

HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. 1, No. 47

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Thursday, June 23

Partial List

YOUR "LOCAL" LEADERS

"GET ISLAND BORN LEADERS"

(Sign carried by one of the Million Dollar Pickets)
How about Island born business executives?

- ALEXANDER G. BUDGE, president of Castle & Cooke; vice president of Matson Navigation Co. and Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Born in North Dakota.
- PHILIP E. SPALDING, president of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; director of Matson Navigation Co., Bank of Hawaii, Hawaiian Electric Co., etc., etc. Born on the Mainland; came to Hawaii and married into the Cooke family.
- GEORGE H. ANGUS, first vice president of Theo. H. Davies & Co.; director of Bishop Trust Co., etc., etc. Born in Canada.
- E. E. BLACK, president of Honolulu Gas Co.; director of Castle & Cooke. Born on the Mainland.
- ULRICH JOHN RAINALTER, vice president of Hawaiian Trust Co.; director of several firms. Born in Missouri.
- WALTER T. VORFELD, secretary of American Factors and all its subsidiary companies. Born in California.
- CHARLES F. WEEBER, director and/or vice president in most of the Dillingham firms. Came to Hawaii as a soldier.
- THOMAS GUARD, treasurer of Theo. H. Davies, Ltd., and several other firms. Born in California.
- CHARLES J. HENDERSON, director and/or vice president of several Castle & Cooke firms. Born in Nevada; came to Hawaii and married into the Erdman-Dillingham family.
- JAMES HENDERSON, general manager of Kilo Electric Light Co.; director of several other firms. Born in Scotland.
- F. W. JAMIESON, vice president of Hawaiian Trust Co.; director of several firms. Born in Scotland.
- HAROLD T. KAY, vice president of C. Brewer & Co.; director of several Brewer firms. Born in Utah; came to Hawaii and married into the Cooke family.
- ARTHUR G. SMITH, director of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Bishop National Bank, etc., etc. Born in Maine.
- ALVA E. STEADMAN, president of Cooke Trust Co. and Love's Biscuit & Bread Co.; director of five other firms. Born in South Dakota; came to Hawaii and married into the Cooke family.
- GILBERT W. SUMNER, vice president of American Factors and six plantations; director of Bishop Trust Co. Born in Indiana.
- CONRAD C. von HAMM, head of The von Hamm-Young Co.; director of Bishop National Bank. Born in Germany.

Fils Threatened By Dock Bosses

Filipinos have been singled out as targets for the latest union-busting tactics of McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, according to the testimony of two ILWU longshoremen of Filipino extraction.

Through the foremen, the men said, the company is attempting to force Filipinos to sign non-Communist affidavits, which the ILWU has condemned and refused, under threat of deportation back to the Philippines.

Both men are members of Gang 14, working on a clearance permit from the union, and they said that on Monday, June 13, their foreman approached them and asked that they sign the affidavits which he gave them. When they demurred, he told them they might be deported to the Philippines unless they signed.

Union officials pointed out that employers expect such threats to be effective, since there are many Filipino stevedores who have not yet gained their citizenship.

The foreman, reputed to be a discredited union member, is being investigated by the union.

STRIKERS REVEAL FAC ANTI-UNION TACTICS

As reports trickle in from Filipino longshoremen, they fit into a picture that expresses the entire argument of N. C. Villanueva's Filipino Action Committee. This group, which declares that it is not a part of 'Tip Davis' Citizens Committee, has made something of a project of visiting Filipino longshoremen and trying to argue them into an anti-union, anti-strike position.

Their reasoning—as expressed to various longshoremen—is something like this:

1. You should have accepted the 12-cent offer. Now that it's withdrawn, you won't even get that. This is a penalty you suffered for going along with the union. Who is the loser?

2. Don't you know that if the union should win a wage-scale equal to that of the West Coast, Mainland longshoremen would then be coming to Hawaii to take your jobs? You as Filipinos would be the first to lose your jobs.

3. If this arbitration should be realized and be favorable to the union, the ILWU might next win a hiring hall and then you, as Filipinos, would be at the disposal of Harry Bridges, who would fill your

(more on page 5)

Home Seekers 'Stuck'

S-B Policy Ires Big Five, Costs Paper \$50,000

Reprinting Senator Wayne Morse's position on arbitration has cost the Honolulu Star-Bulletin more than \$50,000 in advertising income in a little over two weeks, a close observer of local business ads appearing in newspapers told the RECORD.

From unimpeachable sources, the RECORD has learned that Big Business in Hawaii has given a deliberate order to the Star-Bulletin to change its policy or else.

A letter has been sent to Senator Morse by a person who has gathered information on the boycott of the Star-Bulletin, outlining the Big Business move to penalize the evening newspaper for reprinting the Senator's pro-arbitration speech that was made on the floor of the Senate and printed in the Congressional Record.

"Eighty thousand people who get the Star Bulletin every day are learning that the Big Five controls the press here. In the evening these days they get a thinner paper, with fewer ads in it. And all because the paper printed Wayne Morse's speech in Congress supporting arbitration in the waterfront wage dispute," another source said. "That was the turning point. A boycott on advertising by Big Business can bust a daily."

Mrs. St. John's Bid Rejected By ILWU Women

The Women's Auxiliary ILWU, Local 20, has rejected a proposal made some time ago by Mrs. Harold St. John, that the ILWU women meet with a group of women from the anti-strike picket line to discuss the issues of the strike with a view toward hastening its termination.

In a letter to Mrs. St. John, the union auxiliary declared: "... that even though your spokesman maintained that you did not belong to the employers group and were not acting in their behalf, you immediately tried to break our strike by joining the anti-union picket line."

The auxiliary's letter says the request was made by Mrs. St. John "on the basis that some of you wanted more clarity on the strike issues in order to act in the best interest of the people of Hawaii."

"Closed Your Ears"
In another paragraph, the letter states: "You supposedly did this for the people of Hawaii. How could you act for the people of Hawaii when you deliberately closed your ears to anything but what was given you by the employers through their newspapers and radio stations?"

"You know that the employers represent only a handful of over a half-million people, so how can you claim that fighting for profit (more on page 7)

Banks, Brokers, Realtors Profit At Aina Haina

By STAFF WRITER

"The best advice I can give anyone applying for an FHA loan is—don't get a broker."

That's the comment of a man who got a broker and applied for a loan to build a home in the Aina Haina project that was opened Memorial Day by Ernest Nowell and the Bishop Trust Co. Because he was unfamiliar with banks and their methods, the applicant went to a broker, who, he says, only took him to the right places to answer questions he would have to answer anyway.

If the loan is granted, the broker will charge him for "whatever I think my time's worth."

The applicant and quite a number of others who hoped to build homes in the new Aina Haina project also feel the Better Business Bureau might do well to look into the advertising by which Nowell announced the opening, the Sunday before Memorial Day. According to the ad, for \$1,900 down and \$80.71 a month, one could, by getting an FHA loan, eventually acquire full title to a house and lot worth \$14,000.

Must Make \$360 A Month
With that understanding, home-hunters crowded the premises at the Aina Haina project Memorial Day (the rear section, that is. The front is still restricted to Orientals) and plunked down \$10 deposits of good faith and happily signed up for lots upon which they hoped to erect homes.

But next day, when they began applying for the necessary FHA loans, they found there was one

(more on page 5)

Find Little Consistency Among Legion's Speakers

The life of Benjamin Gitlow, one-time Communist who will speak against Communism to American Legionnaires and their guests at the Roosevelt High School on June 25, is full of contradictions.

Back in 1926, when he was in the American Communist movement, according to the New York Times, Gitlow described "Wall Street as the home of the most arrogant capitalist system of all." A year earlier he had exhorted workers to revolt against the government of Wall St.

Opposed "Moderate Socialism"

On charges of criminal anarchy he was convicted by New York courts, which decision was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court at that time, and he served a short term at Sing Sing until he was pardoned by Governor Alfred Smith.

During his first trial, a New York Times story says, Gitlow was identified as a "member of the left-wing section (of the Communist Party) which objected to 'moderate socialism.'"

After his release from Sing Sing, he spoke at a rally in New York in December, 1925. At that meeting, because the American Flag

Society had been instrumental in cancelling a Communist rally at Madison Square Garden, one of the speakers denounced "patriotic" societies, including the American Legion.

