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Thursday, June 14, 1951

Lawyer Wins Diploma For Boy

Police Resignations Average 5 Per Month; Reasons Vary

By STAFF WRITER

At the rate of five per month, police officers have been resigning from the Honolulu Police Department for the last six months, the RECORD has learned.

Among them have been old-timers like Sgts. H. C. Ching and William Perry, investigators like Detective Michael Byrne, and some who are relatively newcomers.

Why?

It's only because the policemen are finding jobs, some at Pearl Harbor, which pay better than their jobs on the force, says the administration, and there are a number of cases where that motivation seems obvious. As for Detective Byrne, he quit to go back to college.

But there are some who say resignations are prompted by "the juvenile minds of some of the executives" which make service difficult for subordinates.

"They're mature in years," an officer told the RECORD, "but they're juvenile in their thinking just the same. Sometimes they can be just plain insulting."

Various of Chief Liu's subordinates are said to have their eyes on promotions and, since the only important promotions possible for some would mean replacing the chief himself, it is felt by some officers that they may have ambitions toward succeeding Liu. Among those mentioned are Deputy Chief George Farr, Assistant Chief Dewey Mokini and Captain Alfred Harper. At least two of the trio would be eligible for retirement, and there are policemen who feel the department would be well served if they were retired.

It is a moot question, however, how long it will take.

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Birdseye Diapers Cheaper At Jemal's But Not the Same

When a young Honolulu mother saw what she thought was a bargain—Birdseye diapers at a dollar less than the usual price per dozen—she noted the name of the store carefully. Later, she went to the store, Norman Jemal, Ltd., but was told that the diapers were temporarily sold out. If she wished to place an order, her deposit would be accepted.

The young woman made a deposit and got her receipt. The store would call her by telephone when the diapers arrived, the saleslady told her.

A couple of weeks later, having received no call, the young woman called, herself, and was told that the diapers had arrived.

She went to the store again and brought away four dozen diapers, done up in a large package.

When she unwrapped the pack-

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Aiea C&H Workers Get 59 Cents Less Than C&H Coast Employees

The Hawaiian sugar plantations which make their profits by the sweat of the brows of the workers here show "disgusting contempt" for their employees, a Filipino factory worker at Aiea told the RECORD this week.

The California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd., owned by Hawaiian plantations, pays 59 cents an hour less to its employees at the Aiea refinery than it pays employees at the firm's plant at Crockett, Calif., the worker explained.

Strong Union Needed

"Why do we get less?" he asked. "We need a stronger union here, then the differential would be eliminated by our demanding equal treatment by the same bosses."

The ILWU United Sugar Workers, Oahu Division, recently distributed an information bulletin to Aiea workers which pointed out

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Bouslog Asks DPI To Practice Own Lessons At Kahuku

It took a lawyer and considerable work on the part of that lawyer to get 15-year-old Tupuasa Vanu his diploma from Kahuku High School, though he had broken none of the school's rules nor had he failed in any essential study.

Instead, he had been arrested by the police and charged with theft in an affair entirely outside school. Vanu was expelled by Principal Carleton Weimer, though the case had not been tried and no indictment had been returned.

At that point, the boy's friend, Chief Salata, thought he needed a lawyer and Attorney Harriet Bouslog was called in.

Mrs. Bouslog called Principal Weimer and was told the school's action was "none of her business."

Asks DPI

Contacting Dr. Harold W. Loper, head of the Department of Public Instruction, Mrs. Bouslog asked if

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CHIEF DAN LIU
Old-timers give him credit

Spencer Suspended On Drunk Charge; Given Promotion by DPI

Before the case of Robert R. Spencer, principal of Roosevelt high school charged with drunken driving, has come up for trial, he has been suspended from his job for one month.

The DPI, on the other hand, has turned around to promote Mr. Spencer to deputy superintendent of the business division. The announcement was made a few days ago.

Richard E. Meyer, assistant superintendent of the DPI, when asked if the department considered the behavior of Mr. Spencer,

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SAFETY FLOUTED

Worker's Head Bashed by 4 x 4 Thrown From 8th Floor of Surfrider; One of 21,000

Emile H. Filos, 31-year-old laborer employed by the Hawaiian Dredging Co., lay stretched out at the Queen's Hospital with his skull fractured and in a very critical condition. At the scene of the accident, the spinal fluid was coming out of his nose.

One of 21,000 Injuries
Filos is one of approximately 21,000 yearly victims of industrial accidents in the Territory and negligence, mainly on the part of the employers, is responsible for these tragedies. Already this year, 24 workers have died from accidents on their jobs, about half of the fatalities being on the plantations.

Not long before his injury, on Wednesday of last week, Filos was working on the ground at the new Surfrider Hotel when another employee of Hawaiian Dredging, Marmerto Barut, threw a 4x4 piece of lumber from the eighth story that hit him (Filos) smack on the head.

Followed Superior's Orders
Barut, when questioned later, explained that he saw Filos after he had let go of the piece of lumber, too late to warn the latter.

And Barut made a statement which would have been shocking if the people of the Territory were conscious of the negligence

and utter disregard of industrial safety regulations by employers. Barut told investigators that he was following instructions of his superiors of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., in clearing the lumber scraps from the eighth floor by dropping them to the ground.

Established national practice for contractors is that scrap pieces must be bundled and lowered

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Coast Guard, Eskovitz Callous To NMU Man Screened Off Here With Only \$30

When the USS Kennebago left a West Coast port, bound for Hawaii and the Persian Gulf, Alexander Silverman was a seaman on her, in good standing with his government, his union, and the U. S. Coast Guard, which regulates merchant shipping.

But after his ship had docked at Pearl Harbor, civilian guards arrested him, told him he was to be taken off as "subversive" on order of the Coast Guard. The National Maritime Union, of which he is a member, through its local agent Rudy Eskovitz, shrugged off his plea for aid and cynically directed him to the Public Welfare Department.

"I don't know what I'm accused of," the dazed seaman told

the RECORD, "and I've been told by the Coast Guard I can't have an appeal because there is no appeal board."

With only \$30 he earned coming from the coast, barred from the occupation he has followed for 10 years, Silverman faced a long, hard period on the beach last Thursday. Then acquaintances he has met here through other unions, loaned him enough for passage back to his home in Los Angeles and he left on a plane last Friday.

"They really put me off here in a hard circumstance," Silverman said. "I don't know what I'd have done if I hadn't got help."

The events that occurred to Silverman tell much of the story of the present-day screening system.

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Libby's Hires U. of H. Drivers for Molokai; Union Wary of Move

Libby, McNeill & Libby sees it as necessary recruiting. The ILWU pineapple workers' union sees it as a potential threat to the job opportunity of union men.

But only time can tell the degree of correctness of each of these two views regarding the recruiting at the University of Hawaii of truck drivers to work on Libby's Molokai plantations.

"If any of our men fail to get jobs because of the recruiting," a local spokesman for the union

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Freddy Dawson Rejected Invitation To Brown Derby; Mgr. Rudolph Was Barred

Freddy Dawson wouldn't go into the Brown Derby because of the racist policy it maintains spasmodically.

The top-notch lightweight boxer, foremost contender for the world's championship, who visited Honolulu two weeks ago to take a decision from Frankie Fernandez, was invited, but he turned the invitation down. If he were not a well-known boxer, he told friends, he would not be invited into the night club which has often barred Negroes, so he would not accept the invitation under such circumstances.

His manager, Harry Rudolph, did go on a visit prompted by curiosity and he was turned away at the door.

Thomas "Pittsburgh" Lampley, local boxing trainer and manager,

who accompanied Rudolph, tells what happened.

Asked for Passes

"A girl stopped us at the door," says Lampley, "and asked to see our passes. When we said we were civilians, she told us we couldn't be admitted."

Lampley said he asked to see owner Sartain, whom he has met, and was told Sartain is on the Mainland. The girl protested that, the barring of the two wasn't her idea, but only the orders of "the boss."

Mr. Rudolph, Dawson's manager, told the girl he has travelled in a number of countries, including Australia, England and several in South America, and he has not been refused entry into the best hotels and places of entertainment available.

Lampley asked why Negro service

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Senator Butler Is for Johnson Peace Resolution

WASHINGTON (FP)—Support for the resolution of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) calling for a cease-fire in Korea, took on a broader bipartisan aspect June 6 as Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.) lined up in favor of the plan.

In a letter to the Maryland Committee for Peace, Butler said: "Certainly I favor the Johnson or any other resolution that will bring about an honorable peace."

BUTLER IS the man who defeated Millard E. Tydings (D.) in the sensational senatorial campaign last fall, marked by smear attacks engineered, according to testimony before a Senate investigating committee, by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). Backers of the Johnson resolution said Butler's indorsement indicates the broad character of the desire for peace. Scores of church, civic and labor groups have pledged support to Johnson.

