know if I had helped quell a disturbance. I told them I had. I guess they believed me, for they didn't ask any more about that."

One question had distinct racist overtones—possibly the more because of Andrade's dark skin and Puerto Rican extraction.

"Would you draw your pistol," one examiner asked, "if you were backed up against the wall by twelve colored men?"

"I certainly would," Andrade answered.

Andrade, a long-limbed, athletic looking young man of 22, was discharged from the Army in March of this year and shortly after that

(more on page 4)

### Public Support Grows: Gather Soup Kitchen Food

By Special Correspondence

HILO, Hawaii—"I support the longshoremen because I have known them for 25 years. My husband was a stevedore. Today, I have a restaurant and bar, and the longshoremen are still my best and steady customers. I help them and they help me."

This was the statement of Mrs. Jack Sakamoto, proprietor of the Mariner Building, at 23 Silva St., who has turned over a room—rent free—to the striking longshoremen. The strike headquarters is located here, only a stone's throw from Kuhio Wharf.

Scene of "Bloody Monday"

At three entrances to Kuhio Wharf pickets' keep moving in their lines from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight. Interestingly, four policemen on duty at the picket points respond to the coffee-and-rolls call also when the union KPs bring the food to the lines. From a distance it appears as if the police have joined in the picketing, too.

It was here that "Bloody Monday" took place almost 11 years ago, on Aug. 1, 1938, when Hilo policemen gassed and shot longshoremen, their families and supporters during a demonstration.

On the picket line every morning is Kai Uratani and his five-year-old grandson, Frederick Uratani. Uratani has been a stevedore for 35 years. He was bayoneted in the back on "Bloody Monday."

Twice daily the morale commit-

(more on page 6)

### FEAR OF DEPRESSION SABOTAGES HOUSING

WASHINGTON (EP)—Fear of a depression is the principal reason why private builders have not been able to meet the country's housing needs, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., told the House banking committee recently.

Speaking in behalf of Americans for Democratic Action, Wagner said that present legislation is a hodgepodge and what the country needs is a housing program.

"ADA believes and I believe that such a housing policy should be aimed at the goal of 1½ million homes a year for the next 10 years," he said.

He suggested private monopoly builders be given the opportunity to build what they can and the government underwrite the remainder through loans.



BERT NAKANO, former longshoreman and presently leader of Local 150 (ILWU) on Hawaii, talks to striking longshoremen and supporters at Kuhio Wharf. Nakano was wounded during "Bloody Monday" 11 years ago when Hilo policemen attacked longshoremen who were demonstrating at Kuhio Wharf. Nakano was crippled and uses the cane resting against the jeep in the foreground. Dave Thompson, ILWU international representative on the Big Island, is standing behind Nakano.

## Tough Sledding

After all the promises for civil rights legislation to minimize discrimination and various injustices within the country, the 81st Congress and the Truman administration are going back on their word. Civil rights was a strong plank in the Democratic platform during the last campaign, but it was horse-traded for full backing of the cold war by Dixiecrats and Republicans.

**BUT THE CIVIL RIGHTS** fight is not over. Last week the House labor subcommittee opened hearings on HR 4453 which would set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission. This bill is intended to end discrimination in hiring. The FEPC would be empowered to investigate claims by workers that they had been denied employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

That the United States sorely needs an FEPC and that there is strong opposition to it indicates, in large measure, how much the Bill of Rights needs implementation.

**SAID REP. M. B. BURNSIDE** (D., W. Va.), who was born and raised in the south: "The passage of the FEPC bill would show the people of Asia that the U. S. is serious when it talks about freedom for all. We have given the world a lot of theory, but we are not ourselves living the practice."

Replied Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), a long-time foe of organized labor: "In Michigan we have practically no discrimination." Shortly thereafter he told the congressmen how he himself had advised setting up a jimcrow bathing beach near his home town where there had been no racial bars before.

## Pro-Nazi

Nazi atrocity during the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944 shocked the Allied world. In what is now remembered as the Malmeldy Massacre, Nazi SS troops

convicted, but none has yet been executed.

For the past four weeks, Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) has been carrying on a virtual one-man investigation into war crimes trials of these convicted Nazis. McCarthy, himself not a member of the subcommittee but afforded the courtesy to ask questions, has been doing all the grilling.

**THE SHOW McCARTHY** put on, tragic to say the least, was not directed to find out why the sentences handed down three years ago have not been carried out, but directed at making U. S. army crimes investigators guilty of near-criminal activity. McCarthy continually attempted to twist the words of witnesses to make Americans appear guilty in the Malmeldy trials.

When a survivor of the massacre told the subcommittee his experiences, McCarthy protested that the veteran was "inflaming" the hearing. The Senator said that Americans with personal reasons to hate German Nazism had no place at the trials.

## China Rebuilds

The last foreign ship and the last international plane left Shanghai as the battle for the city commenced with Communist troops pounding its outskirts. Observers saw signs of Kuomintang troop-

**A MINUTE LATER** Hoffman surprised reporters and spectators when he further declaimed, out of a clear sky: "There's no discrimination against Jews in this country. They are on top. Why, they have the world by the tail!" And Hoffman ranted why no FEPC laws and other curbs on racism and discrimination are needed.

## Protest Speedup

As unemployment kept rising despite earlier government announcement that employment would pick up sharply in April, laborers sought ways and means to protect their job security. It was common knowledge that productivity was highest in U. S. history and the employers were raking in the dough, but at the same time more and more workers were finding themselves out of jobs.

**IN DETROIT 65,000** Ford workers at the Rouge and Lincoln plants, in an anti-speed-up move, walked out en masse, and the effect of this action was spreading to all Ford plants throughout the nation.

The Ford Co.'s strategy chief is former FBI agent John S. Bugas, who occupies the post of Ford vice president. Bugas slapped down a mediation offer by Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn. Then he rebuffed the offer of mediation by Acting Mayor George Edwards of Detroit.

Said Hubbard after investigations of the dispute: "... this strike is the result of Ford stubbornness towards practice of a little 'human engineering.' The way for

young Henry to actually learn whether there is a production speedup, dangerous both to human beings and the public safety, is to slip on a pair of his grandfather's working pants and get out on the production line for a few days once in a while."

**WHILE THE FORD** workers balked against speedup, a similar action was taking place in Elizabeth, N. J., where union pickets pounded the pavement outside the huge L-shaped Singer Sewing Machine Co. plant.

The Singer Co. forced the strike when it broke off negotiations early in May with the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) after stalling for months on union demands for a cut in the 40-hour work week to 35, wage increases, a pension plan, and, above all, an end to the "standard system," a speedup plan which has increased the workload three and four-fold.

**FURTHER WEST** in Denver, the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) policy committee voted unanimously to seek a 36-hour week instead of the present 40, now standard in the industry, with no reduction in take-home pay. This action, it was reported was aimed to prevent the spread of unemployment.

The 36-hour week was standard in the oil industry prior to World War II. During the war the work-week was increased to 48 and then reduced to 40 as the war ended.

The oil workers maintained that companies still could make handsome profits.

## National Summary

## Profits Soaring

Out of the horse's mouth of Big Business came the report last week that profits of 500 leading American corporations surveyed showed they had made 7.2 per cent more profit in the first three months of 1949 than during the same period last year.

**THE WALL STREET JOURNAL** survey covered 25 industries. Biggest profit was scored by the aircraft industry, with nine companies in this group jumping their profits from \$1,500,000 to \$3,900,000—an increase of 152.4 per cent.

The iron and steel industries came next, with 67 companies in this group showing a 65.9 per cent profit increase. In money value, the take-in rose from \$105,000,000 in the first quarter of last year to \$175,000,000 this year.

In the mining and metals industries, 15 companies reported a profit hike of 62.2 per cent. Likewise the automobile industry—with 24 firms reporting—showed a profit jump of 31.7 per cent.

**THE NOT-DOING-SO-WELL** category was paced by textiles, but nine industries surveyed in this group were still doing good business. But they skidded a little, feeling the pinch of reduced buying power of the wage-earners who were exposed to speedups and less work. Fifteen textile firms had made \$39,000,000 in the first three months of 1948; they made \$26,000,000 in 1949—a decline of 33 per cent.

Building materials, distilling, food products, petroleum, electrical and radio industries fell short of the 1948 record-breaking profits also.

## World Summary

evacuation from

acades in downtown Shanghai, whose tall buildings were occupied by troops manning machine guns that pointed down at the crowded streets.

In South China the Communist troops moved toward Canton, present headquarters of the Kuomintang government. In the interior they swept southward also, and the momentum of the drive kept growing.

**WHILE THE BATTLEFRONTS** moved southward, news from North China and Manchuria reported industrial development in the key cities. Kuomintang banks had been taken over by the Liberated Area government but private banks were functioning in North China.