Leads "Right Faction"

In 1934, Gitlow was leading a "right faction" of the Communist Party, and he was denouncing "the Stalin policies and holding the regime responsible for the economic crisis in Russia."

In the course of a few years, Gitlow had jumped from the "left" to the "right" and in another few years he was testifying for the Dies Un-American Committee against the Communist Party from which he had been expelled. He's now speaking before a group of Legionnaires.

Another speaker at the American Legion session is Elizabeth Bentley who made headlines last summer when she accused high government officials with having engaged in espionage during the war.

Accusation Fell Flat

The accusation fell flat after creating hysteria which President (more on page 6)

AFL Hits Police State Measures

WASHINGTON (FP) — The American Federation of Labor has joined other labor organizations in unqualified opposition to the Mundt and Ferguson police state bills, it became known June 17.

The bills are dressed-up versions of the Mundt-Nixon bill which died in the Republican-dominated 80th Congress and the AFL blasted them as such.

In a statement filed with the Senate judiciary subcommittee considering the measures, AFL Representative Lewis G. Hines declared: "Inherent in both the 1948 and 1949 bills is the same threat to civil liberties that the AFL protested at last year's hearings. This threat arises inevitably from any attempt to penalize for beliefs and ideas."

The statement blasted attempts to catalogue Communist and Communist-front organizations and to establish guilt by association.

"Welfare State"

James F. Byrnes, former secretary of state in the Truman cabinet, expressed very clearly how the cogwheels of domestic and foreign policies mesh together. In a blistering attack against the administration's farm price support program, national health insurance program and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, all of which are still unfulfilled promises, Byrnes said the U. S. is being turned into a "welfare state."

BUT IN THE SAME speech, which he gave at the bicentennial celebration of Washington and Lee University, he strongly advocated the continuance of the foreign aid program. What he said in effect was that big business would profit from foreign aid programs that include the arming of friendly and dependent nations, but the President's legislative proposals would do the opposite. With the buying power of the U. S. wage earners cut down tremendously, dumping of U. S. goods abroad seemed to Byrnes a way out of difficult times.

FROM CHINA, Dr. Kan Chieh-hou, emissary of acting President Li Tsung-jen, came to the U. S. with a plan to get more dollars and goods. He said the Kuomintang would make a last-ditch stand in fending Western China.

Dr. Kan made it sound as though this is a parallel of the great migration west-

ward of the resisting Chinese people in 1937 when the Japanese attacked the coastal areas. But no one who knew China saw the parallel.

THIS TIME THE Chinese masses were not with the Kuomintang but with the Communists who were giving land of the landlords to the peasant tillers. This time, top Kuomintang leaders had escaped from the continent to Formosa and a few underlings had flown to the wartime capital of Chungking to give the impression that the Kuomintang had not skipped China proper in toto.

Did former State Secretary Byrnes mean this kind of foreign aid? Such aid would, if given, be more stuff down the drain, and would hold up trade with China's 450 millions.

ON THE U. S. WEST COAST shipping companies and maritime unions were looking forward to new trade with Communist China which would mean more dollars and less unemployment.

From North China the Communist radio announced that a coalition "People's Democratic Republic" would soon be established. Said the news report: The People's Democratic Republic is willing to establish diplo-

matic relations with any "truly friendly" foreign state. The \$64 question still remained—"what will the U. S. do?"

Strike Smashed

For the fourth time since he became supreme commander General Douglas MacArthur, chief of the U. S. occupation forces in Japan, broke a big strike. He personally ordered the end of the general strike of Japanese railwaymen by instructing the men to go back to work and directing employers not to negotiate till this was done.

THE RAILWAYMEN went back to work, for refusal to do so meant U. S. army action against them. In the meantime, 109,000 railway workers, whose dismissal had caused the strike, were still out of work.

The crushing of the strike did not leave Japanese labor calmly bowing to the coordinated suppression measures of the occupation and the Yoshida government. When MacArthur's order was issued, more than 100,000 workers belonging to affiliates of the Japanese Council of Industrial Unions staged a protest in front of the Imperial palace in Tokyo.

THE WORKERS WERE within their

rights, for way back in 1945, soon after the surrender of the Japanese militarists, the inter-allied and U. S. policies for Japan promised full freedom for the labor movement. But then the Zaibatsu and the Gumbatsu were all regarded as either enemies or war criminals, and the general consensus of opinion was that they would hinder democratic reconstruction. The favored position of the workers, however, if there was any, was short-lived.

The Zaibatsu is back in the saddle again, not so steady, but supported by the occupation authorities. It controls the government which threatened to use against the demonstrators the newly-formed Japanese constabulary, a "thinly-disguised revived Japanese army" which MacArthur's headquarters has permitted. The constabulary could be a force like the troops in Germany after World War I, which grew into Hitler's storm troopers and blitzkrieg army.

SAID DIRECTOR Saifiro Kaku of the Labor Administration Bureau of the Japanese Labor Ministry: "The chief cause of the railway strike was failure to set up a safety valve for the discontent in the ranks of labor." He blamed the government National Railway Corp. for "taking the easy step of firing men without allowing for adequate collective negotiations," thus provoking the strike.

Generous Slice

Big business slices the melon generously for the executive and top professional talent that have the know-how of constantly squeezing more work from the hired help who does most of it.

A SURVEY OF the latest U. S. Treasury high salary list of individuals making more than \$75,000 a year from corporations, showed that top salaries are paid readily by firms known for years for their enmity toward the wage-hour act, advocacy of Taft-Hartley and hostility to wage gains for their workers. Thus, Gimbel Brothers store paid its labor relations boss, Louis Broido, \$85,000.04; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. paid Walter Geist \$75,650, and the open-shop R. R. Donnelley & Sons of Chicago, paid high salaries to four top men.

The Treasury report, however, was misleading, and it did not give indications of how rich the rich actually are. It did not include profits and capital gains made by, for example, Henry Ford II, who is listed along with seven others at salaries of \$100,000 a year or more. In his and other cases, family take from company profit is not mentioned.

CORPORATIONS VARIED in their policy of slicing the melon. Some took the road of share-the-wealth policy, spreading the \$75,000 a year and up payments to a good number of their "big brains." So Du Pont had 26, F. W. Woolworth dime store 25, General Motors 15 and Chrysler Corporation 13.

Some salaries seemed fantastic, but ex-

ecutives who got more out of the workers were more than paid for their jobs from the big profits they helped rake in. Vincent Riggio, who heads a crew that deals with the workers at American Tobacco Co., was worth \$484,202 to the company in one year. H. H. Little, who gives orders to workers at Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., drew \$350,000 yearly and Seton Porter of the National Distillers Products Corp. got \$310,000 for talking business with employees.

Speedup

As the report of big melon slices was being made, from various parts of the country came rumblings, the sign of discontent and hard times among the workers. The protest was against speedup, the stepped-up production without increase in pay, which lessened the buying power of the mass of workers.

IN NEW YORK, AS the stockholders of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. turned up for their annual meeting, strikers picketed the main office of the company for six hours. Picket signs read: Singer's Song is Speedup; A Pocket Full of Dough; It's Fight Now or Starve Later; Speedup Today Means Layoffs Tomorrow.

The strikers had walked off their jobs when management refused to cut the present 40-hour week to 35, grant wage

boosts and end the "standards system," a speedup plan which has increased the workload three and four-fold.

In another industry brewery workers who have been out on strike nearly 80 days against New York City's major brewers, remained firm in their demands for an end to the "inhuman speedup." The workers rejected a compromise plan but stood for a 35-hour week without any cut in pay.

SAID A SPOKESMAN of the United Brewery Workers (CIO) "... the men want to keep fighting against being worked to death in the breweries, which, as a result of the speedup of machines, have now become regular beer factories."

And in South Bend, Ind., federal mediators described efforts to settle a 54-day strike at the Bendix Aviation Corp. as "hopelessly deadlocked." Here, too, the walkout was called in a protest against speedup.

AS UNEMPLOYMENT grew with speedup and was further aggravated by reduced purchasing power of the workers, more and more workers saw its ill-effects.

Murray's Cold War

Philip Murray's compromising attitude toward the Taft-Hartley law was boomeranging against him and his United Steelworkers. He had come out for compro-

mises on the Taft-Hartley, lazing unions and even encoo small but militant unions by conservative unions in the C had given employers more po munition.