Despite the growing support, the administration was standing pat on its terms for settlement. Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the MacArthur investigating committees that the U. S. will fight any attempt to seat Communist China in the United Nations, if necessary by appealing to the World Court. At a meeting in the State Department, representatives of 16 nations with troops in Korea were persuaded to postpone any statement of war aims which might pave the way for peace.

Small Businessmen Complain Price War Aimed At Them

NEW YORK (FP)—The price war touched off by leading New York department stores moved out of the bargain basements into an inquiry room June 7 as a number of small businessmen complained the price-slashing contest would drive them to ruin and leave the big stores without competition.

BUSINESS has slackened considerably June 7. In contrast to the bargain-hunters who mobbed the big stores earlier in the week and bought up every standard brand item in sight, crowds were back close to normal and much more selective in their buying.

The one-day inquiry, conducted by the state Joint Legislative Committee on Unfair Trade Practices, saw most of the witnesses directing their anger at Macy's, largest department store in the world. In the wake of a U. S. Supreme Court decision upsetting the fair trade act, Macy's announced 6 per cent cuts on a host of standard brand items and said it would continue to undersell any competitor by 6 per cent. The price-cutting contest followed.

Angriest witness of all before the state probers was Executive Vice President Louis F. Broido of Gimbel's, chief competitor of Macy's. He said Macy's had made "suckers out of the public" with "misleading advertising."

"The plain fact is that nobody can undersell everybody on everything all the time," he said. "This is a lot of nonsense."

MACY'S HAD CUT prices on "only a few" of the "hundreds of thousands of items" on the market, he said. As evidence Broido brandished before the legislators two purple-flowered bathing suits, two pink

girdles and some blue and red satin bedroom slippers. These, he said, had been bought at Macy's during the price war at exactly the same fair-trade prices posted in other stores.

Broido's final warning to the legislators was: "If we don't protect the middle class business, the country will wind up with a few big monopolies and 150 million proletarian workers."

The same view, and warnings of a wave of bankruptcies, came from other witnesses, most of them small businessmen and attorneys for associations of small businessmen.

THE PRICE WAR was described as a "sham" by Executive Secretary Arthur Schutzer of the American Labor Party, who demanded a "real price war" against "big business price gouging."

Schutzer outlined a program calling for federal and state price rollbacks to June 26, 1950 levels, government subsidies to family farms and enactment of an emergency price control law by the legislature. He also proposed that the legislative committee send a recommendation to Congress for enactment of effective price controls.

Two representatives of Macy's sat through the day-long hearing taking notes, but did not speak.

There was no indication that the price-cutting wave would engulf food items. Spokesmen for two nationwide food chains told the Wall Street Journal June 8 they had no intention of getting into the price war.

Green Exposes Sneak Attack On Tax Structure

WASHINGTON (FP)—In a letter to all state federations, AFL President William Green exposed an attempt by big business lobbyists to shift even more of the tax burden on small income groups. He called for



MR. GREEN

action in every state to defeat the drive.

THE CAMPAIGN, sponsored by the American Taxpayers' Association of Washington, is directed at repealing the income tax amendment to the U. S. Constitution and replacing it with an amendment which would limit all U. S. taxes to 25%.

Hi-Lites of the Week

"Not only would income taxes be affected," Green wrote, "but gift and inheritance taxes as well would be limited to 25%."

The drive already has resulted in favorable action by 24 states, Green warned. Only 36 are required to call a constitutional convention and put through the gigantic steal.

"IF THIS substitute amendment to the Constitution is adopted," Green continued, "it can only mean that a national sales tax is on the way in and the burden of taxation will be shifted to an even greater disproportionate basis onto the backs of those who will be least able to pay and who are now bearing the greatest share of the taxes."

The amendment was recently adopted in Florida and defeated in Ohio. Green urged all federations to fight against adoption in states where no action has been taken and to demand reconsideration where approval has been voted.

French Left-Wing Union Enrolls Most Members

PARIS (ALN)—The General Federation of Labor (CGT), largest labor federation in France, won an impressive victory in the 1951 representation election at the Paris area plants of the nationalized Renault auto works, largest factory in France. Out of 27,678 votes cast for personnel representatives, the CGT list won 75 per cent. Following in order were the independent Renault union with 11 per cent, the Catholic CFTC with 9½ per cent and the Force Ouvrière (supported by the CIO and the AFL) with 4½ per cent.

Since the election a year earlier all groups gained votes with the exception of the FO. Similar results were noted in the election at the Michelin tire plant in Clermont-Ferrand where the CGT scored another smashing victory.

The CGT has more than 3,600,000 members who have already taken out union cards for the current year. It has enrolled 80 per cent of all union members in France.

Buying Power Drops 69 Per Cent In Japan

TOKYO (ALN)—Living conditions of the Japanese people are continuing to decline sharply as the result of soaring prices and falling wages. According to the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization, prices in Japan up to March 10 had increased 62 per cent since last June when the war in Korea broke out. Government statistics showed workers' consumption of goods in January 1951 fell to 69 per cent of the prewar level.

German War Criminals Hanged for Mass Deaths

LANDSBERG (ALN)—After a 4-year fight to serve off justice, seven German war criminals were hanged here by the U. S. Army June 7 for the murder of hundreds of thousands of civilians during World

War II. They went to their death after the U. S. Supreme Court rejected the last of a long series of appeals. Three generals, two colonels and two junior officers of Hitler's notorious SS (Elite Guard) were those hanged. Their collective crimes included destruction of the Warsaw ghetto, the slaughter of 90,000 civilians in the Soviet Union, the massacre of 60,000, including 33,000 Jews in a 2-day bloodbath at Kiev, a massacre of "racial undesirables" in the Crimea and supervision of the murder and torture machines at Buchenwald and Dachau concentration camps.

Layoffs Mount In Auto Plants Except Chrysler

DETROIT (FP)—Layoffs in Detroit and Michigan auto plants are mounting except in Chrysler Corp. shops. Hudson laid off 10,000, frankly saying that sales were not keeping up with production. Kaiser-Frazer was piling up new cars in the open fields. Nash, Studebaker in Indiana, and Packard were slowing down their daily output.

IN THE BIG General Motors center at Flint, layoffs have been the order of the day, but there was hope that they would end, particularly at Buick.

Automotive writers professed to see fading sales demands in the fact that the customary reports of sales every ten days in the industry have suddenly stopped.

"Higher Duty" Than Academic Freedom

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (FP)—"We believe teachers have a higher duty than to preserve the tender carcass of academic freedom. We believe teachers who refuse to take a simple, clear-cut non-Communist oath should be denied credentials as lobbyists on the basis that they are not of good moral character."

WITH THESE words, Richard E. Combs, counsel for the California Senate un-American activities committee, at least temporarily blocked the application for credentials by Herbert Bisno, Morton Elkins and Eason Monroe, all teachers fired from San Francisco State College for refusing to sign the state loyalty oath. The three came here as representatives of the Federation for the Repeal of the Levering Act, which requires signing of the oath.

Both Combs and Sen. Hugh Burns, chairman of the committee, acknowledged they had no record of any connection of the three teachers with Communist organizations.

The three teachers were ordered to appear for a special hearing before decision would be made on their credentials.

MEANWHILE, the University of California board of regents has voted 11 to 10 to reinstate the 18 faculty members who were fired for refusing to sign the board's loyalty oath. The regents also voted to withdraw their appeal from the California supreme court against a decision ruling their oath requirement unconstitutional.

Another civil rights victory was scored in Sacramento when the Assembly judiciary committee buried a Senate measure introduced by Burns, which would have required a non-Communist oath for lawyers and imprisonment for any lawyer who signed it fraudulently.

15-Cent Increase For Dockers Gets Approval of WSB

The 10-cent raise from last February for Hawaii longshoremen, plus another five cents July 1, has been approved by the wage stabilization board, waterfront employers announced here Wednesday.

Union officials, who had not participated in the radiophone conversations with Washington, declined to comment until they have been notified officially of the WSB decision.

The 10-cent increase from February 1 was agreed upon long ago but it has not been paid by employers pending the decision of the WSB.

The longshore agreement would award stevedores another five-cent raise in January if no pension

plan is agreed upon, but there was nothing in the information received to indicate that the WSB has ruled on that increase.

Decision Unanimous

Employers told the local dailies the Washington special panel which considered the Hawaii longshore agreement had acted unanimously. For that reason, it was reported, the matter need not be taken up by the full board.

The board did not take action on the proposed pension plan, it was reported, because it had not yet formulated a policy on pensions.

Although the agreement between Hawaii's longshoremen is voided if the WSB disapproves of any part of it, an employer

spokesman said the board's decision does not indicate disapproval.

The action of the WSB, if accepted by the union, would raise the longshore base pay as of last February, from \$1.61 to \$1.71 per hour, and the increase would affect approximately 1,800 longshoremen in the Territory's ports.

