

HONOLULU RECORD

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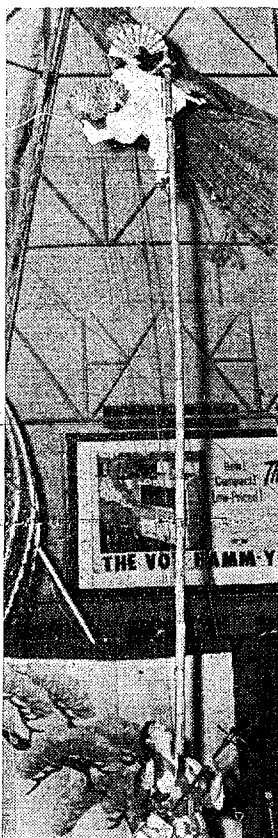
The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

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Thursday, October 12, 1950

Circus Stars Paid \$14 Month



HIGHLY HAZARDOUS

Kinoshita Troupe Draws Sympathy Of Vets, Local Fans

The man on the flying trapeze or the woman who does the umbrella act on the tight rope in the Kinoshita circus troupe now in Hawaii works for about \$14 a month, plus board and lodging. As three accidents have attested, their occupation is highly hazardous.

"In Japan where the living standard is low we get by somehow, but here in America what can we buy as gifts for friends back in Japan and what can we bring back to show that we had been to Hawaii?" a circus performer asked. "We want to eat out sometimes but that costs too much. So some of the local people treat us occasionally."

When some veterans of organizations that are jointly promoting the circus in the Territory were told by the performers how much they are getting paid by the owner of the circus, Mitsuzo Kinoshita, they called attention of this matter to those in charge of the sponsorship.

Joint Sponsorship

The RECORD learned that two local promoters, Tats Matsuo and Ralph Yempuku contracted the Kinoshita troupe to perform in Hawaii at a flat rate approved by General MacArthur's headquarters, the 100th Club and the 442nd Club, joined the promotion here, the RECORD was informed by a reliable source.

Daniel Aoki, president of the 442nd Club, told the RECORD: "I can assure you that the three parties (100th, 442nd and the two promoters), would do everything in our power to make the performers' stay here comfortable, enjoyable and, in showing our appreciation, compensate them over and above what the contract calls for us to do."

While the performers are under Kinoshita's jurisdiction, some of them have complained to local

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Multi-Million Dollar Filipino Investment Mystery Revealed

Will Return Money Borrower Asserts

The secret in the \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000 financial mystery which the RECORD has been exposing since the early months of Alejandro D. Llanos, who is listed as being president of the Philippine Economy Corp., Ltd., of Manila and who traded at 1270 Manila St., Llanos, according to the RECORD, is that he has been borrowing money from the United States and other countries, and the United States

superior criticism by the ten BIG MONEY Alejandro Llanos, central figure in several financial deals that have been questioned at various times by investors and government officials, is currently reported circulating a petition to allow him to withdraw \$5,000,000 from the RECORD. "I do not think he has that much money. I do not think he has very much money at all," said one source.

Llanos Outwits Instructor; Year's Search Is Fruitless

Minister, Hope of Mixed in Mind of Llanos' Victims

RECORD Exposure Causes Split in Llanos' Promotion Group

New Developments Appear in Gigantic Loan Scheme

Consular Official Here Involved; 2 Local Men Rooked

THE CLIPPINGS ABOVE indicate the time and the scope by which the RECORD gave its readers the story of Alejandro Llanos, financier extraordinary—six months before the dailies discovered it. Circled dates on the two largest clippings, March 30 in the RECORD and Oct. 5 in the Advertiser, show the time-space of the RECORD scoop. The Star-Bulletin clipping (lower right-center) is also dated Oct. 5 and the S-B story boasts, erroneously, that it had the "first news story" of Llanos and his amazing deals on Aug. 9. The story below reviews highlights of the Llanos saga missed by daily readers—unless they also read the RECORD.

UNKNOWN TO PUBLIC

E. E. Black Gives Time, Effort To Rebuild Queen's

E. E. Black, aging local big-time contractor, has been quarterbacking Queen's Hospital operations during the past year or so and there is nothing mysterious about the hospital's board of director's asking Administrator Carl

Mr. Black

Mr. Flath

I. Flath to resign, a well-informed source close to the hospital told the RECORD this week.

"The mystery is: why has Mr. Black actually run the show, with out pay, while Flath drew his \$18,000 a year?" the source asked.

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The Honolulu Advertiser HOME EDITION

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HONOLULU RECORD The Newspaper Hawaii Needs Vol. II, No. 35 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS Thursday, March 30, 1950

Quirino's Brother In Stock Deal

RECORD Exposure Causes Split in Llanos' Promotion Group

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Consular Official Here Involved; 2 Local Men Rooked

THE RECORD's exclusive story six months ago jarred the well-laid plans of the Llanos gang, including Ernesto Quirino, brother of the Philippines president, who lived at the Moana hotel, and Domingo T. Dikit, former vice president of the Philippines National Bank, who arrived here from Manila to lay hands on more than a million dollars which Llanos said he had hidden in Hawaii. They were going to open a bank in Manila with money taken from local Filipinos.

Whether Dikit or Quirino left with Llanos' alleged million is not known, but these two, like many Filipinos and at least one AJA businessman, joined Llanos' schemes or assisted him when the operator flashed a million dollars in "bogus" checks. Dikit, Quirino and others accompanied Llanos from Manila when the latter returned from a trip to the Philippines late last year.

Attorney Ernesto Quirino, so much upset over the RECORD expose, approached the Philippines consul general here to sue this weekly. The RECORD courageously followed with other stories on the Llanos operations and Quirino quietly left for California. Quirino, according to a reliable source,

(more on page 7)

READ
Dr. Allan Saunders
James King
Garner Anthony
On Subversive Control Act
PAGE 5

Legislative Funds for Book Rental Fees Short; Fewer Books for Students

Inadequate legislative appropriation to help pay book rental fees for families receiving T. H. welfare assistance reduced the number of books students used during the 1949-50 school year, the RECORD learned this week.

For every dollar in book rental that was necessary, the small sum set aside by the legislature covered only 31 cents. Sixty-nine cents were deficient, thus the public schools were short a proportionate number of books, Richard E. Meyer, assistant superintendent of the DPI, said. The students from families on welfare assistance were not pena-

lized because of this deficiency, but since book rental fees are used to procure books for the whole school, these students and others who paid the full fee had fewer books to use.

(Ed Note—Recently the Welfare Department said that 15,000 out of about 95,000 students in the Territory, receiving welfare assistance, would not have adequate clothing during the year).

Since the book rental appropriation is evenly distributed among the public schools on the basis of

(more on page 7)

"Democratizing Japan"

Long ago the mass purge of militant workers and union members had been written into the program of General MacArthur's headquarters; but the opportune moment to spring the assault was slow in coming for the occupation authorities. Then the Korean war broke out and Japanese government officials and industrial management received the green light to go ahead.

THE FIRST BLOW was struck against the press and radio, means of mass communication. One thousand men and women received discharge notices and spokesmen for the newspaper companies and the monopoly Japan Broadcasting Corp. said the purge had been "suggested by the authorities concerned"—meaning MacArthur's command.

The purged employees formed the League To Oppose Suppression of Speech, and as the "cleansing of leftists" from industry to industry continues, opposition to repression becomes more solidly and broadly organized. For the Japanese who have lived under the militarist rule, purges are onerous, dangerous and undesirable.

AFTER THE crackdown on freedom of speech, the semi-government monopoly, Japan Electric Generation and Distributing Trust purged 2,100 "subversives." Here, the Japanese government issued statements saying it had nothing to do with it, that the company had taken the initiative, but the workers saw cordons of armed police around the firm's plants throughout the nation, ready to step in to enforce the purge if the employees resisted. The police had been notified by the government to be on the alert one week in advance.

This series of mass purges started in early August. By late August, even the Tuberculosis Prevention Association had been hit and 40 scientific workers had

been discharged. This caused the stoppage of BCG serum production in Japan, and the only way children can get this inoculation is by importation of the serum from the U. S.

With specialists removed from jobs, native Japanese industries were bound to suffer. This was true in the motion picture industry as well as in others. In late September, three major motion picture companies announced the purge of 110 actors, directors and producers, again "on the basis of the suggestion and advice from the authorities concerned." No employer was able to prove or point out in what subversive activities the purged employees had participated.

ANOTHER DRASTIC edict approved by the MacArthur headquarters will deny the use of studios to purged members of the motion picture industry. This strikes practically a mortal blow to the Japanese film enterprises, for previously purged directors and producers, working as free lancers, have produced most of the top-ranking films in past months. Now, no progressive producer nor director will have use of studios. The result of all this, as seen by Japanese film industry people, is the crushing of the Japanese film industry as a potent means of expressing realistic Japanese life on the screen and the establishing of a dominant position for Hollywood films in the Japanese market.

IN THE CARDS of the MacArthur-approved firings now being dealt out, is the discharge of 10,000 teachers, 7,000 central and 10,000 local government workers and thousands in 13 other industries on the list to be "purged." These include

coal, steel, shipbuilding, machine building, textiles, chemicals, banking and printing.

While all this goes on to smear, discharge and blacklist union and non-union workers and professional people who fight for people's rights and to improve their livelihood, the government helps to split the labor movement by promoting company and right-wing unions through political and financial assistance.

THIS WHOLE MOVE is in context of the desires of certain rulers of Japan to turn the country into an island base, which has found strong opposition. Many leaders want Japan to be neutral while others advocate peace and development not based on rearmament. Thus comes the present repression to silence opposition, but Japan of today is not the same as the Japan dominated by the militarists and the finance magnates prior to their defeat in 1945. The people have experienced, even though for a very brief period, democratic trade unionism after the war, before MacArthur began cracking down. And the people know what a police state actually is.

Fighting Continues In Korea

The end of the war in Korea was not in sight, for the North Koreans seemed to have entered into a protracted warfare. North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, answered General MacArthur's surrender demands by exhorting his people to continue fighting, and in many areas of Korea this apparently meant continued guerrilla warfare.

THE SOUTH KOREANS with U. S. military advisers, took Wonsan, east coast port, located 92 miles from the northern capital,

Pyeongyang. The only east-west highway joins Wonsan and Pyongyang.

South of Pyongyang, U. S. troops crossed the 33rd parallel and met stiff resistance. U. S. aircraft took to the air to pound North Korean forces facing the Americans.