NOW INVOLVED in collie ing with U. S. Steel, Murray ployers, with whom he had ball on the cold war front in policy, were carrying on a c the country.

Said Murray: "I conten the first time that Americ conducting a cold war agai can people. That stateme what the economists have and no matter what the trade magazines may have is based on fact.

"If you have a depressi or vast unemployment, thi year, it will come to you as hypocritical manipulation c ness and financial interest

IRONICALLY, IN TH Murray said last week, w telephone workers who l the CIO banner that, c would recommend to the a constitutional amendme unionist-dominated unions tion on the CIO board or cils."

If Murray did not rec part of the cold war offe ployers which he conder

National Summary

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Jobless More As G-Work Curtailed

Continued business decline, reduction in force programs by air force and naval installations and the local longshoremen's strike brought Territorial unemployment to a postwar high of 18,800, according to the labor market report for May issued by Director E. Leigh Stevens of the Hawaii Employment Service.

With no expansion in current employment anticipated and employers contemplating further curtailment, job opportunities are few.

Approximately one half of the total number of jobless now registered with the Employment Service has continually sought work for a period of three months or more, Mr. Stevens' report said. Scarcity of job opportunities and surplus of labor have characterized the labor market this year.

Navy, Air Force Layoffs
Should the strike continue another 30 days, 134 major private firms will lay off 900 additional workers, the Employment Service was informed. Another survey of 213 small business firms indicated an additional 1,000 layoffs if the strike drags out another month.

The navy air force reduced 900 civilian employees during the past 30 days. From this number 400 have either returned to the Mainland or have been placed on jobs in forward areas.

In June and July the navy and air force will release 1,400 more civilian workers.

Pineapple processing during the summer will employ 3,500 individuals during the peak of the season, the majority being students and young workers.

About 1,300 from a roster of 4,000 graduates of local high schools have entered the labor market. They are not included in the 18,800 unemployed reported for May.

Breakdown of the unemployed by the islands is as follows: 14,800 on Oahu; 1,650 on Maui; 1,350 on Hawaii; 800 on Kauai; and 200 on Molokai.

"Nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and plain dealing."—Emerson.

HCLC MEMBERS SEE DECISION AS WIN

It is the responsibility of the city building superintendent to decide whether or not the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee is to be allowed the use of public school buildings for its meeting. It is not a question for Edward N. Sylva, chairman of the school commission, or for the Department of Public Instruction.

That is the opinion of the Territorial Attorney-General's office gave early this week, through Rhoda V. Lewis, deputy attorney-general.

Miss Lewis told the RECORD that under county government law 5019, there is nothing to stop any group of citizens from using school buildings for any lawful purpose. It is Mr. Bigelow's duty to determine the merit of the request.

Issues Simple

Though Mr. Bigelow has been quoted as saying he would make no comment until he has studied the issues, informed sources say the only issues for him to study are those of whether or not the HCLC may injure the buildings, or carry on some illegal enterprise—as for instance gambling—while holding their meetings.

Robert Greene, chairman of the HCLC, said, "Mr. Sylva well knows, the Territorial law states clearly that school facilities may be used for any lawful purpose. Therefore, in spite of Mr. Sylva's attempt to publicly smear the HCLC and thus confuse the public, this ruling makes it clear that the HCLC is a perfectly legal organization doing exactly what it claims to be doing—fighting to extend civil rights to all people in the Territory."

Stephen Murin, a past chairman of the HCLC, said, "The most important thing I see in the decision is that it dramatizes the need for a committee like the HCLC in the Territory. Incidents like this one—the denial to an organization of public facilities simply because an appointed official disagrees with the policies of the organization—must be fought aggressively from the first. Had this organization not been determined to fight against this ruling, it would have marked the denial of one more right to all of us."

Rachel Saiki, a member of HCLC's executive board, said, "The

Hysteria Blamed For Pier 11 Fire

The consensus of opinion among rank-and-file longshoremen is that the arson attempt on the ILWU offices at Pier 11 last Sunday morning is a result of the wave of anti-union, anti-strike hysteria stirred by the daily press and by employer-inspired organizations such as the "Hawaiian Residents Association" and the "Citizens Committee."

"Look at that name they use in that outfit," said a longshoreman of the HRA. "IMUA. They say the letters stand for I Might Undertake Anything. Well, it looks like somebody did undertake something."

Asked if he thought W. Tip Davis' organization is responsible, the longshoreman said, "Not directly maybe. I don't think it was their idea, or the Advertiser's, but the kind of stuff they put out has that kind of effect. That 'Good Faith' thing they ran in the Advertiser—that's like inciting to riot."

Also, longshoremen point out that only two nights before the fire, Maldonado told their membership meeting the "Citizens Committee" was irate and "wanted blood."

A member of the ILWU Women's Auxiliary said, "If they think they can scare us with things like that, they're very much mistaken. We're stronger than ever."

Police in charge of the investigation say they have made no appreciable progress, but that their investigations are continuing.

EXPERTS SOUND OFF

NEW YORK (FP)—Most farmers know the world can be made to double output in 20 years. But right now, instead of increasing food production, farmers are asked to cut crop production as a requirement for receiving federal price supports, while the conservation "experts" scream overpopulation. Singularly enough, where food supply is the greatest, like America, is where the "experts" thrive and get their largest audience.

decision shows the time has not yet come for Mr. Sylva to take over."

DEPRESSION SIGNPOSTS

By THE ECONOMIST
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK (FP)—The stock market nose-dived to a new postwar low June 13. After sliding down steadily for a month, the market averages were 24 per cent below the postwar peak reached in June, 1946.

Behind the latest market decline is the growing belief of large investors that the country is in for a full-fledged depression. They are getting out before stocks plummet another 20 or 25 per cent in the months ahead.

The stock market's behavior has been paradoxical throughout the postwar period. Right after the end of the war, while the country was experiencing reconversion difficulties, the stock market skyrocketed, reaching a postwar high in mid-1946.

Market Lost Ground After OPA Ended

This bull market anticipated high postwar profits and stable prosperity. But in the summer of 1946, after price control was destroyed and inflation let loose on the country, the market began to lose ground.

The stock market anticipated the blowup of the inflationary boom and in September 1946, cracked wide open. By October 1946, stocks had fallen 23 per cent below their June 1946 peak.

But the market's timing was wrong. The stock market failed to anticipate the economic momentum that was generated by record-breaking business expenditures for new plants and equipment. It also did not take into account the government's huge expenditures for the cold war, which helped stave off the outbreak of a depression early in 1947 and 1948.

The result was a stagnant stock market while profits were soaring. Stock prices stayed within a narrow range and did not reflect unprecedented high corporate profits, both before and after taxes.

Threats of War Rallied Market

The reason for this was two-fold. First, industry after the war used its huge accumulation of super-profits to finance its re-equipment and expansion programs. Stock financing played only a subsidiary role and there was little opportunity for large-scale speculative finagling. Second, the fear of a coming depression was never overcome and investors waited for inflation to price consumers out of the market for the things they needed.

Periodically, the market rallied as the threats of war became more ominous and the U. S. moved closer to a full-blown war economy. But as each new war scare died down, the market fell back, wiping out the previous modest advance.

Last October the market began to weaken when it became clear that the rearmament program was only a temporary shot in the arm for the economy.

No Longer a Major Economic Barometer

During the past month, stocks kept falling, paralleling the general economic decline. Finally on June 13 the stock market averages plunged below the low point set in October 1946. The prospect is for a declining bear market as production falls and unemployment, now estimated by some Washington officials at 4,600,000, increases.

The stock market is no longer a major economic barometer, since the giant corporations depend primarily on their reserves of undistributed profits for financing purposes. But the recent downward slide of the market is still another indication that no one believes the optimistic statements larded out by Washington officials.

Investors, like businessmen, no longer ask whether a depression is under way, but are concerned with how far the drop in economic activity will go and how long the depression will last.

Oahu Business Directory

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday
by
Honolulu Record Publishing
Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu, T. H.
Entered as second-class matter
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Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

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"Kill Oath" Cal. Teachers Demand

BERKELEY, Calif. (FP)—Hundreds of members of the University of California faculty passed a resolution here June 14 calling on the Board of Regents to "eliminate or change" its recently prescribed loyalty oath for the university's 4,000 teachers and administrative employees.

The action came at a closed meeting of 500 teachers on the Berkeley campus. The university has seven other campuses.

