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HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. II, No. 2 — SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS — Thursday, August 11, 1949

"I'VE CAPTURED MAO." So said ebullient Pat Hurley after courting the Chinese Communist chairman, Mao Tse-tung, in Yenan. Now Hurley berates U. S. foreign service officers and the State Department's White Paper as being "too friendly" to the Communists. Above are Mao and Hurley boarding a plane in Yenan for Chungking for a conference with Chiang Kai-shek.

HURLEY, YAHOOING AMBASSADOR, SCRAPPED CHINA'S 'MAGNA CHARTA'

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Ex-ambassador to China, Major General Patrick J. Hurley, this week blamed the "pro-Communists in the state department" for causing the overthrow of the Kuomintang regime. He says the foreign service officers he removed from China actually engineered the government's downfall. And he adds, they are now "presumably writing alibi white papers."

The former ambassador fails to take credit that is due him. He was one of the principals that precipitated the policy which overthrew the corrupt Kuomintang government.

Roosevelt's Personal Emissary

Back in the fall of 1944, Hurley arrived in China as President Roosevelt's personal emissary to mediate the long-standing differences between the Kuomingtang and the Communists. After preliminary talks with Chiang Kai-shek, Hurley flew to Yenan to "patch up" relations.

I was then in Yenan as one of General Wedemeyer's liaison officers. As soon as we heard the drone of airplanes, we scrambled on a weapon's carrier and drove through a dusty road down to the airstrip. We were just in time to see General Hurley step down from his plane, a striking figure, his every move seemingly calculated to produce the best poses in the cameras which were already clicking. As Hurley sniffed the air, hundreds of people looked at his ruddy cheeks and broad white mustache, waxed and curled up at the ends. They thought, here was a man interested in stopping civil war.

With hands on hips Hurley took a long look at the Yenan valley. Here were modern airplanes of his own party against the background of Northwest China's eroded hills, caves, white-turbaned smiling peasants and ox-carts, and sheepskin clad nomads with camel caravans.

As General Chu Teh, commander of the Communist forces, and

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Bought Stock, Can't Find Name, TH Asks "Why?"

The name of Honorio M. Garcia, 1225 Pua Lane, is missing from the corporation exhibits of three Philippine firms filed at the Territorial treasurer's office.

Yet Mr. Garcia has bought shares totaling $650 in these companies.

"Just one of many such cases among our people," says Romualdo S. Manuel, dealer in men's clothing at 1369 Liliha St., who is helping Garcia and numerous other Filipinos to recover money paid for shares in various Philippine enterprises.

Husband, Wife Are Officers

In September, 1946, Mr. Garcia bought and paid for 15 shares in the Philippine Farming Corp., Ltd., and he received a stock certificate signed by Flor R. Ramiro, president of the firm, whose office is at 82 Merchant St.

In December 1946, Mr. Garcia was again persuaded to buy another 50 shares, this time in the Philfarmco Transportation Co., Ltd., whose president is Mrs. Maria G. Ramiro, wife of Flor Ramiro. Mr. Garcia paid $500

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TIN CAN ALLEY RENT HIKED

SIU Members Get Pressure To Stay On Board Ships

Behind the return of crews of the Seafarers International Union to the S. S. Steelmaker lies a story that has not been told in the daily press. It is a story of the pressure of some officials of the SIU against seamen who felt, and still feel, that it is wrong for them to stay aboard ships behind the ILWU picket lines.

After the men had walked off the Steelmaker, in sympathy for the striking ILWU longshoremen, a roving representative of the SIU appeared and began to threaten them with loss of their union books if they did not go back aboard. Perhaps he brought with him another type of threat, too.

"He had his goon squad," says one of the SIU seamen. "There were six of them, and he'd got

(more on page 4)

Survivor Of Hilo Dock Tragedy Has Claim Filed Here

Last Friday a man stumbled into the office of a local lawyer to halfsit, half-lie on the attorney's desk while he told a story that is part of the aftermath of the stevedoring disaster at Hilo, Feb. 7, 1943, when seven men were killed and seven injured in an accident. The visitor was Camilio Rodrigues, 37, one of the "less seriously injured" in that accident, which occurred when a loaded sling struck an ammonia-pipe in the hold of a ship and loosed deadly fumes on the men working there.

At the time, Rodrigues was hospitalized for four months at the expense of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Insurance Co., which handled the group insurance of the stevedoring operation for C. Brewer & Co., the employer. After that time, in which the company computes its expenditure at

(more on page 5)

Landlady Raises Rent $12; Later Wins RCC's Okay

"Honolulu's rent control commission has a soft heart for the landlords, and tenants like us pay through our noses. How come?"

The quiet, middle-aged man, who preferred not to be named, asked this question and said he and his friends just can't understand why the commission awarded an increase in rent to their landlady for their dark, poorly ventilated, ten by eleven room, from $12 to $25.50 early this year.

Charged Hotel Rates

The rooming house where the man lives is registered at the Rent Control Commission as the Tin Can Alley Hotel or "Lani Rooms Annex."

Since February 1945 to February this year, by order of the Rent Control Commission, rent per room per month was $12 if one adult occupied it; $18 for two adults and $24 for three. The rooms were to be fully furnished, with linen service.