From China, Premier Chou En-lai again warned the U. S. to stay out of North Korea, which has a common boundary with Manchuria. Chou, in his speech at the "double ten, (Oct. 10) ceremony at Peking commemorating Dr. Sun Yat-sen's founding of the Chinese Republic, said China "never had been and never will be afraid to oppose aggressive war."

A previous warning issued on Oct. 1 was regarded by Western diplomats as mere sounding off, but the new warning carried a stronger note.

IN THE MEANTIME, President Truman announced that he would meet General MacArthur in a conference west of Hawaii. Later reports said that the meeting would take place at Wake Island.

The fact that the President was coming to the central Pacific to meet a general who has not returned to the U. S. since 1937 was significant. Political observers said that the President would discuss the Korean war and the Far Eastern situation with the general, and other matters, including MacArthur's conduct that embarrassed the President and his immediate staff. One speculation was that MacArthur would be removed from his present command after the Nov. 7 election, but in view of present world developments, the discussions evidently would turn to the Far East, where native revolutions against corrupt governments are in ferment.

THE PRESIDENT will arrive in Hawaii Friday. Accompanying him are high-powered men like Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; W. Averell Harriman, his special adviser on foreign affairs; Ambassador at-Large Philip Jessup, and Dean Rusk, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs.

Dollar "Patriotism"

Government officials, the press and employer press agents gave sighs of relief that the Korean war and the war mobilization program had chased the wolf of unemployment away, but all agreed that the basic cause of unemployment still remained. As soon as the economy returned to "normal," the jobless situation would return and this caused some publicists to suggest a perpetual cold war program, although they said that inflation can seriously affect the economy.

THE WAR IN KOREA and war preparations were, however, struggles against Communism and every patriotic American was asked by the administration not to relax when the Korean fighting subsided.

The groups which were most alert and girded to every advantage of the present situation comprised the dollar patriots who benefit most from the war economy. The price parade was moving upward very sharply, but wages generally remained static.

The Aluminum Co. of America last month jumped prices 8 per cent, effective Oct. 2. The Weaverville Co., maker of aluminum pots and pans, upped its prices 10 per cent Sept. 30, not waiting for Oct. 2. This meant that all its old stock would bring in a terrific profit.

PRICES FOR NYLON hose zoomed up on the wholesale level 75 cents, to \$1.25 a dozen. The rise on the retail level would be greater.

General Electric, which had broken its records in profits, was still raising prices all along the line. Vacuum cleaners were

priced \$5 higher and automatic electric blankets \$6 more.

A close look at happenings in Washington showed that Big Business had the whole situation well under control. William Henry Harrison, mogul of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., which made deals with Hitler, was in charge of the National Production Authority. The new defense production order which went into effect last week under NPA has, for example, two provisions most gratifying to industrialists.

ONE PART allows a producer to refuse to honor a priority order "if the persons seeking to place the order are unwilling or unable to meet regularly established prices and terms of sale or payments."

This, according to legal experts, means that primary producers like steel manufacturers can establish "regular" prices of their own and refuse to deliver war orders unless they are met. It gives the big industries guaranteed high prices.

Another part in the order allows producers to refuse any priority order "if filling the order would stop or interrupt the supplier's operations during the next 60 days in a way which would cause a substantial loss of total production or a substantial delay in operations."

ON THE OTHER hand, production for profit for some industries meant altering their product. Thus, the petroleum industry is working on a plan for reduc-

ing octane content of commercial gasoline in order to boost production of aviation gas.

While the dead littered the countryside and the cities of distant Korea, the litany of these big business operators was "profits, profits and more profits."

Inflation Worry

Some Washington statisticians have calculated that the inflation has eaten up most of the \$5 billion additional revenue to be gained by the interim tax measure which boosted payments on small incomes by 20 per cent October 1.

PRICE CONTROL, however, has not been clamped down. Instead of putting a ceiling on prices, Congress, in the Production Control Act, ruled that price controls may not be placed on any commodity unless wage controls are clamped on workers who produce it.

With the Army and Navy officials putting on pressure for immediate price control, because high costs of material, going still higher, would cut down military stock-piling, controls might be imposed in the near future.

The price spiraling from April and September would cut the military aviation expansion program by the equivalent of 750 F-86 jet fighters. Under-Secretary for Air John McCone told the House armed services subcommittee. At this stage of the inflationary spiral, he commented, in-

creased prices would cost the Air Force between \$315 million and \$350 million, cutting a big hole in the \$2.7 billion appropriated for 4,500 new planes.

LABOR ALL ALONG has asked for price control since the outbreak of the Korean war. Washington officials who had given this demand little heed now indicate that the administration would feel more urgently the need for price action since the arms program itself is being threatened.

How to impose the price control remained a tough problem. Laborers have suffered loss in real wages since the violent upturn in prices. If wages and prices are frozen at present levels, labor representatives have pointed out, it would mean a drastic cut in real wages.

Brass Orders GIs To Scab

At Ft. Belvoir, Va., the job of getting the training post ready for more GIs was given to five contractors, but of the five, one used non-union laborers. This caused 150 AFL carpenters to refuse to work beside non-union men.

TWO WEEKS AGO the union men laid down their tools and walked off the job until the non-union men were withdrawn. Seven days later, the army issued this press statement:

"Maj. Gen. Douglas L. Weart has ordered troop unit commanders moving into reactivated World War II barracks to use GI mechanics wherever necessary to provide or repair fire ladders, stairways, sidewalks and other facilities."

AS FOR THE union demand that only union laborers be used, the army turned away its face.

National Summary

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Political Sidelights

OUTDOOR CIRCLE ladies were much in evidence early election day at the 37th of the 4th, but they disappeared before long when a Democratic candidate appeared and protested loudly about the GOP signs nailed on all the trees around.

"The Outdoor Circle doesn't approve of this kind of thing," he said, casting his eye toward one or two of them.

The ladies retired in some confusion and were not seen again for some time.

JOSEPH "PETE" PETROWSKI, Sr., says: "I never spent less on my campaign and I got more votes than last year. Do you suppose they're beginning to listen to the things I've been saying?"

Petrowski, who printed nary a card and bought nary an inch of advertising, consistently hit the "Fascist Big Five and its domination of Hawaii's legislature."

The fiery-tongued candidate, who was nominated as one of three Democratic candidates for the Senate, looks forward to a bigger vote in the general election.

"THAT REPUBLICAN legislature," said an observer this week, "is voting public projects to the people right and left—now that election is here."

Some of the projects passed by the House Tuesday included auditoriums for Waipahu and Ewa, waterworks for Kona and an okay for more funds to enlarge the mouth of the Waimea River on Kauai.

"EXPERTS LEFT guessing by Saturday's vote," in Tuesday's "Tiser" is about as concise a way of telling that story as you'll find, though it's only a headline. Few old-timers were rash enough to venture any very concrete idea of why anything happened. Candidates who got more than they expected were too pleased to bother trying to guess why. Some who got less than they expected were, as usual, blaming the closed primary, their campaign managers, the duplicity of the opposing party, and in fact, everybody but themselves.

PRESIDENT GREGG SINCLAIR of the University of Hawaii, is never modest in his public statements about the legislature having plenty of aloha for the Manoa campus. University sources say that at one time it was felt that the governor became irked at the effort Dr. Sinclair expended to cultivate the good will of the legislators, while reportedly pulling strings behind the chief executive's back. The governor chopped down the university appropriation in the budget last year and Dr. Sinclair sounded off to the effect that Governor Stainback deprived the university of needed library facilities.

BUT IT TOOK Speaker Hiram Fong to save Dr. Sinclair's face during the 1949 legislative session, reliable sources say. During last year's regular legislative session, the House finance committee was all set to lop off \$3,000 a year from the salary of the university president. Rep. Fong, it is reported, argued with his colleagues, asking them not to take it out on one person. Such a move would detract from the dignity and prestige of the office of the president, he is said to have told the committee members.

ONE OF WILLIE CROZIER'S greatest satisfactions on his victorious primary campaign is that he beat Sen. Reuben Goodness, Harold Rice's candidate, in Rice's own precinct. Prior to the election, the dailies ignored Crozier, practically reporting that the Democrat Goodness would fight it out with Wendell F. Crockett, GOP, in the general.

WHILE SOME Maui Republi-

cans were in "very high spirits" after the elections, they appeared to disagree on the presentation of the election news, Crozier says. While Vaughn Morrison of KMVI was announcing the election reports, Ezra J. Crane, editor of the Maui News (same ownership as KMVI), interrupted Morrison and the two argued and the radio listeners were at first confused but soon began enjoying the go-around. Morrison put another announcer on the air and he argued with Crane. The upshot of the whole thing was, Crane told Morrison he'd quit and Morrison retorted he'd quit too.

Then William J. Belknap, according to sources, who works on the Maui News, said neither one need quit, that he was taking over, or something to that effect. He told the two to go out front and fight it out.

When the Republican-controlled press and radio on Maui can't agree on the presentation of election news, where's that harmony the GOPs talk so much about?

A LOCAL MAN should have filled the custom collector's position but again a malihini, this time a brother of a man close to President Truman, has been appointed by the chief executive. Since H. Tucker Gratz's brother is also executive assistant national Democratic party chairman, we feel Gratz rates an appointment on the Mainland. Locally, many common people look at the selection of Gratz as out and out nepotism. It certainly must be discouraging for local Democratic politicians who get passed up on such bread and butter appointments.

A BI-PARTISAN front was presented by a campaign worker at the 18th of the 4th. He was passing, from the same hand, the cards of Gilie Hart Robinson (R) and Charles E. Kauhane (D). He didn't say what his politics are.

THE GOP SLANT in reporting was evident in both radio and newspaper ("Tiser") handling of the senatorial election on Maui. Although most reporters giving election returns from other places reported the real contests first and put the no-contest stories at the end, the Waialuku man did it differently. He first reported Willie Crozier's early lead as an "upset in the making," then, in later reports, began throwing in the name of Wendell F. Crockett, the Republican candidate running by himself, as "leading his two Democratic rivals." This was not quite true, since Crockett was running against no one, while Crozier was defeating Goodness. It will be interesting to see how Waialuku reports the general election when Crozier takes Crockett on head-and-head.

39 Are Indicted

Indictments were returned Wednesday at about 2 p. m. by the federal grand jury against the 39 witnesses who refused to answer questions of the subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee here last spring.

The 39 are to be arraigned in the court of Judge Delbert E. Metzger at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The indictments charge the 39 people of the Territory with contempt of the U. S. Congress.