Improvements in communication included the rebuilding of 10,000 miles of railroads in the Liberated Areas. Manchurian trains alone are expected to make combined runs of 30 million miles this year. And for the first time since the outbreak of the war with Japan in 1937, a traveler can now go by highway from Peiping to points on the Yellow River.

## Blood Flowed

While French-Canadian strikers met in the basement of a Catholic church at As-

gun armed police miners who world's asbestos town which is controlled by Johns-Manville Co. of the United States.

**THE STRIKE, NOW IN ITS 11th week**, started when the company refused demands of a 15-cents hourly wage increase and protection from fatal silicosis caused by asbestos dust. Five thousand workers, all members of the Canadian Catholic Syndicates Federation, had walked out, taken over the mining area and set up road blocks around the town when they learned that the police were helping the company to import scabs.

Clashes occurred along the roadblocks and the asbestos workers beat off attacking police, took them off squad cars and locked a couple in the town jail.

**THE QUEBEC POLICE** then sent the machine gun squads to clear the mining area of barricades. The miners immediately lifted the roadblocks, to prevent wild shooting into areas inhabited by their families. The police broke up a peaceful union meeting held in the church basement with gun butts and blackjacks, then roamed the streets to beat up, shoot and arrest a large number.

Said Mike Rougier, photographer for Life and Time: "It (the brutal assault) made me sick to watch it."

## One Year Old

A happy cheering crowd of 500 watched the flag of Israel rise on the fifty-ninth United Nations flagstaff at Lake Success, as the new nation took its place among nations on its first birthday.

**A GREAT VICTORY** for the Jews who had suffered persecution and oppression for centuries, the occasion marked another milestone in the liberation of a people from foreign domination. Exactly one year after the proclamation of independence, Israel has been recognized de jure and de facto by the majority of the nations. Even Britain had finally recognized Israel, although it had not given up its designs to keep Israeli under its thumb.

The British effort of employing the Arabs to crush the Jews and of blockading the seas to keep Jews from reaching Palestine had failed. The strategic territory over which much of the Middle East oil passes had become a sovereign state.

**NOT LONG AFTER THE** early refugee settlers from Europe arrived, the desert land began to blossom. But with more and more people arriving, with population now 25 per cent larger than last year, the new state had urgent problems of its own. Most important concern of Israel is inflation. Cost of living has risen three and a half times that of 1939, and a pound of meat, for example, is \$4.50.

To cope with the situation, the new state had to increase production. Whether obtaining loans or attracting capital for production would be achieved without loss of sovereign rights to foreign powers was a question that concerned the people of Israel.

# The RECORD

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THREE HUNDRED WORKERS from Olaa swelled the longshore picket lines at entrances to Kuba Wharf on the first day of the strike. Workers came from widely scattered camps of the Olaa plantation, responding to a call given at short notice. Photo by SUEMATSU KURODA

## Work Stoppages Follow Tip Davis' Action Meeting

By STAFF WRITER

Rumors of vigilantes, more than anything else, caused work stoppage Wednesday morning among gangs of longshoremen working the Hawaiian Merchant and the Hawaiian Wholesaler, ILWU officials said. Following Tuesday's Kapiolani Park "action meeting" called by W. Tip Davis, longshoremen had heard that bands of vigilantes were going to descend on the docks and unload cargo.

Believing such a possibility imminent, longshoremen were quick to resent efforts of bosses to enforce what they felt were arbitrary and high-handed work procedures, Levi Kealoha, president of the Olaa unit said. One of these was an order that the longshoremen unload newsprint ordered by the Honolulu Advertiser. When the workers found room in the hold to set the newsprint aside while they unloaded edibles underneath, the bosses objected, they said.

### "Joe" Story In Hold

The newsprint, which was of both long and short sizes, was named "High Joe" and "Little Joe" by the stevedores, who alluded to the "Dear Joe" letters on the Advertiser's front pages last week. Both "Joes" stayed in the hold.

Another dispute was that with the truck-drivers of American Factors who refused to get clearance permits from strike headquarters for passage through the picket-lines. When the trucks tried to push through unauthorized, the picket-lines held firm and stopped them. Although several drivers individually said they were in favor of getting permits, their supervisor had refused to allow them to do so.

In the meantime, trucks of T. H. Davies, whose drivers had obtained clearance, rolled onto the docks unopposed.

### Is Lurline Coastwise?

Still another dispute, though wholly on paper between Matson Navigation Co. and ILWU leaders, was that of the Lurline. Matson contended that the Lurline really a coastwise ship, merely stopping at Honolulu on her way from one West Coast port to another, and therefore she should not be tied up.

The union replied that longshoremen here would be glad to work the ship at terms agreed upon in the ILWU West Coast contract. Matson refused the offer which would give men working the Lurline 10 cents an hour more than they are currently asking.

### No Quick Solution Seen

As the strike approached its fourth week, employers had shown no tendency to move from their 12-cent stand in the negotiations arranged by the governor, and no speedy settlement was in sight. In view of the stalemate and the

### AID FOR WHOM?

Profit on Marshall Plan oil, estimates the Labor Research Association, are no less than \$1 per barrel more than normal domestic profits, totaling \$740,000 a day for companies which sell it in Marshall Plan countries.

The same companies, according to the Senate Committee to investigate the National Defense Program, overcharged the U. S. Navy by an amount of "between 30 and 38 million dollars" during the war years.

Now just who was supposed to get aid from the Marshall Plan?

resolution of the "Citizens' Committee" read at Kapiolani Park Tuesday, Frederick T. Low, Jr., chairman of the ILWU strike strategy committee, called President Truman and Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug pointing out the hysteria being built against the strikers by employers and suggesting that, if a food-emergency arises, food be brought in by ships under the control of some government agency so that people will not suffer shortages and Hawaiian longshoremen will be guaranteed their rights.

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## Bassett Tells Of Big Island Visit

By W. K. BASSETT

Perhaps RECORD readers would like to have me tell them something about my trip to the Big Island. It was my first visit there since 1924 when the sugar workers asked me to talk to them at Hilo.

This trip, with my wife accompanying me, was purely a vacation plan. We rented a U-drive car in Hilo and visited all parts of the Island with the exception of Pahoa, Kapoho and Kalapana. We visited the Volcano House twice, spent two days at Kona Inn and two days at Waimea Ranch Hotel in Kamuela. The last three days of our vacation we stayed at the Hilo Hotel, making our second trip to the Volcano House from there, and a trip up the Hamakua coast to Paauilo.

### Three Outstanding Events

There were three outstanding events in our trip on the vacation side. One was the visit to the little fern-filled crater of Kilauea. The second was the breathless surprise of Akaka Falls and the third, the two days that we spent at the Waimea Ranch Hotel.

From the Waimea Hotel, at Kamuela, we took side trips to Honokaa, Kapaa, Hawi and Kawaihae. We slept under two blankets in this lovely hotel and on unbelievably comfortable beds. Our host, Jahoe Lee, made everything particularly comfortable for us. It is a spot I would recommend to any visitor to the Big Island, not only for itself, but as the gateway to the spectacular Saddle Road back to Hilo.

Despite the implication in the Advertiser's attack on me, there was no thought on my part of labor troubles or the outside world until our last day in Hilo when I made a short talk to the strikers at the Hilo dock and, later in the day, spoke to the plantation workers at Paauilo. My talk at Paauilo was principally about the old days when the HSPA had its own way in dealing with labor. I told them, at Paauilo last Friday, that it will take a long, long time for retribution to catch up with the Hawaiian sugar planters. It will.

### MAIL ORDER SALES DROP

WASHINGTON (FP)—Although March sales of the nation's chain stores and mail order houses as a whole were only slightly lower in March this year than March of 1948, the Commerce Department found mail orders by catalog dropped to \$92 million. They were \$113 million a year ago.

## Union Men Can't Use Big Isle Halls

HILO, Hawaii—Plantation management is putting every obstacle in the way of union meetings being held on field days this week, according to union officials here.

At Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. and Hamakua Mill Co., management has not only discouraged workers from attending the meetings but has refused to let them assemble in the plantation-owned gymnasium and has used pressure to prevent the use of private theaters.

The theaters in question are operated by a private businessman, but are leased from the plantation. Included in the lease is a clause which forbids the use of the theaters for any public meeting without written permission from the plantation. Union officials claim that plantation management was approached with a request for permission to use a theater. Although the theater operator was willing, the plantation turned down the request.

According to George Martin, Hawaii Division head, the field days at both plantations were completely successful. The meetings were held in the open air and by secret ballot, the membership voting overwhelmingly in favor of strike action. Strike votes at Paauilo were 237 YES, 35 NO, with two ballots void.

Asked for comment, Antonio Rania, Sugar Union president, said: "These employers are obviously afraid of the workers learning the facts about industry profits and industry actions in negotiations. The attitude of

## Cal. Combines Try For Farm Camps

WASHINGTON (FP)—Attempts of big California farm and fruit-growing combines to grab off federally-constructed farm labor camps for a small fraction of their value were revealed recently.