AGRICULTURAL STRIKE

EL-CENTRO, Calif. (FP)—A \$33 million crop was left untouched in the Imperial Valley as an estimated 6,000 members of the National Farm Labor Union (AFL) remained on strike in the biggest agricultural walkout in labor history.

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University News Briefs

Six hundred ninety-eight received degrees at the University of Hawaii Wednesday. Six hundred forty-six earned undergraduate degrees while fifty-one received masters degrees and one, doctor of philosophy. Harry Zeiplin, who received his doctorate in chemistry, won his BA at Harvard and his masters at the local university.

IN ADDITION to the 698, 142 completed their fifth-year work. Of this number, 119 received diplomas and 23 received social work certificates.

MRS. TRUDE AKAU, mother of six children, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, received her masters degree in education. Everyone recognized this as a notable achievement. Her oldest child is 13 years old and her youngest, six years. Besides her household duties, she is active in community functions and does substitute teaching besides. George H. Akau, chief of the Territorial bureau of pure food and drugs, is given credit by Mrs. Akau for making it possible for her to pursue higher education. Mr. Akau is a local university alumnus.

SPEAKING of loyalty oaths and loyalty, several students at the local university reportedly were very much upset, disgusted and concerned when they heard Dr. Paul Bachman, dean of faculty, make disparaging statements about Dr. Linus Pauling. They asked the eminent chemist when he arrived here, if the allegations were true and told him what they had heard Dr. Bachman say.

The University of California chemist confronted Dr. Bachman in order to get the facts straight. Dr. Bachman denied he had said to a group of students, what he was alleged to have said about Dr. Pauling. Reliable sources say that the students had plenty to back up their position and that they had not misunderstood Dean Bachman.

WHILE Dr. and Mrs. Pauling were visiting the islands, they were not invited to see President Gregg Sinclair of the local university. Campus observers remarked that it was embarrassing for President Sinclair who had first invited the nationally famous chemist here to dedicate the new chemistry building, then somersaulted to cancel the warm and cordial invitation because someone had told him that Dr. Pauling was associated with some of the attorney general's "subversive" organizations.

In Honolulu, President Sinclair avoided Dr. Pauling. But when the latter left for the Mainland, who but President Sinclair was out at the airport, prepared to ride the same plane to the West Coast. What sort of a coincidence was this?

THE IRONY OF IT ALL!

DURING his visit here, Dr. Pauling appeared before the board of governors of the university alumni association. He told them that he had come here to correct any wrong impression left by the board of regents' cancellation of the invitation to him to dedicate the chemistry building. He said he felt it his duty to do this. He commented that he met many people who were friendly and for whom he has high respect.

THE LOCAL dailies which front-paged stories when the Pauling invitation was cancelled, gave him poor press coverage. But the local scientists, students and interested members of the public attended his lectures and accorded him the respect due a scientist of his stature. The large attendance at Agee Hall, HSPA experiment

station, where he delivered his lecture to the American Chemistry Society, Hawaii section, is a good example.

THE UNIVERSITY alumni organization, various campus sources say, did not get into the Pauling-



DR. PAULING
His Lectures Appreciated



PRES. SINCLAIR
Avoided Pauling but . . .

regents controversy because some of its officers felt the group is weak and getting involved in the fight might do damage to the organization.

NUMEROUS influential alumni feel, however, that the board of regents acted too hastily. Some pointedly remark that the regents did not give mature thought to the question as is expected of mature persons. One said: "They acted like politicians."

IN THIS Territory, where government by appointment rather than by the ballot predominates, the only highest institution of learning goes along with the principle of appointment. A good example is the selection of the board of regents. On the Mainland, there are universities whose board of regents is made up of both appointed and elected members. The alumni elect a certain percentage of the regents from their membership. And in almost all universities, the alumni are board of regents members. Locally, all three members of the regents from Oahu are not alumni. This means that alumni members on Oahu are not represented on the important, policy-making board. Why?

BOSS MEDDLING CURBED

WASHINGTON (FP)—Belief by an employer that a labor union is communist-dominated is no legal reason for him to interfere with its functions, the NLRB recently held.

A SENATOR'S PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN KOREA

Following is the text of a resolution introduced in the United States Senate May 17 by Sen. Edwin Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado. His proposal that a cease-fire and armistice at the 38th parallel in Korea be declared on June 25, first anniversary of the conflict's origin, has attracted considerable attention abroad and was coincidental with similar soundings in the United Nations by the delegation from India. Numerous trade unions, including CIO unions producing war materials in the U. S., are supporting his resolution. The text:

Whereas, to permit civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity and unworthy of the men of this century; and

Whereas, the Korean war has every appearance of being a hopeless conflict of attrition and indecisiveness and a breeder of bitter racial hatreds; and

Whereas, a limited war like a limited or smoldering fire, is gravely dangerous, for it may burst forth into a worldwide conflagration at any moment; and

Whereas, the North and South Koreans, the Chinese and the

United Nations have suffered more than 1,000,000 casualties, with the only tangible result so far the indescribable misery which has been heaped upon the Korean people; and

Whereas, tremendous strides have been made in the development of hitherto unused lethal and destructive weapons of war with potentials of unbelievable fury and horror; and

Whereas, by slaughtering additional millions of humans an uneasy peace might in time be forced upon the vanquished; and

Whereas, the people of the United States traditionally have held the people of China in the highest esteem and affection and still do; and

Whereas, the people of the United States have long recognized the wisdom of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine so eloquently portrayed by the slogan "Asia for Asiatics" if it were to be applied to Asia; and

Whereas, it has long been the policy of the American people that no nation should seek to extend its form of government over any other nation or people, but that as an inherent right every

people should be left free to determine its own form of government and its own way of life, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid—the little along with the great and the powerful; and

Whereas, the traditional policy and desire of the people of the United States of America is now and has been a just and enduring peace; and

Whereas, it is never too early for God-fearing and peace-loving peoples to stop needless human slaughter; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United Nations call upon all groups now in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an armistice effective at 4 a. m. (Korean time) June 25, 1951; and that prior thereto the United Nations forces retire to points south and the opposing forces to points north of the 38th parallel; and that before December 31, 1951, all prisoners of the Korean war be exchanged and all non-Korean persons, military and non-military (except the ordinary diplomatic representatives), shall depart from North and South Korea.

Heads Fall, Nooks Old Inequitable Cesspool Draining Vanish At 'Tiser In Expert's Visit

By STAFF WRITER

Some time ago an Advertiser reader entered the newspaper's library to try to locate a certain back issue of the paper. A thorough search failed to locate the edition the reader sought and after a similar search in the microfilm files, the librarian had to confess the edition just isn't around.

"It's that efficiency expert," an Advertiser employee said. "He's thrown it away along with all the other papers. Some of those papers were valuable—almost a hundred years old. Efficiency, hah!"

The library's reaction reflected a little of the impact Robert J. Eustace, Mainland efficiency expert, made on the Advertiser in the six weeks of his tour of duty here, which ended two weeks ago when he left on the Lurline.

No Hiding Place

Private nooks and crannies all over the building were cleared out, employees have reported, so that it's no longer possible to hide out and take life easy for a few moments. The bosses can see everywhere now, it's reported.

Personnel changes during recent weeks have been interpreted by some employees as also reflecting Eustace's findings.

Doyle Cites "Policy"

When John Doyle of the advertising department resigned recently after 21 years on the paper, there were those who said he was a victim of Eustace's axe. Doyle denies that.

"It's been brewing for a long time," he told the RECORD, speaking of his resignation. "It's over policy."

Another change came in the circulation department, report has it, after Eustace decided the paper's circulation was too small to warrant an assistant circulation manager.

One question which employees say worried Eustace, and which he tried very hard to answer, was—why don't people buy the Advertiser? Rumor has it he even went out to sell the paper, himself, just to get a few comments.

His answers, whatever they are, are probably buried deep in one of the big bosses' files that escaped Eustace's sweep.

"I never knew it to fail," commented a man who has seen efficiency experts come and go at Hawaiian Pine and other local

Since as early as 1931, the people of rural Oahu have been paying at least one type of fee for government service that is not charged residents of Honolulu. That is the charge for draining cesspools of residences which, according to Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, head of the division of refuse disposal, runs from \$15 to as much as \$30 for each draining.

"This charge relates to cesspools where only liquid is drained," said Mr. Hart. "If there is sludge and muck which must be handled, the charge is more."

Hart is talking only about non-commercial cesspools, he says. Those maintained by business enterprises must be paid for, too, without exception, even in Honolulu.

There is no authority for this practice of charging, Hart says, except usage.

"They were doing it that way when I came in," he says, "and I just kept on doing it that way. The city destroyed some records once, and I think they must have destroyed the record in that case. I think it's about time the board looked into the situation and gave us a new ordinance."

