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Kalihi Sale Waits Rhee's OK

Milk Producers Show Sign Of Bolting Dairymen's Assn.

Apparent dissatisfaction with the milk purchasing policies of Dairymen's Association, Ltd., on the part of dairy farmers, may result in a Mainland milk company stepping into local competition, the RECORD learned reliably this week.

At the same time, one of the largest independent milk producers on Oahu has indicated he would not supply Dairymen's with his product unless the company met his demand, in the new contract, for a flat rate to be paid for his milk. As the RECORD went to press, Lawrence Campos of the Eagle Rock Dairy was still standing firm, according to a reliable source, indicating that he would distribute his milk directly to customers.

Prefer Flat Rate for Milk

Reports of the possibility of a Mainland firm coming into Hawaii to compete in distributing island-produced milk became current among dairy farmers when Herman von Holt and G. W. Knowles of the Hygienic Dairy, Ltd., recently went to the Mainland. The contract between Dairymen's and the Hygienic Dairy expires early next year and the parties, it is said, are to notify each other a year in advance whether or not they would maintain their business relations when the contract terminates.

Dairymen's, reliable sources say, wanted Hygienic Dairy to join the so-called dairy farmers' pool. Under the pool system, the milk producers do not know how much they will be paid for

their product from day to day. Every 45 days, when the accounting is made, the producers are paid on the butterfat content of their milk and that's when they learn the rate they get for their milk.

A dairy farmer told the RECORD that Mr. Knowles has said that he must know what he's getting for his milk before he hauls it over the Pali into town. Like Mr. Campos, he is for a flat-rate contract.

Something Like Cost-Plus

"Hygienic would not go for the pool idea, which is a setup for Dairymen's on something like a

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TH Inspector Turns Down Contractor's Job

After TH Harbor Commission Inspector Stewart W. Keys had looked over the new \$390,000 pier construction job at Nawiliwili, it was turned back to the contractor, the Hawaiian Dredging Co., for correction. The reason, Ben Rush, harbor commission chairman, told the RECORD, was that the concrete floor of the pier shed had "settled" to a degree not anticipated in the original specifications.

The job was originally due to be turned over to the Territory July 31, Mr. Rush said, but acceptance has now been deferred until the correction has been made to the concrete floor.

Officer Joe Jones Meets Match; Loses Hand - Fight After Traffic Argument

By STAFF WRITER

Why did Officer Joe Jones (former vice squad sergeant) get into a fight with husky six-footer, Lloyd Sheppard?

It's a question that puzzles not

only Sheppard but also at least two of the dozen or so people who saw the altercation at the Kapoli-lani-Kalakaua intersection about 3 o'clock Friday morning.

Whatever the reason, it seems safe to assume that the result was not what Jones anticipated.

Cop Got Enough

"When that policeman hit him," said one witness, "he (Sheppard) hit back and they were hand-fighting up and down the street. Then Jones went down and when he got up he went for his car. He shut himself in and called for help."

Sheppard says: "I never would have hit a police officer except that he hit me first. I have all ways got along good with policemen, and I certainly know better than to hit one."

The incident, which resulted in Sheppard's being charged with assault against a police officer and assault against another individual,

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ORAL Ups Fares; Independents Say They'll Hold Line

The "readjustment" of taxi rates by the ORAL taxi company, announced in advertisements in the daily papers last weekend, was denounced this week by members and officers of the Independent Taxi Drivers' Union as being an attempt to "insult the intelligence of Honolulu residents by trying to make the people believe that it was a rate cut to 20 cents." In fact, the charge is an increase in fares to 40 cents.

"In these times, when it is important that we hold the line against rising prices," said a union official, "we feel it is important that the rates be kept as stable as possible."

The independent taximen announced last week that they would not raise their own rates, and they expressed themselves this week as being confident that they can maintain that stand. However, they said they are not surprised that the Dillingham company has been forced to raise its rates, because of its high operating costs.

Using a central dispatching number, the independent taximen say they are in a position to give the public better service than ever before.

TH Workers Halt Work In Wrath At Jailing of Bridges

Protest stop-work demonstrations involving more than 6,000 sugar workers on Hawaiian plantations this week and hundreds of telegrams from the Territory to President Truman were only the first echoes here of the jail door that clanged on Harry Bridges. Regional ILWU Director Jack Hall pointed out that the demonstrations were rank-and-file action, not ordered by the union, but in view of the temper of the workers over Bridges' jailing, he said "more might be expected."

Bridges, before he was jailed for "an abuse of discretion," on an order by Judge George B. Harris, wrote an editorial which described the action which had drawn the government's wrath.

Duty As Officer

"In warning the membership of the union that it stood in danger of losing the gains made over the years; that the hiring hall might go by the boards and that what substance was left might be wiped away by soaring prices and higher taxes aimed directly at them, I was carrying out the obligations of office. To have done other-

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Kauai C. S. Comm. Has Hot Session Over Wage Rates

"People think we're making good money with the county. When I get my pay, I'm ashamed to go home and face my wife. I wish you'd go home and face her for me."

That was the statement thrown in the face of R. L. Garlinghouse, chairman of Kauai County civil service commission, by a county worker, who was a member of the United Public Workers of America delegation Tuesday. On that day, Henry Epstein, union agent, and a delegation of more than 30 county workers appeared before the commission to demand that the county revise its wage scale to something approximating the "prevailing wage" standard required by law.

Stormy Beginning

The session began stormily when Garlinghouse, who is an engineer with the Lihue Plantation Co., questioned Epstein's right to appear before the commission. Because Epstein was alone, he asked that the workers, themselves, appear and state their cases, whereupon Epstein told him the delegation was on its way. Many could not come until after working hours.

"You're just here to make trouble," said Garlinghouse.

Epstein Brings Proof

The nature of the "trouble" Epstein brought was made clear in a 33-page study presented by the union agent which, by statistical comparison, showed that Kauai County pays its workers generally

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Koreans Here Ask So. Korean Pres. For Final Opinion

A real estate project in Kalihi Valley, involving six acres of uninhabited land, will have to wait until Syngman Rhee, president of the embattled South Korean government, finds time to give the matter his consideration and approval. That is, it will unless the Hawaii Housing Authority decides to condemn the tract and use it as a location for part of the 500 units of a new public housing project.

The land belongs to the Korean (more on page 4)

RECORD SCOOPS DAILIES AGAIN

More than a month after the RECORD reported exclusively that civil service and blind employees of the Territorial Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work With the Blind had started a campaign to remove Mrs. Grace C. Hamman, director of the agency, the Star-Bulletin came out with a front-page story last Saturday in reporting the anti-Hamman feelings expressed by the blind at a meeting.

The RECORD's stories (June 28-July 6) were broken when Mrs. Hamman tendered her resignation after the attorney-general's office began a hush-hush investigation of her bureau as a result of complaints by staff employees.

This is just another of the scoops familiar to RECORD readers.

Blind In All-Out Effort To Remove Director Hamman; Fujita Flip-Flops

Staff Ready To Resign

"Disgust" at the continuation of Mrs. Grace Hamman as director of the TH Bureau of Sight Conservation, and the continuation of her policies has caused five employees to express their intention of resigning, the RECORD has learned from an irrefutable source, and these others have already left the bureau.

Further, the RECORD learned, Margaret Fujita, supervisor for Oahu and one of the original signers of the petition asking Mrs. Hamman's removal, is now a participant along with two other employees, in a movement to have Mrs. Hamman retained.

It was an incident in which Miss Fujita came crying out of Mrs. Hamman's office which, according to report, acted as a

(more on page 7)

Await Gov.'s Decision

As the attorney general's office continued its investigation of the Territorial Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work With the Blind, the letter of resignation by its director, Mrs. Grace C. Hamman, waited for action on Governor Stainback's desk.

Agents from the attorney general's office who have interviewed civil service employees of the bureau are now talking to the blind to get their opinion of the director.

Blind Renew Effort

While the probe began weeks ago as a result of a petition signed by practically all seasoned civil service employees of Mrs. Hamman's staff, charging her with the use of berating and insulting language, poor administration, unreasonable demands, inconsistency, etc., the

(more on page 7)

On Pineapples

The Advertiser's editorial (Aug. 2) "Pineapples are Munitions" evoked various comments among businessmen downtown. "Wonder how many shares Lorrin P. Thurston (Publisher of the daily) has in pine stocks?" asked one.

"Far-fetched editorial. Just using the Korean war to hit the pine workers' walkout," remarked another.

"Not far-fetched," cut in the third. "Pineapples are certainly munitions in Chicago where the gangsters demonstrated how to use them as such during the bootleg days."

Willie McGee and Family

For five years Willie McGee, a Mississippi Negro, fought to stay out of the electric chair so that he could live with his wife and two children in Jackson. His crime was a frameup, a rape charge brought by a white woman, an accusation frequently used in the South to keep the Negro "in his place."

LAST WEEK he was scheduled to die, with one more day to live, when a stay was granted in Washington by Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton, who allowed McGee's attorneys until October to seek a new trial on the basis of recently uncovered evidence.

Who had helped McGee, had championed his defense for five years? Only a few newspapers gave credit where credit was due—to the Civil Rights Congress, listed on the attorney general's list as subversive and as a Communist-front organization.

In the five years that her husband has been persecuted, Mrs. McGee has learned to fight for human and constitutional rights. A young Negro wife, born and raised in the South, she knows how easily she can be deprived of a husband, by the simple but brutal act of a white woman charging that he had raped her.

MRS. MCGEE had just returned from Washington where she made an unsuccessful attempt to appeal personally to President Truman to intervene in her husband's case.

The news that Willie McGee has another opportunity to fight for his life made the young mother break down and cry, saying: "Thanks, thanks, thanks to all the people and the Civil Rights Congress and the newspapers who helped me. This teaches us we Negro people can win if we fight

back. People all over just got to join the Civil Rights Congress."

FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS Congress the fight for McGee's life was a tough struggle, with all the Southern prejudice against Negroes to contend with. One of their attorneys had been physically attacked only recently, as was a reporter from New York's liberal daily, the Daily Compass. Just prior to the stay of execution, Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi had offered a "safe departure" to a delegation from the CRC, if they would leave town immediately. The out-of-town representatives of the CRC turned down the governor's offer, saying they had unfinished business in Jackson.

Near Violence In Congress

In Washington, the Civil Rights Congress was getting a rough going over. The House Committee on Lobbying had called William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, for questioning.

PATTERSON, a Negro lawyer, was asked to produce records of all individual contributors to the CRC. He explained the CRC was not a lobbying organization but one devoted to the defense of civil liberties. And he commented that while the committee was harassing it, the CRC was trying to save Negroes from lynching in Georgia.