Rep. Cecil F. White (D., Calif.) stated at a House agriculture subcommittee that the representatives of the farmers' associations were trying to buy the camps for their own use at five per cent of their original cost. But the Farm Housing Authority, a government concern, he said, is willing to pay 15 per cent.

Subcommittee Chairman George M. Grant (D., Ala.) said it was the consensus of opinion of the group that the camps should be disposed of but that they should be used after sale only for agricultural workers. "They should not be allowed to become tourist camps."

White remonstrated that the present law requires the government to obtain a reasonable return on the sales and declared that the farm groups were holding out for ridiculously low prices.

these plantations in trying to prevent the peaceable assembly of workers for the discussion of their problems is un-democratic and un-American. Employers in the Territory would do well to take stock of their own practices before presuming to lecture others on Americanism."

During 1948, 55,115 American coal miners were killed or injured on the job.

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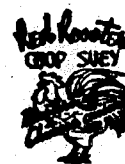
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## Japan Has Witch-Hunt By U. S. Navy

**By HUGH DEANE**  
TOKYO (ALN)—The U. S. navy's campaign to obtain anti-Communist affidavits from Japanese unionists in the Yokosuka area, which it occupies, has now been extended to local teachers. While leaders of 30 industrial unions in the area have refused to have anything to do with the pledges, over 900 teachers have already signed.

The pressure the teachers were under was indicated by a statement by navy Capt. Benton W. Decker, who said that signing was "voluntary" but that anyone refusing to sign would be considered "a menace to the security of the base."

The collection of affidavits from teachers shows that the new navy policy is to force all unionists in Yokosuka, not merely its own Japanese employees, to sign such documents. What this would mean to jobs and workers in the area may be gathered from the fact that 14,000 Yokosuka citizens voted for Communist candidates in the last Japanese general election. The Communist party is legal in Japan and has 35 seats in Parliament.

The navy justifies its action on grounds of security. Since the U. S. government has repeatedly denied that it has restored Yokosuka, once a major Japanese naval base, it is not clear why this area needs any more security than other parts of occupied Japan.

## Would Be Cop Barred

(from page 1)  
Applied to the City and County Service Commission and was denied. Notified that he had failed, he investigated and discovered that he had failed only in the oral part of the examination. Hopes To Reopen Case  
"I'm doing what I can to get

like service his career and he studied criminology for a year in the special course offered by the MP's. For two years of his service he was on motor-vehicle detail and served one year as a plain clothes investigator.

**Father was Cop**  
"I got very much interested in police work," he says, "and now my real ambition is to be a cop—and a god cop, like my dad."

Young Boyd points to a picture of the police force of Honolulu, 1933, lined up in front of Iolani Palace. An inked-in arrow indicates his father, Detective Manuel Andrade, who resigned later as the result of a dispute with then Chief Gabrielson.

Economic circumstance is pushing Boyd, too, and he says: "You know, I have a wife and two little boys and they've got to eat. I tell you, I've got to get that job."

Now, hopeful that he may be granted another examination,

English believe the p he took

the examination. As an ex-teacher of English with six years' experience, I would say his only fault is a loose-lipped manner of speaking which, at times, makes his words sound slurred.

"About this pidgin English," he said, "you know I don't think I speak pidgin English."

After listening to him, neither did I, though I hope, for his efficiency as a police officer, that he lapses into pidgin when he's talking to the local people who understand that best.

## For a Newspaper Fighting Against . . .

The power of privilege, racial discrimination, wherever it is, those who distort truth for profit;

## READ THE RECORD



**LORDS AND LADIES**—Landlords and ladies just couldn't wait to get their hands on rent-rise application blanks as the new rent regulations went into effect. Here are some of the 6,000 who lined up in front of the New York rent control office. A clause providing a "fair" net operating income for landlords assures rent increases all over the country.

## THE WASHINGTON SCENE

**By RICHARD SASULY**  
Federated Press

They tell us 159 German plants have been taken off the reparations list. That does not sound like much. It might be a good idea or bad, depending on many circumstances. Only—the figure is dead wrong. Closer to 1,500 plants have been taken off the reparations list.

An entire system of reparations from Germany has quietly been scrapped, without public announcement. Along with the reparations system has gone a treaty, the Potsdam agreement signed in August 1945.

This Potsdam agreement was signed by Truman, Stalin and Attlee at the close of the war. It was supposed to settle the German problem.

war-making reached a high point of scientific savagery. This point has never been denied. It could hardly be, because the Nazis left too many millions of graves around to be hidden.

2. German industry was bloated, far beyond civilian needs, for the purposes of war. This point is a simple matter of fact. Since it cannot be denied, it is only ignored.

3. With the exception of our own country, all members of the alliance which beat the Nazis were severely damaged. Again, the point is fact and undeniable.

4. If Germany's excess war-making industry were stripped off as reparations, it could be given to the allies. There would be no more war potential. Damage would be made good in the ravaged countries.

After World War I, the allies tried to take reparations in money from Germany. That system failed badly. It was necessary to build German trade at the expense of the rest of Europe so that the Germans would have enough cash. The Potsdam system was simpler. If applied, it would be over in a hurry. Each could then go about his own business.

## Heart of Potsdam Agreement Cut Out

As a starter, about 1,500 plants in western Germany were put on the reparations list. Months passed. Nothing happened.

The list was cut to about 600. Again months passed. Again nothing happened. The list kept dwindling but it made no difference. It was like cutting an imaginary pie with a non-existent knife. The truth is that, from the end of the war to this day no more than a trickle of reparations has ever left western Germany.

The final cutting of 159 plants from the list was minor surgery. It was accomplished by a committee of industrial magnates headed by George Humphrey of the Hanna steel combine.

The reparations system was the heart of the Potsdam agreement. The treaty is still officially on the books. With reparations junked, it is as forlorn and pointless as last year's election posters still hanging on an old barn.

All this is a matter of public record. What is not so clear is the answer to the obvious question: Why did it all happen?

## Who Is To Be Blamed?

Part of the answer rests with a small group of corporation officials. William Draper, a former vice president of the investment banking firm of Dillon, Read, can take the largest share of the credit. Draper was chief economic adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay, the U. S. military governor in Germany.

Draper and his associates had intimate ties with German cartels before the war. They opposed the Potsdam agreement from the beginning. And they won. People who tried to carry out the agreement, believing in directives written originally by Franklin D. Roosevelt, were driven out of Germany.

The rest of the answer lies in the cold war. As relations with Russia grew worse, the stock of the old German cartels rose higher.

## Gadabout

**DEMOCRATIC WOMEN** are incensed at the duplicity of W. Tip Davis. Telling them his committee favors "voluntary arbitration," he urged them to attend the mass rally at Kapiolani Park Tuesday. They got there and heard not a single word about arbitration. Then they heard their attendance interpreted by Davis as approval to the resolution which had been prepared in advance. They noticed also, that not a single Democrat was anywhere near the speaker's trailer-stand.

**THE BROTHERS ICHINOSE** chose their eatery, the Bamboo Cafe, as a medium for letting their customers know which side of the strike they're on. Five days after the ILWU announced its intention to unload all food, the Bamboo Cafe still displays the sign, "No Sushi While the Strike Lasts."

**IN SIGNING HB 613**, Governor Stainback on Tuesday created a salary of \$3,000 a year for the high sheriff of Hawaii. Recently the Governor appointed David K. Trask, Sr., as high sheriff. At that time political observers commented that the appointment was a "political payoff." Mr. Trask has not been well during the past couple of years and he is now confined in the St. Francis Hospital. HB 613 was sponsored by nine representatives, including both Democrats and Republicans. Rep. James Trask (D., Oahu) was not among them.

**DISARMAMENT** was the subject of discussion in a class at the University recently and after a girl read a paper pointing out that the USSR has proposed disarmament a number of times since V-J Day, only to have the offers rejected by the U. S., the instructor followed by saying that, while the paper was correct, it was "misleading" in that it made the USSR sound like a country that wants peace. Disarmament, he said, is to the advantage of the USSR because with a large land-mass and large population, she could mobilize an army more quickly than the U. S. For similar reasons, he added, the U. S. proposed disarmament after World War I.

He didn't get by with that—quite. Another student pointed out that by such thinking, the USSR was damned whether she proposed disarmament or larger armies!

**JUDGE HARRY STEINER** has awarded \$109.41 delinquent taxes to Paul J. Bruhn, collector, in the case of Victor J. Veatch, who is suing to prove that federal employees don't have to pay the 2 per cent Territorial tax. Bruhn had brought civil suit for the amount and he won by default when Veatch failed to appear.

**GROSSMAN-MOODY** is only one of the local firms which used the longshore strike as an excuse to cut wages of employees. At Grossman-Moody's the general cut was 20 per cent. Another store is said to have informed its employees that their wages are cut for the "duration of the strike." Employees call it education. Employees call it intimidation.