Correction

The name of the Republican candidate for senator from Kauai is not Bob, as reported in the RECORD (Oct. 5), but Joe Cole. Kauai people place him by saying: "The fellow who married an Isenberg."

Crozier, Brenner Split In Demo Party Shows Effect In Blast Governor To Face At Palace

"Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad."

That is the quotation that popped into Willie Crozier's head, he says, after he and Edgar A. Brenner visited Governor Stainback early this week to ask why the governor had not kept a promise he made to them months ago. Both Crozier, running for the Senate from Maui, and Brenner, running for the House of Representatives from Oahu, were winners in last week's primary election.

"He had promised us he would do his best to relieve unemployment and to open land to the people," says Crozier, "so we went to see why nothing has been done."

The governor blamed the legislature for not doing more, Crozier said. Stainback said he had tried to get a reclamation project through, but it had been blocked in Washington by Farrington. "But that's not opening up land," Brenner protested.

When the governor asked where there are lands that might be opened, Brenner named thousands of acres under lease to powerful financial concerns.

At one point, Crozier says, he asked the governor: "Do you doubt our sincerity?"

"No," answered Stainback. "Do you doubt my sincerity?"

"Yes," Crozier answered. Governor Stainback leaped from his chair, Crozier says, to shout: "Then get out of here!"

No, the candidates answered, they wouldn't get out. They'd finish the discussion instead.

If the governor is sincere, Crozier said he asked, why doesn't he tell the legislature to do something now? It's in session.

Stainback answered that he can't do anything with the legislature—it wants to adjourn and go home.

GOP Committee

When the candidates asked about unemployment, Crozier says, the governor told them he'd appointed a committee and he is leaving the matter in the hands of his appointees.

The appointees are all Republicans and the representatives of Big Business, Crozier told the governor. Why didn't he appoint some Democrats who might get something done.

Politics, the governor told him, ought to be left out of such matters.

"Now just a minute; don't you hold your job because you're a Democrat?" Crozier asked.

The governor agreed, he says, but gave no explanation for not appointing Democrats to the Unemployment Committee.

Unlucky Push

It was a mere push, says Aleo Long, well known local amateur heavyweight boxer, that caused the assault and battery charge against him filed by Kenneth Morikawa of "Sally's Dance Hall," on Beretania St. on the night of Sept. 24. Long, who is a vet, says he was merely trying to stop an impending fight between Morikawa and a friend of his (Long's) who is also a vet, with one arm permanently crippled.

"I stepped between them and pushed them apart," says Long, "but I made the mistake of pushing one man first. I never thought he'd press charges over that."

Later, Long says, he heard that the dance-hall proprietor, not "Sally," but a man named Kim, had urged that the charges be filed.

The case is to be heard in District Court Oct. 26.

If there was any general truth that stood out concerning Hawaii's first closed primary election, most observers agree, it was that the Democratic Party suffered a considerable loss of strength as a result of the "Walkout Democrats" activity. Where there had been considerable factional diversion, as

his senatorial brother, has received considerable Republican support in the past.

On Maui, the position of incumbent Eddie Tam, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was seriously threatened by Manuel Asue, but Tam stayed in the race by a margin of only 120 votes. He faces Republican Foster Robinson in November.

At Hilo, the story was one of GOP strength with Republican James Kealoha, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, defeating his rival by more than 4,000 votes. That rival, Thomas Cunningham, lost to Kealoha by a single vote two years ago.

Edwin De Silva, the Democratic nominee, ran far behind both Republicans.

In East Hawaii, Republican votes were proportionately heavier than in West Hawaii.

In West Hawaii, Representative Thomas Sakakihara and Takao Yamauchi helped run up large majorities over Democrats Edward Chong and Edward L. Silva.

In West Hawaii, Rep. Earl Neilson ran closer to the Republican leaders, but his total was still barely better than 2-1 against that scored by Robert L. Hind, Jr., who topped the GOP ticket there.

In the Hawaii senatorial race, Republican Charles Silva, though nominated, ran behind William H. (Doc) Hill, and forthwith introduced a bill the following week in the Senate, to abolish the closed primary.

Said an observer at Honolulu: "One other thing about the closed primary is plain, too. A lot of people don't understand it. Maybe that's because they don't remember the days of conventions, which preceded the primaries, when the big fellows just walked in and bought candidates and the poor voters had no chance to pick their men."

A certain number of protest ballots, unmarked, were reported cast, notably in the Aiea Haina section of Oahu.

Lau Ah Chew's Luck

When Officer Philo Owen, Badge No. 608, began writing out a ticket for an automobile near the Democratic rally at Aala Park last Friday night, the owner, Fred Taniguchi, stepped up to say he'd move the car away.

"The cop told me he'd already begun writing the ticket and he'd have to finish," says Taniguchi. "He says I could get it fixed up at headquarters."

But after the officer had gone, Taniguchi noticed that there were cars parked in front of his and behind it. The one behind his, Taniguchi says, was that of Charles E. Kauhane, and the one in front was Lau Ah Chew's. Both men are candidates for the Board of Supervisors.

"Kauhane's car had a ticket, but Lau's didn't," says Taniguchi.

When Mr. Lau came out, Taniguchi pointed out his good luck and the well-known standpatter laughed merrily at his good fortune.

Taniguchi did not remain to hear Kauhane's comments on his bad luck.

"They'd probably have been too hot for publication anyway," he says. "Mine were. If the cop's going to tag one, he ought to tag them all."



MR. FARRINGTON



MR. COKER

on Oahu and Hawaii, the Democratic vote was weak. Where there had been fewer factional fights, as on Kauai and Maui, Democrats retained their strength and looked forward hopefully to November.

The pattern was especially clear in the delegate's race in which Democrat Col. William Cobb, a relatively unknown candidate, ran behind the incumbent, Republican Joseph R. Farrington by only 324 on Maui and by 432 on Kauai. On Hawaii and Oahu, however, Farrington's majority ran into the thousands, sometimes approaching a 3-1 proportion.

Heens Are Weaker

Individual surprises were in evidence all over the Territory. On Maui, Senator Reuben Goodness was beaten out of competition for the general election by Willie Crozier, who scored a thumping 3-1 victory. On Oahu, Senator William Heen, long a front-runner in island elections, was forced to rely on Democratic votes alone and came out behind all three Republican candidates.

Mayoralty and county chairmen elections also saw a number of hot battles and a number of surprises, if not by upset, by degree of victory and defeat.

Ernest Heen took on his toughest assignment, running against Mayor John H. Wilson of Honolulu, and lost his first election. Though the loss was not a surprise, the margin of defeat, almost 6,000 in a vote of nearly 25,000, was larger than had been generally anticipated and was interpreted by many as meaning that the younger Heen, like

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Loyalty Oath Fight Cuts 45 Courses At U. of Calif.; Support from Harvard

BERKELEY, Calif. (FP)—The loyalty oath dispute is playing havoc with teaching at the University of California.

The University has been obliged to eliminate 45 courses in English psychology, Oriental languages, mathematics, education, business management, physics, history, philosophy, sociology and Greek.

This action resulted from a ruling by President Robert G. Sproul barring 26 faculty members who have not signed the oath from teaching, pending their appeal from a Board of Regents decision ordering compliance.

As the school term opened, it was evident that the fight for academic freedom at the university is far from over. Prof. Robert A. Gordon held up his freshman economics class for 10 minutes while he reviewed the long oath battle.

"I cannot say, as I have said for many years," he told his students, "that I am proud to teach here at the University of California. Actually, I feel apologetic that I haven't been fired. This year, 30 of my colleagues are not here. This number will grow if things do not improve. For myself, I want to feel that where I work the double-cross is not the approved way of dealing with employees—janitors or professors."

The American Psychological Association and the American Mathematical Society have blacklisted the university as a result of the regents' insistence on compelling teachers to take a special loyalty oath. The local branch of the American Association of University Professors has asked its national committee on freedom and

tenure to probe conditions at the school.

Protest from Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (FP)—A group of Harvard University faculty members have lined up behind the 26 University of California teachers who were ousted for failing to sign a special loyalty oath.

A statement signed by 87 instructors in the schools of law and arts and sciences charged the ousters violated the principles of academic freedom and constituted an "injury . . . to the community of scholarship."

"The action of the Board of Regents renounces its faith in the responsibilities of scholars," the Harvard man said, "and violates faculty rights of academic freedom and tenure."

"We hope and expect that the Academic Senate of the University of California will relentlessly defend the principles from which the health of all universities derives," they added.

At Swarthmore

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (FP)—The 140 members of the Swarthmore College faculty are prepared to help the 26 ousted University of California teachers "in every way we can."

In a resolution passed unanimously, the Swarthmore instructors denounced "as a threat to academic freedom" the policy adopted by the California Board of Regents requiring teachers to subscribe to a special loyalty oath.

"This threat to academic freedom must not go unchallenged," they said.

Japanese College Students Hit Purge of Leftist Teachers; Police Dumfounded

By JOHN MORI

TOKYO (By Air Mail)—The picketed joined the picketers at Tokyo College when 400 strong-armed police attacked 1,000 students peacefully enforcing the boycott of the fall term examination, in protest against the discharge of leftist teachers from all schools.

Fifty students who defied the "boycott" decision of students from numerous universities were trying to get through the picket line Sept. 30 at Tokyo College when club-swinging policemen moved on the pickets to help the dissenters who wanted to take the exams.

When the 50 saw clubs raining

on unarmed students, they abruptly joined the pickets to "defend the college from the dirty boots of the police."

Dr. Shochi Sakata of Nagoya University, atom physicist who helped give birth to the Yukawa theory on the structure of atom nucleus, is reportedly marked for the purge. Dr. Hideki Yukawa won last year's Nobel Award for his work on the atom. Dr. Sakata himself is the winner of last year's Imperial Award and the Asahi Cultural Award.

Solidarity of the students' repelled the police who were left holding the bag, with no one to defend. The enraged students held a meeting and demanded the resignation of President Tadao Yanaibara and retraction of the planned discharge of "red" and "pink" teachers.

Police Watch from Outside

A day prior to the Tokyo College incident, 1,000 police with an armored car attempted to break up a rally of 4,000 student representatives from Tokyo, Waseda, Hosei and other universities where the delegates decided to protest the projected purge of leftist teachers. University and government authorities banned the rally but the

Not Influenced By Private Groups, Librarian Writes

The displease of John T. Jenkins or IMUA, the organization of which he is executive secretary, had nothing to do with the removal of the monthly, "Soviet Russia Today," from the Library of Hawaii, if the latest statement of library policy is to be taken at its face value.