"That's a lie. I've been a county prosecutor in Georgia and I know the state doesn't lynch n - - - s," shouted Rep. Henderson Lanham (D., Ga.).

"The government of Georgia is a lynch

government. The whole world knows it," Patterson retorted.

"That's a lie," Lanham declared, his face reddening. "If there's any state where n - - - s get a fair deal, it's Georgia."

"That's a lie, too," Patterson shot back, which jolted Lanham, for in his South a Negro is never allowed to call a white man a liar.

Lanham, who was chairing the hearing, rushed around the long dias, yelling at Patterson "a black s - n - - - h," and rushing at him with clenched fists. Capitol guards restrained the Congressman and his colleagues cried, "Don't do it." Patterson sat in his witness chair, seemingly unalarmed.

After the encounter, the committee council asked for adjournment and a contempt citation against Patterson for not answering whether he is or has ever been a Communist.

Soaking the Needy

Who's going to pay for the military expenditures, for the Korean war and the rapid militarization of our country? This question was getting more and more serious consideration by the man on the street and by the man on the farm.

A MONTH AFTER the Korean fighting began, basic commodity prices had jumped 15 per cent and the increases were passed on at the retail level. Prediction was that the cost of living would go up 10 per cent during the second half of 1950, bringing the cost of living of American families up \$18 billion a year.

Military spending was mounting rapidly.

By the beginning of 1951, the American people would be supporting a heavy burden of \$33 billion a year to pay for the initial costs of the Korean war and the nation's militarization. Pro-rated in dollars and cents per family a year, the load would come to \$800.

THUS FAR, the administration has not clamped down on skyrocketing prices, which actually amounts to inflationary robbery of the consumers. Profiteering is no crime; let conscience be the guide, appeared to be the attitude. The administration seemed concerned with the morale factor of big industrialists whose corporate profits before the Korean war were 17 per cent higher than a year ago. The inflationary spiral let loose after the Korean war started would bring bigger profits.

Wages, on the other hand, were as good as frozen in the majority of industries, and the wage earners, already having a tough time, were in for harder times ahead.

The proposed tax program of the administration discriminated against the bulk of the people, for withholding taxes on salaried people would be raised 20 per cent. This would bring into the national treasury an additional \$3 billion in taxes. But the corporations which are enjoying the biggest profits ever, would have their taxes hiked only 1 1/4 billion. They could stand taxes of \$8 billion a year and still have a net profit surpassing their wartime take.

WHEN TALK of excess profits taxes got to a mumbly stage in Washington, to syphon off huge nets piled up by manufacturers of war materials, Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) spoke alarmingly: "Such a tax would only lead to industrial chaos and result in delaying war production." The chairman of the Senate finance committee remarked that industry might not produce without the big profit incentive.

Words Hadn't Killed Taruc

President Elpidio Quirino and Governor Lingad of Pampanga and a host of Philipines constabulary officers were eating their own words, for they had cockily pronounced Hukbalahap leader Luis Taruc dead dozens of times. Philipinos heard and believed otherwise and recently Manuel P. Manahan, publisher of the Bagong Buhay of Manila, went into the hills of Luzon, to Sierra Madre, to interview the guerrilla leader.

TO MANAHAN the trip into Huk territory was an eye-opener. His guides, young and old guerrillas who are mainly peasants in uniform, asked him many questions.

"What's the latest on Korea? What do the American imperialists intend to do, by defending Formosa, by sea?"

Manahan later commented: "I answered their questions and wondered, especially when I found out later that many of them had only reached as far as grade two in their schooling. How did they keep themselves so well-posted? Why such interest in local and international politics by boys scarcely twenty-three?"

WHILE THE MANILA publisher could not understand the Pampanga, the dialect the peasants spoke, he caught words like "imperialista," "dialectic materialism," and "Korea."

"The discussion was brisk, the listeners intent," wrote Manahan for the Manila Free Press, after he came out. "How could country boys understand these things? A Spaniard had once declared, 'The Philipinos do not have the innate country philosophy of the European peasant.' All this was making a lie of that statement. The boys had confessed to me that they could

not read English, and occasionally repeated, parrot-like, the English expressions that now and then I salted my Tagalog with."

Philippine publications were eager to publish Manahan's account of the exclusive interview with Taruc, who leads the peasants whose hands are calloused not only by plows but by rifle butts; and whose broad interests on domestic and world problems are unmatched by peasants in non-Huk territory.

IN THE MANILA Times, Manahan wrote of Taruc's views and this is what the Huk leader said:

"We love the good American people as intensely as we hate the American imperialists and their puppets, and trust that these good Americans will not permit this handful of war criminals to plunge their country into a useless war."

On the coming elections, Taruc commented: "The Huks will not participate in the coming elections. We can no longer expect clean elections. . . . The armed struggle is being pushed through to eliminate this government."

ON RUSSIAN ARMS: "The report printed in the newspapers about submarines bringing in Russian arms is absolutely a lie. We Philipinos can solve our own internal problems by ourselves. . . ."

How strong are the Huks? "Almost all strategic points in the major islands have been penetrated and the masses are rallying to support the movement."

On Chinese Communist assistance:

World Summary

"There has been no offer. No such thing as depending on outside help."

WHAT OF THE HUK time-table? "There is no such thing as a time-table. . . . It is not we who will make the time-table. It will be the events happening here internally and in the outside world that will decide such a time-table. The timing of any libertarian revolt is not determined by its leaders but rather by the will to fight of the people who are persecuted. . . ."

"However, we expect this to happen within the next two years, from our own analysis and the movement of the American imperialists."

IN THE HUK AREAS, the peasants were for the first time living free from corruption and graft and landlord exploitation. When the present government is overthrown, Taruc said, there will be years of cooperation between businessmen, peasants, intellectuals, workers and landowners who helped the movement.

Said Taruc: "Businessmen will be allowed sufficient return on their investment so long as they in turn, seek to benefit their employees, provide social security."

Syngman Rhee's Democracy

After the withdrawal of the South Korean government from Seoul, in this time of crisis, Syngman Rhee failed to call his national assembly for a month. In the meantime disturbing reports reached the

United Nations at Lake Success that Rhee had wiped out many members of his political opposition.

RHEE MADE NO bones about the drastic actions he had taken. He reported that he had executed 100 pro-Communist politicians before he left Seoul. Before the outbreak of the war, Rhee had 18 deputies of the assembly in jail because they had opposed him. His party was badly defeated in the May elections. To Rhee, a Communist was a member of a trade union or anyone who did not go along with his extreme rightist policy.

When Rhee called the assembly last week, 139 of its 210 members were present. Where the rest of the members were was anybody's guess.

IN THE MEANTIME, fighting in south-east Korea had both U. S. and North Korean troops preparing for the big pushes and counter-attacks. In the south, west of the port of Pusan, U. S. troops thrust forward and were meeting resistance. With reinforcement, the Americans were preparing to start a counter-offensive.

On the other hand, the North Koreans, who had swept southward at great speed, were held up at the Nakdong River, with elements in company strength getting across. The Americans defended the provisional South Korean capital of Taegu in the central sector. On the eastern flank the North Koreans began their drive and were making gains.

U. S. planes controlled the air and bombed North Korean as well as South Korean cities. The saturation bombing of cities to weaken the economic backbone as well as the morale of the North Koreans was pulverizing whole areas.

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CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN

New Co. Is Brain Child of Disabled Man; Aids Others

A "boon to the small businessman," might well be the slogan of the telephone and radio dispatching service which opened for business at the Merchandise Mart Building July 15. With the service offered by the new company, the United Telephone and Dispatching Service, which intends to change its name shortly to United Enterprises, a one-man business can operate away from its office secure in the knowledge that any incoming calls will be received and handled according to its wishes.

The business is a boon, further, to at least seven disabled persons who constitute the new company's staff at the moment, and it may employ more as the business grows. Its founder and manager, William E. King, planned it that way because he has the fullest sympathy for the partially disabled who seek to support themselves. He suffered an accident in 1932 which has left him, today, without legs.

"Very few realize how hard it is for a crippled person to get a job," King says. "I found out when I still had one leg and I used to go around to the big companies applying. It turned me up when I found out I didn't have a chance."

While in a hospital here for one of the many treatments his injury has necessitated, King conceived the telephone service. Later, when he was home, he engaged in a telephone service by himself and found considerable local demand.

Today, with that demand larger, King's idea has grown until he offers the following services to those who need them: Radio surveys, business surveys, invitations, wake-up service, reminder service, message registering, trouble-shooting telephone service and taxicab dispatching.

Cab Dispatching

The last-named service may develop into United's most important, having been currently arranged with the Independent Taxi Drivers' Union.

Soon King expects to be able to offer telephone-stenographic service and mimeographing service as well.

"We hope to arrange the financing," says King. "So that the employees may invest part of their pay in the business if they care to, and share in the profits."

Demo Women Picnic To Be Campaign Kickoff

"The kickoff for fall campaigning of Democrats," is the title given by the Democratic Party's Women's Division for an all-day picnic to be held this Sunday, Aug. 13, at Ala Moana Park. Speakers already scheduled include Chuck Mau, Central Committee chairman, who will give the mayor's message, and Central Committeemen Gorman Noland, who will deliver the keynote speech.

"Any Democrats," says the announcement of the picnic, "who are planning to run this fall may contact the officers before the program, to be recognized."

Lunches comprising hot dogs, salad and cold drinks will be available through the Women's Division.

New officers elected by the Women's Division at the last meeting are: Chairman, Lehua Kempa; secretary Philomena Lau; facts and figures chairman, Jean King; finance chairman, Pearl Kong; editor of "Demogals," Yuki Wiles; speaker's chairman, Harriet Bouslog; registration chairman, Carrie Wong; Democratic Digest chairman, Gladys Noland; social and welfare chairman, Rachel Saiki.

Political Sidelights

THELMA MONAGHAN'S chance of returning to the Women's Division of the Democratic Party seems even more remote after the women's meeting last Tuesday. A motion was introduced at that meeting that the past president (Mrs. Monaghan) be asked to act as advisor to the steering committee. The motion found no second and one woman rose to announce that if Mrs. Monaghan returned SHE was quitting the next day. It was moved that the motion be tabled and the same woman who introduced the original motion, then seconded the move to table it. Then business proceeded on a more conservative basis.

DAVID BENZ was the Central Committeeman who thought the nine non-Communist affidavits signed by Democrats should be given to the attorney general. It's anyone's guess what his reasons for those mental acrobatics were.