**EIGHT SHORT** months ago, the Star-Bulletin was plugging for arbitration like anything in the dispute of the Transit Workers Union with HRT. Sept. 15, 16 and 17 the S-B ran a series of articles from the American Arbitration Association in New York. Even earlier, Allen ran editorials praising arbitration. Maybe he's afraid to do that now, what with the Advertiser's "Dear Joe" letters.

**THE PAPOOSE**, old crash-boat made over into a pleasure-launch and tied up at Pier 15, was formerly the scene of many a knock-down-and-drag-out fight between the owner and his female friends. Now it is the scene of a writ of attachment beautifully inscribed by the U. S. marshal. There was considerable ironwork done, it seems, for which the contractors still are holding the bag.

**SECOND BIG SHINDIG** of the Women's Division, Democratic Party, will be a luau June 4. For more details, see next week's RECORD.

**BENJAMIN NAMAHOE**, secretary of the strike strategy committee, Hawaii division, longshoremen, took his wife to be confined for childbirth May 1 and went directly to the picketline on the Hilo waterfront. A few hours later, he was notified of the birth of a 9½ lb. son, Benjamin, Jr.

"Junior will march the picketline as soon as he's able," said Senior.

It's Namahoe's third child.



**WORKERS' STRIKE AGAINST SPEEDUP**—These 18-month-old youngsters help their daddies picket the huge Singer Sewing Machine plant in Elizabeth, N. J. Strike was called by Local 401, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) in protest against the superman pace set by the "standards system" which has increased workloads three and four-fold.





SWEET REMEMBRANCE—"I'd prefer one, that looks a little more like my late husband."

## Plan Lobby Investigation

### Demo Report Says \$2 Million Spent In First Quarter

Lobby reports for the first quarter, as filed in the House of Representatives, according to Capital Comments, publication of the Democratic National Committee, show that three organizations spent more than \$100,000 in just three months time. They are:

**Committee for Constitutional Government:** \$149,066. This outfit is against everything that has happened since 1932 except the 80th Congress. It claimed credit for supporting every piece of bad legislation passed by that Republican body.

**National Association of Electric Companies:** \$136,509. This group is dedicated to the proposition that federal power projects have ruined the nation.

**National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service:** \$130,969. This committee has been fighting the President's health program to provide doctor's care for all Americans with funds contributed by drug firms and patent medicine manufacturers.

In addition to these reports of expenditures, other lobbies reported some whacking big funds in the form of allocations. These included:

**American Medical Association:** Chicago: \$115,248. The AMA is against the health program.

**General Electric Co.:** \$91,075. This went for pro-Taft-Hartley, anti-labor lobbying. Bulk was for a loaded questionnaire widely circulated by anti-labor groups.

**National Association of Real Estate Boards:** \$39,344. This is just one portion of the anti-housing, anti-rent control lobby. Another group, the **National Association of Home Builders**, allocated \$18,802.

Lobbyists of various sorts reported total outlays of more than \$2 million during the first quarter. A big chunk of that was used in opposition to the Fair Deal program, Capital Comments said.

WASHINGTON (FP)—Military aid as now proposed under the North Atlantic pact, will not boost U. S. production of raw materials, the State Department said. The statement was based on findings of the National Security Resources Board.

### Appropriation Not Indicated; C Of C Lobby Extensive

WASHINGTON (FP)—The first steps toward a full dress investigation of lobbying were taken May 16 as the House rules committee approved setting up of a special 14-man group drawn from both Chambers of Congress.

There was no indication of how much money would be appropriated. A committee spokesman said the investigators would go into efforts of administrative agencies to influence legislation as well as private pressure groups.

White House support of the investigation seemed clear.

Under present law, lobbyists—agents of groups trying to influence Congress in the passage of laws—are required to register. Registrations for the first quarter of 1949 list only a few hundred lobbyists who registered voluntarily. Experienced Washington observers estimate that the true number is over 5,000.

#### Chamber Pressure

During the critical debate on Taft-Hartley repeal in the House, a national convention of the Chamber of Commerce, a big business organization, was going on in Washington. There were at least 2,500 delegates in the city. With alternates and families, the number of C. of C. visitors was probably closer to 5,000. Large numbers of these visitors were seen swarming over the Capitol, in the House galleries and in congressional offices, during the debate.

The maximum estimate of la-

## Pidgin Has Own Grammar; Writer Discusses Origin

By DR. JOHN E. REINECKE

Ed. Note—Dr. John Reinecke is recognized internationally as an authority on the sociology of pidgin and creole dialects. He has written several articles on the subject for sociological journals.

More nonsense has been written locally about Pidgin English than any other current topic, not excluding the Big Five, Communism, Harry Bridges and the pari-mutuel. Just as a minister is always on the safe side in attacking sin, so an "educator" or an editor can safely hold forth on what a menace Pidgin is. As I recall, some people have even seen in it an obstacle to statehood!

But with all this talk about Pidgin, there is little sound knowledge of its nature. Our schools, for example, are supposed to root it out. But is there available a grammar of Pidgin, so that teachers may know what the differences are between it and Standard English? There is not. And all too few teachers know enough grammar to make the comparison on their own.

#### Mistaken Ideas About Pidgin

Among the widely prevalent mistaken ideas about Pidgin English four stand out:

- One, that it is something unique.
- Two, that it is a mixture of languages.
- Three, that it is BAD English.
- Four, that it is a debased, vulgar, inadequate sort of speech.

I once used up a year of my life reading all I could find about 30 or 40 languages and dialects that fall into the same general class as our Pidgin English—and there are a lot more that haven't been written up.

All these languages start out much alike. Speakers of two or more languages are thrown together; they have to make one language their common tongue but most of them have no chance to learn it adequately, so in learning it they simplify its structure to the bone.

If they settle down together, they may end by losing their native languages entirely and making the pidgin their new native tongue. This is what has happened in Hawaii—although, because of the influence of the school system here, our Pidgin English comes nearer to Standard English than most such "creole dialects" to their parent languages.

How people get the idea that Hawaiian Pidgin English is a mixed language, at least in its vocabulary, beats me. If they used their ears they would hear a great deal of English in our local Hawaiian, Japanese and Ilocano, but few foreign words in Pidgin, and most of those few also in our local Standard English.

bor representatives in town was less than 500.

In many other known cases, individual corporation representatives, frequently lawyers, confer with congressmen but do not register as lobbyists. Such representatives claim they are only giving advice. Among such corporation representatives are former congressmen who have access to inner chambers.

People who denounce Pidgin English as "bad" English are simply naive. They think that there is an ideal English—usually the variety of Standard English that they themselves speak or try to speak—and that "different" is the same as "incorrect." They might as well call "Scots wha hae w' Wallace bled" bad English.

Pidgin isn't Standard American English and it isn't Standard British English; it is itself. It has its own tones, its own pronunciation, its own grammar. The young, Island-bred people speak it pretty much alike, no matter what their ancestry. "Bad" English—awkward and inexact and mixed up English—comes when a person at home in Pidgin tries to speak Standard English and doesn't succeed, or vice versa. But many persons can speak both good Pidgin and good Standard English without mixing them.

Is Pidgin a low, inadequate sort of speech? Low—yes, if you regard it as such. Inadequate—that depends on what you want to use it for.

Here locally, many people regard Pidgin as low because they despise the people who speak it, because these people aren't haoles and don't talk as haoles. But likewise the Germans and Russians used to look down on the peasants who spoke Estonian and Latvian and Lithuanian—languages as good as any other, even if they were spoken chiefly by poor country folk.

Half the white people of South Africa speak a variety of Dutch called Afrikaans. They are extremely proud of themselves as civilized white people, superior to the native Africans and other colored folk. But Afrikaans, though it is not as simplified from Holland Dutch as our Hawaiian Pidgin is from Standard English, still is simplified. And it arose in the same manner: Colonists of Dutch and various foreign tongues had to talk with one another and with a mass of slaves from every part of Africa and the East Indies.

These Afrikaners spoke Afrikaans Dutch, but they read—those who knew how to read—their Bible in Holland Dutch, only half understanding it. As they developed into a new nation, some of their leaders decided to create a literature in Afrikaans and as a start they translated the Bible into Afrikaans. This shocked the conservatives.

One old farmer snorted: "If Holland Dutch was good enough for Moses to write the Bible in, it's good enough for me to read it in!" But his grandchildren are reading their Bibles in near-pidgin Afrikaans, and their other books and newspapers, too.

Thousands of intelligent Islanders find Pidgin adequate for talking about all sorts of things, from football to love-making to religion. Some, if they set their minds to it, can write effective Pidgin. I know, for I have seen high school students translate poetry into Pidgin.

The structure of a language makes very little difference in its effectiveness; it's the richness of the vocabulary that counts, and one can have a rich vocabulary in Pidgin just as one can have a poor vocabulary in Standard English.