Asked for such a statement by Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Librarian Margaret E. Newman answered Sept. 29 as follows: "Mr. Stephen Murin, Chairman

Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee:

"Dear Mr. Murin:

In answer to your letter of September 19th I wish to inform you that private organizations have never influenced the library's policy. The purchase and circulation of reading matter is determined by the interests of our patrons, subject to the limitations of our budget.

Sincerely,

MARGARET E. NEWMAN Librarian."

Murin, HCLC chairman, had referred in his query to the action of IMUA's Jenkins several weeks ago asking for the removal of the magazine. Murin had written, in part:

"Recently, the Hawaii Residents Association (IMUA) has taken upon itself, with some publicity, to scrutinize the list of periodicals subscribed to by the Library of Hawaii. This is being done, it seems, for the purpose of advising the Library which ones should be removed from its shelves. We understand that IMUA has been credited — whether rightly or wrongly — with having caused the removal of certain material from circulation by the Library.

"We realize that a public library is under certain pressure from various groups (religious, professional, patriotic, etc.) which seek to censor the nature of the reading material it purchases and circulates, and that in certain communities those pressures have a marked effect in keeping material of a controversial nature from circulation. It is our impression that until now, Hawaiian libraries have been relatively free from such attempts at censorship. The political situation being what it is at present, however, it is obvious that professionally patriotic organizations such as IMUA feel it is time to impose their views upon our public libraries. It is also obvious, from correspondence in the press, that there is considerable public interest in the matter."

This week, also, Jenkins announced in the Letters-to-the-editor column of a local daily that he will not carry the library controversy any further with the several writers who have attacked IMUA because of the library incident. The daily complimented his decision to end the battle of letters and commented that, heretofore, it had felt one side of the controversy as eager to participate as the other.

defiant students held the meeting, with 1,000 policemen looking in from outside the Tokyo University campus.

A nationwide student strike is expected to take place after Oct. 5 in accordance with a decision by the 250,000-strong National Federation of Students' Autonomous Association.

The police arrested Yoichiro Toyama, secretary general of the association, when a student demonstration at Waseda University recently hit the faculty purge.

Twelve Greeks were brought to Puunene as plantation laborers in 1901. Forty-eight others had been recruited but ran away on the Mainland.

Gadabout

IF YOU READ Jay Deiss' book, "Washington Story," or the RECORD's review of same a few weeks ago, you may have run into an incident that seemed slightly incredible — of a government employee being called in because someone had told the Congressional Un-Americans she had a bust of Karl Marx (it turned out to be Mozart) on her piano.

It has happened here in Honolulu. A T. H. employee, having been discharged, found that his superiors had accused him, among other things, of being "subversive," and cited as evidence the fact that he had a large portrait of Stalin in his desk. When the Un-Americans' agent, William Wheeler, was here last, the ex-employee paid him a voluntary visit to find out what the score was. Wheeler quickly asked about the portrait.

"If they had told the whole thing," answered Gottfried Seitz, the ex-employee, "they'd have told you also I had a picture of Harry Truman and several others. Photography is my hobby and I study portraits."

The pictures had all been taken from national magazines — "subversive" only when one saved them, apparently.

IN A SESSION of interrogation of one witness, Agent Wheeler wanted to know why a university student was interested in a certain national minority. The student, said the witness, was interested in the culture, habits and genealogy of that particular minority.

"Genealogy?" the investigator asked, doubtfully.

The student then felt it necessary to explain that genealogy is the study of ancestry. Though the witness may not have known it, ancestry has more than once been listed by the Un-Americans as reason for questioning an individual's "Americanism." Rankin frequently aired the view that Jews and Negroes were likely to be "subversive," and he joined with Senator Jack Tenney of the California Un-Americans in viewing all persons of Japanese ancestry with suspicion.

BILL STEVENSON, formerly associated with Ernest Kai, now represents the Congressional Un-Americans here and does whatever it is that he does down at the Territorial Tax Office building.

FARRANT TURNER of Lewers & Cooke, has high hopes, it is said, of being the next president of the Chamber of Commerce.

"THE JACKIE ROBINSON STORY," currently around town at the lower-priced movie houses, turns out to be pretty disappointing in that it's a watered-down version of many things many times as dramatic, many times as full of meaning as the producers dared show them. Also, the script makes it look as though Branch Rickey alone, was largely responsible for the entry of Negroes into organized baseball — a slant which ignores the protests of many sportsmen and sports fans, black and white, over a period of many years, and their cumulative effect. About the most potent speech delivered in the whole show is one by a preacher, giving Robinson advice, who tells him the Negro people have never made any progress yet without struggles.

A FIVE AND ONE-HALF per cent increase in pay has been offered the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union by West Coast ship-owners represented by the Pacific Maritime Association. The increase, if accepted, will amount to about \$17 a month take-home pay for the lower ratings and about \$27 a month more, counting overtime increase, for station cooks who now make \$360 a month. When Hugh Bryson, the union's president, asked the PMA nego-

tiator if he had met with other maritime unions, the PMA man said: "No, we haven't met with them. They figure you're the tough hombres and they'll follow in your footsteps."

RUDY ESKOVITZ, defeated MCS port agent and recently appointed organizer for the CIO here, has been trying to make noises like a militant trade unionist, says one who heard him, by kicking around the offer of the Pineapple Canneries to increase wages. The ILWU, he told one ILWU member, is being blamed for "selling the workers out," for considering the offer.

"What do you mean?" the member said he asked Eskovitz. "The union's getting blamed for something that puts more money in its members' pockets?"

The Pine companies can rest assured that Eskovitz' agitation is not as tough as it sounds. There are those who remember the time during the longshore strike when he said it was his private opinion that the longshoremen should quit striking and accept the bosses' offer.

"What did CIO ever do for labor in Hawaii?" asked the ILWU man. "What is it doing now?"

"That's not the point," he says Eskovitz argued, but somehow he never got around to saying what the point is — so far as it regards labor here.

MELIM'S Beretania St. filling station laid off a helper Tuesday — waiting until the rush-hour was over before telling him.

DAVE (THE DIME) HILL of the police department, let his irritation carry him into an amusing error some time ago, according to a Kaioa St. resident. He had been parking at a certain spot for some time, perhaps visiting a girl friend, when he arrived to find someone else had grabbed the place already. Since the car was headed the wrong way, Hill wrote out a parking ticket. But the ticket didn't stick, because the street is private and hasn't been turned over to the city-county yet.

WHEN THE BELL of the USS Honolulu, former cause celebre of the Star-Bulletin, is mounted in the City Hall, it will get a free polish job from Johnny Elias, well known longshoreman who has gone into the business of polishing jewelry, silverware and the like. Johnny has already offered his services and Lyman H. Bigelow, head of the Department of Buildings, says his craftsmanship will be welcome when the bell is mounted — in the not too distant future. The bell weighs 321 pounds, by the way, and a history of the ship from which it came will appear on the mounting, Mr. Bigelow says.

DR. CLARENCE GLICK, professor of sociology, who teaches a course in race relations in the Pacific at the University of Hawaii, may not know it but he has a few students who utterly disagree with him when he claims that race relations have no economic basis. These students say that race relations go far beyond mere person-to-person contact. For instance, one said, if the sugar planters in Hawaii were not interested in raising cane for money, they would not have imported Oriental contract laborers. And if they had not brought in laborers from different countries to break strikes, to replace dissatisfied nationals with laborers from other countries or to keep the labor with different cultural backgrounds divided, there would be more limited race relations. Also, if countries like Britain, Spain and the Netherlands had not sought colonies for raw materials, there would have been less contact between the white man and the A. ple.

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Anthony, Saunders, King Comment On Subversive Control Act of Congress

A quick survey of local legal, legislative and civil liberties figures regarding opinion on the Subversive Activities Control Act, revealed none who would commit themselves as favoring the law and a number who said they have not familiarized themselves with it.

Among these were both Speaker Hiram Fong of the House of Representatives and Wilfred Tsukiyama, President of the Senate.

Attorney Garner Anthony said he, too, has not read the law, but he ventured: "It's a troublesome statute. I don't think there's any doubt about that. I think it's going to be revised when Congress reconvenes."

Two who had read the law were Attorney James A. King of the law firm of Boulogis and Symonds, and Professor Allan Saunders of the University of Hawaii, representative of the American Civil Liberties Union here. Both expressed opposition, for somewhat different reasons and in different terms.

Attorney King's statement was as follows:

"The Subversive Activities Control Act just passed over the President's sharply worded veto, is without parallel in American history since the Alien and Sedition Acts repudiated by the people 150 years ago.

"It throws out the window the Bill of Rights and our other democratic concepts of due process, fair play, and equal protection before the law and imposes harsh and arbitrary restrictions on speech, thought and assembly that will affect all Americans.

"The Act so contorts our jurisprudence that contrary to that brave slogan, outlined in stone over the Justice Department in Washington, D. C., ours has become a government of men, not of laws. The forced registration and concentration camp provisions of the Act reek of Buchenwald and Auschwitz."

Dr. Saunders' statement is as follows:

"On August 8th, President Truman sent a special message to Congress on Internal Security. In it, he recognized the Communist threat to America and asked for

a strengthening of laws to 'provide effective protection against acts which threaten violence to our government or to our institutions, and we can do this without violating the fundamental principles of our Constitution.'

"But the Subversive Control bill passed by the Congress over the President's veto goes way beyond this. The statute, while properly strengthening laws prohibiting unauthorized transmission of information of importance to national security, requiring the registration of persons trained in espionage and subversive tactics, and extending to ten years the period before which the statute of limitations begins to operate in certain cases of espionage, also establishes controls in the fields of belief, and empowers public officials to act without the safeguards of due process of law. For example, the attorney general is permitted to detain, indefinitely, in his discretion, aliens against whom deportation proceedings are pending and he may, without hearing and in his discretion, remove to certain areas aliens whose presence he determines dangerous to national security.

"Measures such as these go counter to the historic Bill of Rights, and warrant the protest and reminder of the President: 'Laws forbidding dissent do not prevent subversive activities; they merely drive them into more secret and more dangerous channels. Police states are not secure. The best defense against this Communist threat is a vigorous, functioning democracy which succeeds in meeting the needs of the people. Extreme and arbitrary security measures strike at the very heart of our free society; we must be eternally vigilant against those who would undermine freedom in the name of security.'"