BENZ, by the way, is considered by some too much of a patsy in his dealings with right-wingers in the so-called harmony moves. Critics claim he lets the right-wingers dictate the terms for the harmony meetings and he lets them name the stand-patters with whom they are willing to meet. Thus, the real moving spirits of the stand-patters are left ignorant of what happens and the meetings have little meaning.

A POINT ignored by the daily press in coverage of the last Democratic County Committee meeting was that action, asked by the Central Committee's new rule, has been taken on Hideo "Major" Okada and Castner Ogawa, "unfriendly" witnesses before the un-American Committee, by their precinct club. The action was a resolution stating that the club has investigated the two and found nothing to indicate they are not good Democrats. Since this was the action asked, it is hard to see why Ogawa was not immediately eligible to vote on any measure before the County Committee.

"PHONIES!" was the name Big Ben Kahawini had for the walk-out Democrats, when he made a strong speech before the County Committee. Said a listener: "He seemed to be hunting for a more polite word, but he couldn't have done better than the one he got. I doubt if Ben ever made a better speech than the one he made that night."

HOW JOHN AKAU, after his walkout at the convention, not to mention numerous other right-wing diodes, figured to sit in on the Demo precinct club meeting in the 16th of the 4th, at which Judge William Heen figured in an effort to put the heat on President Levi Keoloha, is a puzzle to everyone concerned—except probably, AKAU.

CHARLES M. HITE, in the role of question-answerer, did rather poorly, some thought, when Joseph Fernandez asked him if the Central Committee's proposal isn't a violation of civil rights. Hite's answer was reported as being that in these troubled times, the observance of the civil rights of people must be secondary.

A CENTRAL COMMITTEEMAN who shall be anonymous under the initials of EPT, got a hot face-to-face raking at the last meeting from another committeeman who told him the only reason he (EPT) is a Democrat is for swinging his influence in getting jobs for his associates and friends. Said the lambasting committeeman: "I didn't know you were a Democrat until a couple of years ago. I thought you were a Republican."

HOW FAR-FETCHED can investigations get? That's the question some people in the know on Maui are asking as reports from reliable sources say that two top Republicans on the Valley Isle are being investigated for Communist activities by the local un-American investigators. The probers refuse to divulge the names, it is said.

WILLIE CROZIER will be extremely busy, come election time this fall. He'll be in the courtroom during the day, on Maui, fighting his case against the Bank of Hawaii, and stumping at night for the legislature, blasting the land and industrial monopolists, as he always does. Will the Dillinghams catch it again, as they did in 1948 when Crozier called them "Hawaii's fruit flies"? Crozier will run for the legislature from Maui.

The Bank of Hawaii case is three years old and it involves the construction of the Hana belt road which the bank took over from Crozier and his bondsman, Sen. John Duarte, who have shown a lot of stamina in fighting this dragged-out case, which they say they will fight to the end.

WHILE HAROLD RICE is reportedly inactive in Maui politics, talk is that Paul Fagan, Sr., the rich man from Hana, is trying to become the big influence in the Democratic Party of Maui.

IF AL SPENCER, Maui Republican, should switch party affiliation and run for the chairmanship of the board of supervisors, he'll defeat present incumbent Eddie Tam in the primary, say Maui politicians. Many Democrats are hoping that Spencer will come over to their side, and in the closed primary, they would be able to vote for him. The Republican big wheels are definitely against Spencer running for the chairmanship on their ticket.

Longest Military Title

No general has had as long a title as General Douglas MacArthur. Since the Korean war began he is the Supreme Commander of United States Forces Ordered to Repel the Communist Invasion of Korea—and Commander-in-Chief of the United Forces of the United Nations. The operation he heads is known in Tokyo as Rescue of Korea (ROK).

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A. Q. Marcallino Labelled 'Akamai Boy' of Kauai Politics; Lineup Grows

By Special Correspondence

LIHUE, Kauai—Kauai's probable political lineup for 1950 continues to sharpen at an accelerated pace as the campaign season draws near, and there have been a few notable changes since the first Kauai political roundup ran in the RECORD's June 29 edition.

In the initial senatorial lineup, speculation ran toward either incumbent Republican Representative A. Q. (Tony) Marcallino or Supervisor Jack Bertrand to oppose popular bourbon chairholder John B. Fernandez.

Strictly "Camouflage"

Marcallino has since stated "conclusively" that he is not running for any political office this year, preferring to open the field to new candidates. His statement, in the minds of the sharpest dopsters, is strictly camouflage. They say Tony is an akamai boy, he'll pull his "I'm not available" act until the last minute and then announce that due to the insistence of friends and supporters he has been virtually drafted into running. "You can't keep a dyed-in-the-wool vote-chaser out of the game."

Bertrand, on the other hand, isn't talking, at least not where he can be heard by the general public. The most significant comment heard in reference to Bertrand's possible senate candidacy was: "I hope he does run for the senate against J. B. (Senator Fernandez), it'll be the most outstanding victory of J. B.'s career."

Two new Republican "possibles" have been named for the senate race on the Garden Isle. They are Keith Tester, assistant manager of Lihue Plantation, and H. S. Kawakami of Waimea, who said, following his election as candidate to the constitutional convention, "I will not enter any future political race. I want to be in on the formation of the state constitution and then pau."

GOP's Difficult Task

It appears that the Republicans find their search for politically capable senate candidates in the same category as the man who is suddenly confronted by an 18-foot polished marble wall which he is supposed to climb with his

bare hands — just a little difficult to accomplish.

It is rumored that on the Democratic side of the House race, Jos. Jervis, manager of McBryde store in Elele, may be asked to enter the running. Jervis, it is felt, would be an all-around good man for the job. He has had broad administrative experience, excellent educational background and conclusions are that he would be a definite asset to the party's 1950 political stable.

Mentioned as a prospective Republican House candidate is Albert Horner, manager of Hawaiian Canneries, Ltd., Kapaa. Suggestions of Horner's candidacy have not been confirmed as yet, but it is another indication that the GOPs are starting the struggle to solve their seemingly overwhelming problem of House material of sufficient stature to make a fair showing against Senator Fernandez.

Only a Minor Surprise

As the RECORD predicted in its June 29 edition, Solomon Ono (D.), Kekaha, has made early announcement of his candidacy for a seat on the Board of Supervisors. Ditto for Anthony C. (Tony) Baptiste, Democratic candidate for the office of chairman and executive officer. Ernest (Spike) Cabral (D.) of Kalaheo, is tagged as a possible contender for one of the other five chairs.

After much hedging by the candidate and some conjecture by more or less interested political observers, Supervisor David Luke of Koloa has finally announced his official switch to the Republican party. It came as only a minor surprise to Kauai Demos as Luke has been sliding farther over on the Republican side of the fence for a long time.

That brings to a close the Kauai political roundup for this week, but the RECORD will report regularly to its Kauai subscribers on developments, both definite and tentative, up to and through the general election November 11.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. plans to produce farm tractors and combines at a plant near Stamford, England, beginning in September. It is the company's first venture in direct manufacturing abroad.



"Stop practicing so hard; election day's still months away."

Poor People of Hawaiian Descent Koreans Here Ask Against Statehood, Says Sen. Butler So. Korean Pres. For Final Opinion

Gadabout

While the Big Five are "desperately" for statehood, "the common people, the poor people of Hawaiian descent" are against statehood, says Senator Hugh Butler, arch-foe of statehood for Hawaii.

In a letter to Lou Maupin, outspoken proponent of Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood, Senator Butler comments on the former's views about "Things in Hawaii" which appeared in the letters to the editor column in the Lincoln (Nebr.) Daily Star.

Senator Butler ignores the fact that the Hawaiian people have aspired and fought for statehood for decades. He probably knows that Philip E. Spalding, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, recently remarked that statehood for Hawaii wouldn't amount to anything more than giving the islands four votes to be cast against Trumanism.

Mr. Maupin's letter and the senator's reply follow:

THINGS IN HAWAII

Lincoln, Neb.
To the editor of The Lincoln Star: Sen. Butler writes the editor of The Star saying: "I thought I'd better tell you the truth (about his vote on statehood for Hawaii and Alaska). It would be refreshing and unusual if he would be equally frank in his opposition to statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. His charge that communists all but control Hawaii is only a smoke-screen to conceal a disgraceful condition that has long plagued the Hawaiian Islands. Few people know that Hawaii must import most of its fresh vegetables from our west coast despite the fact that Hawaiian climatic and soil conditions are ideal for growing such foodstuffs.

This odd situation exists because it was planned that way and Butler cried "Communism" because Hawaiians want to end it. The pineapple and sugar cane growers work hand in hand with the iron-clad steamship monopoly. The pineapples and sugar make up the cargoes for the steamship runs to the mainland and the return cargoes are mostly of fresh fruits and vegetables. The growers hold a death grip on most of the tillable soil and were they forced to release it, the farmers would grow their needed foodstuffs. This would mean a loss in revenue for the steamship monopoly and a reduction in growers' profits. So the pineapple-sugar-steamship combine bleeds Hawaii of its lifeblood.

Statehood would bring an abrupt end to this. The land monopoly in Hawaii smells to high heaven. The big cane and pineapple growers actually lease wonderfully productive land belonging to the Territory for as little as five cents per acre per year. This is homestead land which should be thrown open to settlers. The farmers are crying for this land. It belongs to the people of Hawaii and not to the growers; but when Hawaiians demand their rights, Sen. Butler belittles "Communism." There are hundreds of thousands of acres of homestead land. One tract of 92,000 acres is on the Island of

Kauai. This is land on which anything can be grown yet one sugar-pineapple monopolist leases all this land from the Territorial government for 4½ cents per acre per year. The land grabbers hang on to the homestead lands despite the fact that the Organic Act of Hawaii says: "The land commissioner shall proceed expeditiously to survey and open for entry agricultural lands whenever twenty-five or more persons with qualifications apply for homestead lands." But there is a catch in it, of course. The land commissioner is appointed and he soon becomes the stooge of the big growers who tell him that none of the applicants are "qualified." The people of Hawaii want the land. When the average Hawaiian demands his rights, it's Communism. When the monopolist wants to retain his stolen privileges it's "free enterprise." Is it any wonder the Hawaiians thoroughly dislike Hugh Butler?—LOU MAUPIN.

(From the Lincoln (Nebraska) Daily Star, Thursday, July 13, 1950)

Mr. Lou Maupin,
1420 S. 21st Street,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Friend Maupin:

A Lincoln mutual friend who apparently reads the Lincoln Star, sent me your Public Pulse letter entitled "Things in Hawaii" which appeared in the issue of July 13.