At the time the board approved the loyalty oath a university spokesman said he did not believe any teachers would refuse to sign it. Even while the Berkeley faculty was meeting, however, the acting head of another branch of the university, the Santa Barbara College, was joining teachers of that school in protesting the oath requirement.

As a result of the protests, it was reported, President Robert G. Sproul has agreed to work with a faculty committee set up to discuss changes in the oath before the next board meeting June 24.

Two Prexies Hit Loyalty Oaths

NEW YORK (FP)—Two of the nation's leading educators raised their voices against loyalty oaths for teachers June 15.

Speaking at a conference on Education for Democratic Communal Leadership sponsored by Yehiwa University, President Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College and President Bryn J. Hovde of the New School for Social Research, charged that academic freedom was endangered by the wave of hysteria sweeping the nation.

Taylor said that as a result of the emphasis "on loyalty," "symptoms of extreme anxiety have broken out in many places and everyone seems jumpy, nervous, suspicious and distrustful of the human intellect as it works in our colleges, for fear it may get out of hand."

Stating that loyal teachers are not made more loyal by taking such an oath, nor are disloyal teachers improved, Hovde said: "I'm afraid that the hysteria through which we are going is more dangerous to the American way of life than the thing about which we are getting hysterical."

Truman Apathetic To Witch-Hunts

WASHINGTON (FP)—The present wave of anti-Communist hysteria and spy hunts is only a passing phase of the kind which results after every great crisis, President Truman said recently.

There was no indication of an end to the government's own loyalty investigations, originated by Truman and strongly attacked as a menace to civil liberties.

In what appeared to be an attempt to throw water on the fires of the witch-burners, Truman told reporters to read up on the period of the Alien and Sedition Laws in the 1790s. After Jefferson became President, Truman said, the hysteria died out; things quieted down and the country did not go to hell.

Asked what he thought of the House un-American activities committee's inquisition in textbooks, Truman indicated that he agreed with the cartoon by Herb Block in the Washington Post. The cartoon showed two geons surveying a heap of books. The caption read: "Okay—now to find somebody who can read."

When asked if he included FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover among those whom he said were hunting spies for the sake of headlines, Truman



SEEK TO SAVE 52-20—July 25 is the expiration date of the 52-20 unemployment compensation program for veterans. Here are some of the vets who held a demonstration in the nation's capital to bring bills renewing 52-20 out of the House veterans' committee, where they have been buried by Chairman John E. Rankin (D., Miss.)

Maldonado's Heroic Moment Flops Before Stevedores

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"He ain't got it," said an AFL union leader who had just heard Joseph Maldonado fulfill the speaking engagement he had requested before the striking ILWU longshoremen. "They gave him a chance to make his pitch, but he just ain't got it."

There is little this writer can add to that opinion. When Mr. Maldonado went to the plate last Friday before the assembled longshoremen at Central Intermediate School, he was cocky and he showed plenty of outward evidence of confidence. He took some vigorous swings, but after about 10 minutes he retired without having scored so much as a foul tip. He had been struck out by his own lack of substance, logic, and continuity.

In the main, the "message" Maldonado brought to the longshoremen at their membership meeting was chiefly one of how he, Maldonado, was misunderstood and persecuted, but it was not a message he stated directly or simply. Instead, he threw his thoughts at the strikers in short disconnected sentences in the manner of a man throwing rocks. Seldom, if ever, did a rock find a target.

Some samples of Maldonado's rocks were:

"I suffered a lot, too. I sacrificed a lot."

"I can stand on my two feet and I'm as good as anyone."

"Does a man have to be a Communist to be a good union man?"

"I consider everybody just as good as I am."

"I think the Dillinghams will be here for a long, long time."

"I never crossed a picket line in my life."

(Mr. Maldonado made no comment on the incident, shortly after his arrival, when he carried a placard in the Million Dollar Picket Line and was bussed by Mrs. Mabel Thomas.)

"I know half of you fellows don't know what the issues are."

"Here are all the people of the Territory tied up because 2,000 longshoremen want security."

"I got kicked around to learn how to do anything and I advise you to go out and get kicked around."

"I have no way of knowing what you want. I don't know whether you want arbitration or not."

There was one point at which Mr. Maldonado seemed to be trying both to frighten his listeners and to prove his own militancy. He smiled and said the questioner could make his own estimate of the situation.

"The Citizens Committee was out for blood," he said, "and a bunch of us got together and agreed we'd even fight side by side with the Commies to keep them from coming down to the waterfront."

Levi Kealoha, who had introduced Maldonado, was forced to shout for order to hush the boos and catcalls that followed.

Maldonado was followed on the program by George T. Cahill, born in Hilo but also of ILWU Local 10 in San Francisco. As executive secretary of Local 10, Cahill told members of Local 138 officially that Maldonado faces trial charges in Local 10 on grounds of alleged anti-union activity, and he said the right-wing Maritime Democratic Committee, which Maldonado says he represents, is discredited in Local 10.

The membership then unanimously passed a motion naming Maldonado a "100 per cent scab" and he was ushered from the meeting to the cluster of cheering women from the Million Dollar Picket Line who waited outside.

Lou Goldblatt, reporting on the first session of the fact-finding board, paused long enough to ask a few questions he thought Maldonado should answer if he expects to be taken seriously as an honest union member. The questions were:

1. Why didn't Maldonado contact the union when he arrived?

2. Why did he contact the Citizens Committee instead?

3. Why did he have dinner his first night in Honolulu at a big house out at Diamond Head?

4. Why did he march in the Million Dollar picket line?

5. Why did he consent to come here at the invitation of Marcus Colburn, an operative of McCabe, Hamilton & Renny?

Whether or not Mr. Maldonado ever attempts to answer the questions, he left little feeling in the mind of this writer that he will ever be much of a leader—either of union men or stooges.

As the AFL man said, "He ain't got it. He ain't there."

"War, the angry clawing of a dirty beast—the confession of mental, social and moral bankruptcy." —Mike Quinn.

A Honolulu Record Ad

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Gadabout

WILLIAM BORTHWICK, Territorial Tax Commissioner, is trying very hard, so local political observers say, to become the next governor. He's now in Washington, D.C., where incumbent Governor Ingram Stainback has gone also. Both have cooperated very closely in the past. It's reported that they are striking up a bargain with higher ups on Capitol Hill—Borthwick for governor and Stainback for judgeship in one of the courts.

THE DPI, re-districting Honolulu's school system to do away with double-standard schools, is running into about the expected number of objections from parents from all national groups who want their children to attend Lincoln, Jefferson, Lanakila, or Aliiolani. But the Manoa School experiment of last year convinced the DPI that the standard of spoken English in neighborhood school classes can be brought to that of the four whose reputation is known best.

DR. HAROLD S. ROBERTS, whose disqualification from the fact-finding board was asked by Lou Goldblatt, gave students an inkling of his leanings early in the strike. When one of them asked him whether or not he favored the union plan of settling the strike by arbitration, he answered with what seemed undue joviality, "Oh, all Americans love a good fight."

MRS. ANNIE KANAHELE, who marched in the bosses' picket line and encouraged other teachers to stooge for the Big Five along with her, is not to be confused with Mrs. Helen Kanahele of Kalawahine who is one of the staunchest friends of the longshoremen and who marched in the picketline with the ILWU Women's Auxiliary. Their names may be alike, but otherwise they are poles apart.

THE VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION appears to realize for the first time that a depression is here. Now, veterans are advised to stay in school as long as possible because, they are told, prospects for getting jobs now are close to their worst.

U. OF H. grads who would like to be doctors find themselves stymied by the full lists of Mainland medical schools. Thus far, only one of the Class of '49 has been accepted. Temple University of Philadelphia took that one, but later applicants were told there are hundreds on the waiting list.

"WOULD FORTUNE," asked the Democratic National Committee of the Luce magazine, "give equal space for a Democratic candidate to write of the aims of the Party?" Equal, that is, to the space given Republicans.

"At some future time," the edi-

"Wages" Include More Than Cash

Wages include payment in kind also under the Social Security Act and workers who believe that their wage accounts are incorrect should contact the social security office at 576 Young Hotel Building, announced Marshall Wise, manager of the agency's Honolulu office.

Although employers usually report all cash payments made to their employees, Mr. Wise's office learned while handling claims for insurance payments that employers do not always include the money value of other pay.