An official of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee said that organization strongly opposes the law. The committee will shortly issue a statement on its position, the official said.

Neither Delegate Joseph Farrington nor Candidate William Cobb were available as the RECORD went to press.

Fought With Fists To Save Girl From Waikiki Vice Emporium

By STAFF WRITER

In the visiting room of the city-county jail at Iwilei, a tall muscular man sat this week and told the amazing story of how he had fought to keep a clique of procurers from making his girl-friend into a prostitute and a dope addict.

He told how he had used persuasion, cajolery and finally his fists and he said that as a result of his efforts, he is now ordered to put up a bond to keep the peace and bail to go free until time for his trial on assault and battery charges.

The girl, a local girl in her early twenties, is living at the establishment of the procurers, a Waikiki address—in spite of his efforts, the man says (call him "Joe" because that isn't his name) and he believes she is practicing prostitution under the influence of narcotics given her by those he holds responsible for her dereliction.

"The first thing I'm going to do when I get out," he says, "is to tell her father and her family to get her out of there. I can't keep her from being a prostitute, but I'm not going to have it said that I made her that way."

Blames Vice Character

Joe, a Mainlander, blames chiefly a Mainland woman who is presently awaiting trial for the illegal possession of narcotics, and whose name has been associated with prostitution here.

He had known the woman for some time casually, Joe says, and it was because of that acquaintance that he visited her residence one day last week, together with his girl-friend and left the girl to wait while he went on some errands.

"When I came back, she was knocked out drunk," Joe says, "and I had a hard time getting her to leave."

Called Joe "a Square"

After the girl had sobered up, she told Joe she had drunk only a single glass of wine and she said the woman and her friends had done their best to get her to stay and smoke marijuana. They had called Joe a "square," she said, and told her he couldn't show her how to enjoy living. They also warned her not to tell Joe the things they said.

"I told her not to go back there for anything," Joe says. "I gave her money for some things she needed and I told her to go to her sister's house. She said she knew there was something bad about the people and she didn't want to go back."

But two nights later, Joe encountered a friend who told him the girl was back at the Waikiki address—that the woman there had sent out a pimp after offering him a cash fee if he could lure Joe's girl back. After he had bought her a few drinks, he succeeded in his errand.

Joe says: "I went up there to bring her back. They let me in all right. There were some soldiers there and that pimp. The place stunk with smoke that must have been marijuana. When I asked for the girl, that woman said: 'What girl? I don't know anything about any girl.'"

Joe says he knew the girl must be locked in a room, but before he could investigate, one of the men confronted him.

"I hit him good," says Joe, "and then they were all into it. They tried to get the soldiers to help, but they wouldn't. I started breaking up the place."

Madame Calls Cop

While the melee was in progress, the proprietress called a policeman, who appeared.

"She told the policeman I was

breaking up the place," Joe says, "and I said yes, you —, you tell him why I was breaking it up."

When the proprietress protested she wasn't hiding Joe's girl, he pointed the locked door out to the officer.

"He made them unlock it," says Joe, "and there she was on the bed, passed out, with no clothes on. They'd taken her clothes."

Joe says the officer called him outside to talk.

Cop Can't Help

"He told me they know what's going on there, but right now the woman was asking for protection, and if I did anything more, he'd have to arrest me," says Joe. "He told me I'd better go home—there wasn't anything I could do."

Joe left the place and went to downtown Honolulu where he told friends of the situation. When he thought he might go back again, they discouraged him and told him he'd be asking for trouble.

Nothing more happened until this week when Joe found him-

self charged with assault and battery—and the signer of the complaint was the girl he had tried to save. She had complained of a threat she said he made against her and asked that he be bonded to keep the peace.

"They made her do it," says Joe. "She'd never have done a thing like that of her own accord, and I think they've got her so she doesn't really know what she's doing."

Bondsman Stalled

When Joe approached a professional bondsman, he found the man unwilling to post bond for him and he believes that the Waikiki proprietress, who gives local bondsmen considerable business, had warned the bondsman not to aid the man she considers dangerous to her business.

Joe made contact with another bondsman's agent who agreed to post the amount, but when the transaction was to be carried out, it developed the agent hadn't enough signed bonds available. Twenty-four hours later, Joe was still in jail and the bondsman had not been heard from.

HOW DID CONGRESS GET THAT WAY?

By JOHN B. STONE

Federated Press

The country and its labor movement are slowly recovering from the shock of having on the national statute books the McCarran police state bill which is so shocking in its violations of civil liberties that it embarrasses the U. S. in dealing with its allies including some of the so-called backward nations.

The pain which always follows the numbness after a heavy blow is leading some political philosophers to some strange conclusions.

We are told it is all a result of the hysteria accompanying the "police action" in Korea.

Others say the administration and its spokesmen in Congress were caught in a momentum of world events in which they were helpless.

What's Behind Congress' Shameful Action?

Since, as Pres. Philip Murray of CIO and AFL Pres. William Green have pointed out, the McCarran measure can well be used to harass and suppress the legitimate activities of labor unions, it is well for working men and women to study the record carefully.

They should determine whether surface explanations hold water or whether something deeper within the political and economic life of the U. S. itself was not responsible in great measure for the shameful actions of Congress just before it adjourned for the elections.

It is true as the CIO News points out that the U. S. has gone through periods of hysteria before, the Alien and Sedition acts of the Adams administration, the Palmer raids following World War I.

Those periods are shameful blots on the American banner of human dignity and individual freedom. Many innocent victims suffered intensely because of them.

People Rose Up; Elected Thomas Jefferson

They were, history shows, almost directly due to the hysteria of international strife. The French revolution had scared many sensible persons into nonsensical action, and the emergence of Bolshevism had frightened a lot of powerful individuals and groups in the U. S.

The people rose up in the early days of the Republic and elected Thomas Jefferson and the shame of the Alien and Sedition laws was erased.

It took longer to get over the Palmer raids hangover. In fact the "American Plan" for open shops persisted in some degree until Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President.

In the difference between those two cases can be found the clue to the substantial difference in the present situation.

Huge Corporations and Political Hirelings

America was an agrarian state in Jefferson's time. The people could act directly. After Woodrow Wilson the situation was different. Great corporations with their selfish aims and their hirelings were ready to sacrifice the constitution to profits.

And the McCarran bill is a result, at least in a great degree, of the increasing hugeness of these corporations and the intensified activities of their political hirelings.

True, the cold war, the Korean mess, had a part in the tragedy. But the record shows that such a thing as the McCarran bill was in the works anyhow.

Remember Martin Dies? True, he caught a sore throat and decided not to run for reelection when labor got strong in his district.

But on Jan. 5, 1945, despite the ugly record of the unAmerican activities committee under Dies, it was made a permanent committee of the Democratic dominated House by a vote of 207 to 186.

The field was opened for Congressional witch hunting and soon the Senate judiciary committee, now under author Pat McCarran of the police state act, took up the chase.

Att'y Gen. Tom Clark took judicial prerogative in his own hands and created his blacklist of so-called subversive organizations. He was rewarded with a Supreme Court seat. President Truman went a step further by setting up his star chamber proceedings for investigating government employees without recourse to cross examination.

No, the McCarran Act is not an isolated example of action under hysteria and labor will do well to study the forces that set the stage for its enactment, and remove them in the fight for repeal.

Kauai News Briefs

WHEN WAIMEA High School on Kauai opened this year, seniors found among their ranks Matias Mayo of Kekaha, 38 years of age, the father of a high-school graduate and six other children, whose formal schooling ended with the sixth grade in the Philippines. Mr. Matias, a mill worker at Kekaha Sugar Co. and a past officer of the Kekaha Unit of the ILWU, had been studying at home, and passing the McKinley High School examinations with flying colors, he was assigned to the senior class. He is majoring in commercial courses, meanwhile working on night shift.

Mr. Mayo's eldest daughter, Caroline, graduated with the class of 1950 at Kauai High School. His second daughter, Vickie, who incidentally is a Honolulu RECORD agent, is a senior at Kauai High School; the two seniors, father and daughter, may be heard heatedly arguing the merits of their respective schools' football teams.

"How do you get along with the other students?" Mr. Mayo was asked.

"Fine. I act just like any other kid going to school."

"SLIM" SHIMIZU, Lihue union leader, likes to tell how one of his relatives was "too hardheaded" to hold a plantation job. Trained in Japan, the old fellow was a highly skilled carpenter and well aware of the fact. Also, he knew what he liked to smoke—not cigarettes nor a pipe, but good cigars. "This didn't suit the Lihue manager of his time, a man named Morris,

NAACP Blasts Life's War Book As Jimcrow

NEW YORK (FP)—The new book published by Life magazine, *Picture History of World War II*, is a lily-white publication which "manages, skillfully and deliberately, to carry no record of the non-whites who helped toward victory," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged here Oct. 5.

In a letter to the magazine, the NAACP noted that the 364-page volume of text and photographs includes only one picture of a Negro soldier—an accordion player weeping over the death of President Roosevelt.

The NAACP asserted there was no indication in the book "that one-tenth of the population of America had its share of men in the uniform of their country doing their best all over the world in the fight against Hitlerism and Japanese imperialism."

who prized the carpenter's ability but had very definite ideas on who were entitled to smoke cigars in public: haole bosses but not Japanese workmen.

"I smoke what I damn please," said the carpenter—and got his walking papers.

ONE BOOSTER for Harry Bridges on Kauai is Milton Valera, third grader at Lihue Annex. In amateur hour contest, Milton is known for his favorite, "The Song of Harry Bridges."

Joe Diones Worked NMU Ship With Crushed Fingers; Delegate No Help

One day Joe Diones, local seaman and longshoreman, crushed the ends of two fingers working in the engine room of the SS Pioneer Cove, U. S. Lines freighter. Fourteen days later, though he had received no treatment from a doctor and his fingers were still not healed, Diones was ordered back to work by the chief engineer and by Captain J. McPherson. He worked for 60 days with one hand.

"That's the way it is on an NMU ship now," says Diones, who returned to Honolulu last week after shipping to the Orient and to New York. "You don't have any rights that a delegate will fight for. They don't want to work for gains. They just want to talk about Communists and radicals."

Once in the port of New York, Diones took his case to William Stannard, famous East Coast maritime labor lawyer, and won a settlement out of court. He says he might have won a large amount if he could have afforded to stay and fight the case.

Originally shipped out on an NMU ship by the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union here six months ago, Dione refused a chance to continue sailing in the union of Joe Curran, who has become a power in what's left of the CIO.