For your information I am enclosing copies of the reports on both Hawaii and Alaska giving both sides of the question in each case. Apparently you are misinformed when you think that the Big Five in Hawaii are opposing statehood. They are desperately for it. It is the common people, the poor people of Hawaiian descent, who are against statehood. Under the bill proposed they would lose all control over that portion of the Islands that was reserved for them by an act of Congress following our acquisition of the Territory. A big majority of the people in Hawaii want very much to confiscate those homestead lands and I am in strict agreement with the provisions of the bill which prevents this confiscation. I personally do not know the terms of the lease under which the sugar and pineapple companies farm much of the homestead lands, but I had assumed it was a great deal more than your letter indicated. I shall make an investigation and write you further in this connection.

To my mind the real issue is still Communism. I am attaching hereto a report of my own made in 1948 and one made recently by a House Committee predominantly Democratic which confirms my report of 1948. I am not asking you to give any of this further publicity because I doubt if people in Nebraska are particularly interested but I did think you would like to know the facts.

With personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

HUGH BUTLER, U.S.S.
Nebraska.

Copper prices in July were 23 per cent higher than a year ago. Zinc prices were up 50 per cent.

Wages paid the average manufacturing worker in June hit a new record of \$1.45 an hour. Average weekly take-home pay was \$58.89.

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For Final Opinion

(from page 1)

Christian Institute, which is no longer functioning as a school, and realtors have approached Dr. Y. C. Yang, head of the institution and of the Korean Christian Church, with offers to buy for sub-division. Just what indication the realtors had received previously that such a purchase would be possible was not learned.

"I suppose," Dr. Yang told the RECORD, "they saw the land lying idle and thought it would be a possibility for development. You know, realtors always have their eyes open for things like that."

Dr. Yang told the realtors, he says, to submit their bids and he would present them to the board of directors of the institute, of which he is chairman. When the board met, Dr. Yang said, it voted that nothing should be done on the matter until Dr. Rhee's approval could be secured.

"He is the founder," said Dr. Yang, "and I felt it would be improper to carry out the transaction without getting his opinion. It is only proper courtesy."

Toward that end, Dr. Yang said, the board sent a letter to Dr. Rhee in Korea about two weeks ago, but it does not expect to get an answer very soon. Dr. Yang said he realizes that Rhee's present occupation with the war will probably prevent his giving prompt attention to the advisability of selling real estate in Honolulu.

"He has no direct legal connection with the institute now," Dr. Yang told the RECORD in answer to a question. "But he founded many institutions here. When he left, he turned everything over to me and he probably felt that I would do about as he would do."

Dr. Yang said he had heard of the Hawaiian Housing Authority's interest in the land, but that the HHA has never approached him on the matter.

HHA Interest Confirmed

Cecil Gates, acting director of the HHA, confirmed that interest in an interview with the RECORD, and said that preliminary estimates indicate that 500 units might be put on the proposed HHA site, of which the Korean Christian Institute's land would be a part.

"I think the public interest would be served better," said Mr. Gates, "by using the land for public housing than by subdividing it for private profit."

One of the factors that drew the HHA's attention to the property, which lies on Kam IV Road, is the fact that it is presently unoccupied, Mr. Gates said. Many other sites proposed for housing projects, he said, have houses on them, and necessitate the moving of the present residents to other localities.

Realtors Unhappy

The realtors who investigated the property in the beginning do not agree with Mr. Gates, at least on the propriety of condemning the land in behalf of the HHA.

"We went and dug the thing out," one told the RECORD, "and made plans for sub-dividing it, and then the HHA comes along and decides it wants it. I don't think it's fair."

Whether or not the realtors can expect an answer from President Syngman Rhee of South Korea before the HHA's plans are complete remained, this week, a moot question.

War scare buying pushed dollar sales of New York City department stores in the week ending July 22 to the highest rise over a corresponding period of the year before since Dec. 25, 1948. The rise was 29 per cent.

"NOW YOU'VE got to be a gentleman, too," said Joseph Petrowski, Sr., chuckling over the statement attributed by a daily to Chuck Mau and David Benz in which they said they thought Petrowski's lambasting of the un-American committee as being the act of one who is not a "Democrat or a gentleman."

"I've been a Democrat for thirty years," Petrowski said, "but I didn't know you had to be a gentleman, too."

MOST FASCINATING news story the dailies published last week was a police item about William K. Baker of Waipahu, who reported that his trousers, containing a wallet containing money, had been stolen from his parked car!

"A STORM OF PROTEST" is the best figure of speech for what followed Gadabout's orchid to Officer Nathan Napoleon. Among those who feel Napoleon isn't always diplomatic and tactful are (1) Walter Hong (2) Celestino Guzman and (3) a group of men who were talking on a street corner near Napoleon's beat a couple of weeks ago. Furthermore, upon investigation, Gadabout feels all three complaints against Napoleon have merit.

Hong was charged after an argument which arose from Napoleon's effort to enforce the "move on" order on Maunakea St. One witness says Napoleon threatened Hong with "Wait till I get you down to the police station."

Guzman, a Maunakea St. barber, says he was standing in front of his shop catching a little air when Napoleon ordered him inside the shop and then, after an exchange of words, said: "I'll break your —, and don't think I can't do it."

One of the group of street conversationalists says Napoleon threw his club across the street at them to get them to disperse.

For these activities, a panini lei to accompany the orchid of two weeks ago.

MIGUEL CORJASSO, long-shoreman and Lanikila Housing resident, says things have been better ever since he told his story to the RECORD. The attitude of authorities toward him has been better and a number of beefs are on their way to settlement.

"LET'S BUILD FOR PEACE," proclaims the poster sent this year from the mayor of Hiroshima to Mayor Wilson, thus reflecting the desire for peace of the people of the city which first saw the horror of the atomic bomb. The Hiroshima poster is published by the "Hiroshima Peace Society," and might be considered an expression of the Japanese people parallel to the Stockholm peace-petition being signed by thousands of Americans—and being lambasted as "unpatriotic" by those who fear peace.

The Hiroshima poster bears the date, "August 6, 1950," the fifth anniversary of the day when atomic power was first unleashed against human targets.

EVERETT AH FOOK'S interest in seeing that the police do their duty on gambling has interested parties a little baffled. Ah Fook has been with the attorney general's office for quite a long time and his sudden zeal in matters of this sort is said to be almost unprecedented.

MARCH 31, Gottfried Seitz addressed a request to the Territorial Civil Service Commission asking that he be allowed to make a copy of the proceedings of the hearing at which he appealed his discharge as an adult probation officer. His letter has not yet, he says, even been acknowledged by the commission. Aren't such things public documents, Mr. Akina? Can't the appellant see them?

CHARLES KENDALL, whose name was never publicly mentioned for the job, nevertheless was being groomed to take over as Daniel Ainoa's assistant on the Hawaii Homes Commission. Part of the preparation included a civil service classification, then upgrading of the position to CAF-13 before anyone was appointed. When opposition developed, Kendall's name was reluctantly discarded, but everyone agreed on John Thompson, who finally got the job. Other names mentioned in a newspaper story as possibilities were that only in someone's imagination.

BECAUSE HENRY GON-SALVES did not get along with Art Rutledge, executive secretary of the dairy workers union, it's reported that his family has quit taking milk from the Dairymen's Association. "Henry should have known that Art is not an officer of the company but of the Dairymen's union," said an observer. All this happened before Gonsalves went independent and left the Teamsters, of which Rutledge is also an officer. Now, Gonsalves is taking milk from a non-union dairy.

JUDGE CABLE A. WIRTZ will hear the case of Charles Goodness against Kula Sanatorium Aug. 17. Goodness, a UPW member, is out to prove the sanatorium can't make him work more than 40 hours a week. He's been working 45.

ONLY IN THE land of aloha would it happen. Last week, a man was eating dinner at the counter of a restaurant when someone behind him seized him by the shoulder, pulled him around and punched him lustily on the jaw. Then, upon getting a good look at the man's face, the assailant begged his victim's pardon. From behind, he explained, the diner had resembled another man who had stolen a girl from him. In spite of a torn aloha shirt and a sore jaw, the victim refused to prefer charges. After all, he sympathized, it was perhaps a natural mistake.

DROPPING IN the Maunakea Street barber college the other day, Gadabout spent an interesting half-hour listening to the tall, fiftyish instructor who passed from chair to chair, giving both students and their clients the benefit of his observations. He paused by a slender, nervous-looking girl who was administering a shave and commented after a moment: "When you see they're in trouble, you'd like to get in and help. You can't, though. They'd never learn that way."

The girl seemed a little more nervous after that and her client maintained a sort of quiet rigidity. Before another chair, he stopped and told the student: "After they begin to get grey, it's hard to get a good blend."

Then, for the client's benefit, he added: "I know, because I started to get grey 30 years ago; haven't had a decent haircut since."

KATSUZO NISHI, the Japanese physical culturist who visited Hawaii not long ago and who has since gone to the Mainland, seems to have gotten quite a touch of mysticism into his teachings. One couple, following the diet he recommended, now takes nothing but water for breakfast, vegetables in odd numbers for lunch (there must be an odd number of dishes—even won't do the job) and meat for dinner.

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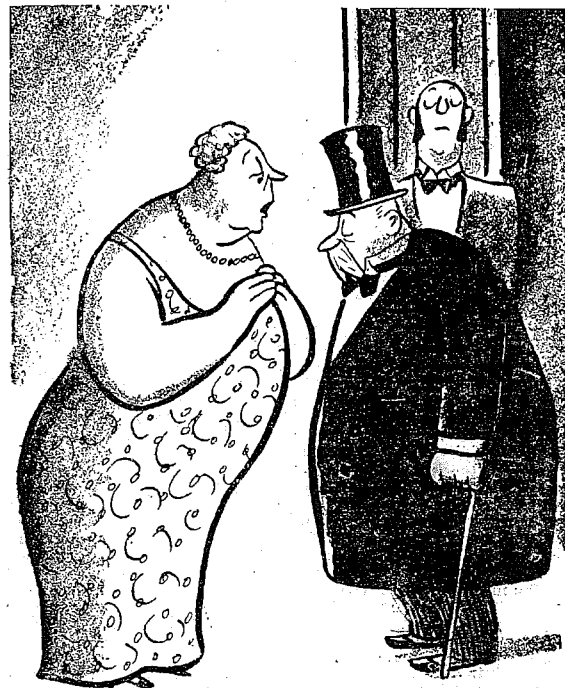
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"You mean those nasty union negotiators wouldn't even talk about a wage cut?"