Another Inequity

One charge, upon which Hart is not prepared to give an opinion, is that required of landlords for garbage collection while residential home owners escape without charge. It's backed up by Ordinance 916, says Hart, and no matter what he thinks of it, he has the duty of executing it.

The theory behind the ordi-

Three Million Civilian Casualties In Korea

WASHINGTON (FP)—Dr. You Chan Yang, new South Korean ambassador to Washington, told President Truman there had been nearly three million civilian casualties in his country since the war started last June. This is in addition to 170,000 casualties among South Korean troops, he said.

"The Korean loss in property, in human sacrifice, not counting battle casualties, cannot be compared with any country and any war in the history of the world," Yang told reporters.

establishments. "When they start making the big brass more efficient, their programs come to an end."

nance, Mr. Hart told the RECORD this week, was that rented property is actually a business and therefore, the man making profit from the business should pay for its appurtenances.

"Of course," Hart said, "we know some landlords figured it into the rent if they could under their rent ceiling."

It was further pointed out that, since the division of refuse disposal operates at a loss, the man who rents property must help pay for the system twice, since taxes which he contributes, must make up the deficit.

Nunes Back In Prison, Cannot Have Visitors

Manuel Nunes, 26, Oahu Prison convict whose heels and back were broken when he fell from a prison construction job late in May, has been taken from Queen's Hospital back to prison. (See RECORD May 31).

His wife, Mrs. Bernice Nunes, says prison officials have informed her she will not be able to visit him until he's able to walk. That, according to the opinion of doctors who treated him at Queen's will be in about a year.

"I heard that when they took him from the hospital," Mrs. Nunes told the RECORD, "his back was in a plaster cast. I think his back has been cracked in two places—not just one."

Nunes' accident occurred when he slipped on iron roofing while working on the construction of a hobby shop. Since his accident, the RECORD learned, prisoners working on the job have been provided with safety ropes by the maintenance superintendent, Joe Hall.

Reason Not Known

Mrs. Nunes is at a loss to know why her husband has been removed from Queen's, for doctors told him, she says, that he would remain there for treatment until he is able to walk.

Those familiar with prison routine were of the opinion that Nunes' return to the prison may have been inspired by something of a political nature rather than official necessity since it is seriously improbable any man seriously injured could escape.

Mrs. Nunes and her five children are presently staying relatives in Palolo.

BOOK REVIEW

Tasaki Answers Many Questions About Japanese Army In Strong Novel

LONG THE IMPERIAL WAY—Hanauma Tasaki. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. \$3.75.

Soldiers who operated in some proximity to the Japanese Imperial Army in China often wondered at the things they saw and heard of Japanese soldiers. They wondered first of all, at the treatment Japanese soldiers gave the Chinese people—occasionally considerate, more often callous, and sometimes brutal.

They wondered about the discipline of the Japanese, too, which could make them into an extreme-

ly formidable fighting force at some times, yet ready to commit harakiri at others.

Answers Here

Here, in this work by a Maui-born Nisei who served in that army a full hitch in China and another during the Pacific War, are more of the answers than this reviewer has ever seen put together in one book before.

Private Takeo Yamamoto arrives in China fresh from Japan, sold on the idea that he will die for the Emperor and that it is the best possible thing he could do. But he senses skepticism in the older soldiers who, though they subject him to the roughest kind of face-slapping, bullying discipline, do not agree that it is a good thing to die at all.

Ashamed of Acts

Next, Takeo falls back on thinking of his own family. He tries to tell himself he is fighting for them. But he finds himself and his comrades engaged in burning villages, murdering "natives," and doing many things he knows his family would never countenance—which, indeed, he feels he will never have the courage to describe to them.

Finally, after more than two years in China, he comes to the conclusion that he is not fighting for the Emperor, or for his family, or really for anybody unless it is the big Japanese companies, the zaibatsu, who are making huge profits out of the conquest of China.

Upon his return to Japan, he listens to the unctuous speech of a government official and recognizes something of the machine that has been used to dupe him and his comrades into fighting the war of imperialism.

Takeo's reaction, the last paragraph in the book, is that of others who have returned from China to hear the speech:

"Now Takeo was no longer listening to the speech. He was feeling really sick and felt almost like vomiting. He remembered his former trick and now tried to arouse a mighty anger against the new speaker, too."

There is much more to the book than that. There is such a wealth of detail as to make the story authentic to any soldier who served in any wartime army. There is some good writing and some bad writing, but always there is a strong narrative.

Pertinent Today

Two observations occur to the reviewer. They are:

1. That Tasaki, writing from the viewpoint of a soldier in the ranks, never has occasion to introduce a Chinese character strongly enough so that he appears as a person at all.

2. That the Japanese soldiers made almost no distinction between the Communist guerrillas—whom the Japanese press said they had been sent to clean out—and any other "natives." To them, the Chinese were all "the enemy."

The contemporary reader cannot help wondering if the attitude of the American soldier toward Koreans is any different.—E. R.

JIM CROW IN WASH., D. C.

WASHINGTON (FP)—Union delegations of Negro and white members will be able to eat together in any Washington restaurant if a municipal court of appeals ruling is upheld in the higher courts.

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UPHOLDS SMITH ACT—In a majority opinion upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the conviction of 11 Communist leaders, Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court held that "some kinds of speech are so undesirable as to warrant criminal sanctions." (Federated Pictures)



SAY 1st AMENDMENT GAGGED—Vigorous minority dissent was registered by Justices Hugo Black (above) and William Douglas against the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act conviction of 11 Communists. They said the verdict watered down the first amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing free speech and a free press. (Federated Pictures)

A & B Store Tactics

It is reported that the Alexander & Baldwin Store on Maui is pulling some fast ones on new employees. Employees are hired by the A & B and before their six months are up so that they could join the union, they are fired from the job on such reasons as "that job will be eliminated," etc.

Later they will be re-hired as new hands and will start all over again with no credit for when they were working the first time. It is said that this practice of hiring and firing and re-hiring has been going on for quite some time.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

The following information is from "1950 Statistics of Diversified Agriculture in Hawaii," a booklet issued by the University of Hawaii Department of Agricultural Economics.

Territorial milk production in 1950 was 35.6 million quarts compared with 31.7 million in 1949. The value of milk and dairy products was \$6.8 million compared with \$6.4 million in 1949.

EGG PRODUCTION in the Territory for 1950 was 3.7 million dozens, an increase from the 3.2 dozens of 1949. Lower prices reduced the wholesale value of eggs and poultry meat marketings from \$4.1 million in 1949 to \$3.5 million in 1950.

Gadabout

BILL PRICE, who has become a painting foreman on the barracks construction job over at Kaneohe, gets himself more unpopular by the day, circling to spot any place where cigarette buds indicate a group of men have been sitting around in a circle. That, he reasons, must be where the boys have been shooting craps or gambling otherwise, so he keeps an eye out to try to spot the games and report them. The catch to his conscientiousness is—he was caught gambling there some time ago, himself.

★ ★

ALEX SUMIDA'S confessions, if ever published, would certainly be juicy enough reading for the most avid sensation seeker, but they'd also be somewhat embarrassing to a number of people in prominent places. Talk has it that Sumida can number among his fleeing victims one of the most active politicians who holds an office in the C-C government. According to the tale, the sucker went for the old opium story to the tune of \$10,000. It would be surprising, though, if Sumida, now doing time in Oahu Prison, were to tell this and the other stories that make his saga. He undoubtedly expects to get out one of these days, regardless of his sentence, and such stories would be bad for his business.

★ ★

REP. CLARENCE SEONG of Maui (D.) is now partners with Rep. "Kishi" Kishimoto (D.), also of Maui, in a Waialuku bar. The story goes that Seong formerly went into the Club Amigos as a partner with contractor William J. Fujita. But the partnership proved something less than a success because both Seong and Fujita were forever submitting bills for supplies they'd furnished. Seong had a music store and report is that the music bill was very high. So was that for construction, repair, etc., that end being run by Fujita. In the end, Seong got out and went into the saloon business. Anyhow, that's the story.

★ ★

THE PROMOTION of Robert R. Spencer, principal of Roosevelt high school, to deputy superintendent of the business division of the DPI, made an AJA parent remark that no non-haole, local-born teacher is principal of an English standard school. Local-born teachers have gone into these schools, which most of the haole children attend and have done good work. This shows some progress, but there is a long pull before non-haoles are made principals of English standard schools.

★ ★

JOHNNY WILSON'S friends and enemies never know what to expect of him. Last week, when a bit of talk was going the rounds, someone conjectured that the mayor won't be running again and someone else remembered he had told Supervisor Jimmy Trask recently that he hasn't retired yet.

We asked him if he were going to run again.

"Got to wait," said the mayor calmly, "and see if we have any legs to run with."