Hawaii, of course, isn't going to

## Friendly Farmers Give Vegetables To Longshoremen

By Special Correspondence

MAHUKONA, Hawaii—For the third time friendly farmers who belong to the Waimea Farmers' Club at Kamuela, Hawaii, have donated over 100 pounds of fresh vegetables to the Mahukona longshoremen.

The following vegetables comprised the donation:

- Head cabbage
- Lettuce
- Squash
- Celery
- Carrots
- Gobo (Japanese roots)

The Waimea farmers have asked that striking longshoremen help them harvest vegetables and in return the farmers will provide all the vegetables needed for the soup kitchen.

"A truck load of Hilo longshoremen will provide labor for the harvesting of vegetables and in return they will bring home a truck-load of fresh vegetables. We'll be busy and healthy for the duration," says Harry Kamoku, president and business agent of the Hawaii division of the longshore union.

## HOUSE UN-AMERICAN PROBE METHODS SAME

WASHINGTON (FP)—The House un-American committee opened its 1949 probe season recently with no apparent change in methods, despite promises to that effect when committee membership was revamped at the opening of the 81st Congress.

Although no official word was sent to the organizations being investigated, it leaked to news reporters that the first targets were to be the American-Soviet Congress and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UO). Witnesses were heard behind closed doors in the fashion characteristic of the committee, while reporters waited in the corridors.

A day earlier the committee made public a document declaring that the Polish embassy in Washington was a "spy center." It was based on secret testimony by former Gen. Izyador Modelski, who recently deserted the Polish government service. The testimony was heard by a one-man subcommittee, Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.).

develop into a separate nation with Pidgin as its national tongue. But, from all indications, Pidgin English will continue for a long time as the intimate dialect, the true native tongue, of a lot of islanders. It is even within the bounds of possibility that somebody will use it artistically in serious poetry or short stories or plays, just as it has been used effectively in comic songs, and thus make it "respectable."

#### OVERHEARD BETWEEN TWO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

"Get God?"  
"Get."  
"No get."  
"GET!"

Savings in 1948 were \$3,400 million less than in 1947.

### DR. KOON SUT CHING

Announces the opening of his new office for the  
PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

Rm. 304-305 in the new National Bldg.  
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Office Hours: Mon. through Fri.—8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.  
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ENROLL NOW FOR SUMMER CLASS  
BEGINNING JUNE 20th to AUGUST 20th

REGISTRATION FOR FALL TERM DAY  
AND NIGHT CLASS IS EXPECTED.

# "Females" Find Democracy Has Damaged Their Unity

By TINY TODD

Mrs. Rockington rapped smartly, but delicately, with her gavel of willowood and the emergency meeting to "Females Undaunted" came to order. Mrs. Rockington cleared her throat and spoke:

"Girls—fellow-members, that is, an issue has arisen upon which we must take a stand," she said. "It is the most important issue since we sent our strong resolution to Marshall Tito."

Mrs. Suzuki, from a chair in the front row, put in: "Aren't you forgetting the buyers' strike we began? That was pretty big. It would have done a lot of good, too, if we hadn't stopped it."

## "International" Situation

Mrs. Rockington let a hand flutter toward her throat, as she always did in moments of stress, and wished for the 100th time that "Females Undaunted" had adhered to the non-Oriental, all-haole membership policy it had in the beginning. Buyers' strike, indeed! Mr. Rockington had given her plenty of Hail Columbia over that one! "Um, yes," she said aloud, and then managing the proper manner of condescension, "but you see, that was such a local thing, my dear. The issue this time is much bigger—the longshoremen's strike."

"Isn't that local?" asked Mrs. Suzuki.

"Yes, but—but—" Mrs. Rockington floundered.

"Certainly not," Mrs. Steelback interjected. "There are strikes all over the nation. That makes it national. There are strikes in Europe and Asia. That makes it international."

## Car Is Stranded

With a glance of appreciation toward Mrs. Steelback Mrs. Rock-

ington said, "I don't know where we'll be. Why only this morning, Mrs. Bilgewater was telling me she has a beautiful new car down on one of the ships those strikers won't unload. Imagine!"

"It's Communistic!" said Mrs. Steelback.

"So I want a unanimous vote from the club," said Mrs. Rockington, "that we will all send telegrams to President Truman to stop the strike. Are we agreed?"

## Silence Gives Consent?

There was a moment of silence and Mrs. Rockington said: "I take it we are. Now girls, I hope each of us can get off a telegram tonight. Remember, this is an emergency."

Mrs. De la Cruz put up a hand and asked timidly, "Pardon me, but I don't understand; we're to ask President Truman to arbitrate. Is that it?"

"Why, ah, no," Mrs. Rockington said. "After all, arbitration sounds equitable, but my husband pointed out the fallacy of that. How can any third party know anything about the situation?"

"Then how can President Truman know?" asked Mrs. De la Cruz, still bewildered.

Mrs. Rockington realized after a second that she still had her mouth open.

Before she could close it, Mrs. Suzuki asked: "Would it be all right if we sent post cards instead of telegrams?"

Old Mrs. Steelback snorted, aloud. "Post cards! What do you want the President to think we are—a bunch of leftists? I declare, these foreigners—"

Mrs. Rockington flushed and wished for the 101st time that

# TH Unemployment Far Above 16,000

(from page 1)

numerous seasonal workers, housewives and others, not covered by unemployment compensation and who have dropped out of the labor market after finding that jobs are impossible to get. A government source said that a fair estimate of housewives who have left job-hunting is 500. Others, not government sources, set the figure at 1,000 or more.

## More Part-time Workers

Part-time workers are increasing as business decline has hit business establishments where full-time workers have been drastically cut. Part-time workers who put in two to three days of work a week are classed as "employed" in the labor department report.

Labor department officials said they have no figures showing the number of part-time and temporary workers since employers in their quarterly reports list all employees under one category, that of employed.

Other unemployed not included in the 16,000 are those dropped from the following fields: agricultural and domestic, army and navy civilian employment, Territorial, city and county, and county. They are not covered by unemployment compensation.

Howard Wigg, assistant in charge of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, said some of those dropped from army and navy employment are now in the list of 16,000 unemployed, but the majority who have come from the Mainland have gone back.

## More Drawing Full Amount

More among the unemployed are drawing the maximum amount (20 weeks) of unemployment compensation due them, Mr. Wigg said.

"The trend has been up," he stated, indicating that in the last year, ending 1 per cent drew less. In the six months prior to that, the increase to 20 per cent was the first quarter of 1949.

"More people are drawing their full compensation than normally expected," he added, indicating that jobs are less available.

## Relief Cases Increase

Relief cases increased 1.4 per cent in April over the March figure, the research and statistics division of the Territorial welfare department said. Ninety-six new cases involving 200 people brought the total recipients of public welfare relief to 14,132.

When the new budget was signed by the governor, the welfare department said even without any increase of relief recipients, the \$9.5 million would be far short of the current needs.

I knew how to get rid of them (the union leaders), I'd never have to work another day in my life."

Although Mr. Carter III prefaced the resolution with the statement that the meeting had "shown both parties" to the strike, no one from the ILWU was heard, nor did anyone mention arbitration. Mr. Villanueva and Mrs. Robinson, on the other hand, made a few out-of-date remarks about food shortages and the needs of young children.

Apparently, they had not read Saturday's screaming headlines about how the ILWU had agreed to unload all food.

After the meeting, W. Tip Davis said, the self-appointed committee of businessmen will follow a program which he cloaked in secrecy.

"We cannot publish our plans," he said, "or how we expect to carry them out."

## If You Are Interested—

In decent wages and decent living conditions—in equal rights for all, regardless of race, religion or political beliefs—in peace in our time and for all time.

READ THE RECORD!

# our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



## Hawaiian Weightlifting Team Goes To Nationals

The excellent showing of the Hawaiian Weightlifting Team in the Nationals last year and in the Olympics held in London as members of the U. S. team, has given a terrific "shot in the arm" to this sport.

There were "lean days" in the past when it was not given the support it deserved or it was laughed down as a sport for "muscle bounds." Responsible in a great measure for keeping the sport alive were such enthusiasts as Albert Gandall, Louis Mendonca, Tadashi Yasuda, "Dynamite" Nakasone, Gilbert Chu, Harold Nariyoshi, Richard Tom and others.

Among these in recent years giving freely of his time and energy has been the popular YMCA Physical Director Henry Koizumi. A graduate in physical education from Springfield College in Massachusetts, Koizumi was instrumental in organizing the Nuuanu Y Weightlifting Club, which now numbers over 65 members, and in helping to popularize the game in recent months.

This week the club is sending to the Nationals four lifters, with Koizumi as coach and trainer. The team is expected to make a bid for individual and team championships. Best wishes to the team and success to Coach Henry Koizumi.