Must Beg for Jobs

"They've turned it back to the old days," Diones says, "so that you have to beg the steward for a job if you work in that department, and the steward is a company man. At the same time, he holds a book in the union and sits in the meetings to act as a stool pigeon for the company."

wanted disinfectant to clean the place up, you had to fight for it."

Only one messman was assigned to serve a crew of 34 men, Diones says, and there was always close restriction on the amount of food any member was allowed.

(Joe Diones is something of an authority on workmen's food, local stevedores will remember, having served as a volunteer cook in the ILWU soup kitchen throughout the longshore strike).

There was little chance for men working in the engine room to make overtime, Diones says, "because the engineers were so tight they came down and did as much as they could to cut out overtime—even the chief. They even disrupted overtime. I put in for cleaning the boilers."

"Blood Money"

The cleaning Diones refers to is a job that requires a man to crawl inside the furnace after the fires have been extinguished and scrape down the accumulated soot with a wire brush. Because the air is bad and because the worker inhales a good deal of soot, overtime earned this way is often called "blood money."

As for the democratic manner of settling issues for which the NMU was famed during the war, that's all gone, Diones says, and the goons have taken over.

"I still don't know how Joe Curran got elected last time," he says. "I never saw any ballots or any election. We were in San Pedro and we couldn't go ashore because we were working. The patrolman said he couldn't bring the ballots on the ship, so there wasn't any voting."

It was a point, however, Diones felt he couldn't make too much of in New York, for there was ample evidence of violence to those who questioned Curran's policies.

"A rank and file delegation visited the office to make some protests," says Diones, "and they got beaten up."

ernation Among Cashiers Caused Taxi Union's Dramatization Stunt

ohulu, everybody appar-
ts everybody else.

t least, was the reaction of surprised officials of the Independent Taxi Drivers' Union (UPWA) when they learned that at least four clearly non-payable checks they had sent out to members as an anniversary stunt had actually been cashed—one by a bank.

"I don't see how it could have happened," said Henry Epstein, Regional Director of UPWA. "The check carried neither the name of payee, nor any signature except 'Taxi Union.'"

The checks, each written in the amount of \$134.95, were merely a way of dramatizing the fact that each member has saved that much by his membership in the union during its first year of existence. In the "Taxi News," a union bulletin in which the checks were enclosed, Epstein says, it was emphasized that the checks were only samples.

"And then," says Epstein, "I started getting calls from the EBB."

The Better Business Bureau he said, had received reports of four checks cashed, but thus far it had only one in its possession—the one that was cashed at a bank.

Didn't Read Bulletin

"I got hold of the man who had endorsed it," Epstein says, "and asked him if he hadn't read what it said about the check in the 'Taxi News.' He said 'No, he'd just seen the check and he'd cashed it and spent the money.' He's going down to see the people at the bank."

A breakdown of the savings, as

the union estimates them, is as follows:

Insurance
Flat reduction over previous year as result of union campaign.....\$ 12.00
No 6% interest or carrying charge on insurance.....7.50

Gas and Oil
Average monthly refund on gas and oil—12 months at \$4 per month.....48.00

Tires and Batteries
Average yearly savings on 25% discount for tires and batteries.....6.25

Legal Services
Union attorney's services. Average of one visit per year.....15.00

Trip Record Books
Union prints trip record books for only 60 cents. Regular price is \$1. Savings on 3 books per year.....1.20

Fender, Body and Paint Work
Members can go to Auto Body Service and Kondo's Paint Shop for savings of 15 to 50% on this work.....15.00

Public Relations
Increased business as result of "Ride Union Cabs" campaign; Lurline business, central dispatching, etc.....30.00

Total Savings, \$134.95
Still dazed by the fact that anyone would cash the trick-checks, Epstein urges merchants to look carefully and regard them as what they are—samples, and not real checks at all.

New China Ships \$12 Million To U. S. In July; Formosa, \$100,000

WASHINGTON (ALN)—New China shipped \$12 million worth of goods to the U. S. in July while Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa shipped only \$100,000, according to U. S. foreign trade figures released by the government. The U. S., on the contrary, shipped \$2,600,000 worth of supplies to Formosa and sold only \$3 million worth to China. Formosa's imports, largely arms, are paid for mainly by U. S. tax dollars appropriated by Congress. New China could not spend its \$9 million July profit, for needed U. S. machinery due to "cold war" restrictions on exports to that country imposed by the Commerce Department.

MCS Wins Pay Hike; Rival CIO Union Left Far Behind In Wages

SAN FRANCISCO — "The CIO doesn't want the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (unaffiliated) to get any further ahead of their union, the NMU (National Maritime Union) than it is now," Hugh Bryson, MCS president, said this week as his union accepted the Pacific Maritime Association offer of wage increase.

The new boost in pay of 5.49 per cent on basic monthly wage, and the same increase on overtime and standby pay puts MCS take-home pay further above that of the CIO outfit.

"If the NMU accepts the \$11.03 to \$28.72 increase MCS members have won in base pay only, they'll still be about \$50 behind MCS in take home," Bryson commented. "This the CIO doesn't want made public, because they're hollering that MCS needs a new union."

The new hike in pay is the ninth round increase for MCS since V-J Day, and the union has another wage negotiation coming up in seven months.

The NMU, which is bossed by Joe Curran, who was one of the key CIO national leaders who conducted the purge of left-wing unions, is tied up with a two-year contract and only one wage review.

Despite CIO attacks during the past year which resulted in the ouster of MCS from the CIO, the membership stood united. "As a result," Bryson said, "the union got more in five across-the-table bargaining sessions than any CIO union has received."

Heaviest Spender

Heaviest spender—for his own benefit—on the Kauai board of supervisors is said to be David Luke (Dem.) of Koloa. The 250 per diem county workers are especially burned up with Mr. Luke because he ran away to Honolulu at county expense instead of meeting with them when it was proposed to cut their work to a 30-hour week—alleged reason: not enough money in the county treasury.

The board of supervisors had made a ruling that the county budget should be sent in to Honolulu by registered mail, which costs around \$10, rather than be delivered in person by the finance chairman.

Mr. Luke, however, went to Honolulu accompanied by his family, and then presented a hefty bill to the board. He waited until Supervisor Jack Mizuha had resigned and Supervisors Chung and Serizawa were absent; then Supervisors Luke, Ellis and Bertrand okayed Luke's bill over Supervisor Chris Wabase's lone nay.

More than 400,000 television sets were produced in April.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



A SANE APPROACH TO FOOTBALL

The wolves were howling for Father Kenneth Bray's hide after the defeat of the Iolani team by under-rated Farrington. This week, the win by Iolani over St. Louis has sidetracked the wolves. Now they are happy at the new turn of events that have made Father Bray a good guy again. It doesn't take anybody with a mathematical turn of mind to realize that somewhere along the line all teams have to lose and that the too ardent alumni who wager on the outcome of games and then lose a few bucks and then beef, are hurting the game.

Which reminds us that at one time, Senior League games were heavily attended. Then came the Hawaiian Warriors and the importation of Mainland teams and the hooplas put up by the praise agents for this setup. Stocks were sold and then it became strictly a business proposition.

There were ugly rumors of juiced games and then came the truth that players on the team were gambling on the outcome of games and scores. Players were suspended and the Hawaiian Warriors went on the rocks. The games were shot through with ugly rumors. The result? The gradual loss of public support of the Senior League.

The need in Hawaii is a sanity code. There are too many people who emphasize the winning angle instead of the manner in which the game is played. Help develop fair play and sportsmanship. If the games are being overemphasized and the result is the use of epithets and name-calling between students of the different high schools, then it is high time the business end is deemphasized and the game for the game's sake given its proper importance. It takes educators and good parents as well as level-headed public support to accomplish this. We plead for more sanity!

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

After Beau Jack's good showing against the Wildcat from Waialeale, Philip Kim, the promoters were drooling at the mouth for a Frankie Fernandez-Beau Jack fight. First, it was Al Karasick who had the match, but with the recent developments, as far as the match is concerned, it looks as if Al Karasick's chances of making the match are gradually disappearing. The developments have to do with the particular "pull" that Curtis has at this moment with the Fernandez group. Of course Curtis has the hunter's experience in knowing the lure of a little more lettuce.

Dopesters figure a Terry Young-Fernandez fight if and when Beau Jack refuses to fight Fernandez.

The Dado Marino-Al Chavez match which was easily won by Marino, sounds like one of those tanktown jobs pulled on the yokels at Guam. From reports we gather, the bout was in the nature of an exhibition setto and there was no doubt as to the eventual winner. Al Chavez was at one time a sweet little fighter, but his recent bouts locally prove he is all through.

Al is handled locally by the Ichinose gang and the Marino-Chavez match came as no surprise because in Chavez there is insurance of a sure thing... Marino the winner.

Augie Curtis promotes the next smoker at the Civic with Carlos Chavez and Mario Trigo as the headliners. Curtis comes through with an announcement that \$3.75 will be tops—welcome news.

Trigo, incidentally, is managed by Norman Lockwood, while Gig Rooney, who has handled such stars as Barney Ross and Newsboy Brown, is the manager of Carlos Chavez.

Carl (Bobo) Olson's fight with Sugar Ray Robinson is meeting up with some legal pillikia. RECORD readers remember an article we wrote about the power of Sid Flaherty way over on the Mainland, as far as Bobo was concerned. We gave the readers the dope that Olson was owned partially by Flaherty and we predicted no topnotch-fights until clearance by Sid Flaherty. This was not something we dreamed up, but an actual example of what can happen to a fighter without good legal advice. There are innumerable cases on record where fighters have been so tied by legal language that owners were coming out from every bush to claim their legal end.

Olson is a promising fighter. It is too bad that this little legal mess had to come up at this time when he can hit the big time.

Al Bumalay is reportedly on the shelf for a long time. A match between Bumalay and Cureton was in the making but this looks like a long time waiting. Chuck Cureton, meanwhile may go to Guam to fight.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The Senator Neal Blaisdell might did not materialize and the failure added to the disappointment of St. Louis College in being beaten by a fighting Iolani team. We are satisfied with the explanation of the Iolani authorities in disagreeing with the appropriateness of the program and the way the committee wanted to handle it.

We note with interest that Punahou now has quite an interracial team.

Another lad from the University of Hawaii went to Ohio State. His name: Richard Cleveland, top swimming sprinter in the country today. This brings tears to the Varsity Boosters Club. Which reminds us of Ford Konno, who graduates next year from McKinley.