Army Statistics Expose Lie By Dailies On San Francisco Shipping Decline

"The grass-grown waterfront of San Francisco"—this is one of the stock arguments against unions in general and the ILWU in particular. The alleged ruinous effect of the ILWU upon San Francisco's commerce is a stock piece of anti-ILWU and anti-union propaganda familiar to every reader of the Honolulu press.

Since the ILWU's contract covers the entire West Coast except for Tacoma and one or two other small ports organized by the ILA-AFL, there is no logical reason why grass should grow on San Francisco's waterfront and not on the piers of Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles as well—but then, anti-union propaganda is not known for either logic or truthfulness. Maybe the people who talk about grass-grown San Francisco believe that Harry Bridges' presence is enough to curse the city.

Facts From U. S. Army Statistics

A reader of the RECORD, curious to know how much truth there might possibly be in the propaganda about San Francisco's loss of commerce, has gone through the statistics of water-borne commerce published in the Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army. The table below shows his findings for the four main West Coast ports, with Tacoma (ILA-AFL contract) thrown in for comparison.

1934, the year when the ILWU first became powerful, is taken as the starting point, and the commerce (in short tons) of each succeeding year is shown in percentage comparison with 1934. The commerce of the San Francisco Bay area up to 1947 (the last year for which figures have been published) has held its own rather well, with no big ups or downs. Los Angeles, with its open shop history, is the city with which anti-unionists are always comparing San Francisco, to the latter city's disadvantage—but Los Angeles port shows the most ups and downs and the worst overall record of any big West Coast port! San Francisco has a much better record.

Northwest Ports Do Better

But maybe the ILWU has blighted the whole West Coast commerce. Then Tacoma, which is under AFL contract, should make a better showing than the ILWU-contract ports. Sure enough, Tacoma's record is better than that of either Los Angeles or San Francisco. But Seattle and Portland, both under ILWU contract, run ahead of Tacoma's record!

All three of the northwestern ports show a higher rate of increase over 14 years than either San Francisco or Los Angeles. Not the unions, but geographical location, is the deciding factor.

And the "grass-grown waterfront" of Harry Bridges' San Francisco turns out to be a myth, a lie, a piece of Merchant Street baloney.

COMMERCE OF PACIFIC COAST PORTS, 1934-47

(In short tons, expressed in percentages of the 1934 commerce, as given in Annual Reports to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army)

	Los Angeles Harbor	San Francisco Bay Area	Seattle Harbor	Portland Harbor	Tacoma Harbor
1934.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1935.....	96.72	100.83	112.06	114.28	115.60
1936.....	99.18	106.16	103.03	122.69	119.14
1937.....	118.29	107.75	111.79	117.66	123.07
1938.....	103.30	108.79	92.85	111.38	91.30
1939.....	111.89	115.42	102.05	142.23	114.92
1940.....	105.10	115.30	113.53	141.82	125.21
1941.....	91.03	112.28	145.10	149.30	114.73
1942.....	72.54	107.11	157.08	142.89	100.57
1943.....	87.30	117.79	151.55	185.76	121.94
1944.....	111.45	120.21	162.82	149.36	130.53
1945.....	133.47	120.62	149.58	161.47	152.19
1946.....	81.05	104.43	141.10	143.67	145.60
1947.....	76.52	119.01	155.45	177.89	189.03
Average, 1934-47.....	99.13	111.12	128.43	140.03	124.56

Fights, Threats Follow Vice Clique's Rivalry Over Prices

By STAFF WRITER

The wave of petty violence which has become evident in Honolulu's underworld in the past month, according to the best informed sources, has its basis in a rivalry between two groups of narcotics peddlers. This rivalry, first evident in price-cutting between the two groups, has broken out in open violence in a number of cases which have thus far been recognized by the police and the press as merely simple assault cases.

But the motives for these cases have a pattern, say those who should know, and the pattern follows the price and accessibility of marijuana, cocaine and heroin.

Violence Unpolitic Here

The rivalry began, it is said, when a Mainlander who had been operating on a large scale here, discovered that a local outfit had gone into business and was underselling him. The Mainlander, though he is said to understand methods of violence, feels it would not be politic to employ them here, at least personally, so his operatives are also local men.

When he first heard the local combine was underselling him, report has it, the Mainlander threatened to cut the price of heroin to \$1 per capsule. Actually, his threat has never been carried out, so far as is generally known and the price of heroin remains at its lowest, \$4 per capsule on the illegal market. Even at that, the product sold is said to be "cut" to such a degree that sometimes the drug is barely identifiable.

One near-fatality is said to have occurred several weeks ago when a young man, a novice user, took two capsules. Because he has been accustomed to the weak variety "cut" with sugar or some other substitute, he underestimated the strength of the capsules and nearly lost his life as a result. He was saved by hospitalization and quick treatment.

The Mainlander was the first,

it is said, to introduce cocaine to the local market and became doubly incensed when he discovered the local combine had matched him in this narcotic, too. Current negotiations on the illegal market have the price of cocaine approximately the same as that of heroin.

A few weeks ago, report has it, a new design in the pattern appeared. Either the Mainlander gave his local henchmen new orders, according to conjecture, or his irritation was contagious and affected them. At any rate, threats and acts of violence began to occur. The number of such incidents has increased and those who recognize the affiliations of the participants say the pattern is that of a gang war, without the extreme violence that has accompanied similar events on the Mainland.

Gunplay Impractical

The obstacle that prevents a gang war, Mainland style, according to the same sources, is the Territory's tight geography and its isolation. Though the police and the U. S. narcotics agents have not succeeded in wiping out the traffic here, there is a feeling that a murder would bring a hue-and-cry which would probably expose any triggerman.

Knowing these things, members of the local combine have remained unimpressed by threats. As one disconsolate gun-toter told the RECORD, "These people don't pay any attention to a gun."

Although guns are flourished and talk is often very tough in the local counterpart of a gang war, the participants have seldom resorted to more violence than can be accomplished with fists and feet. In this kind of war, the local combine, far from bowing to the Mainlander's opposition, has sometimes taken the lead, according to report, and probably stands at present, one up on the Mainlander's outfit.

The local combine, say informed sources, is just as hot at its price-cutting. Members of the local combine, who have become users and peddlers of narcotics, say it was the Mainlander who first introduced them to the dope and to the traffic. He has no right, now, they feel, to object to their attempting to go into business for themselves.

But one salient fact is assured—there is far more behind the many assault cases that have come before the courts lately than appears on the surface.

Robeson's Passport Denial Curtails Income; Political Position Is Cited

NEW YORK—The invalidation of the passport of Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs by the U. S. State Department is another blatant example of the Administration's efforts to silence the demand of Negro-Americans for their full rights as citizens and the demand of the American people generally for the preservation of world peace and protection of their dwindling democratic rights here at home, the Council of African Affairs said this week.

This admittedly extraordinary action of revoking the passport of a native-born American reflects the Administration's fear of Paul Robeson's world-wide prestige as a champion of the oppressed and the enemy of fascism and imperialism.

Deprives Income

The statement by the Council continued: The Administration apparently feels that its "Voice of America" cannot have voices competing with it such as that of Paul Robeson asking for justice for Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, and other victims of lynch justice, and demanding the freedom of African and all other colonial peoples.

"This action also represents the calculated effort by the State Department to deprive this great artist of the source of an important part of his income—from concerts abroad in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Israel and the Caribbean.

"In attempting to silence Mr. Robeson, the State Department gives an example of encouragement to those fascist-minded elements in America who are only too eager to resort to violence in trampling upon American civil liberties as they did at Peekskill a year ago when they sought to prevent Mr. Robeson from giving a concert. The State Department's action is of a piece with the brutal police assault at Union Square on August 2 when many thousands of people were denied the right of free assembly to hear Mr. Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and other speakers, and to voice their own

demand for peace and the outlawing of the atomic bomb.

Recalls "Pre-Civil War Days"

"The jailing of innocent people, the curtailment of freedom of speech and political dissent, and now the government's infringing the right to travel mark the progress to the fascist state in America.

"Our government fears to let the outside world know of the struggle of Negro Americans for justice, just as the government of South Africa and other imperialistic regimes fear too close inspection of the plight of black people in Africa.

"In fact, this action recalls the pre-Civil War refusal to give a passport to any free Negro on any occasion."

2 Milk Customers Drop Dairymen's

Moanalua Dairy's delivery man, it's said in a milk distributors' circle, is pretty happy because he picked up two big shot customers—Dwight Steele, president of the Hawaii Employers Council, and James Blaisdell, Steele's predecessor at the Council and local attorney.

The Steeles and the Blaisdells stopped taking Dairymen's milk not long ago. Could it be that they got really sore at Dairymen's because the company signed a contract with the dairy workers' union, providing arbitration of new contract terms when the present one expires?

During the last waterfront strike, the Employers Council fought arbitration of wages and this kept the longshoremen from returning to work. In the meantime the employer front organizations called arbitration communistic.

With both the Steeles and the Blaisdells taking Dairymen's milk for a long time, observers in the industry say, they could not have discovered that Moanalua milk is better all of a sudden.

Early Immigrants

Although the first Filipino laborers imported to Hawaii were brought here in 1906, the first Spaniards during the same year, and Negroes in 1901-02, stray individuals found their way to Hawaiian plantations several years earlier.

In 1888 Elele Plantation had five "Manila men," Lihue seven Spaniards, Kilauea, two Negroes and nine Finns; Waikapu, four Negroes and four Malays, and Kamalo (Molokai) two Negroes. At Paukaa, near Papaikou (Hawaii), 10 per cent of the labor force—nine men out of ninety—were Negroes. Maulua camp on Laupahoehoe Plantation, contained only white men, seven in number.

HCLC Beach Party

Volleyball, swimming and entertainment by Pepe Sanchez, well known Waipahu monologist and impersonator, featured at the Manner's Beach picnic of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee last Saturday. Attending the picnic were some 30 members and guests from Honolulu and Waipahu.

Refreshments, barbecue and hot dogs were available to guests throughout the afternoon and evening. The picnic began at 2 p. m. and lasted until nearly midnight.

Canada, the U. S. and Newfoundland accounted for almost 75 per cent of the total newsprint production in 1947.

Kauai C. S. Comm. Has Hot Session Over Wage Rates

(from page 1)

less than any other county in the Territory. The union's authority, cited in its study, was the "Salary and Wages Survey of 128 Representative Employers in the Territory of Hawaii," made by Research Associates.