★ ★

PAUL KEPPELER, C-C controller, is in the position presently of being a department head without portfolio. It was felt by many that if he were not appointed and confirmed by last week's board meeting, his status in office would be no longer legal. If that is true, then Keppeler's status is something to question.

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for Mayor Wilson didn't present his name to the board.

Why not?

The mayor says he doesn't want to present any names without a full complement of board members to pass on them. Sam Ichinose is presently in Japan guiding the fistic destinies of Dado Marino and Noble Kauhane is on leave on the Mainland.

But corridor politicians think there may be more to the delay. Some say Keppeler won't get the job—that it will go to a Republican and that in return for that office, the board will confirm Joseph Esposto as C-C attorney. Others say Keppeler won't survive in any case.

One department head who probably wouldn't be sorry to see a change is Auditor Leonard Fong, who has made no secret of his feelings that the controller's job has been filled timidly and inadequately.

★ ★

BILL 33, the new sewage rate which would establish a new principle in government here, was tabled at Tuesday's board meeting and may never become law as written. But the principle of charging for the use of sewers probably will be adopted in the not too distant future. Many Mainland cities in the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Florida, Tennessee and Texas are already charging and have been doing it as far back as 1939. Thirty-nine per cent of the cities in the population bracket from 250,000 to 500,000 were charging householders for sewers in 1949 when the last authoritative study was made.

Like taxes, charges for city services are seldom repealed once they have been made. There is no record of the sewage charge being abandoned once it was adopted.

★ ★

DAVID T. FLEMING, SR., executive at Maui Pine, told G. D. Russell sometime ago, to hand in his resignation by April 31. Russell, who knew that April had only 30 days, tendered his resignation as of the 30th and went to see the Baldwins over Fleming's head. As a result he received a substantial pension.

DEGREES OF SIN

When the Nicholas County (W. Va.) News Leader published a story recently of how police had beaten up two alleged bank robbers in trying to get confessions, a reader wrote to ask if the paper was "really sympathetic" to bank robbers. The editor answered this way:

"We aren't members of the school that teaches degrees of sin. Bank robbing is no worse than other thefts and degree of guilt has nothing to do with the size of the swag. Every depositor is insured up to ten thousand so the depositor wouldn't lose anyhow, and we haven't time to worry about the stockholders in bonding companies. Robbing a bank isn't worse than a little inside-Washington secret that would prompt an individual to buy up land on which an atomic plant is to be located. Nor is it worse than fur coat and deep freeze honorariums. Yes, we are sorry for all fellows who think they can make their way without work; sorry for them, too, because parents, school are the ones responsible. And we are opposed to the police beating anybody, for any reason."

Sen. Wayne Morse Invited

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—Oregon longshoremen have invited Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Or.) to hear their story of the dictatorial and un-American policy which they say lies behind the Coast Guard screening program.

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HARBOR SEWER DAMAGE

Air \$77,000 Mistake Before Public, Say Engineers; Wallace Says Cause Not Known

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

No responsibility has been fixed thus far for the estimated minimum of \$77,000 damage done back in January to the sewer line installed not long before under the entrance to Honolulu harbor. Plans are being made to ask the city to pay the cost of rectifying the damage.

Engineers who asked not to be named, remarked that something "smells awfully bad" and the Engineers' Association of Hawaii should look into the whole project as a public service. All the facts should be given to the board of supervisors and aired before the public.

"Taxpayers should not shoulder the cost until it is found that they can be legitimately asked to foot the additional amount. The contract was let out to Hawaiian Dredging for a specified sum. Did the company follow specifications of the plan? Was the plan faulty? Who is responsible for the damage to the sewer line?"

These are some questions a highly placed engineer asked.

Cause Unknown

George C. Wallace, supervising engineer of the division of sewers, said: "We don't know what caused the damage."

The pipes which had been laid had shifted and this was discovered when a test was made.

The project, called the Ala Moana Force Main, Job No. 30-49, was planned by the engineering firm of Metcalf & Eddy, Boston.

Several Causes Possible

After the discovery of the damage, Harrison P. Eddy of the Boston firm came here and as a result of his investigation, according to Mr. Wallace, several possible causes could be blamed for the mishap. These are some of them:

- The anchor of Matson's Hawaiian Fisherman was dragged over the sewer line and this may have caused damage to a section of the line.
- The tug Gail possibly looped a cable on the line.
- Shifting mud on the harbor bottom.
- Settling of the backfill.

Mr. Wallace said he thinks that the Hawaiian Fisherman caused damage to the line, but he said divers will have to be sent down to check for possible evidence. When this will be done, he did not say. Evidence, he said, includes marks of the anchor.

"We have a very clearly-marked area where the pipe is and where anchors must not be dragged," Mr. Wallace said.

Why did the anchor sink into the mud and why did it do damage to the huge pipe? Why the possible shifting of mud? Did the original plan drawn by Metcalf & Eddy specify rocks for backfill instead of mud?

The original specification calls for five feet of material excavated for the pipe line. The material was "a very fine sand," Mr. Wallace explained, "which consolidates nicely."

Did the Hawaiian Dredging Co. follow the original specifications or did the city engineers alter the plan drafted by the Boston firm?

Claims Plans Followed

No changes were made from the original plan, Mr. Wallace answered, and he added that Hawaiian Dredging followed the Metcalf & Eddy specifications all the way.

When the repairs are made, would the sewers department use rock for backfill around and over the pipe? Mr. Wallace was asked.

He answered, "Yes. Then anchors would ride over the rocks and would not sink in as in the case of mud."

A well-known engineer was surprised that rocks were not used in the first place.

Whose Boner?

"If Metcalf & Eddy made such

a boner, the city ought to get back some of the \$275,000 it paid the company," he said.

Qualified observers believe the pipes were not anchored properly, he explained. For the head of the big, established firm to come here to inspect the damage and say that possible causes of damage are settling of backfill or shifting mud "seems out of this world."

The cost of repairing the damage is estimated to be \$77,000. Several engineers said, when asked, that a thorough investigation must be made first, the extent of damage determined and estimates for rectifying the damage be made by a third party—not by the Hawaiian Dredging Co. or the city and county.

As for Matson's Hawaiian Fisherman, which possibly faces a suit,

according to Mr. Wallace, it is an entirely different story, one engineer commented. The important project ahead is to lay the sewer line so that anchors cannot damage it, nor loose cables or shifting mud.

Mr. Wallace says he agrees with Mr. Eddy—that "any one of the numerous causes could have done the damage."

The highly placed engineer mentioned earlier in the story commented that "responsibility must be fixed and the \$77,000 must not be paid out until this is done. Furthermore, the public must know why the additional cost is \$77,000 and not \$65,000. Who set it? Here is where the Engineers' Association can do a real public service."

Wall Street and You

By THE SPECTATOR (Federated Press)

ARMS BOOST FOR BUSINESS MAY NOT BE ENOUGH

The continuing drop in prices on the New York Stock Exchange is Wall Street's way of worrying over the future of American business. It means fear that prospects of selling goods at a profit are less rosy than before.

The financial and business journals give many hints of the worry possessing America's ruling minds. Anxiety about over-expansion of industrial capacity is growing. There are reports of slackening sales and some unemployment.

Unemployment Developing in Several Lines

Financial editor John G. Forrest of the New York Times wrote May 27 that "while costs and wages are in an upward spiral, unemployment is developing in several lines. Many steel executives, at their annual meeting last week, tended to minimize the cutback in steel for civilians, stating that 'shortages will be over sooner than a lot of people think.'"

The suggestion that steel may become a drug on the market finds similar expression in Barron's, the financial weekly, reporting May 28 that "steel men are beginning to wonder whether we shall not have too much steel rather than too little."

Business Week for May 26 was larded with items of poor business, though it also had an article on shortages of imported metals, with the comment that "the international raw materials conference in Washington is a total bust."

Everybody seemed to agree that the auto industry was in for a slump, at least, till next year when normal demand might again set in. The Wall Street Journal May 28 used as its leadoff story a dismal survey of auto sales in leading cities. It found that the independent manufacturers "are suffering the severest sales letdowns" and that "many agencies for the Big 3 of the auto industry—General Motors, Chrysler Corp. and Ford—are also in the doldrums."

Chiming in, Barron's relates that "the sagging automobile market is claiming its victims."

What To Do After the Defense Hysteria Is Gone

"Consumer buying is hesitant," reports U. S. News & World Report June 1, with "dealers' stock of automobiles and building materials, furniture and appliances far above levels of last year. . . . Steel industry executives see plenty of steel perhaps by the end of this year."

What to do when the rearmament spree has passed its crest and the country settles down again after the defense hysteria to humdrum production and selling?

The question goes to the heart of what the National Association of Manufacturers likes to call the free enterprise system. The answer was given in devastatingly blunt terms a century ago by two German economists who considered the falling rate of profit the forecast of doom to capitalism.