We watched Tony Jenks, a 15-year-old tennis comer, at the Ala Moana tennis courts. Young Jenks is ambidextrous, hitting the ball from either side, switching his racket from his left or right hand, depending on the position of the ball.

The world series radio reporting was a welcome relief from the hoopla and razzle-dazzle that we have been getting with the re-created stuff. The re-created games have been so hopped up with malarkey and noises that the calm reporting of the world series announcers actually made one relax and listen. There is a lesson to be learned by our local announcers.

Legislative Funds for Book Rental Fees Short; Fewer Books for Students

(from page 1)

the number of students needing help, the DPI office has to prorate the funds to various schools, according to reports. This year's report has not been completed, Mr. Meyer said.

Welfare Students Increase

"At one time, the appropriation was sufficient. During the 1949-50 school year, the number of wel-

fare cases jumped up and we had more students requiring assistance. The money was not enough," Mr. Meyer explained.

While the legislature has set aside a small sum for book rentals, it has not given money for other fees for students of families on welfare. Thus, the schools work through the PTA to get other necessary items.

The parents of students pay a small fee to buy Workbooks, Weekly Readers and other items, but in some cases, families on welfare are unable to pay the fees, thus the students in a whole class are held up from getting the books and supplies.

E. E. Black Gives Time, Effort To Rebuild Queen's

(from page 1)

Earlier, the RECORD had learned that Black, president of the hospital's board of directors, had told the usual big donors to Queen's that he would do his utmost to pull the hospital out of the slump. Also, the RECORD learned that Black had given Flath the opportunity to improve the discouraging situation at Queen's.

With no publicity, and keeping himself in the background, according to the source, "Black set Queen's back on its feet and 'restored public confidence' in the institution which receives considerable public funds and private donations.

"Queen's was in pretty bad shape financially and otherwise, when Black became president of the board about two years ago. Many people, including myself, do not care much for him personally and as a businessman, but that man deserves credit for what he has done for Queen's and I'll say he has done a great job," the source said. "Even today he does not take credit, but commends the staff."

To RECORD readers, the ouster of Carl L. Flath is no surprise. This newspaper has carried exclusive stories on Flath's administration at Queen's, where he had rooms painted over two or three times because the color did not agree with his taste. We have reported on the hospital's large investment in a home for Flath in Manoa when he first arrived, and how he subsequently moved into the Davis House annex, which was nurses' quarters, because he did not like the Manoa house.

The annex was renovated for Flath and the nurses were moved twice before they were housed at the Sherman House on Nuuanu St., which was loaned to Queen's but which has since been returned to the owner. The hospital spent money fixing the Sherman house. The RECORD has also exposed the purchasing setup at Queen's, and Flath's practice of replacing local employees with staff members hired on the Mainland.

Two weeks ago, the board of directors sent a message to Flath, who was visiting his father in Toronto, Canada, asking him to resign. Last week, Black informed the hospital's department heads of the steps taken by the board. All this followed the disclosure that the hospital's cafeteria was \$24,000 short for the last three years' operation, through the alleged embezzlement acts of an employee.

Further Shakeup Seen

When Black spoke to the department heads, he reported that Queen's had operated at a slight loss during the fiscal year ending in June, and for July and August at no loss. He commended the staff for its work and announced that Maurice Jackson, assistant administrator, and Dr. Sumner, medical director, will carry administrative work. There were unconfirmed re-

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Just how stupid can a newspaper be and still claim the right of existence in an intelligent community?

The Honolulu Advertiser on Sunday morning printed on its first page in black-faced type a purported news story with the headline "1st of the 5th Votes Solidly Republican."

The story actually said that out of a total of 565 votes Delegate Farrington received 565 and his opponent none. And it went on further to say that all the votes counted were Republican votes and "Democrats Sen. William H. Heen, Arthur K. Trask and Joseph P. Petrowski (candidates for the Senate) drew goose eggs."

It would be impossible in any precinct in the United States in any election for such a thing to happen.

That story, whether honestly or by connivance, given to the Advertiser, must have passed through the hands of a reporter, the copy desk, a linotype operator and a proofreader.

What is the percentage of intelligence on Advertiser Square?

EX-CANDIDATE

Editor's Note—By Monday the Tiser had discovered that there were plenty of Democratic votes cast in the 1st of the 5th and said the earlier report must have been "wishful thinking." Since Sunday's story was perfectly straight, without by-line or editorial comment, it's not too hard to guess whose "wishful thinking" it was.

School fees for a family of 5 children in the Territory, ages 8 to 16, amounted to \$50.75 in 1935-36, according to veteran principal Frederick A. Clowes. Unskilled labor averaged about \$60 a month at that time.

ports however, that a further shakeup would follow.

When Flath was asked to resign, his secretary, Miss Beatrice Choo, resigned. It was reported that she was dissatisfied with the treatment her boss received.

Mike George, purchasing agent, also left Queen's for a position at T. H. Davies & Co. Hospital sources said that George had done a good job and it was so recognized by the board. His departure was not connected with the change in administration. George told the RECORD over the phone that his resignation had been in for weeks before Flath was asked to resign.

An inkling of the improved financial status at Queen's was demonstrated recently when Flath personally handed out bonus checks of about \$40 each to employees, saying that the hospital had done very well during the past year.

"I was amazed because all we had heard for a long time was 'Queen's is deep in the red,'" an employee said. "It has been discouraging."

Kinoshita Troupe Draws Sympathy Of Vets, Local Fans

(from page 1)

Japanese that they have been promised double wages in Hawaii, but according to the official yen-dollar exchange (\$1 to 360 yen) they are not receiving this amount.

Draw Lots for Gifts

In the meantime, the veterans as well as local Japanese are giving new, but mostly used clothing, shoes and other articles to the performers who are drawing lots among themselves, when the gifts are given to the troupe and not to individuals.

Must Travel Light

"We were told to travel light and were it not for the generosity of the people here, we would have no change of clothing when we do our laundry. We women were given the colorful kimonos by Kinoshita-san which we wore when we arrived, but the men were not so fortunate," a performer said.

The men, the RECORD learned, were told by Kinoshita that aloha shirts would arrive by air at Yokohama. But the shirts never arrived, the performer said, and since then, among some performers the term "American April Fool" has become popular. The matter of the double pay receives the same treatment.

Dissatisfaction with the pay grew among the performers to the extent that some have expressed the feeling that they would quit the Kinoshita circus when they return to Japan.

Others have said that they would never return to Hawaii under the same conditions.

The performers commended the hospitality of the promoters, particularly certain individual veterans.

The Kinoshita family is one of the wealthiest in Okayama prefecture, and it has been in the circus business for about 50 years.

Pleads Ignorance

Mitsuzo Kinoshita, who is in charge of the troupe, said that since he manages movie theaters, hotels and other business for the family in Japan, he is not familiar with the affairs of the circus performers. He said "No comment" to reports of various grievances of his performers.

The whole troupe in Japan totals 115 members and only 28 had been selected for the Hawaii trip. Since the best acts had been pulled out for showing here, the majority of the troupe in Japan are now idle.

"Kinoshita-has-to-pay-for them," a source said, adding that Kinoshita has more than the 28 to pay.

A performer said that she and her colleagues are interested in giving their very best performance, despite the small pay that would amount to about \$30 for the two months they will be in Hawaii.

Attendance in Honolulu has surpassed most expectations, observers say.

The nation's life insurance companies reported assets of \$55.6 billion in 1948, compared with \$30.8 billion in 1940.

Sales of farm implements are now running 20 per cent under the postwar peak.

RECORD Told Story of Llanos' Deals Six Months Before Advertiser, Star-Bull

(from page 1)

had helped Llanos jump bail in Manila to return here. Llanos knew how to use the president's brother.

More names came to the surface as the RECORD dug further into the story, and at one time Consul Aurelio Qui-

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THIS PICTURE, which ran in the RECORD April 6, was just one of the facets of Alejandro Llanos' remarkable career, detailed on these pages long before the dailies were editorially aware of his manipulations.

toriano wrote the RECORD denying his complicity in stock deals of Filipino companies here. The RECORD's answer, which brought out Mr. Quitoriano's part in phony stock transactions and other stories on corruption which the new Consul General Manuel Alzate was trying to clean up, are credited by a high local consulate source as having much to do with bringing about the reassignment of Mr. Quitoriano to California by the Philippines government.

Llanos blamed Juanito Baldeo, one of his accomplices from Manila, for leaking the story of a new promotional scheme to the RECORD. One night, he and his bodyguards assaulted Baldeo in the lobby of the Young hotel where Baldeo was living as Llanos' guest, and threatened to kill him. Baldeo, who was afraid to step out of his room, dragged Llanos into police court and won the case.

All these stories have appeared in the RECORD and sample headlines are printed in the photograph on page 1.

The local dailies say Llanos is president of the Philippine Farming Corp., Ltd. On July 6, the RECORD reported for the first time that Llanos had been made an officer of the company, without knowledge of the stockholders. The announcement had appeared in a small advertisement in a concert program given at a local high school, where the RECORD picked it up. It checked with the T. H. Treasurer immediately and learned that the company had not filed its corporation exhibit as required by law, for more than a year.

Formerly, the company was headed by Flor R. and Mrs. Maria G. Ramiro, who had tried to dissolve the firm because stockholders were finding out too many of their irregularities (published in the RECORD). At one time, this weekly brought illegally issued stock certificates to the Territorial Treasurer's office, calling its attention to the violations of the Ramiro-sponsored companies. There are at least three companies.

Because the RECORD had covered the Llanos and other promotional schemes in detail when the stories were hot, with big operators living and working in swanky Honolulu hotels, it has recently not given the Llanos stories the prominence local dailies are giving them—half a year late.

Restaurants Here Paid 3 Cents an Hour in '35

Wages in Honolulu restaurants in 1935, according to an NRA survey, averaged \$5 a week for an average of 70 hours, or 7 cents an hour. Some places paid as low as \$2 and \$3 a week for 105 hours' work, or around 3 cents an hour. The NRA code adopted in Feb-

ruary of that year, set a minimum wage of \$12 a week, 54 hours for males and 48 hours for women, no work day to run longer than 14 hours, with split shift.

Only eight per cent of all families in the U. S. own any corporate stock.

Classified Directory

AUTO TOP SHOP

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A SHALLOW APPROACH
 An editorial in Tuesday's Star-Bulletin says:

"Those who fight prejudice with laws will find that their gains are not nearly so secure, not nearly so real as those which Hawaii has achieved through the evolution of its culture during the past century."