Payments in kind such as meals, lodging, rent or goods, bonuses and back pay all fall into the definition of wages under the Act.

Benefit payments to persons under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance are based on wages from jobs covered by the Social Security Act.

tors answered in a letter, "elther in 1950 or 1952, Fortune will entertain the idea of an article about the Democratic Party, but not now."

GARNER ANTHONY, report goes, will run for the Territorial Senate come next campaign season, on the Democratic Party ticket. A Big Five lawyer on the Demo ticket.

"SCOUNDREL!" said a union-conscious woman to Joe Maldonado on Queen St. last week. "Aren't you ashamed of what you're doing?"

God's gift to Marcus Colburn shrugged and answered, "What do you want me to do, starve?"

Joe's general appearance doesn't indicate his union-busting under the sponsorship of W. Tip Davis and McCabe, Hamilton & Renny has thus far cost him many meals.

PERSONS KNOWN ONLY for their anti-union fervor have been calling Fred Taniguchi of Kaula on the phone and threatening him. One of their expressed gems is, "If you call a strike, you're a Communist."

A FAMILY PARTY for strikers will be held at Strike Headquarters, 50 S. Queen St., Saturday night. Entertainment will feature the "Union Strike Songsters," and an amateur hour in which children of strikers will participate. For the winners, there will be prizes, and for all strikers and their families, there'll be refreshments. Social dancing will be a part of the program.

AMY SHIGEMATSU, clerk at Honokaa office of the ILWU sugar workers' local, is getting visits from girls who have just graduated from Honokaa High school who ask: "Can you find us a job? How lucky you are to have a job."

Miss Shigematsu would have graduated from high school this year but for the death of her mother two years ago, and a subsequent illness which invalidated her father. She had to give up her education then, but today she is envied because she has a job.

M's COFFEE SHOP is doing its best these days, through its "M's News of the Week," to jump on the "Tiser bandwagon with cracks like "Until labor leaders arrived Hawaii was a good place in which to live." The "News" proceeds to compare the actions of unions with those of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and says, "We eventually won the war but it wasn't with talk."

It will be surprising to find anyone who doesn't like lynch suggestions with his salad eating at M's after that.

Hookena Holds Centennial Luau

The 100th Anniversary of the organization of Pukaana Church was held on Sunday, June 19, at the old Pukaana Church, Hookena Beach, Hawaii.

Services were held at 11:30 a. m. with special music in English and Hawaiian by the church choir.

Various ministers of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association from Maui, Kaula, Oahu and Hawaii extended greetings to the congregation. The Rev. Allen Hackett of Central Union Church, Honolulu, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Sam Keala of Keala was presented with an orchid corsage. She has been a member of the church for 51 years. Her husband was a former pastor of the church and her son, the Rev. Samuel Keala, is with the Hawaiian Evangelical Association in Honolulu.

Following the services a luau was held on the church grounds.

WASHINGTON PATTERN

By RICHARD SASULY

The man who peers in your windows at night is known as Peeping Tom. He is a shabby character, sometimes a little touched in the head. His life is unpleasant and it can be dangerous. If caught, he may get the hell kicked out of him. He may also be turned over to the cops.

But even the crummiest specimens of humanity have one favored spot on earth. Peeping Tom comes into his own in the files of the FBI, along with the stoolpigeon and the scab.

Crime Was Walking Naked In Own Home

The prosecution in the Judith Coplon spy trial was greatly exercised when defense counsel insisted on opening FBI records. Government lawyers argued violently that national security was at stake. They may have been right, but not in the way they meant.

It turned out that the FBI files contain the kind of poisonous mess of evil gossip which the House un-American activities committee has made famous.

One of the victims whose name was plastered across the secret FBI files used to work for the army. He was turned in by a neighbor. One of the neighbor's main complaints was that the accused walked around in his own home naked.

A natural question arises: How did the neighbor know what the accused wore? And, who gave the neighbor special license to censor the landscape?

An urgent question follows: Why does the FBI let its files fill up with the vaporizings of a Peeping Tom?

Gossip Twisted To Destroy Reputation

If this were an isolated case, it could be shrugged off. But it isn't. The bulk of the burning secrets exposed in the Coplon trial proved to be gossip twisted to destroy reputations.

The more solid facts came from phone tapping, letter opening and dictaphones. Most of these facts were trivial. Where they were not trivial, they too, turned out to be twisted.

The wife of a distinguished scientist, Mrs. Edward Condon, introduces a salesman to an eastern European diplomat. It is easily provable: (a) that Mrs. Condon was doing a favor for an acquaintance and (b) that the salesman wanted to sell some office equipment.

The incident is evidently detected in a phone tap. It is written up with a poisonous slant. A social introduction becomes a "contact." A business favor suddenly takes on the shape of lurid international espionage.

Rotten Expose Bounces From Silent Wall

The salesman, Morton Kent, commits suicide. Dr. Condon, putting aside the dignity of his position as head of the National Bureau of Standards, vehemently demands that his wife have a chance to clear their name. The demand, the suicide and the whole rotten exposure bounce off a wall of silence surrounding the FBI.

Will some one say: "These reports were never intended to be seen?" Nonsense. The FBI has been accused of many things but never of conducting historical research.

The ingredients of the FBI files have seeped into a dozen congressional hearings. It is plain fact that the reports are constantly being slid onto the desks of government officials. There is every reason to believe that some of them are passed on to private employers. They definitely have been used in attempts to break unions.

The reports never say honestly: "Fire that man." There is a pretense of objectivity. A confidential informant says such and such. Is the confidential informant's name Peeping Tom? Is he a stoolpigeon? Does he sing for sheer pleasure, or for money? None of your business. National security is involved.

The prosecution in the Coplon trial was right. National security is in danger. We are all threatened by attack from the kingdom of the Peeping Tom.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

By WOMEN



"DRIPP TRACKING DOWN SPIES!"

Big 5 Spends Big Money To Keep Hawaiian Wages Down

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

The late Edward A. Filene of Rhode Island, well known as one of the nation's foremost leaders in the promotion of department store management, saw labor in a different light from that in which the Hawaii Employers Council views its employees.

In an article in the MACHINISTS' MONTHLY JOURNAL, official publication of the International Association of Machinists, April issue, "Fat! King, grand lodge auditor, writes as follows:

"The labor unions, for instance, had found in him (Filene) a staunch and loyal friend, but Mr. Filene had not promoted labor unionism out of sympathy for the downtrodden worker (at least, that was what he said), but because high wages and more leisure for which the unions fight are business necessities in a country which is so increasing its production that, in the absence of more mass buying power and more leisure in which the masses may consume these products, business will surely find itself without a profitable market . . .

"He foresaw, before most businessmen, that the prosperity of every business depended upon the prosperity of all legitimate business, and that the prosperity of all business depended upon adequate financing of the masses who directly or indirectly make the markets . . .

"Before his death he frequently broadcast by radio (to the extreme irritation of many business leaders) that labor must be organized nationally and that the company union will not do . . .

The Hawaii Employers Council, which plans the strategy and tactics of Big Five operations in the Territory, is responsible in major part to business decline and resultant unemployment here. Mechanization and speedup have resulted in mass unemployment, yet in the last Republican-controlled Territorial legislature, legislators under the influence of the Big Five practically ignored the urgent needs of the increasing number of unemployed.

Of the unemployed, Mr. Filene once said: "Expecting the unemployed to shift for themselves is not only unthinkably cruel but economically fantastic; for the unemployed, even if they did not riot and destroy our social order, would continue to be non-producers, which means that they would not and could not buy the products of industry."

A Costly Battle

Fighting organized labor tooth and nail, while saying the employers are for good unions with-

Reveal FAC Tactics

(from page 1)

jobs with his own Mainland favorites.

Commenting on this campaign, a Filipino official of the ILWU pointed out that there never would have been a 12-cent offer by the waterfront employers, had not the union forced it. The talk of Filipinos losing their jobs to Mainlanders, he said, is only another example of the manner in which employers seek to set minorities against each other so they may more easily resist demands for higher wages and better conditions.

The official cited the ILWU's long fight against discrimination of all kinds, especially economic, and he said that where the hiring hall has been instituted, it has proved the strongest insurance for minorities that they will have equal rights to jobs.