"Over-Extended" Economy Is Mild Term

U. S. News contents itself this time with just asking a couple of disturbing questions. It lists special tax favors given new facilities by the Defense Production Administration, stating that "these figures disclose again that the basic plan of U. S. mobilization is to expand capacity." Then it cautiously asks:

"What can the country do with this capacity after it is built and the defense program completed? Will the country be over-extended?"

Over-extended is a mild term for what may be a very serious condition. When General MacArthur allowed his armies to become over-extended in North Korea last fall, many American soldiers lost their lives and the general lost his job (though not his pay-check).

When America's productive capacity becomes over-extended, many American soldiers of industry will lose their industrial lives and many employers will lose their shirts.

In other words, excess capacity—meaning facilities for greater output than can be sold at a profit—tends to undermine the basis of capitalism. Either creeping or galloping depression sets in. The fact that plenty of people may still need what is no longer profitable to produce simply adds to the crisis because their discontent calls into question the validity of the system itself.

Hence the present worry in Wall Street about the country becoming over-extended.



"There's a man here from Washington. He says you've been appointed Vice President in Charge of Appointing Vice Presidents for the mobilization program."

Bridges' Attorney to File For Rehearing of Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—"Some people supposed the U. S. Supreme Court would be the last bastion against oppression. I was not so hopeful because when the government grows corrupt, the courts become affected."

That was the comment here of Attorney Vincent Hallinan after the high court refused to hear his appeal from a contempt of court conviction growing out of his defense of union leader Harry Bridges and two other officers of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Hallinan was sentenced to serve two concurrent six-month jail terms.

Pledges Free Defense

Pledging its continued support of Hallinan and his colleague, James M. MacInnes, who was also convicted of contempt, the ILWU said Hallinan was sentenced "solely because of his persistence in presenting a vigorous and fair defense and his attempt to bring before the jury the long record of persecution which preceded the case and the fact that the Supreme Court, itself, had once judged the case and threw it out."

Hallinan, who announced he would file for a rehearing of his appeal, said: "If the corrupt elements in our government today believe they are going to crush the independence of the American bar by these means, if they think they are going to crush the aspirations of labor, they are crazy. As far as I am concerned, I shall come out of jail a thousand times more determined, and to the best of my ability I shall defend for free any oppression case brought to me."

Faith in Common People

"In one way I find comfort in the stupidity that engenders this act, for I have faith in the American people. I have read the history that shows the people are capable of rising up against this sort of thing, and I am mindful that one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, namely,

Thomas Jefferson, became President precisely because of similar stupidity." This was a reference to Jefferson's leadership in the fight against the alien and sedition laws which were finally repealed under popular pressure.

Oil Companies Profit At Expense of Public

WASHINGTON (FP)—Another gigantic tax dodge at the public expense by big oil companies was revealed May 16 as Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, said the Petroleum Administration has recommended and the National Production Authority has granted, tax amortization certificates on 37 refining projects, costing \$445,500,000.

Under the amortization certificates, the companies are allowed to charge off depreciation of one-fifth of the cost of the plant each year on their tax bill. At the end of five years, the entire cost is covered by tax deductions. The companies own the plants but the public has paid for them.

A total of well over \$3,000,000,000 has been allowed by the government as a tax dodge to steel companies and the like.

The tax deductions are allowed on the theory that the companies would not take chances on building new plants if they had to pay for them themselves, despite the current high rate of profit.

Chapman announced basic refining projects should be allowed to charge off 75 per cent of the total cost, and specialized facilities, such as those producing aviation gasoline, up to 100 per cent.

PIE IN THE SKY

LOS ANGELES (FP)—Ceiling prices imposed on beef by the Office of Price Stabilization help the average wage earner, one worker observed, about as much as would a ceiling price on diamonds.

British Unions Ask Big Five Peace Pact

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

LONDON (ALB)—The demand for negotiations among the big powers to end the drive toward war was voiced at a number of trade union conventions here, representing hundreds of thousands of British workers.

At the convention of the 75,000-strong National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives, President R. S. Shube warned his members their livelihoods were being menaced by rearmament. He referred to "ominous signs that the whole position of supplies for the industry may become an urgent issue in the coming summer and autumn months."

Most Appalling Destruction

Their problems apart, he continued, war could only mean the

most appalling destruction and misery. "Is it, therefore, asking too much that everything possible be done from all sides to prevent the rift from deepening?" he asked. "That the foreign ministers of the great powers shall meet in the hope that agreement can be reached which will ease the situation and begin to lay the foundations of a sound and lasting peace?"

Chairman G. H. Edwards of the annual conference of the Union of Post Office Workers, told 1,200 delegates, representing a record membership of 150,517, that all international problems, no matter what their magnitude, could be solved at the conference table. The trade union movement, he said, must reiterate its deep-rooted con-

viction that grave issues can be solved in this way.

Press for Peace

In his keynote address to the National Union of Vehicle Builders' convention, President W. A. G. Roberts appealed to all of organized labor to press for a Big Five peace pact, wage increases at the expense of dividends and for the abolition of anti-strike law 1305.

Roberts told the delegates the jubilant scenes at Labor's victory in the 1945 general election had given way to "doubt and frustration." As an avowed socialist, he continued, he was impressed by the great measures of peaceful construction being carried out in those countries that had rid themselves of their traditional exploiters and rulers.

"I believe they have a great future," he said. "I believe their example will be followed in Britain. We will follow it in our own way and according to our historical development."

Bring Boys Home from Korea

Discussing peace, he said: "We must take the cause of peace into our own hands and make it our business. The Korean conflict must be terminated and the boys brought home. All differences giving rise to international tension must be negotiated. We must achieve a peace pact between the five great powers. Better to negotiate over a period of years than to allow one day of atomic warfare."

President J. C. Birtles told 2,000 delegates to the National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations: "Our movement is passing through one of the most crucial times since its inception... chiefly because rearmament is being used as an obstacle to granting better pensions. They have little time or vision to give thought to the plight of the old people and they begrudge them a few of those thousands of millions which they so willingly give for methods of destruction."

Style Gets Price Hike Under Magic Formula

WASHINGTON (FP)—Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle May 29 added a new wrinkle to his magic margin formula for controlling inflation. It appeared in a regulation on prices of shoes.

The order lets dealers figure their own prices with margins like those before Korea and will reflect all added costs of production. Unlike previous margin regulations, this one gives shoe manufacturers and dealers practically free rein in making price increases, based on the latest style.

"Style is a very important factor," DiSalle explained, "particularly in women's shoes."

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE HONOLULU COMMUNITY THEATER

The Honolulu Community Theater, a very private organization, has recently been favored by the Parks Board with the announcement that available public land near the Kapahulu district may be granted to the group for housing its theater. Originally, the group used as headquarters the beautiful Dillingham Hall on the Punahou campus for its productions. We do not believe that it is in the interest of the public that a private organization be granted so much favor by the Parks Board.

This is a repeat of the favored Polo Association which for many years had the lease of grounds near the Diamond Head section of Waikiki at a very cheap rate. Individuals, the average citizen, Mr. John Q., without the connections of a Dillingham, will never get the break organizations such as the Community Theater or the Polo Association have managed to receive.

This project of the Community Theater will no doubt, be consummated, aided and abetted by the powers in the Parks Board. But we doubt if the board of directors of the Community Theater will look with favor on any outside groups not closely allied with theirs to use the semi-public facilities. We say semi-public because the building, while on public land, will be owned by the theater group. As such, they will control the use of the structure by outside groups. This, we believe, is a highly improper precedent to set in the use of public land.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII'S Board of Regents announced a couple of days ago the increase of a semester's tuition at the Manoa school to \$100. This, plus other fees and the cost of buying at the expensive campus bookstore, will make it tough for youngsters. Outside island students will find the going rough, what with the room rent and kaukau to contend with.

Local athletes will be further discouraged by the local state of affairs and we can see the further migration by them to Mainland colleges where offers of part-time jobs, scholarships, opportunity for travel, will be the magnets.

HAWAII IS NOTED for government by commissions. There are boards and commissions for everything and anything. And so it follows that an amendment to the Territorial boxing laws gives the commissioners, the right to appoint their own secretary-administrator.

Our recent article on equal pay for equal work (the case of Bobby Lee) brought out the fact that Lee isn't getting paid for the higher classification job he is doing. After a little delay by the classification board of the civil service, Lee will soon get a readjustment in his pay.

THE PROMOTIONAL VENTURES of David Heath and Company will be determined by the June 26 smoker. If the Philip Kim-Emil Barao, Henry Davis-Joe Lopez, Bobby Sanders-Eddie Reyes triple attraction doesn't pull in the cash customers, we understand Heath & Co. will go out of the game to concentrate on their own business, which we do not doubt they know better than boxing.