## Tongue In Our Cheek Department

Broadcast by the BBC and carried by all the leading papers in the country were the results of the Grand National Steeplechase held in Aintree recently. Audaux of the New Yorker magazine carries the story in his column and we quote:

"As you probably know, forty-three runners started, eleven finished, and the winner was a 66 to 1 chance named Russian Hero. Incidentally, the only newspaper that tipped the winner was London's Daily Worker, which, if I may say so, follows the party line in racing better than does our own publication of the same name."

The Advertiser sports department is given this story so that they may report this to Lorrin P. Thurston, General Manager IPT, of course, will make his report to "JOE."

## Farewell To The Hawaiian Warriors?

With the resignation of Coach Molesworth to accept a job on the Mainland, the fate of the local Warriors hangs on a very thin thread. In spite of the press releases by "Brick" Brickner of the Mainland, trips and of Mainland connections for the players, dopesters predict that the Warriors may not show this year.

With the University of Hawaii making extensive plans for next season and the Senior League attempting a strong comeback, the local emphasis will be on the amateurs.

Stock of the Warriors was pretty low about a month ago. What's it worth today? The pulse of the stocks will determine the "life" of the Warriors.

## News of the Week:

### Philippines To Boycott 1956 Olympics?

AP sources carry the story of the Philippines Legislature receiving a resolution from Congressman Francisco Perfecto asking for a boycott of the 1956 Olympic Games tentatively planned for Melbourne, Australia. Legislator Perfecto requests the House of Representatives to express "profound and vigorous" opposition to Philippine participation in the games. The resolution says Australia's "racial discrimination is a great offense to the Filipino people." It adds that "many other countries in Asia" are planning to boycott the Melbourne games because of the obnoxious policy of white Australia.

We remember a while back when Hitler, in a display of "white Aryan supremacy," refused to congratulate the Negro members of the United States Olympic team. We remember also the stand of the Nazis regarding Joe Louis and Herr Schmeling. We are happy to see Congressman Perfecto raise this issue.

Of course, there was the incident when Olympic champion Bill Smith invited his pal Keo Nakama to the Outrigger Canoe Club for lunch and was refused service. The RECORD has carried story after story of incidents where discrimination has reared its ugly head. The place to stamp it out is here in our own backyard!

## Sports Tidbits From Here and There

Here's a tip for a swimming coach: Grab hold of that y from Washington Intermediate by the name of George Cicco. Of his time of :25.2 in the 50-yard freestyle trials, the writer see him in the finals. Asked by two officials to time him, I him at :25.9 in the 50-yard. Three watches agreed at :25.9, fast swimming for a youngster in the eighth grade!

McKinley's track team scored two points in the recent high track meet. McKinley's swimming team was beaten by Pun the Interscholastic Swimming Championships by a margin of 3 Enough said!

The conduct of Reed Detton, coach of the University of wrestling team, at the last AAU Wrestling Championships at varsity gym, has been making the spectators shake their heads at the unsportsmanlike behavior of the coach. The grapevine investigation is in order.

John Komenaka, at present vice principal at Central Inter would make a wonderful addition to a high school in need of a swimming coach. A former Hawaiian backstroke champion, his tale coach are not being utilized.

Mrs. Kazu Tsukiyama Vossbrink is a former Class A tennis player at the U. of H. and was considered one of the top players in the country.

tee of pick-up musicians plays music for the pickets. These musicians have gone to the field day meetings at various plantations to show their support to the sugar workers.

## Olaa Throws Full Support

Workers at Olaa have thrown their full support behind the longshoremen. On May 2, the second day of the strike, 300 Olaa workers joined the longshore pickets. The Olaa ILWU unit has loaned its loudspeaker system, a bus and huge pots to the longshoremen. It has donated cases of canned goods it received from supporters during the 68-day lockout last year.

Two hundred cases of curdled canned milk from the Olaa unit will be exchanged for bread, crackers and donuts at three bakeries—Hatada Bakery, Hilo Macaroni Factory and the Kilauea Bakery.

The soup kitchen under Joseph K. H. is operating. It is located next to the longshoremen's camp, like the one from Maunaloa. Tables and benches from John Bugado and Edwin Paaluh, and tarpaulin for the roof and walls from William Enoka and William Kaumonoana.

## Food For Soup Kitchen

The fishing committee, led by John Kapuu and William Wah Yick, has caught 600 pounds of fish in two weeks. Two hundred pounds are being dried and 400 pounds are on ice. Yick's Yacht is being used for fishing.

Samuel Lelaloa and his hunting committee brought in 54 pounds of mutton from Humuula on the slopes of Mauna Kea.

The gardening committee under Thomas Yamashita has planted an acre of fast-growing vegetables. By the time the soup kitchen starts serving hot meals, fresh vegetables will be available.

The Hilo longshoremen are solid and they are prepared for what they say might be a "long

asked to come and wear their company shirts.

A few hundred yards away, at Ala Wai golf club, employees of more spirit jammed the fairways with their four-somes and the parking-space with their cars.

## Favor "Good" Unions

The crowd in the park heard Mrs. Mark Robinson, Bert M. Villanueva, and Henry Nye speak in behalf of "good unions," at the same time indicating that any union which ever calls a strike is not "good."

Marcus Colburn, onetime self-styled stevedore for McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, explained his speech of the previous Friday night at the American Legion by saying he objected because "they were intimidating my boys, the stevedores."

## Hysteria Applauded

"It's not the boys," he went on. "It's the leaders."

And he indicated that he thought the longshore union leaders should be "intimidated" instead, when he suggested that they should be removed from the Territory.

Colburn's note of hysteria got more applause than any other speech and he commented, "If

siege by the stevedoring companies."

## Strike Strategy Committee

Members of the Hawaii longshore strike strategy committee are: Edwin Paaluh, chairman; John Bugado, vice chairman; Benjamin Namahoe, secretary; financial secretary, George Spalding. Committee chairmen are: Masaki Ikeda, relief; George Spalding, finance; Raymond Sato, clerical; Yoichi Nagata, picket and transportation; Alexander Ignacio, publicity and communications.

Joseph Kahee, soup kitchen; Samuel Lelaloa, hunting; John Kapuu and William Wah Yick, fishing; Thomas Yamashita, gardening; Neki Kauh, morale; John Aukai, union patrol; Margaret Kaumonoana, women's corp; Tuck Wah Lee, miscellaneous.

# LABOR ROUNDUP

In an atmosphere of hysteria and name-calling, the following high-lights stood out in the 19-day-old strike of the ILWU against the seven stevedoring companies:

## High Points of the Strike Situation

- Resumption of direct negotiations on Tuesday, without the presence of George Hillenbrand, federal conciliator, following a conference of both parties with Governor Stainback on Monday for 85 minutes.

Following the meeting, both parties reported no progress. They then scheduled a meeting for Wednesday afternoon at the offices of the Hawaii Employers Council.

There is no indication that either side will budge from its stand, but union sources have indicated a willingness to depart from its 32-cent demand if the company will move from its 12-cent proposal. Meanwhile, company spokesmen are continuing their refusal of arbitration.

- A "hands off" policy of the federal government on the grounds that the strike is strictly the Territory's "kuleana," despite the highly-touted cable campaign to President Truman sponsored by so-called public-minded citizens and organizations.
- Unloading of other perishables by the union from the ships now tied up in the ports of the Territory. Unloading proceeded with little incident.
- Branding of the Honolulu Advertiser's editorial policy by Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), well known figure in labor circles as an arbitrator, as "propaganda." The Senator said (while placing the editorial of May 13 in the Congressional Record), "It is interesting to read this editorial and observe the tactics which are being used on the other side of the controversy."

He also said that he holds "no brief for commie tactics," but "I am a little shocked to read an editorial in a newspaper which should be a responsible newspaper, which seems aimed at giving its readers the impression that a proposal to arbitrate a wage dispute is a Communist proposal."

In addition the senator said he hoped the editorial "does not represent a public opinion in Hawaii as to the need for substituting rules of reason for what seems to be in this editorial a squaring-off for a knock-down-drag-out-fight by use of economic weapons. I want to say that if this editorial represents general feeling among leaders of Hawaii concerning government through law and justice, through reasoning, even though it may be in the field of public relations, then Hawaii is certainly not yet ready for statehood."

Senator Morse has been known to be strongly pro-statehood.

- The throwing out of a Philip Semmer, former Mid-West building trades worker, from a "citizens" meeting last Friday evening in the American Legion Hall for suggesting that the dispute could be settled by arbitration and that the "Dear Joe" editorials of the Honolulu Advertiser were detrimental to the peaceful settlement of the situation.

- The holding of a public mass meeting of several thousand individuals at Kapiolani Park at which time many hostile speeches were made. A resolution calling for the resolving of issues by both parties, and failing that, the unloading of ships by those assembled to follow, was declared adopted by Chairman W. Tip Davis "because of the applause and the lack of protest."