"The committee's talk may have won a few Filipinos who are frightened for fear they may be deported," said the official, "but Filipino stevedores are still among the most solid of the men on strike for the fair wages denied them by waterfront employers."

'TISER SOURCE HAS UNSAVORY LABOR RECORD

The Los Angeles Times, which ran an editorial, "Where Tojo Failed, Bridges Succeeds"—by the way, heartily approved and reprinted by the Honolulu Advertiser—is a notorious anti-labor newspaper on the West Coast.

The Advertiser, in reprinting the Times editorial in full, must have thought that the people of Hawaii would go for the comments of a big city newspaper.

What the Advertiser wouldn't tell the people of Hawaii is this: That the LA Times sparked the merchants' and manufacturers' association, also notoriously anti-labor, which did everything under the sun to keep unions out of Los Angeles.

Anti-Statehood

The interesting parts about the Times editorial are sentences like this: "Mainland Americans seem to be strangely uninterested, in the Hawaiian blockade."

The Times knows better than that. Last week a press agency wire carried a story that government officials in Washington were disappointed that the Hawaiian employers did not accept the local ILWU longshoremen's offer to end the strike by both parties agreeing to the fact-finding board's recommendations as BINDING. Informed Mainland people are concerned at the employers' refusal to arbitrate, and this cannot be construed as "uninterested."

The Times editorial is definitely anti-statehood. It says that Congress "does not relish the idea of admitting to the Union a new State which might conceivably send to Washington two senators and a representative who would be members of the Communist Party or dominated by the Communist-controlled CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union."

Same Line Used Differently

Like Senator John Rankin, the anti-Negro, anti-labor official from Mississippi, the anti-Oriental newspapers of California—of which the LA Times was definitely a part—used to give the line that if Hawaii became a state, it would send two Japanese Senators and one Japanese Representative to Washington.

The Times, like the Hearst papers, came all out for the expulsion of people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast back in 1942. Millions of dollars worth of property was lost by the evacuees, a great part of which was taken over by members of the California Farmers' Association and big producers.

worse," was the answer. "I know one vet who did that and he had to pay 25 dollars for the same kind of appraisal."

The RECORD asked the opinion of a man who has dealt with government and private financial agencies for a number of years and got this answer.

"That's the kind of thing that's been happening ever since the banks got FHA away from the government. When private enterprise got into that picture it was a bad day for the little guy who just wants to build a home."

out Mainland labor influence, the members of the Employers Council want to crush militant unions and replace them with company unions.

Today, employer propaganda speaks of kolea birds, directing its remarks against Lou Goldblatt and Henry Schmidt, ILWU leaders from the West Coast, who are assisting the Hawaiian longshoremen in their strike. These two union officials have come up from the ranks of labor and receive minimum pay for the highly specialized work they perform.

The services of James P. Blaisdell, who is arguing the case for the stevedoring companies before the fact-finding board, according to Blake Clark's book, "Hawaii, The 49th State," is worth a lot of money.

Wrote Clark: "Paying Blaisdell \$25,000 and later \$40,000 a year for advice, employers (Hawaiian) thought they should take it." So the Hawaii Employers Council hired Mr. Blaisdell several years ago.

What Mr. Blaisdell and his colleagues are arguing is this: That the general wage pattern of a community must be followed, and that wages in the Territory being generally lower than on the West Coast, the longshoremen here should not get a substantial raise to bring the base pay up to 10 cents an hour less than the West Coast scale.

It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Blaisdell took a cut in his income when he left the West Coast to accept his present position with his Hawaiian employers.

It is interesting to note, too, that when Mr. Blaisdell came here, according to Blake Clark's account, "Blaisdell selected a staff of specialists including 12 negotiators, three research analysts and two public-relations officers. For his number two man he brought down a top-flight negotiator, young Dwight C. Steele, his assistant while the two were with the San Francisco Distributors' Association."

The employers certainly spend a lot of money to keep down wages of Hawaiian laborers!

Home Seekers 'Stuck'

(from page 1)

qualification the advertisement hadn't mentioned. To receive such a loan, the applicant must be making a salary of \$360 per month. Many were forced to ask for the return of their deposits and abandon the whole business.

"There is one small racket," said a man who was making \$360, "that I think the RECORD ought to know about. It's the business of appraisals."

Before an FHA loan can be considered, an appraisal of the property must be made and recorded. According to applicants, an appraiser is sent out without the applicant being consulted, though his fee is charged against the applicant.

"For one appraisal," said the applicant, "I paid fifteen dollars. I asked later how much time the appraiser spent and found it was half-an-hour."

"Why didn't you try through the Veteran's Administration?" he was asked. "You're a veteran. You might as well get the benefits."

"Yes, but that might have been

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LABOR ROUNDUP

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LONGSHORE STRIKE

As we go to press this week, the following represent the highlights of the 53 day old waterfront work stoppage:

- Report of recommendations by the governor's five man board, which was to be made Wednesday has been extended a week. The committee had previously said that it was working against a time limit, one of the strong protests of the union to the conduct of the hearings. Meanwhile, no decision has as yet been made on the entrance of a third party in the hearings, viz., a group of businessmen headed by Leroy Bush.

The hearings were highlighted by the committee's ruling out "communism" as an issue—a point which union representatives argued should be cleared because employer-inspired groups, the Bar Association and other organizations, have sought so strongly to inject it into the present work stoppage.

In addition, union spokesman, Louis Goldblatt, in the beginning of the hearings strongly protested the continued participation of Dr. Harold Roberts as a member of the board because it was alleged that he had "prejudiced the case."

The union protest occurred when the University of Hawaii professor asked union witness, Fred Low, about the take home pay of the workers, a subject which had not been discussed by either party in the hearing.

The committee chairman, James Coke, upheld the union protest of such questioning, but indicated that this was not sufficient to disqualify the University professor.

Other highlights include the verbal battles between Mr. Goldblatt and Mr. James P. Blaisdell, industry attorney and former Hawaii Employers Council president, over who betrayed whose word when there was discussion on the issue of arbitration.

The union presentation showed that Hawaii's longshoremen are the hardest worked and the poorest paid so far as longshoremen in the United States are concerned.

Company testimony was designed to show that an increase in wages for longshoremen at this time "would upset the economy of the Territory."

Louis Goldblatt brought forth the admission from Philip Maxwell, one of the principal industry witnesses, that there is no inability to pay the increased wages on the part of the company and that the increase would then mean only a small increase of cost to the public or no increase at all so far as freight rates are concerned.

While the hue and cry about shortages continued, relief ships began arriving in Honolulu ports this week with supplies of feed, medical supplies, rice, baby food and such.

Apropos of the canned milk shortage, the following conversation is said to have taken place in one of Honolulu's largest self-serving markets about a week and a half ago:

A woman, normally shopping in this super-market, was told by its manager:

"Anytime you want canned milk, you can have any amount you want."

The broom brigade continued its walks in front of pier 11 with new recruits from the ranks of school children and the country areas.

Leaders of this group indicate that marching will continue although it appears spectator interest is falling off and the ladies' presence has had no effect on the ranks of the striking workers other than to provide comic relief.

Joseph Maldonado has been condemned as working hand in hand with employer groups by George Cahill, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 10 in San Francisco, who came to Honolulu last week to observe Maldonado and the strike.

Cahill is a former Hilo boy, having left the islands 31 years ago. Meanwhile, Maldonado, who is a member of Local 10 has filed papers of incorporation with the Territorial Treasurer for his Maritime Democratic Committee.

Marcus Colburn, supervisory employe of McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, who has been prominent in employer group activities, is listed as one of the directors of the organization.

Both he and Maldonado have made their appearances at numerous meetings throughout the city giving out their views of the strike and on communism.

The fire which broke out in the men's washroom of ILWU headquarters at Pier 11 has been definitely classed as the work of an arsonist, according to investigation by the Territorial fire marshal's office.

Investigation of the \$1500 fire is being continued with leads left by the arsonist who is said to have been driven to the pier by an accomplice.

A stolen rowboat, a heavy rope tied to the side of the pier, a baseball cap, a T-shirt and a gasoline spout are pieces of evidence left by the arsonist.

Union officials have blamed the fire on the "vigilante spirit and lawlessness" being churned up by various groups in the community. Citizens Committee spokesman Harvey Schultz was quick to deny that his organization might have anything to do with the fire which broke out early Sunday morning by attempting to place the blame for violence on ILWU leadership.