THE LOCAL PRESS is giving a lot of play to the Keo Nakamura Meet slated for June 20 through June 23 at the Waikiki Natatorium. Mainland swimming stars and the locals will vie for honors. This meet will show how our local wahine swimmers will more or less make out in the National Outdoor Championships to be held on the Mainland.

PERHAPS WE READ too much humor in ole Jack (Doc) Kearns' statement after his fighter, Joey Maxim, lost to Ezzard Charles, that Maxim was doped and if he wasn't he certainly looked as if he was. However, Kearns recently changed his tune when he was brought before the Illinois commission. He was then quoted as saying: "I have no evidence as to whether Maxim was under the influence of drugs" but that his fighter didn't look like himself against Charles. This, for Doc Kearns, is quite an understatement!

LEO LEAVITT, who lost the first round to the Stadium board in the battle of the wahine wrestlers, has hustled himself off to Hilo and contracted for the Hilo Armory in which to present his show next Saturday night. If it is a matter of argument without points of law, we'd put our money on Leo over any lawyer.

THIS IS OUTSIDE the realm of athletics but we read where a Mr. Henry Lee is suing the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Honolulu for about \$15,000, complaining that he swallowed pieces of glass in a bottle of coke he drank on October 16, 1947. Which also reminds us of some army tests conducted with cola drinks which were covered in the Honolulu RECORD which showed that cola drinks, in the long run, do probably more harm than the pieces of glass that Mr. Lee swallowed.

CHARLEY MAKAIWA, local public links golfer, who won the Manoa Cup tourney last week from Lt. James Kolder, calls the Ala Wai course "home." The Ala Wai has been called "easy," monotonous and too flat, but checking the records will show that in tournament play, scores have zoomed right up in spite of the fact that it is not considered tricky. Golfers say that the Ala Wai is good training ground.

BETHEL STREET WISE GUYS are saying that there will be more managerial pilikia for Carl (Bobo) Olson, whose threat to bolt for greener pastures via Sid Flaherty has his advisors worried. Close friends of Bobo say, however, that Olson likes Hawaii too much to make good his threat. And we don't mean the climate!

WE SPENT A GOOD HOUR over at Henry Teruya's place on 10th Avenue two weeks ago, where he keeps his pedigreed canaries. We found out that canaries are not necessarily yellow; that the top-notch singers warble with their beaks closed; that canaries, like human beings, must be taught to sing; that it is cheaper in the long run to invest in pedigreed canaries rather than scrubs because of a better strain of offspring. Teruya started expounding on diet and feeding but it got too complicated, so we spent the closing portion of our visit listening to the singers.

Honolulu Has Only Police Force That Makes Press Release of Threats—Todd

By TINY TODD

"I see," said Large George, looking up from his paper, "where Dan Liu and the police are getting threats from the underworld."

"Yes," I answered, "It sounds bad. Do you think there'll be any shooting?"

Large George is a big guy with the appearance of having been considerably used in his time. He also has the appearance of being able to go through some more using, and he also has a lot of ideas.

"Not at the police," he rumbled in answer to my question, "or at any rate, not on streets or in alleys where the underworld is supposed to shoot, according to all the B grade movies. But there may be some political shooting."

"Why, George," I asked, "what is political about threats from the underworld? I thought both parties were against the underworld. I thought the bi-partisan policy was to be against crime in all forms."

Crime and Politics

George smiled in a sort of lopsided way and said: "In the open, yes, but I can see you haven't been reading the news from Washington lately. Did you not notice that when they got to asking ex-Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City about crime, he turned pale and began to sweat? Did you not observe that some officials in New York resigned, and that others have become very hard for the newspaper scribes to reach?"

I nodded. "That's right, but what's that got to do with Dan Liu?"

"Nothing," said George, "but maybe it has something to do with his opposition. Anyhow, it sounds very much as if the chief has an eye out for the press, the way he announces these threats."

"How do you mean?"

"Didn't you notice," asked George, "that when he made that protest about what he called interference by Dr. Apolonia, it was just right for the Star-Bulletin's deadline? And then, so the Advertiser couldn't claim it had been scooped, he announced threats from the underworld so Thurston could have a beat."

I shook my head and said: "You mean to say you think the chief and the cops didn't get any threats? You mean you think that was all phony about somebody calling and telling a cop he'd keep a date with bullets?"

Cop's Job

"Oh, no," George said. "The chief says there were threats. That's part of being a cop. Cops are always getting threats. But that doesn't mean anybody's actually going to shoot anybody. When was the last time anybody shot at a cop?"

"The last time I remember was the Boston Building burglar, back before the war," I answered. "The cop ran and got demoted for it."

George nodded and said: "Yet, in many towns of this size, cops

are being shot at all the time. The truth is, Honolulu is a very peaceful place."

"That's so," I said.

"But," said George, "even if it weren't a peaceful place, even if it were like a Texas boom town, Dan Liu would be using the wrong tactics. Did you ever hear of the Texas Rangers hollering about being threatened? Did you ever hear of New York's 'finest' giving out press releases that they had been threatened?"

"No, I don't believe I have."

George went on, "Now J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI like publicity. You know that. Ever since the days of Al Capone, they've been patting themselves on the back every time they move—yet you never hear of them telling the press about threats, do you?"

"No," I said, "and I remember it isn't the first time for the Honolulu cops, though. I remember back a year ago, just before Judge Scott told Pittsburgh Lampley it was quite all right for him to hit the cop who tried to arrest him for not moving on—back then, the police said they were getting threats. They even said they were issuing extra ammunition."

George said: "There you are. Yet, nobody ever shot anybody and nobody was about to. It was just a lot of tough talk and it had the purpose of drawing the public attention from what was really happening—that the cops were shoving people around on Smith Street."

"So the chief had better watch his publicity tactics," said George. "Otherwise, he's going to be in the same position as the little boy who yelled 'Wolf!' If the wolf does come some day, people will be so used to the hollering they won't pay any attention."



IRANIANS MOCK UNCLE SAM—An anti-American poster is carried by members of the Tudeh party during demonstration in Teheran to demand speedy nationalization of Iranian oil fields. The poster shows Uncle Sam being thrown out, with reference to American "junk sellers" flooding the country with preservatives, dolls and the like. The U. S. government and oil interests handle most of the oil produced by Iran.

Worker's Head Bashed By 4x4 Thrown From 8th Floor of New Surfrider Hotel

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by rope or by the use of a block and tackle, and Barut's superiors should have provided such facilities.

"Every accident can be prevented," emphatically says Robert B. Ebert, the Territory's only industrial safety engineer. In all the United States, including territories and possessions, he is probably the only one entrusted with the impossible task of protecting 200,000 wage earners from industrial hazards.

On the Mainland, an inspector makes the rounds of 360 manufacturing establishments. This is an average for all states. In the Territory, the establishments subject to inspection by the only inspector are more than 7,000.

Comparison With Mainland
While the industries in the Territory are largely agricultural, the rate of accidents is 10 per cent, compared to less than 5 per cent for the hazardous steel industry on the Mainland.

On the Mainland, the average number of manufacturing employees looked after by a safety

inspector is 21,000. For the Territory it is 200,000.

Thirty-seven states on the Mainland spend 23 cents per worker per year for safety services. New York spends more than a dollar per worker per year. The Territorial government spends 3 cents.

In all the states and territories, in the four-year period of 1946-1949, industrial accidents followed a general downward trend but in the Territory of Hawaii, the trend shot upward. The division of industrial safety of the department of labor and industrial relations, in making a report to the legislature this year, said that the trend "will probably continue to rise." It also said that if industrial activities "are stepped up to the defense program, this rise may be very rapid unless additional safety measures are instituted."

No Help From Legislature

The labor and industrial relations department asked the budget bureau for funds to increase the staff of the industrial safety division by adding an assistant safety engineer, three general inspectors, one boiler inspector, a stenographer and a clerk.

The legislature gave no additional staff members, but rather, cut the appropriation for the department.

In contrast to this, the state of California spends more than a million dollars a year merely for safety inspection.

The state sends one safety inspector out to a job and he stays on the job to safeguard the workers.

Government and private individuals who are concerned about the high rate of industrial accidents here say that the City and County of Honolulu alone has about a dozen materials inspectors, who are supposed to see that contractors follow specifications. Why not have inspectors to look after the workers' safety? they ask, saying that lives of workers are much more important.

William M. Douglas, administrator of the bureau of workmen's compensation, says that "Every major project should have at least one full-time safety inspector." His department paid \$1,219,829 in compensation during 1950. In 1946 total compensation paid for industrial accident cases was \$779,119. The total cost of accidents is recognized as four times the direct compensation payment, therefore, in 1950, industrial accidents cost the Territory approximately \$4,900,000.

All this does not include the suffering and hardships brought to the injured and their families.