Those assembled were apparently individuals who had been let off their jobs by firms and organizations in sympathy with the aims of the "citizens" committee. Government workers, however, who had been encouraged to attend were deemed without permission to leave their jobs by Governor Stainback. In a personal interview with the ILWU public relations head, Robert McElrath, the governor said that he did not give any department head the authority to dismiss any worker for the mass meeting, contrary to the impression given by committee sponsors.

At the meeting were Mrs. Mark Robinson, president of We, The Women; Fred B. Carter III, formerly of the Hawaii Employers Council, N. C. Villanueva, importer; Henry Nye, former territorial government administrator; Marcus Colburn, supervisory employee at McCabe, Hamilton and Renny, one of the struck companies, and Jack Wakayama, small businessman.

- Striking stevedores, meanwhile, continued their picketing and other strike activities.

## Resume Sugar Negotiations

Sugar workers of ILWU Local 142 and representatives of the Territory's sugar industry will resume negotiations today at 11 o'clock in the board room of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Resumption of direct negotiations follows a several week lay-off during which the union conducted a series of stop-work meetings of its units throughout the Territory.

## PRINTING

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## Frank-ly Speaking

(From Page 8)

his income is not spent for necessities. Simple mathematics show that if labor got a bigger share of the take, more money would be spent by more people for the normal necessities of contemporary living.

It is obvious to me that the wages paid and offered the striking stevedores, as contrasted with the minimum pay necessary to maintain health, are a major reason why the employers don't want arbitration. Even though such boards generally lean toward management, I think the shipping companies realize the Hawaiian pay rate is so shamefully low that only the most rabidly anti-union arbitrator would okay the 12-cent offer.

Here's another angle: If the striking stevedores are the best-paid in the Territory, and even they have been drawing less than the minimum for health, then what about the rest of the workers and their obviously miserable pay rates?

It seems to me that those who have the interest of the entire Territory at heart will not only support the demands of the stevedores but will insist that other labor be paid at least enough to maintain the minimum health standard as set forth in the Star-Bulletin.

Thank you, daily press of Honolulu!

## CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS

### OILS AND LARDS

After testing 29 brands of oils, lards and hydrogenated oil shortening, Consumers Union reported recently that all were more or less identical in quality. This means that you can buy according to price alone.

The more expensive brands, such as Crisco, Spry, Mazola, Swift, showed no special advantages over other brands tested.

For deep-fat frying, some did smoke and "burn" before reaching 400 degrees F., the accepted heat for such cooking. Those smoking below 400 were (Hydrogenated Oils): Crisco, Durkee's, Snowdrift, Spry; (Oils) Italian Cook, Mazola; (Lards) all below 400 and thus not suitable for deep-fat frying.

### LUGGAGE

Does your luggage get better and stronger according to the increasing cost? Not at all, even the reverse being partly true, according to a study made last year by The National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Luggage of the 21-inch-and-26-inch sizes was sent on trips all over the United States. Other sets of the same luggage were subjected

to laboratory tests. Half of the 12 tested suffered major damages before their 12,000-mile rail itinerary was completed. Four survived fewer than six round trips. The most common type of damage: Broken handles, and many of these occurred on the most expensive luggage.

The preliminary survey showed that the most popular type of luggage was found to be fabric-covered (airplane type), amounting to 43 per cent of the total. Leather luggage was second in popular use with 16 per cent usage. These heavy favorites mean good replacement business for the luggage manufacturers, as they were among the most easily damaged of all types tested later.

The following chart shows the types of luggage tested, its rank in durability in the tests, and its approximate Mainland retail price last year (figures are for the 21-inch size):

Type	Rank	Cost
Vulcanized Fibreboard	1	\$ 6.00
Plastic-Covered	2	20.00
Fabric-Covered		
(Higher Priced)	3	18.00
Fabric-Covered		
(Lower Priced)	4	12.00
Leather Covered	5	36.00
Plain Fibreboard	6	2.50

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

## HCLC Studies

(from page 1)

sive" is pending, it must remain unaffiliated. The HCLC will, however, study possibility and conditions for affiliation with the Civil Rights Congress, it was decided at the meeting.

The membership passed a resolution to make a token donation of \$50 to the striking longshoremen and to give full support to the union. Individual contributions from HCLC members and from its supporters will be added to the organization's donation.

A letter from the executive committee of the YWCA, withdrawing the privileges extended to the HCLC to use YWCA facilities for meetings, was read by Mr. Greene. The reason for the YWCA action was based on the recent Tom Clark's listing of the HCLC as "a subversive" organization, the letter said.

**YWCA Representative Present**  
A YWCA representative has sat in every meeting of the HCLC, Steven Murin, past chairman of the organization, said. He asked a YWCA representative present at the meeting whether her report was considered by the board in making its decision. She said it was not. She said the decision was made "purely on Tom Clark's decision."

Mr. Murin explained that HCLC meetings have been open and the YWCA through its representative knew what transpired there.

The membership decided to ask the YWCA board for reconsideration, and at the same time thank the organization for extending the use of the building to the HCLC during the past year. Meantime, the membership will be informed on the next meeting place through mail, Chairman Greene said.

an organization that is struggling to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in our human society.

Some, too, may feel the play presents women, in general, in an undeservedly unflattering light, and the treatment of them is not in keeping with good taste.

## Record Readers

Scan Our Business Directory Weekly

## U.H. Theatre Guild Plays Provide Entertainment

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

The four original one act plays being presented by the University of Hawaii Theatre Guild, at Farrington Hall, through Saturday, are a credit to all concerned.

Robert Suyeoka's "The Return"; Masae Kashiwamura's "The River Sal"; and Paula Simpson's "Al Modo Americano" were selected from the Theatre Guild's undergraduate playwriting contest, being first, second and third prize winners, respectively. The student actors, directors and stage crews have contributed handsomely towards - breathing life into the playwrights' brainchildren.

But in spite of the general excellence of the three plays, as undergraduate creations, Robert Suyeoka's "The Return" seems the most outstanding.

### Well-Chosen Theme

In "The Return" Mr. Suyeoka has chosen a theme that is not too familiar but with which he is sufficiently astute and sensitive to see the pathos and simple beauty and nobility in a story so close to home. It concerns the refusal of a mother, ably played by Tamae Fujii, to acknowledge her soldier son's death in Italy. The authorities are only "trying to fool us," she contends. Somewhere he is "playing his harmonica and making everybody happy."

The play takes place on the day his coffin is brought back from Italy. But even with the unopened coffin in her parlor the mother still refuses to believe he is dead. Only slowly the realization comes to her when she finds his harmonica among his belongings.

Mr. Suyeoka demonstrates, and it is to be hoped that he never loses sight of this truth, that from such simple homely themes the real literature of Hawaii will come.

### A Sprightly Comedy

Paula Simpson's Al Modo Americano is a sprightly comedy. Epifanio Llacuna gives an excellent and highly amusing portraiture of a frustrated Latin youth who, in despair of ever reaching "first base" in wooing his heavily chaperoned lady-love Spanish style, attempts to sweep her off her feet

in the dashing and direct Al Modo Americano.

### Family Conflict

"The River Sal," by Masae Kashiwamura, concerns the revolt of a young man and woman against the continued domination of their lives by their Japanese immigrant parents. Makoto Nakamura, gives a good portrayal of the resentful AJA son who repudiates his father's authority and alien ideas in encouraging his sister to disavow the role of home girl her father has selected for her.

The theme is rather trite. But there is an excellent delineation of a subversive mother, capably played by Tetsuko Fujita, who is sure that father knows best and who deplores her children's Western tendency to "talk back to papa and mama."

### Play Raises Controversy

The fourth play, "The Tolerant," by Dorothy Brown, was third prize winner in the Territorial contest. It was apparently written to demonstrate that women's social uplift clubs are composed of bitches.

Mrs. St. Bernard, president of the Bitches Club, although a firm believer in the maxim that "blood will tell," deprecates the discrimination against other breeds. Doggedly she applies herself to the task of lessening discrimination against bloodhounds.

A prolific bitch, who has whelped 15 puppies, she gives maternally counsel to the coy Miss Collie, who faces her first mating. Mrs. St. Bernard also confers with Mrs. Caniche, the former Mrs. Poodle, who also advocates "tolerance"—which she defines as "putting up with someone you would rather not put up with"—and they proceed with plans for a National Association For The Advancement of Bloodhounds.

I do not feel the author had any sinister motive in writing this play. It justifiably heaps ridicule on the attitude of condescension towards those who fail to meet the specifications of an ethnocentric, arbitrary social norm.

Individuals in minority groups, in human society, may as a character in the play does, take pride in the peculiarities that differentiate them from the norm. It is nevertheless true their lack of acceptance often visits upon them a real hardship.

Unfortunately, the play parodies the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,



Mr. BEEKMAN

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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## CHAIN REACTION

Layoffs in small private businesses due to a decline in business activity are given as the chief cause of the increase in unemployment by E. Leigh Stevens, director of the Territorial Employment Service. Unemployment reached a new high of 16,000 during April, with that on Oahu estimated at 13,000.