UGAR NEGOTIATIONS HELD OFF

Although mutually agreed to, sugar negotiations between the ILWU and the 21 plantations have not begun as of this date.

Union officials indicate that the sessions would be held off until they were finished with the fact-finding sessions in the longshore strike.

TATUS QUO IN HRT NEGOTIATIONS

On the AFL front, teamster public relations department indicates status quo in negotiations with Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. and the Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.

Transit workers are scheduled to meet this Friday at the Washington Intermediate School for an up-to-date report on negotiations.

Expert Expects Quick Recovery From China's War

DETROIT (FP)—Maud Russell, for many years a YWCA worker in the interior of China, spent a week in Detroit enlightening church and liberal groups about affairs across the Pacific. She now is executive director of the Committee For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which publishes the monthly Far East Spotlight at 111 W. 42nd St., New York 18.

China will recover more rapidly than most countries from a devastating civil war, says Miss Russell, because the Chinese are a civilized and industrious people who are thoroughly sick of the misrule of the Chiang Kai-shek government and who welcome the leadership of the Chinese Communists.

Chinese religious leaders generally, Miss Russell said, are willing to try out the new administration because it represents modern progress against corrupt feudalism. An exception, she said, is the Roman Catholic Chinese cardinal, together with some of other faiths.

A number of American businessmen in China, she said, want the U. S. to abandon its hostile attitude toward the new China and make a bid for friendly relations. Otherwise it will be difficult for American business to develop there, she said.

Big 5 Spokesmen Tackle Arbitration On GOP Air

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

In the pursuit of its commendable objective of exposing current issues to the ordeal of public debate, the Republican Forum of the Air Friday night broadcast the pros and cons of arbitration.

On the pro side were Mrs. Harriet Bouslog, ILWU attorney, and



Mr. BEEKMAN

Miss Theodore Krepps, ILWU research director. On the con side were Randolph Crossley, who is connected with the pineapple business, and E. C. Moore, attorney.

On the side of man a segment the word "arbitration" has acquired such connotations that it is uttered only among trusted friends, in scandalized whispers. But in the Forum the obscene term was dragged forth in all its nakedness and broadcast over the air waves.

Of course the representatives of management did not suddenly discard their reserve and aversion and openly grapple with the loathsome term. They approached it

warily, circling cautiously and giving experimental nudges.

Likened Arbitrator To Umpire

The program opened with Mrs. Bouslog drawing an analogy between the present longshore dispute and a dispute she alleged had arisen between the baseball teams of Roosevelt and Punahou. As a result of the dispute the Punahou team was about to walk off the field, she asserted. Then the umpire, whom she likened to an arbitrator, rendered a decision and the game continued in good spirit.

Mr. Crossley began his rebuttal of the proponents' arguments by stating Mrs. Bouslog had made a misstatement. "Punahou never threatened to quit," he declared.

This declaration, uttered in a tone of righteous indignation, drew applause.

Mr. Crossley built up a case for "interpretative arbitration" as opposed to the type of arbitration he asserted was being advocated in the present dispute. His colleague, Mr. Moore, also dwelt on the reputed differences between these two kinds of arbitration.

Moore Defends Own Speech

Mr. Moore further asserted that organized labor did not want arbitration, and he cited examples purporting to prove this point. The ILWU has repeatedly insisted their wage dispute should be submitted to arbitration; they are probably as surprised as anyone to learn they may not want it after all.

From the floor blunt, ubiquitous Joseph Petrowski made repeated slighting references to Mr. Crossley's "prepared address." Mr. Crossley declared his "prepared address" had been written by himself and no one else.

Mr. Petrowski inquired if Mr. Crossley's "gobbledygook and doubletalk" did not smack of fascism. Mr. Crossley pranced nimbly away from the implications of this question and fervently declared the American industrial system was the "best in the world, bar none." This statement was roundly applauded by Mr. Crossley's adherents who, perhaps thought Mr. Petrowski had taken an opposing view.

"Sweat It Out"

Mr. Crossley declared that if the union could not reach an agreement through collective bargaining they should "sweat it out." No agreement could be reached if one of the parties to the dispute did not show good faith. Therefore, the union should show good faith and "sweat it out."

A telephone question, addressed to Mr. Crossley, was read him: Since freight rates are the same between here and San Francisco, why should not wages be the same?

Somewhat taken aback, Mr. Crossley made an allusion to "the man with the hoe." Then, as if recalling this is the title of a poem containing observations discreditable to management he abruptly dropped this line of reasoning.

He groped about for a minute and then his memory summoned forth the well-worn term "parity." This he seized with obvious pleasure and relief.

"They (the ILWU) only want parity where parity serves their purposes. They don't want parity as such!" he ended triumphantly.

GEORGIA'S LEGAL PROCESS

IRWINGTON, Ga. (FP)—An all-white grand jury refused to indict two white men alleged to have lynched Caleb Hill, Jr., a Negro, on May 20. The grand jury took this position although the Georgia Bureau of Investigation had said there was enough evidence to obtain indictments on Dennis Lamar Purvis, local businessman, and Malcolm Vivian Pierce.

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

STUDEBAKER COMMANDER, DESOTO, MERCURY V-8, KAISER SPECIAL

The third group of cars (\$1995-\$2031) has no special "best buys," but Consumers Union ranks them as shown in the title above.

THE STUDEBAKER COMMANDER, Model 16A, \$2019, overdrive \$98 extra. Same body shell as the cheaper Commander. The piston stroke has been lengthened (for its first change in piston displacement in 15 years), with a resultant very powerful performance. Vision is excellent. CU describes it as "a compact, good-looking, well-designed car."

DESOTO DELUXE, Model S-13-1, \$2006, 4-speed transmission about \$95 extra. Most comfortable seating in this group, good vision and trunk space. CU says purchasers will want to remove, for personal safety, the decorative sharp-edged horizontal bar on the instrument panel.

MERCURY V-8, Model 9Cm, \$2031, overdrive \$100 extra. Described as good engine and mediocre chassis. "It is not over-strong structurally and has a body with very unsatisfactory dimensions," which the maker may be trying to improve now. Good power, adequate quiet and very good economy for engine size. CU rates it ahead of Kaiser for these reasons plus the use of a repairable, bolted-on rear fender.

KAISER SPECIAL, Model 491, \$1995. CU thinks the wide seats too low for maximum comfort, the windshield over-slanted. Riding qualities are good. The engine power is described as "modest" so that its performance "is low for this group." Depreciation in resale value has been very high.

Kaiser-Frazer Advertising

No doubt you've noted the recent Kaiser-Frazer ads telling you to buy a car for delivery in Detroit and receive two to four hundred dollars of your transportation expenses in return. Most readers seem to think this is really a fine, free and very wonderful bonus.

The ads are written in a misleading manner. It's no surprise that people have got the impression of some unusual offer.

Close and determined reading of the advertisements' smaller type passages will, however, disclose the fact that K-F will SEND you up to that much to help you get to Detroit and pick up one of their

models. From where Potluck sits, the whole plan looks very much like a device to get around the federal installment buying restrictions; but probably it's all very legal.

It would certainly be a good thing for the local agency to turn out clear and simple ads on this offer, for it is a good idea that would indeed help some lucky folk who go to the Mainland to afford a new car now (but pay for it for a long time thereafter?).

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

ILWU Women Reject (from page 1)

for them is fighting for the people of Hawaii? Just how naive do you think we are?"

Offering to meet with such women as cease to appear on the anti-strike picket line, the auxiliary writes, "In view of the above and as long as you publicly demonstrate your stand against us, it is clear that your request is not made in good faith and therefore is rejected."

Still Wants Meeting

Mrs. St. John, advised of the rejection, told the RECORD she still thinks such a meeting would be a good idea and she continues to hope one can be arranged. She cited the activities of the Parent-Teachers Association during the 1946 sugar strike when meetings were arranged with both strikers and employers.

"We learned a good deal that time," Mrs. St. John said, "and I think we would learn from meetings if they could be arranged."

Mrs. St. John, a former president of the PTA, said she was not speaking officially for the women of the anti-strike picket line when she made the original request for a meeting, but for some of the women to whom she had talked.

The RECORD learned that Mrs. St. John has, for whatever reason, made herself eligible for such a meeting. She has not appeared on the picket line for several days.