Safety Engineer Ebert says the Territory has good safety laws. It needs personnel to enforce them.

Ohio Teachers Migrate

COLUMBUS (FP)—Failure of the Ohio legislature to raise the legal minimum for teachers' wages is stimulating an exodus of foot-loose instructors to Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and even West Virginia.

West Virginia's minimum now is higher than Ohio's.

LOOKING BACKWARD

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those in control of the land, the machinery and the labor supply. Many of them have become very rich. They live in excellent style; they send their sons and daughters to Eastern colleges and universities; they themselves, take frequent trips to Europe or to the United States, and they are as cultivated and as delightful a people generally as there are anywhere to be found in this world.

"As to the remainder of the population—the vast majority who do the hard work of the islands—the system presents entirely different aspects, some of which I shall point out in another article. The system makes much sugar and large profits, but what sort of a democratic citizenry does it make? Are men improved by it? Is there more justice, more liberty, more brotherhood?"

(Ed. Note—This was written more than three decades before workers organized themselves on the sugar and pineapple plantations.)

(To Be Continued)

Aiea C&H Workers Get 59 Cents Less Than C&H Coast Employees

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C & H discrimination of its Hawaiian workers.

Besides wage differentials, here are some other conditions existing in the two factories owned by the Hawaiian sugar plantations:

● California C & H gives workers six paid holidays when not worked. Aiea workers do not get this.

● Sick leave at the Crockett plant is one year maximum. At Aiea the maximum is 30 days.

● Workers on the 4 to 12 shift receive five cents per hour extra at Crockett in shift premium. Aiea workers do not get this premium.

● Workers on the 12 to 8 shift receive 10 cents extra per hour at C & H, Crockett, but Aiea workers do not get this shift premium.

● The California C & H workers have a union shop agreement. Aiea workers have no agreement with the company for a union shop.

Bouslog Asks DPI To Practice Own Lessons At Kahuku

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it were DPI practice to take such summary action against students before charges had been proved against them, or even before they were indicted.

She was told that principals are empowered to take such action as they feel necessary to "preserve the morals of the students."

Interviewed by the RECORD, Mrs. Bouslog expressed the opinion that the observance of constitutional rights is just as important to the morals of high school students as anything else.

"The school authorities," she said, "were inclined to side with the principal's action."

From other sources, the RECORD learned that expulsion has not always been the action taken against students who were arrested and charged.

Although the issue remained in doubt until last Thursday, young Vanu visited the school that day and received his diploma, though he had missed the last three weeks of school.

Said Mrs. Bouslog: "I can't understand how they can teach of constitutional rights in schools and yet withhold such rights from the students in practice."

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

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of New York and Atty. Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Ia.

While it is likely that you who read this may never have heard the names of most of these, they are virtually household words to 15,000,000 American Negroes. Trying to isolate them from the Negro masses cannot be done by a committee headed by White Supremacist John Wood of Georgia and which has a notorious anti-Negro record.

Coast Guard, Eskovitz Callous To NMU Man Screened Off Here With Only \$30

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tem against which militant unions have protested.

Captain Helps Guards

When the guards told him he was screened off, Silverman at first refused to go, standing on his rights. But then the captain of the Kennebago ordered him off and he had no alternative.

The guards deposited him at the Pearl Harbor gate with his bag and told the marine on duty he was not to be allowed to return. The marine ordered him to move his bag and Silverman refused, saying he hadn't put it there.

Then the marine put his hand on his pistol holster.

"Go ahead and shoot me,"

Silverman told him: "I'm outside your guard post."

The marine then took a different tack and said he wouldn't be responsible for the bag, so Silverman took it away.

First he contacted the Overseas Terminal, agents for the Tankers Co., which sails the Kennebago. They told him they wouldn't pay his way back because they weren't responsible for his getting off the ship.

Coast Guard Callous
Calling Commander T. K. Whitelaw of the Coast Guard, Silverman explained that he had almost no money and he asked to be allowed to sign on a ship bound for the West Coast.

Whitelaw refused. The seaman then asked to be allowed to work his way on a ship. Whitelaw refused.

He asked for an appeal hearing. Whitelaw refused, saying an appeal is impossible.

Silverman asked how the Coast Guard expected him to live, when it had taken away his means of working.

"I'm not interested in how you live," was Whitelaw's answer. "I was only interested in getting you off that ship."

Whitelaw hung up. Then Silverman went to see

Spencer Suspended On Drunk Charge; Given Promotion by DPI

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which resulted in his suspension, in giving him the promotion, would not comment. He referred the RECORD to Dr. Loper, who was not available at press time.

The date for Mr. Spencer's trial will be set Friday, according to the prosecutor's office.

Several parents who read the announcement of Mr. Spencer's promotion said, in view of the DPI suspension, the department's conduct was most shocking.

One parent commented that since Roosevelt high school is to a large extent for children from middle-class home homes, it probably seemed fashionable to promote its principal.

Freddy Dawson

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icemen are admitted, but not civilians. The girl, he says, started to tell him and then changed her mind.

"I think it was because of what happened after that story the RECORD published on Captain Heywood," Lampley says.

He was referring to the story, front-paged in the RECORD, of how Capt. Willis Heywood of the U. S. army, who had lost a foot fighting in Korea, was barred, with his wife, at the night club's door because he is a Negro. Following that story, Hawaiian Armed Services Police are alleged to have called the Brown Derby and warned that if any servicemen are barred for any reason, the establishment will be put out of bounds.

Rudolph Eskovitz, NMU representative here.

Eskovitz "Judge"

Eskovitz told him: "I don't have any sympathy for you subversives."

Amazed, Silverman says he asked: "Do you mean because I got that letter (notifying him he was 'subversive') I'm guilty so far as you're concerned? You appoint yourself judge and jury without hearing any evidence?"

Eskovitz had little to answer except that he couldn't help the member of his union. He could only suggest welfare as a possibility.

It was somewhat later that Silverman managed to meet friends through the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union who lent him the money for his trip back to the West Coast.

"Write about it," one of them told the RECORD, "and point out that the Coast Guard cleared him on the West Coast and then took him off here. Yet they refuse to take responsibility for their own mistakes. It would be a joke if it weren't so awful."

Why 5 Policemen Quit Every Month

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ever, as to whether the "new look" of police executives is actually oppressive to police officers, or whether it represents an advance in police work.

Change May Be Progress
"The officers are sore," said one observer, "because the executives don't always back them up any more. In the old days, when a civilian came to complain about the police, he was always wrong. The cop was right—at least according to the executive. It's not like that now."

Although Chief Dan Liu is given much credit for trying to develop, by degrees, a more humane attitude on the part of his subordinates, he is not the target of old-timers. Their targets are more often Liu's assistants and certain members of the police commission.

"There are two members," said one officer, "who back Dan up, and there are two others who are always trying to get him out. I think the ones who back him up do it for the good of the service. I don't know what's behind the others."

Says Commission Meddles
The commissioners, instead of giving Chief Liu the prerogatives usually due a department head, often interpose themselves in police affairs, officers say, in such a way as to create disorder rather than eliminate it.

"Some of those commissioners," said an officer, "try to superintend everything from executives to janitors. They'd do better somewhere else."

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Libby Hires U. of H. Truck Drivers

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said, "it will be cause for a grievance."

A man engaged in the recruiting said: "Libby's tried to get enough men from those on the spot and couldn't find them. Of the students we've tested, a good many failed to pass and qualify as truck drivers."

The tests followed an advertisement run in the university newspaper, "Ka Leo," saying sixty truck drivers of average weight and height or better, would be hired for summer work. First-class drivers are to get \$1.35 per hour as compared with \$1.27 for second-class drivers.

A representative of the pineapple union here said he does not know how many available men on Molokai could qualify for the truck-driving jobs, but he reiterated that if any qualified men fail to get jobs while students are hired, the union will resort to its grievance machinery to make representations to the company.

The recruiting spokesman here said he understands available, qualified personnel are to be given first chance at the jobs.

Birdseye Diapers Are Cheaper At Jemal's, But Are Not the Same

(from page 1)

age at home, however, she found, not the Mainland Birdseye diapers she had expected, but diapers marked "Made In Occupied Japan."

Nor was it merely a case of the Mainland Birdseye company having a plant in Japan. Examining the label closely, she discovered that these were indeed called the "Birdseye" diapers of the "Stork Co." in Japan.

The young woman has not had enough experience with bogus Birdseye diapers yet to determine whether or not she got a bargain. But she and her husband have expressed surprise that such advertising deception is possible under American laws, which are generally written and enforced in a manner to protect American manufacturers thoroughly from such patent imitation.

Nearly all travellers into foreign countries are familiar with cigarettes packaged in cartons closely resembling popular American brands and named "Dromedaries" and "Pluckies." But seldom, if ever, are such imitations seen inside the barrier of the U. S. customs

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