The Star-Bulletin does not take into account the fact that here as well as in other places in the U. S., laws, old and new, were strong instruments in counteracting prejudice which results when one feels he is superior to the other.

For example, when Hawaii was annexed to the U. S., the contract labor setup on the plantations was discontinued, because the laws of the U. S. prohibited such degrading relationship between the haole bosses and the Oriental workers. In winning freedom, the immigrants gained greater prestige, and in time, increasing respect from employers—who realized that the imported laborers could not be driven by the bull whip or in the case of Chinese men, dragged by their long hair by lunas riding on horses.

Laws improving working conditions, living conditions, wages and so on, help to eliminate prejudice and bring increasing harmony between people of varying ancestries. For equal work opportunities, better home environment and better education for non-haoles tear down the prejudice of certain individuals who believe they are superior to the others. And as the general standards of the non-haoles are raised, conditions for closer association between the haoles and non-haoles are created.

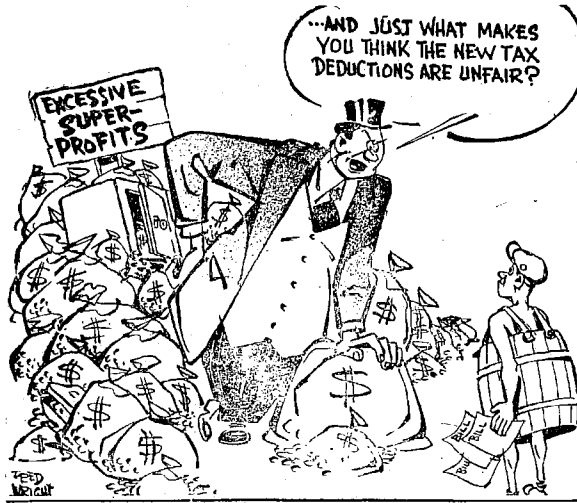
Thus, the civil service law helped to improve race relations, for here, while politics enters, merit and not race is considered to be the deciding factor.

The Little Wagner Act which enabled the organization of plantation employees into unions, brought workers of various ancestries together into organizations to improve their livelihood. Because of the union, laborers can now sit and bargain across the table with haole bosses. Where formerly the workers of different ancestries were divided, and frequently used against each other during strikes, the union has welded them together.

Laws have done much to eliminate prejudice and influence the "evolution" of local culture that the Star-Bulletin speaks about. An example of a more direct legal struggle for equality is the ILWU's fight against the predominantly boss-haole jury setup on Maui. Today in Hawaii, greater effort is made to select a more representative jury that includes non-haoles, workers, small businessmen, etc.

There are laws that directly hit prejudice and discrimination, like the federal law against restricted residential areas, which incidentally, Hawaii still has. There are laws like those mentioned above that help to bring equal treatment to non-haoles. And there is the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constitution, the law of the land, that hits hard at prejudice.

Let evolution take its course? We wonder if the Star-Bulletin does not think that the course of evolution of human relationship is shaped by the action we all take, including the making of laws to define the proper conduct of man in our society.



Looking Backward

STRIKE, CONSPIRACY AND LIBEL

(THE MAUI STRIKE OF 1937)

VI.

What of the last point to be settled before the Maui strike was called off—disposal of the case against the "conspirators to commit unlawful imprisonment"? Did Maj. Gen. Briant H. Wells double-cross Antonio A. Fagel and his co-defendants? Or did Fagel wilfully misunderstand Wells? The outcome of a noteworthy criminal libel case was soon to depend on what weight the court would give the word of the two men.

What was written in the agreement of July 15 was clear enough: "It was agreed that if and when the men returned to work on the central Maui plantations, General Wells, representative at the conferences of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association would use his endeavor with the Territorial officers of the law to exercise leniency in the cases of the nine men now under charges for third degree conspiracy."

Strike Leaders Believed HSPA Boss Influential

Just what did "use his endeavor . . . to exercise leniency" mean? To the strike leaders, knowing the way the planters and officers of the law worked hand in hand, it meant that Gen. Wells would give a favorable nod and their case would be dropped, nolle prossed.

(The trial, it should be explained, had opened in June, but since it was almost impossible to pick an impartial jury on Maui during the strike, the case had been transferred to a court in Honolulu, to be tried some time in the future.)

To Gen. Wells, the words meant something quite different. This is what happened, says Wells:

"I explained to them what leniency was, and on several occasions . . . I said 'I would not ask you to plead guilty, and your lawyer, Grover Johnson, would not let you, and I don't think you want to plead guilty, but if you plead nolo contendere . . . it means you throw yourselves on the mercy of the court, and in my opinion you will get a suspended sentence, but I don't know.'"

Fagel and his fellow "conspirators," however, chose to fight the case through.

Big Five Supplies Government With "16-Inch Legal Gun"

"Very well," the HSPA must have reasoned, "if this is how you feel we'll show you. We won't let this guy Johnson from the International Labor Defense get away with anything in Hawaii nei."

Normally, a case of third degree conspiracy would be prosecuted by the county attorney. Hawaii, however, has a custom by which private parties can furnish the Territory with the services of their best lawyers to prosecute criminal cases in which they are interested. The sugar interests had done this in the 1909 and 1924 strikes, and they did it again in 1937. Eleven years later a three-judge court was to give its scathing opinion of this practice:

"It is an undesirable custom of long standing whereby . . . the administration of public justice has in effect been brought into the hands of the private property owner."

This time the HSPA—it is said at the cost of \$100 per day for his services—loaned the County of Hawaii its "16-inch legal gun," ex-attorney general and ex-Federal Judge William B. Lymer.

HSPA Gives Great Importance To Case

The conspiracy trial, in the court of Judge H. E. Stafford, lasted from August 6 to September 9. Meanwhile, at Puunene another walk-out was taking place, whether because the Filipinos were angry over the trial, or because H. C. & S. had not kept its word to reinstate certain "troublemakers," or for both reasons, is not known.

From the care with which jurors were chosen, one would have thought this a trial for murder rather than third degree conspiracy. One man, excused from jury service for prejudice, made a statement which must have set people's hair on end. Leo J. Martin, Piggly Wiggly employe, deserves to be remembered because there were so few of his kind in Hawaii in 1937.

"I have been a union man for many years," said Martin, "and I haven't much use for scabs. When a man is called out on strike by his union, he should go."

(To Be Continued)

Freedom For Koreans

While American GIs fight 6,000 miles away from their homes for "freedom" of the Korean people, the Nation magazine of August 26 describes the status of Korean nationals in the U. S., thus:

"Some 3,000 Koreans who entered the U. S. before 1924, are denied naturalization; no Koreans are now allowed to enter even under the quota system.

In eleven states, Korean nationals are prohibited from buying, holding or leasing land; in twenty-six they cannot collect old-age pensions; in fifteen they are forbidden to marry persons of the white race. New York bars Koreans from engaging in twenty-seven occupations. The battle to wipe out these savage restrictions is being led, at present, by the American-born children of Japanese parents . . . (on the continental U.S.)."

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

THE PROFITS OF WAR

If an industry, already making its highest profits in history, can hike prices 25 to 200 per cent when a shooting war starts and can keep most of this added take because of the lack of an excess profits tax, and this industry also has a strong voice in shaping government policy, which do you think we will have, peace or war?

And if there is no shooting war at the moment, is not the next best thing a brink-of-war economy with billions set aside to purchase the products of this industry for stockpiling to be used when another war can be arranged?

Preserving

Dividends

That, it seems to me, is the key to our present powder-keg diplomacy with Russia and any other nation not willing to let our monster billion-dollar corporations step in and grab huge profits.

We call it "preserving democracy" when the real purpose obviously is preserving dividends.

According to Drew Pearson in the Star-Bulletin of Friday, Oct. 6, the cost of the Korean war to the taxpayers has been increased by about five billion dollars because manufacturers and raw material dealers have hiked prices and President Truman, though given ample power by Congress, has failed to invoke price controls.

Even with price controls and the excess profits tax in operation during World War II, Big Business got even bigger. Today we have neither, which means the sky's the limit. In his column, Pearson listed many items whose prices shot up to the stratosphere. For instance, crude rubber jumped 162 per cent; radio receivers went up from \$550 to \$910 per set; fuel oil leaped 54 per cent.

The conclusion is inescapable that there's too much money to be made out of war or near-war for Big Business to want peace. Following this line of reasoning, it is obvious that the best way to cut down on this wanton expenditure of yours and my tax money and ease the international tensions is to insist that the profits be taken out of war. Make it impossible for a corporation to get richer through supplying essential war materials and you'll be surprised how quickly we'll find peace.

Allegiance To Any Flag

Carl Sandburg, America's greatest poet, phrased it this way in his tremendous work, "The People, Yes!":

I pledge my allegiance,
 say the munitions makers and international bankers,

I pledge my allegiance to this flag, that flag,
 any flag at all, of any country anywhere
 paying its bills and meeting interest on loans,
 one and indivisible,
 coming through with cash in payment as stipulated;

with liberty and justice for all,
 say the munitions makers and the international bankers.

I admit that in this year of 1950, such words are officially subversive, for we have dropped to the depth where anybody who dares to disagree with the bi-partisan policies dictated by Big Business is automatically un-American. That is the anticipated effect of restrictive laws and propaganda. And in the same book, Sandburg had something to say about this state of affairs:

Can you bewilder men by the millions
 with transfusions of your own passions,
 mixed with lies and half-lies,
 texts torn from contexts,
 and then look for peace, quiet, good-will
 between nation and nation, race and race,
 between class and class?

I have no idea how long this existing condition will continue. Maybe we shall awaken one morning soon and find that we have allowed ourselves, through our own complacency, to be shoved that one little step which, under the guise of democracy, will make our nation an American counterpart of Germany under Hitler.

Take Profit Out of War

But I do know that if the people are so minded, they can shout loud enough to pull the teeth out of the war talk by taking the profit out of war and thus making the "munitions makers and international bankers" unwilling to "pledge allegiance" for the sake of the dollar.

What's more, we can make come true the little girl's prophecy in another section of "The People, Yes!":

The little girl saw her first troop parade and asked,

"What are those?"

"Soldiers."

"Are soldiers?"

"War. They fight and each tries of the other side as he can."

held still and studied.

" . . . I know something?"

"Is it you know?"

they'll give a war and nobody will



MR. DAVIS