For months the number of unemployed has been increasing at a rapid pace and it is reported that unemployment in the islands is proportionately higher than anywhere in the United States.

Last fall, when the ascendancy began, basic cause was not due to lowered business volume in commercial establishments but attributed to mechanization in industries, chiefly pineapple and sugar.

Cutbacks in military projects have also contributed to unemployment.

With mechanization in our main industries continuing, more and more workers are being released from the plantations and factories, for mechanization means speedup in production that drastically slashes down the required man hours.

The cutting down of man hours in our basic industries, not accompanied by an increase in pay, reduced the purchasing

## in small businesses

Mechanization still goes on, as for example, in bulk sugar shipment, which will affect hundreds of longshoremen whose volume of hours will be cut substantially. This will further hit the small businesses, unless wage adjustment is made by shipping companies to maintain a reasonable purchasing power by longshoremen in this time of inflationary prices.

In order to gainfully employ the jobless, Hawaii needs new industries. During the last legislature, Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido proposed a resolution which provided for a committee to study new industries for the islands. This, significantly, died in committee in the GOP-dominated legislature.

While there is great need for new industries here, big corporations in Hawaii are exporting capital to the Philippines, Formosa, Mexico, etc., for investments in sugar, rubber and pineapple production. They are seeking areas of cheap labor, to exploit native workers and to enrich their coffers. At the same time they ignore the needs of the people of Hawaii whose labor was the basis of their wealth.

Hawaii needs new industries and in existing industries wages that would maintain economy. The April report from the "tevens" department shows that workers lose purchasing power, businessman and the whole community suffer.

## MECHANIZATION

Now comes a helicopter to be used—if the present experiment on Kauai is successful—in spraying chemicals from the air for controlling weeds.

Plantation employes on Kauai, as well as others on various islands, who have packed five-gallon poison sprayers on their backs year after year might give a sigh when they look aloft at the monster sprayer performing its work.

But on second thought they might wonder if unemployment would be the logical outcome of this.



## looking backward

## Hawaii Moves Ahead

Looking backward to the days of his boyhood—when "Silk Hat Wally" Farrington was governor, when W. K. Bassett wrote dramatic reviews for the Star-Bulletin, when Fatty Arbuckle's pictures were being boycotted, when bobbed hair and rolled stockings were the ul-modern darning, when a the Birth Control League being organized at ex-Dole's home and the church was protesting—the writer found an article in the Star-Bulletin that links the past with the present.

It deals with the Desha bathing suit law, repealed a few weeks ago by the 25th legislature after having been for 28 years a source of innocent merriment.

Judge J. B. Lightfoot, police court magistrate, and Claus Roberts, prosecutor, were all set to enforce the law; yes, and to put teeth into its enforcement.

## Fine Violators 10 Cents

Police officers had been stationed at Walkiki the preceding Sunday to warn bathers to wear outer garments when passing to and from the beach. (The law, in case you have already forgotten it, made it a misdemeanor to appear on a public street in a bathing suit, unless covered to the knees by an outer garment. And a towel didn't qualify as a garment.)

"Sheriff Rose has announced that he will have police officers at the beach every Sunday hereafter and probably during the week also, to enforce the bathing suit law," announced the paper on April 22, 1922.

"The guilty must be punished," Judge Lightfoot declared in solemn tones, "and anyone found guilty in my court of such a terrible offense as violation of the Desha bathing suit law will be fined the sum of 10 cents. How can people be so wicked as to actually walk from their homes with no covering over their bathing suits, cross a public highway and go to the beach? We must stop this terrible crime wave, and in order to help do so I have decided to fine everyone who is found guilty in my court."

Claus Roberts, prosecutor, agreed with the judge's remarks. He said he would recommend a 10-cent fine whenever persons were found guilty in police court of violating that law.

"It looks far worse to see a man removing a pair of old trousers in the presence of the Sunday crowds at the beach," Roberts stated, "than

it does to see persons walking along the street wearing bathing suits. . . . The tourists might just as well stay on the Mainland. . . . They come to Hawaii where it is nice and warm and are denied the privilege of enjoying the warm weather, being forced to swelter beneath a heavy bathrobe or other outer garment."

The Star-Bulletin carried some pictures of female swimming stars in bathing suits of that day. To the 1949 eye, their charms look very well hidden indeed.

Judge Lightfoot continued in a more serious vein: "To come down to brass tacks—this bathing suit law is absurd, and I wish to go on record as being opposed to such foolishness. Of course, as long as it is a law we must do our duty, but I feel that my duty does not justify me in fining violators of such a law more than 10 cents, costs remitted."

"I can go out and drive around town in my automobile without even wearing an outer shirt and with no shoes and stockings on—and still I have violated no law and no one will say a word to me. But persons going in from the beach, who live half a block from the beach, can be arrested for walking along the street for that short distance without wearing a bathrobe—or perhaps an overcoat. It is ridiculous!"

## 'Tiser's On The Ball

The following paragraph is from an article entitled, "Put the Blame on Joe, Boys," in the China Weekly Review, published in Shanghai, April 23:

"Although in Britain and America there is some tendency on the part of the party out of power to put the blame on the party in power, there is a more popular theory which finds wide acceptance in various Western countries. Humorously put, it might be called the theory of 'Put the Blame on Joe, Boys,' or the 'Pushbutton Theory.' According to simpler versions of this Pushbutton Theory, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin has a desk on which all the countries of the world are represented by buttons. When he wants to cause trouble for England, say, all he has to do is press the button marked 'Malaya' and—whoosh—an uprising starts in Malaya. If he wants to bedevil the Americans, he presses another button and a general strike is called in Japan."

## frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

## Daily Press Justifies

## Waterfront Strike

Like I said a couple of weeks ago, th to stop the fight for full democracy is education. When you know how to rea across valuable material in the most unexped places. Only last week, both the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin carried reading matter backing the stevedores in their demands for higher wages. Not that it was intentional, mind you.

On Page 9 of the May 13 Star-Bulletin there was the concluding article in a series by Margie Hanson on the cost of living in Hawaii. Here's how it began:

"A laborer with a family of five needs to earn about \$260 a month net income to maintain a minimum health standard of living."

"This is the report of the minimum content of living committee which surveyed living conditions and costs in Hawaii during 1948."

Next day both the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin carried huge advertisements from the waterfront employers stating in big type that "Hawaii's stevedores (already the highest paid workers doing similar work in the Territory) have been averaging '\$254.97 per month' and that the wage offer would give them '\$276.82 per month.'"

See what I mean?

## Wage Offer Is Insulting

By their own admission, the waterfront employers were paying less than the bare minimum necessary to maintain health standards. Taking out the one per cent social security and the two per cent Territorial tax, the net income averaged \$247.32 for a family of five, some \$13 less than minimum requirements, while their generous offer would net the wage earner \$268.52 monthly, a grand total of \$6.52 above bare minimum.

I do not contend that each stevedore is supporting a family of five. At the same time, many have even larger families, thus automatically requiring an even larger minimum. The point is, that even those stevedores with only one or two dependents have been only slightly above the minimum; those of five or more have been forced to maintain a standard of living so low as to seriously impair family health. And remember, these are the "highest paid" for this class of work on the islands!

I submit that on the evidence of the Star-Bulletin article and the advertisement, the wage offer made by the waterfront employers is an insult to the intelligence of any straight-thinking American.

It indicates that the bosses of the shipping industry care little about the welfare of their workers. They want profits—and more profits. With lofty disdain for the rights of laboring people to even minimum living standards, they will voluntarily pay only enough for the workers to handle their jobs, reproduce more potential workers, then die.

## What's Behind "Orders From Joe"?

To desire a fuller life, to want enough money to buy some of the products of American industry is to be "un-American" and "subversive," according to the spokesmen for privilege. Their twisted interpretation of democracy is bigger profits for the rich minority and, continued poverty for the working majority.

It is on this theory that a strike to obtain a decent standard of living for the wife and kids is played up by the high priests of high profits as "orders from Joe."

They would have intelligent people believe that a poorly housed, underfed stevedore is so content with poverty that he will seek to better his condition only through radical influence. I have more respect for the average worker than to accept this contemptuous implication that he is incapable of personally wanting to improve his economic condition.

It is here that the entire community has a ious responsibility. It is to the interest whole Territory that labor gets adequate i when workers draw enough in wages to i a decent standard of living, community i improved, crime and juvenile delinquency i and the small businessman has a greater vo trade due to increased mass purchasing p

## Thoughts for Small Businessmen

The 2,000 striking longshoremen and their ilies are a considerable slice of the Terr population. They vastly outnumber the few individuals who control the shipping industry. no matter how much greater are the profits, thro paying inadequate wages, a wealthy stockhol can eat only so much food, wear so many cloi or live in so much space at a time. The rest

(More on Page 7)