Comparing the wages paid on 12 jobs, the brief proved that in all cases Kauai County wages were lower on a monthly basis, and an average hourly basis. The widest variation from wages paid by private employers, by other counties, and by Kauai County was in the category of "construction foreman." In that job, the union report stated, Kauai pays \$1.14 1/2 per hour, and the average is \$1.98 per hour.

"We're not asking for very much," one rank-and-file told the commissioners. "We just want what's coming to us."

The union's brief stated that no effort has been made by the Kauai County reclassification board to adjust wages with prevailing wages since 1942.

Geared To Sugar?

Another commissioner, G. M. Shak, said he thought Kauai County pays better than the sugar plantations. He was silenced when Epstein suggested that, if the county's wages are geared to those of the sugar workers, some cognizance should be taken of the rise of sugar workers' wages along with the recent boost in the price of sugar.

Before the session ended, the commissioners, Carlinghouse, Shak and M. Shinseki voted to make a study of the county's wage scale.

Plantation Tidbits

A personnel department executive at the Oahu Sugar Co., Wai-pahu, told a union official at the plantation not to make Assistant Manager Hans Hansen look bad in news stories appearing in the RECORD.

"What can we do? The reporters dig up the stories and they are true," answered the worker. He was referring to the item which described Mr. Hansen's unsuccessful attempt to catch garage employees loafing or sleeping on their jobs at night.

Zenichi Abe, tractor driver, gets special attention from Assistant Manager Hansen, workers at Wai-pahu say.

"Hansen sticks around Abe a couple of hours and keeps telling him what to do. As if Abe don't know his job. As if Hansen knows Abe's job," remarked a laborer who observed Hansen's "tactics."

Abe is frequently isolated from other workers and is assigned to work alone. His co-workers say that Abe is intimidated because he is a militant union member. He is a stewards' council chairman and an executive board member of the Waipahu unit of the sugar union.

The power of the plantation bosses can be seen in many ways but one sure way is to observe the conduct of the Territorial Board of Health. Ewa plantation, with the most unsanitary outhouse conditions, with human excreta flowing between the dilapidated shacks in the Filipino camp, gets by without being called down by the board of health. While precious human lives are at stake, the government health authorities seem to be shaking in their breeches when it comes to slapping the wrists of plantation management.

Total assets of the Ford Motor Co. in 1949 rose to \$1,343,349,253. This was an increase of over \$194 million over the previous year.

Balthis Asks 4 Mos. Postponement of Hana Belt Case Up Aug. 21

William Balthis, vice president and manager of the Bank of Hawaii on Maui, has asked for a postponement of the Hana Belt Road case to December from August 21, when it is scheduled to be heard in Judge Cable Wirtz's court on Maui.

Balthis was appointed receiver when the bank stepped in and took over the Hana road contract from Willie Crozier in 1946. The contract was completed in January 1948 and Balthis made his receivership report a few weeks ago.

Crozier contends that the bank did not run the job properly, thus it took four to five months extra to complete the job. He complains that the equipment was not taken care of properly after the bank took over, and that it was later sold "for a song." Crozier also contends (RECORD, Sept. 8, 1949) that the contract was taken away from him to eliminate him as a competitor producing crushed rock on Maui.

"After three years of stalling around, Balthis has the nerve to ask for three months' postponement for four months' postponement to start to determine where we stand on the accounting on the job," Crozier said.

Committee Makes Labor Day Plans

A sound truck, music and hula dancing were agreed upon as parts of the coming Labor Day parade, by the Joint Labor Day Committee at its meeting last week, but earlier plans for an afternoon picnic were dropped.

Representatives of the unions who met agreed that mimeographed leaflets containing pertinent information for the use of marchers be circulated ahead of time.

The parade, which is to follow the same route as last year, will terminate at the Palace grounds where a program will be held at the bandstand.

Attending the meeting were: Y. Abe, T. Furukie and E. Arena of the ILWU, and Henry Epstein and Ralph Vossbrink of the United Public Workers.

Medical Lobby

WASHINGTON (FP)—Every day for the first three months of 1950 the big medical lobby, spearheaded by the American Medical Assn., spent \$10,000 and distributed 100,000 pieces of propaganda to attack national health insurance and the Fair Deal.



UNDER ARREST—Shown in a Philadelphia court after their arrest on charges of disorderly conduct are Raymond Stough, left, and Ralph Ditchik. They were jailed after a policeman said he halted their car for routine questioning and later found booklets and handbills in the vehicle calling for a peaceful solution of the Korean war.

Bolt Indicated At Dairymen's

(from page 1)

"cost-plus" basis," the farmer said. "Dairymen's gets a guaranteed sum and the pool pays for all the expenses of handling and delivering the milk. It's a complicated setup and most farmers prefer a flat rate for their milk and to stick strictly to the producing end, but Dairymen's puts them in the position where they must join the pool."

When contacted by the RECORD, Mr. Knowles would not comment on Hygienic's future plans.

Dairymen's, it is reported, is desirous of getting the Eagle Rock Dairy into the pool when the contract between the two parties expires next year. A reliable source said that the milk producers met last Saturday at Dairymen's and after the meeting, Richard K. Kimball and Manuel Costa, Jr., were chosen to persuade Campos to join the pool. They visited Campos, a source says, but the Eagle Rock Dairy owner is adamantly against joining the pool, and has stated that he would sell directly to customers.

"Campos pulls seven thousand quarts a day and that's a lot to sell. But he's pretty big and may make out. Smaller fry have to join the pool, like it or not," said a producer.

Quota Imposed

Recently milk producers supplying Dairymen's went on a quota, with the company paying for the quota at the butterfat rate—15 to 18 cents a quart—and the balance at about half price. Several producers who have increased their dairy cow population recently were forced to sell or butcher their cows.

Dairymen's told the RECORD that the producers themselves set the quota in limiting their supply. Two producers laughed when informed of this. One commented, "We want to produce more. Why should we want to limit our supply?"

When the Korean war started the possibility of selling milk to naval ships and transports looked good and the quota was lifted, but it was restored again, the RECORD learned.

"It's safer to get a flat-rate contract but that, Dairymen's won't give. Dairymen's has now gone into raising its own cows and the company is talking tougher by the day," said a milk producer who did not want to be named.

The Committee for the Nation's Health, which analyzed official lobbying records to come up with these figures, says it can spend less than a penny in support of national health insurance for every dollar spent by the AMA.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE JAPAN-AMERICA SWIMMING MEET

The "dream race" between the Australian John Marshall of Yale and Konoshtin Furuhashi of Japan turned out to be something else. Furuhashi withdrew from the 1,500 meters, probably on orders of the Japanese coach, who may have been hoping that Shiro Hashizume, runner-up to Furuhashi in practically all the races, would be able to take the 1,500-meter race. However, dark horse Ford Konno came through to win the gruelling event.

Furuhashi won the three races he entered in fine style, setting terrific times in the 200, 400 and the 800 meters freestyle races. Marshall, who had made some extraordinary times in the 400, 800 and 1,500 meters in the recent AAU championships, somehow faded very badly and showed the effects of the pressure of topnotch competition.

While the star of the Japan-America meet was the Nippon University flash, a youngster from Hawaii, Ford Konno, emerged as America's No. 1 hopeful in the 1951 Olympics. At 17, Konno swam against the best swimmers in the world and came through better than the great expectations of his coach, Yoshito Sagawa of the Nuuanu Y. Today, Konno looms as the No. 1 middle and long distance swimmer, even better than Bill Smith in his prime.

The meet was also a gauge of the power of probably the two best teams that will meet in the 1951 Olympics. The American team showed its team depth and its all-around superiority by winning decisively by a score of 48-17. Japan's weakness is in the backstroke and in the now accepted butterfly breaststroke. Time was when the Japanese, with breaststrokes like Tsuruta and Hamuro, were outstanding in this event. Johnny Higgins popularized the butterfly stroke and it was a controversial issue as to its legality until today it is universally recognized as the fastest method of swimming the breaststroke. The Japanese are now learning this new stroke and before long may come up with some outstanding swimmers in this event.

If diving had been a competitive event at the Japan-America meet the score would have been higher in favor of the USA. Americans are supreme in this event and the first three winners at the AAU meet this year would in all probability, sweep the diving events at the Olympics. Japan will have to concentrate in producing some backstrokers, breaststrokers and divers in the springboard and platform events, otherwise the all-around strength of the Americans will mean the swimming championship at the Olympics.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Willard Honey Kalima called in to let this writer in on the latest at Kuhio Beach. It seems that work is going on to move the women's rest room to the mauka side so that the volleyball court can be restored to the volleyball enthusiasts. This program is in line with the projected improvement of Kuhio Beach which would mean more space for the public. Kalima is one of the interested parties who fought to have the volleyball court returned after it was removed because of complaints of some beach habitues.

The Terry Allen-Dado Marino fight did not lose any money, despite reports to the contrary. Augie Curtis, promoter, is not letting any grass grow under his feet. He is going ahead with plans for the next fight. In the meantime the other licensees, Al Karasick and Leo Leavitt are not doing anything as far as lining up of fights is concerned.

Which reminds us that the Fight Managers' Guild wrote in to the commission that the issuance of another license to another promoter may mean more work for their fighters. There may be a fight on this issue by factions within the fight game and commissioners who are no doubt taking sides on this controversial issue.

The area which has been called the Fred Wright Housing Project has been lying idle for a long time. Some financial technicalities have held up the project. In the meantime it is an eyesore and could very well have been turned into a public park.

In looking over the area we felt that Housing Authority to the contrary, the area may be an excellent spot for a park for the heavily congested area. With a fill-in job and a grass and tree planting program, the area can be converted into an asset to the community.

Yes, you can overdo a good thing. The point in issue is the Japan Collegiate All-Stars and their playing schedule. We are surprised at the way the Hawaii League moguls have scheduled the team. They are jumping from here to there and playing a terrific schedule. The Japanese players looked fagged out in their last few appearances.

The Hawaii League cash hounds are more concerned about the jingle of the cash register than they are in seeing a group of college lads get a wonderful, lasting impression of Hawaii. We say that the team has been over-commercialized!

Pressing Wants For Haoles Only

"While we believe that the Caucasian can do well enough here (in Hawaii) as an agricultural laborer, we do not believe that he will become so here, to any great extent. If he has a better brain, he will make the Asiatic work for him. If he has not, he will decline to work beside him. What handicaps him are his pressing wants. He wishes luxuries and desires to educate his children. This burdens him with expense, and the Asiatic gets ahead of him, just as the Jew does, by his economy."

—Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 29, 1894.

DEATH AT HAWI

"During the night of the 15th, a Japanese luna, by name of Yoshida, at Hawi (Hawaii), was shot and killed in his sleep by someone who entered through the window or fired from it, putting three shots into his body. The perpetrator of the foul deed has not been discovered, but enough is known to make it certain that a considerable number of Japanese are concerned in the case, their only known motive being jealousy."

"Yoshida was a somewhat intelligent man who could speak English, and was formerly luna at the Union Mill, but left his situation there because he believed his life to be in danger. It is said that the Japanese express general rejoicing over his death."

—From Hawaiian Gazette,

Blind In All-Out Effort To Remove Director Hamman; Fujita Flip-Flops

STAFF READY TO RESIGN

(from page 1)

spark to set off action against Mrs. Hamman, which resulted in an official investigation and the petition asking that her resignation be accepted.

Since the petition and the resignations, a number of revelations regarding the events that led to the outburst of employees and sightless persons and the investigation, have been made.

Appeal To HGEA

When a number of employees felt the situation was no longer tolerable, it was learned, one of them, Mrs. Dora Zane, assistant director, went to her organization, the Hawaii Government Employees Association, and laid the case before Executive Director Charles Kendall. Hearing that the HGEA was investigating the situation, Mrs. Hamman is believed to have asked Governor Stainback to intercede and the governor passed the matter on to Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr., who ordered an investigation.

Kendall's Entry

But when the investigators sought to interview Mrs. Zane, it is reported, Kendall appeared and said he had advised her not to give any information. His reason was that the situation was one in which the attorney general was powerless to act, and that such an investigation violated the principles of unionism. It was the HGEA's business, Kendall is said to have maintained, to make its report to the governor and its request for assistance to its aggrieved members. Eventually, an agreement was worked out which allowed Kendall to participate in the investigation.

Many of the practices objected to have been reported in the RECORD (June 29-July 6) and later in the daily papers, but others are being aired for the first time this week.

An example was that of a news vendor who insisted on getting receipts for the money he was receiving and turning over to the bureau. When his requests, no matter how strong he made them, failed to produce receipts, he finally refused to turn over the money. Mrs. Hamman's reprisal was to take away the key to his magazine case.

"Those men are adults," said a man who knows the vendors professionally, "and some of them have raised families. For Mrs. Hamman to treat them like children is ridiculous." For instance, there's the business of her having them call the youngest, most inexperienced case worker "Miss" and the case worker is supposed to call them "Joe" or "Frank," even if they're 50 years old."

Of the 11 blind vendors working in Honolulu, six are reported as "militantly" opposed to Mrs. Hamman, four more just "don't want to make any trouble," and only one is described as pro-Hamman.

Long Is Supporter

Meanwhile, in spite of her "resignation," Mrs. Hamman is reported to be pulling all strings within her reach to have that resignation refused by Governor Stainback. One of her strongest supporters is said to be Secretary Oren E. Long who has known her since the time she came to the Territory as a school teacher years ago.

As the official investigation continues, there are those who question the propriety of the attorney general's participation in the case at all. That department, they point out, has no police powers and can do nothing except make a report to the governor. It has never been suggested that there is anything about the case to merit criminal prosecution. "You can bet," said one ob-

AWAIT GOV'S ACTION

(from page 1)

blind who have fought for her removal in the past, have renewed their ouster move.

Reports that a couple of civil service employees who originally signed the anti-Hamman petition are now trying to give her a whitewash treatment have caused the blind to intensify their activities. Mrs. Hamman, according to reliable sources, has pressured her staff to pledge loyalty to her, but in almost all cases, without success.

"Mrs. Hamman has to get out; that is all there is to it," emphasized Jules Martin, a self-employed blind, who led the Crusaders Club, an organization of the blind about a decade ago, to remove the present director.

Fight To Finish

Some of the blind suspect that Mrs. Hamman's letter of resignation was tendered to quiet her staff. They say the date of her resignation is left open; thus, if the governor does not act on her letter, she would continue as director.

Martin said that the blind will carry the "fight to the finish, even if it means bringing the issues directly to the public in open meetings."

"If Dolores Quinto were here, she would be one of our best witnesses," explained Martin.

Stranded In The Philippines

A graduate of the University of Hawaii who earned her masters degree at Columbia University, Miss Quinto, a blind student who studied from Braille, was sent to the Philippines by Mrs. Hamman's office before World War II, to teach there. Upon her arrival she discovered that no job awaited her. She was stranded in Manila and tried to get back to Hawaii.

"She said that the bureau here was blocking her return and asked friends here to help her. But she asked us not to inform Mrs. Hamman about her plans," Martin said.

Martin sent the passage money to Miss Quinto, who arrived here quietly.

"Dolores is now in California. She will tell her story," said Martin. "She was a bright person and she would not be pushed around. You see, we blind don't want favors. All we want is equal treatment. We hope the bureau will have a director who is capable of giving the blind a better deal and not gestapo-like, dictatorial handling of our affairs."

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

Russian and American treatment of Koreans, Miss Strong said:

Hate Strong

"Nowhere did I ever find the least resemblance of 'bossing' among the Russians. Whenever I asked a Russian official anything he always answered, 'Ask a Korean. It's their country.'"

North Koreans, as a result, began to look upon the Russians as friends, Miss Strong said. But the South, occupied by the U. S., was treated as "conquered territory" and in place of friendship, hate sprang up.

I wonder if our attitude in Korea is not the result of the national pattern of white supremacy which relegates all colored peoples—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Negroes, etc.—to an inferior status? Is it any wonder that America is losing ground in a world where the majority of people are non-white?

server who has watched developments surrounding the case from the beginning, "It will be a whitewash as it stands now."

TH Workers Halt Work In Wrath At Jailing of Bridges

(from page 1)

wise would have been complete desertion."

Bridges had warned his union that the national maritime security conference was lop-sided and against labor in that "it was a meeting at which labor alone was asked to forego hiring and dispatching practices that had only been won after the longest and most bitter struggles in American labor history."

The jailing was front-paged in Monday's dailies in the Territory and protest walkouts by 4,000 sugar workers began the same day on the Island of Hawaii. By Tuesday the action had spread to Oahu where by Wednesday, 2,300 were reported engaging in the protests. When nine plantation managers on Hilo decided to "discipline" the workers by suspending them 24 hours, a union spokesman commented drily: "That's kicking the pavement because you stumbled over the curb."

In Honolulu, ILWU longshoremen, enjoying a wage increase which Bridges had helped negotiate for them, held a half-hour meeting at Pier 24 and heard their officers read communications on the Bridges case.

Regional Director Jack Hall told the press the stevedores took that manner of staging their demonstration because they wanted to go on record as supporting Bridges, but did not want to "interfere with the flow of goods."

Calixto Damasco, business agent, who read one letter to the men, along with Levi Kealoha, president, told the RECORD, "I feel really sorry for the things that have been happening to Bridges. I saw that as a longshoreman and as a Filipino. I think those things should show working people—not only here in the Territory, but everywhere—that it's time to wake up."

Saburo Fujisaki, secretary-treasurer of the sugar workers' Local 152, said: "It's rank and file action. It shows support of the union leaders."

Hall made a statement which clarified the issues which had been clouded by the daily press. In one paragraph, he stated: "The ships are being loaded and sailed. War cargoes are moving to the Korean front and no member of the ILWU, including Bridges, is making any effort to impede that movement. The war situation is being used simply as a phony excuse to carry out the illegal detention of Bridges."

How long the echoes of that jail door would continue to resound here and on the Mainland, no one could say.

Baptists Ask End To Racial Bias

CLEVELAND-(FP)—The World Baptist Congress called on its 18 million members throughout the world to remove from their worship and fellowship all forms of segregation and discrimination "based on race, color or culture." The appeal, sent to Baptist organizations in 52 countries, was adopted at the closing day of the congress here.

Officer Joe Jones Meets Match; Loses Hand - Fight After Traffic Argument

(from page 1)

came after Sheppard's car and a taxi had collided slightly. The argument that followed attracted the attention of a number of people and two of them got into the argument.

"I don't know how they thought they knew anything about it," said one witness. "They didn't see the accident."

Spectator Got In

Sheppard says he believes a diagram of the accident will show he could not have been at fault. While he argued with the taxi-driver, who refused to assume responsibility for the brushing of fenders, Sheppard says, one of the two spectators, a youth named Philip R. Holan, began to take an undue part in the argument against him.

"I told the kid to go on over with the other people and keep his two-bits worth to himself, but he came back again. I told him again. Then the third time, I gave him a push; not a hard push at all. That was when this Officer Jones jumped up and hit me right on the chin. I still can't imagine why he did that."

Sheppard says Jones isn't much of a puncher and he wasn't hurt

by the blow so much as surprised, but he swung into action and began swapping punches with the officer, who stuck to his fists and didn't reach for his gun or club. After he had knocked Jones down, Sheppard says, the officer got up and hurried away to his car. Sheppard had never intended resistance to a legitimate arrest, he says, and he willingly submitted to other officers who arrived later.

The charges against Sheppard of assault on Jones and Holan are to be heard in district court August 13.

Who Pays War Cost?

It is important for all Americans to understand the issue in the Senate finance committee fight over the tax bill. That issue is this: Who shall pay for this country's wars? Shall the very rich—many of whom gained wealth as a result of war—pay their fair share? Or shall the millions who are not rich carry more than their share of the burden? The Tatfites of the Senate committee are making their answer clear. With help from Byrd-Democrats, they bitterly oppose even slight increases in taxes on the rich.—Peoria (Ill.) Labor Temple News (AFL).

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

gang of Chinese from the Union Mill and Hawi were at the Hawaiian railroad station waiting to see L. Aseu, and they were going to kill him if he had gone by that train.

"I again ordered them to leave Aseu's premises in the name of the Queen, four or five times, but they would not do so. I then gave orders to the policemen and the few natives that were about, to drive them away. The Chinese began to move, but how the disturbance that followed commented, I could not make out. I do not know who started it. The Chinese were seen to pick up rocks and pelt them at the natives. They were running to and fro and the crowd was then mixed together. I mounted my horse and rode to the place, requesting the Chinese and the natives to stop, but the Chinese would not mind me, and they commenced to chase and stone me. Seeing the trouble I was in, I let off my revolver four times in the air, and then they stopped chasing me. However, they surrounded me and I was expecting death every moment."