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

BEHIND THE STRIKE

In the present campaign to cloud the real issues of the waterfront strike, the Honolulu Advertiser is utilizing every trick of the trade to blame the longshoremen for the strike and for the delay in bringing about its settlement.

It is no secret that days before the Million Dollar Picket Line, led by the bosses' and executives' wives, began its routine visit to the ILWU office at Pier 11, many of the picket cards and brooms were stacked up in the Advertiser building.

The extent to which the employers and their controlled press have gone in their propaganda to blame everything bad on the strikers shows up the weakness of their bargaining position.

Ray Coll, Jr., Advertiser columnist and son of the paper's editor, provides an example of the Big Five callous propaganda. Last Friday in extolling the Million Dollar Picket Line, he wrote that a few wives from the bosses' picket line visited wives of longshoremen with cans of milk.

In recounting the story told him by one of the visitors, Mr. Coll wrote: "They (the longshoremen's wives) lived in hovels in back lanes. At one home she found a crying woman and four little youngsters."

Are the strikers to be blamed for this situation, as Mr. Coll inferred? The strike has lasted nearly two months because the employers refuse to arbitrate. The longshoremen would go back to work tomorrow if arbitration of the wage dispute is accepted.

Furthermore, the strike did not cause the longshoremen to live in "hovels in back lanes." Low family income for years had forced this on them. And by the same token, low wages for the workers have meant huge profits and mansions for employers on exclusive Pacific Heights, Dowsett Highlands and such areas. The strike was the last resort of the longshoremen to prevent their family livelihood from sinking further.

Last Saturday, in another column, Mr. Coll wrote more about the Million Dollar Broom Brigade. He said: "And did you hear about the group of Hawaiian women living on homestead land? They wanted to join the wahine picket line but they didn't have suitable clothes necessary to walk around in downtown."

This is a brilliant commentary on the basic economic condition of our islands. The bosses' wives in costly attire, haughtily strut in front of the union hall, and the wives of poorly-paid Hawaiians do not own clothes even fit to come downtown in, let alone wear on the Million Dollar Picket Line.

And why are the Hawaiians living on homesteads? Isn't it because the missionary ancestors of some of those Million Dollar pickets, and haole businessmen literally took land away from them—land that produces Big Five wealth year after year?

Mr. Coll's newspaper blames Communism and ILWU leaders from the West Coast for what it terms the disruption of peaceful conditions in democratic Hawaii.

In the eyes of the Big Five the ILWU is guilty of bringing social awakening to the broad mass of workers who have been downtrodden since the days of contract labor. Unorganized, they had lived in hovels, and they were unable to get more pay from the profits of their employers, until they organized with the ILWU.



looking backward

Hawaii's Powder-Keg

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

The Fuse of the Plantation Wage Increase Dispute

As I have said previously, the contract labor system continued for 15 years, from the first government contract ship in 1885 to 1900. It was a bad system of legalized semi-slavery. Consequently it was proper that it crumbled with the progress of the period.

But when the fabric of a social system that has long existed is destroyed—no matter how bad it might have been—in passing through the period of transition to the new era, much impatience and anguish is inevitable, even though there is hope for a bright future. After the abrogation of the contract labor system, the condition of the Japanese on all the plantations of Hawaii was exactly like this.

Freed from all fetters, they were not free. The condition of the laborers was as it had been in the old days; there was still no improvement. The aspiration to move to the Mainland was denied. All were made to stay in the little world of Hawaii. Hugging their

ambitions, they had gone abroad; now they did not wish to return to their poverty-stricken native land. The day would come when this feeling of irritation must explode.

In the history of the development of Hawaii's Japanese, the first authentic capital-labor dis-

(more on page 6)

TISER'S CONSISTENCY

If you read the Honolulu Advertiser you probably saw the picture on the lower left corner of Wednesday morning's front page. It was of a child from the Million Dollar picket line, sleeping and all unconscious of the way her mother was using her for propaganda, beside a broom with the sign, "We Want Milk and Food."

But if you read the Tiser carefully, you also saw on page 3 a story carrying the statement of George Q. Cannon of Dairy-men's, Ltd., to the effect that there is no shortage of fresh milk.

"We are almost running into a surplus," Mr. Cannon said in part. "Apparently people have gotten the idea that there is a dire shortage of all kinds of milk and are cutting down on orders. And there has been some change in the buying power of the Territory."

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

The Advertiser speaks now, as always, only for itself and the Big Five.

I will agree that the Advertiser speaks now, as always, only for its own financial interest, but I gaged when I tried to swallow its claim of also speaking for the common welfare of Hawaii.

And when the Advertiser made the further claim that the Hawaii Employers Council is also a champion of the common welfare, my stomach rebelled and I regurgitated without restraint.

Will Mr. Lorrin Thurston please enlighten me as to what the Advertiser or that fascist-minded Hawaii Employers Council has ever done to promote the common welfare of the laboring man as against the interests of the Big Five? Have they ever taken the labor union side of the argument when it is a

question of increasing wages for the working man out of the excess profits of the big corporations?

Generally, when any newspaper or civic organization steps out of line to really promote the common welfare, they are immediately labelled as pink, red, subversive or outright communistic. As far as I know, neither the Advertiser or the Hawaii Employers Council has ever been so honored by any union or American activities committee. Of course, if it would pay financially to turn "red" that might call the trick. Take a look at what's happening in Shanghai with American business men fighting like a pack of wolves for the Communist trade. The only patriotism that the Advertiser or the Big Five acknowledges is the almighty dollar. That's their god.

SOCIALIST MINDED.

Hawaii's Loyalty Oath

With Hawaii trying so hard to become a state, I suppose it is only natural to find the Territory behaving like some of the Mainland commonwealths. I refer specifically to the loyalty oath passed by the legislature and which must be taken by some 15,000 Territorial employees before next Dec. 31.

Here is the oath of allegiance to which they must swear:

"I do solemnly swear and declare, on oath that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I am not now nor have I been at any time within the five years preceding the taking of this oath a Communist or a member of the Communist party; that I have not at any time within the five years preceding the taking of this oath held membership in, paid assessments, dues or made contribution to any organization or any political party which advocates the overthrow of the constitutional form of government of the United States or any change in the government of the United States except as provided by its Constitution; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."



MR. DAVIS

I am no lawyer, but I seriously question the legality of such an oath under the federal Constitution. I think, further, that one could be strongly anti-Communist and still consider this oath not only an affront to personal liberties but also unconstitutional and just plain stupid.

Since a solemn promise is made to "support and defend the Constitution and laws," it means that Territorial employees must give up their traditional American right to oppose any statute passed by congress with which they might disagree. Opposition by any Territorial employee, even though a trade union member, to the Taft-Hartley law, is therefore disloyal. The same goes for any other legislation, no matter how unfair, which happens to have been passed in Washington.

The oath, in effect, gives an air of untouchable sacredness to both the Constitution and acts of congress never intended by the Founding Fathers of our nation. Throughout our history, men have fought for the repeal of laws they thought unjust and oppressive. Even a constitutional amendment, that of forcing prohibition upon America, has been banished because the majority of the people vocally opposed this legal monstrosity. Yet the loyalty oath would take away this historic right from a large section of the population. That, it seems to me, is unconstitutional.

As for the denial of membership in the Communist party, this is based on the assumption that this organization is "subversive," "un-American" and "against the best interest of the nation." However, the truth of this premise has not been established and will not be until so declared by the U.S. Supreme Court. Until the Communist party is legally decreed illegal, and a subversive conspiracy, it is due to have the same status as any other political party.

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, guarantee to each individual freedom of thought, association, speech and assembly. This is the constitutional basis on which O. John Rogge, former assistant U.S. attorney general, has attacked the legality of Truman's loyalty order for all federal workers. If the Truman loyalty order is unconstitutional, as many non-Communists firmly believe, the Territorial oath of allegiance is likewise unconstitutional.

It was never intended that any man or group of men, having the power, would so misuse that power to undermine the fundamental concept of our democracy and arbitrarily decide how men should think and with whom they should associate. The Constitution may not be suspended, even by legislators.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule upon the legality of legislation similar to the Territory's loyalty oath. While the Constitution is obviously what the nine justices say it is, I doubt that they will become victims of the prevailing hysteria and render a decision violating what many of us have been taught from childhood was the true spirit of American democracy. But the sooner the issue is settled, the better it will be for all of us.