Aseu Flees To Honolulu

"Two Chinese arrived who could speak Hawaiian and they spared my life, as some of the Chinese were trying to get me off my horse. I called upon the two Chinese who spoke Hawaiian to stop with what they were doing. They would not, unless I consented to arrest Aseu and the Chinese lunas who had deceived them in China and Mahukona, the day they were employed. I gave my consent at once, my wish being that there should be peace and quietness, and that I might be released from them. They still had stones in their hands, and I knew if I tried to escape, the stones would be fired at me, so I took out a piece of envelope and my pen and asked them for the names of those parties they wanted arrested. They gave them to me and at once became quiet. I knew the Chinese had the control over us, and they tried their best to get hold of Aseu. My interpreter told me they also wanted to set Aseu's house on fire. I instructed him to speak to them and tell them they must do nothing of the kind. Two Chinese were hurt on the leg during the fight, either hit by a pole or stone. Another Chinaman had a cut on his thumb, says he was hit by a bullet. Perhaps so, for there were other pistols fired besides mine during the time of the riot. They were fired from L. Aseu's steps so some one informed me. I heard the firing and at once sent word that it must be stopped. I examined the wound and think the man was hit with a stick."

"They then all went to Kapaau, met other Chinese there, increasing their number to three hundred or more. Their employers were there, and everything was under the direction of George H. Williams, Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii. He gave orders for them to go to work, and that they would be assisted by the plantation owners. Another riot commenced, and orders were given to natives to arrest the Chinese, and 55 were locked up. They were prosecuted for battery on government officers. A nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Sheriff Williams and that was the end of it."

"From that time Aseu hid himself, and at last went to Honolulu. I am not very sure but that the Chinese will raise another riot."

(To Be Continued)

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CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN DANGER

There is grave danger that constitutional government will become a casualty in this time of heightened war fever.

Less than twenty-four hours after U. S. troops were ordered to fight in Korea, taking advantage of the war situation, Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota attempted to call up his thought-control Mundt-Nixon police state bill which, in the opinion of leading lawyers in the nation, would end constitutional government in the U. S.

Previous attempts to pass this bill had failed, for broad sections of the American people had quickly seen the dangers in the intended legislation which was drafted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. That the bill was put into the hands of Sen. Mundt is in itself revealing. The solon from South Dakota was elected to Congress with a \$53,700 slush fund poured into his state by certain big men of the National Association of Manufacturers.

While the admitted target of the repressive bill is the Communist Party, non-Communists are equally imperiled by it. Thus, already throughout the country the AFL, CIO and independent unions, liberal organizations, educators, church organizations and racial minority groups are all making their opposition to the police state bill known to President Truman and to members of Congress.

Once such a bill is passed, any effort to legislate social measures would be blocked, for it would be considered subversive for anyone to question the status quo. The bill says "the disruption of trade and commerce" aids the setting up of a "totalitarian dictatorship," thus punishable by law. This is sufficiently broad to include strikes. It prohibits "inciting of economic, social and racial strife and conflict," which in Sen. Mundt's interpretation, undoubtedly includes the fighting against racial discrimination in the fields of housing, employment and education.

It also prohibits "dissemination of propaganda calculated to undermine established government and institutions." Again this is so broad in implication that any criticism of foreign policy, of the tax structure, the conduct of government officials, the Taft-Hartley Act, double standard of pay for white and colored people, housing, deplorable sanitary conditions on plantations—all could be interpreted as undermining propaganda. Criticisms, constructively made, to improve general conditions, would become acts of "disloyalty."

Representative Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, had described the provisions of the bill as showing "fear and weakness," a symptom of the disease "that is creeping through the land like a slow paralysis throttling freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. It says, in effect, that the right to talk must be licensed. It says that guilt is not personal but derives from association. It says that not the deed, but the thought is punishable."

Senator Mundt attempted to sneak the bill on to the Senate floor after waiting until almost all the Senators had left for the day. Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas blocked this move, declaring that he would not be "stampeded." But the latter conceded that the bill would probably be brought up for a vote. Under pressure of the war atmosphere it has now come to the point where the administration is try-



Looking Backward

WHAT WAS THE TRUTH?

I.

Reader, have you ever thought how history gets written? What is the truth—what really happened? There was a little riot in Kohala 59 years ago, about which we have two accounts that disagree completely. Read them both, and pity the poor history writers!

Only Point of Agreement

The only point on which they agree is the cause of the trouble. A law passed in 1890 provided that the plantation should retain one-fourth of a contract laborer's wages, forwarding the amount to the Board of Immigration, until the laborer had \$75 to his credit. This money was to pay for his return passage to his homeland.

In July 1891, a shipload of Chinese, who had been recruited by L. Aseu, a planter of Kohala, arrived at Mahukona. After much difficulty, 273 of them were persuaded to "ship" on Kohala plantations. Within the next six months, 10 per cent of them had deserted, and those who remained were disgusted because \$5.50 was being deducted every month from their wages of \$15. They blamed Aseu for misrepresenting conditions to them.

From here on, let us have the official account of Charles H. Pulaa, deputy sheriff:

For a completely opposite account, see the next issue of the RECORD.

Chinese Surround Aseu's Home

"On the evening of the 23rd of August, between the hours of six and seven, a large number of Chinese arrived at L. Aseu's residence and surrounded his premises and house. As soon as Aseu saw this, he asked some natives to assist him. Some twenty or more natives responded and also two policemen. They immediately made preparations to protect the place, which they did to the best of their ability, the Chinamen being there all the time. A little after twelve o'clock that same night, I arrived there and found the natives on guard. Some of the Chinese were asleep, others awake. It appeared as though they were taking turns in watching. I met Mr. Aseu that night; he was in a room with all his family and in a terrible fright. They had no lights. I asked him what caused the Chinese to come to him. He replied, 'I don't know, but surmise that it is on account of the money deducted from their wages every month.' Then I said to him if that was the case, to wait until daylight and I would investigate the matter.

"Next morning, August 24th, between five and six o'clock, I commenced my investigation. The Chinamen in the meantime, had possession of Aseu's house, the verandahs were crowded with them; the natives were outside in the grounds. I instructed my interpreter to ask the Chinamen to come off from the verandah, so that I could go up there, make my explanations and listen to their complaints. They consented to it. In the meantime, other Chinese had arrived, increasing the number to two hundred and more.

"I asked the Chinese their reason for coming to Aseu's. They replied: 'We came to Aseu to say that he did not inform us that \$5 were to be deducted from our wages every month; what was told us was that \$1.25 was to be deducted for passage money, but now they also deduct \$3.75, the balance being insufficient for our needs. Our wages are \$15 per month.' (There was a 50-cent additional deduction for 'employer').

Chased and Stoned Deputy Sheriff

"I explained to them all that was for their good, and directed them to go back to work for their employers, and further ordered them to leave Aseu's house and premises. I was at that time informed that a

(more on page 7)

ing to sparkplug a similar measure, but with the extreme repressive clauses trimmed off.

Step by step constitutional government is losing ground, and we notice this more clearly when liberal radio commentators like Sydney Roger are ruled off the air, and when it becomes extremely unpopular to speak out for peace, independently or as a group.

The line must be held against the onrush of a measure like the Mundt-Nixon bill and the common people who have most to lose must put up the resistance against what President Robert W. Hutchins of Chicago University has described as "foolish, stupid and dangerous."

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

KOREANS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

Have you noticed that dispatches from Korea now speak almost exclusively of American troops fighting North Koreans, and that engagements between the South and North Korean armies are virtually non-existent? Instead of a civil conflict, it is becoming a war between the United States and Korea, for many of those in the South, we are trying to "protect" have joined forces with their blood brothers from the North to throw out the foreign Americans.

What we refuse to see is that this shapes up as a war of independence for Korea and, as such, has the moral backing of most of Asia. Washington does not understand that the Korean people, after 36 years of Japanese rule, are determined to control their own nation and destiny. They insist on unity. They do not want a Korea divided at the 38th parallel, nor do they want a government of wealthy landlords and collaborators with the hated Japanese such as we forced upon them in the South and backed with our dollars and armed might, and which we evidently want to extend over the whole nation. They have no love for a Korean Kuomintang.



MR. DAVIS

Want Self-Determination

What they demand is a government of their own choosing, without interference from foreigners. Should the Korean masses decide they want a king or an emperor, they believe that's their own business. If they decide they want Communism, they figure that's their business, too.

I do not doubt for one moment that the Korean people would be as bitterly antagonistic to Russia as they are becoming toward the United States if Moscow tried to direct and back an unpopular government in the North as we did in the South.

Evidently the Russians were aware of this while we were not. That's why the new government and economic system which came to life in North Korea has popular support while the South Korean government is bitterly opposed by all but the big landlords, former Japanese collaborationists and officials who personally profit under this corrupt, American-backed regime.

Land To The Tillers

Both Owen Lattimore and Anna Louise Strong have given revealing pictures of the North Korean situation. Contrasting our farcical attempts at land reform in South Korea, treated in last week's column, with the methods in North Korea, Lattimore says in his book, "The Situation in Asia":

"To make sure that the land stayed with the peasants to whom it was given, the Russians had to do two things. They had to organize peasant unions, so that farm labor could be cooperatively organized, and they had to deprive of power those Koreans who knew the legal and political tricks of getting peasants into debt and out of their land. The problem largely solved itself. Koreans of this kind made for the border as fast as they could, in order to join up with similar Koreans who were already getting the key political and economic jobs with the Americans.

"The factories were easy to nationalize. Because they had all belonged to the Japanese, no Koreans had to be expropriated. In addition, Korean industry had been developed as a subsidiary to Japanese industry. Cut off from Japan, it could not stand alone and had to be integrated with Russian industry in Siberia. The Russians had only to organize labor unions, import technicians, and begin to train a new Korean management under nationalized ownership.

On Russian and American Methods

"The finishing touches climaxed the difference between Russian and American methods. The Russians organized a national army, grounding it on peasants who had land to defend and industrial workers who considered the new government their own, since it had been based on the protection of their rights. The army was equipped with Russian material, not Japanese material. The Russians were able to withdraw their occupational forces by the end of 1948."

Anna Louise Strong, noted writer and lecturer who was ejected from Russia a little over a year ago, visited North Korea during the summer of 1947 while the Russians were still there. Speaking before an overflow audience at the Unitarian church in Los Angeles a couple of weeks ago, she said that if the U. S. had not intervened, the Korean civil war "would have been over in two days."

"The South Koreans had banners of welcome hung out for the North Koreans. They do not want the corrupt regime of Rhee, which the U. S. government seems determined to force upon them."

Of the differences she had observed between (more on page 7)