Sometime this year the landlady, Mrs. D. K. Lee, without the knowledge of the Rent Control Commission began charging hotel

(more on page 3)

Bridges Says:

Stainback Strike-Breaking Law Worst In U.S. History

"The legislature has, by its act, broadened the fight in Hawaii to a fight that now threatens all labor in the U. S. If this method can be used in Hawaii, it will become a pattern all over the U. S. It's a real fascist step," Harry Bridges told the RECORD Wednesday, a few minutes before he entered Iolani Palace to confer with the Attorney-General's office on the new law by which the Territory has entered the strike.

MR. BRIDGES

"This is the worst and most vicious anti-labor law that has ever been attempted in the whole history of American labor," he added.

Bridges indicated the opposition the union will make to the law, saying, "the whole law is clearly unconstitutional and the union will attack it legally as well as politically and economically. We are confident that we will eventually have it declared unconstitutional by higher courts on the Mainland, and we will take legal steps to see that all people hurt by the law, especially the strikers, will be financially compensated for the violation of their constitutional and economic rights."

Seeking comparison for the law, Bridges said further, "Laws like this, having as their purpose the same idea — namely, the destruction of trade unionism—weren't passed even in Germany until after Hitler was in control."

"It is really an S. S. Law," the ILWU president quipped. "A Stainback Strikebreaking Law."

Despite the "thinly disguised effort to hang badges of legality" on non-union stevedores, Bridges feels the scheme will be recognized as union-busting.

"Our union," he says, "and in

(more on page 7)

SCHAFF HITS ROSE OVER RECORD STORY

The real cause of the incident at Civic Auditorium Tuesday night, when Al Schaff, boxing promotor, allegedly assaulted Joe Rose, radio sports commentator, did not appear in the Star-Bulletin's front-page account.

"He got the idea I wrote that story," Rose told the RECORD, "that one your paper ran on amateur boxing. I don't know what was wrong with him. He acted as if he were nutty, or hopped up."

Rose said he had already initiated action toward an assault and battery charge against Schaff.

Schaff was not available for comment when the RECORD went to press, but the story in question may have been one written by Edward Rohrbough in the August 4 Anniversary issue of the RECORD, and it carried the headline, "Amateur Boxing Deal Was Nipped in Bud by Fremature Disclosure—Miles."

In the story, Mr. Rohrbough reported a telephone conversation, recorded by Tommy Miles, former secretary of the Territorial Boxing Commission, in which a mysterious "Al" figured conspicuously.

Rose had quoted liberally from the RECORD story in his sports broadcast.

National Summary

Country Boy

Pres. Leroy Lincoln of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which is the biggest insurance firm in the world, faced members of the House monopoly sub-committee last week and said: "There seems to be little concern as to the manner and method by which the life insurance business is conducted throughout the U. S."

WHILE HE DISCUSSED freely the size and wealth of his company, he would not say that its giant holdings carried with it economic or political power of any kind. He was jumpy when Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) used the words "concentration of economic power."

Commented Lincoln with a grimace: "I'd hate to have to put it that way."

But Lincoln gave these facts: The Metropolitan Life has assets of some $9 billion, that it has increased its holdings by 85 per cent in the last 10 years; that it makes gigantic loans of many millions each to all sorts of industrial and utilities companies in private deals; and that it is kingpin of the 12 largest U. S. insurance companies, whose combined assets reach $40 billion.

ASKED CHAIRMAN EMANUEL Celler (D., N. Y.): Whether "this system is for the good of the nation. Is it right to have this concentration of vast amounts of money in the hands of a few people?"

During all the time of the questioning, Lincoln was mild-mannered, surprising for a president of the biggest insurance firm in the world. His tactic—of trying to give the impression of a country boy matching wits with the city slickers—seemed successful.

LIKE ALL BIG corporation heads, he laid it thick for the common man. Lincoln said his concern was for the 33 million individual investors, the little fellows who hold policies in his company. He indicated the management was helping them invest in railroads, power companies, oil refineries and the like. He did not say that the firm made gigantic profits for a few with money paid in by millions of small policy holders.

Trend In Building Trades

The tightening up in the building trades hit the lumber and sawmill workers in the Portland area. Idle workers wondered how long will the slack season continue, and watched for any sign of pickup in the construction field. But lumber did not move and a deathly quiet had settled over some sawmills.

A MAJOR PLANT, the Multnomah Lumber & Box Co., was shut down all last month and no one knew when it would open up. In another plant, the Inman-Poulsen cargo mill, the night shift had been laid off since last fall. Throughout the lumber-producing state, small producers had closed down entirely and larger ones were curtailing their output.

Sizing up the situation, Business Agent E. C. Tucker of Local 5-3, International Woodworkers (CIO) said: Unemployment in the area is "the worst I can remember, including the depression years."

Investigators Quit

Trial examiners are key men in government agencies like the National Labor Relations Board, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, etc. They conduct hearings in semi-judicial manner, and large corporations are continually bringing before them cases for judgment. Thus examiners with rich experience from the New Deal days were constantly a thorn in the sides of big business.

FAIR PLAY FOR the public by impartial trials was too much for the Big Boys. Thus, big corporations packed the Civil Service Commission with a special board whose function was to investigate trial examiners. The six-man board was made up of three lawyers representing large corporations, two state supreme court justices, and the chairman, Carl McFarland, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Two corporation lawyers, Willis Smith and Joseph Henderson, work for the Southern Railway, the International Meat Packing Co., Armour, Republic Steel, and many other companies that have been called on the carpet by federal agencies.

THESE CORPORATION lawyers on government payroll soon began swinging the axe and heads began to roll. Widespread dismissals of "suspected" trial examiners reached 54, from among the 217 total. The McFarland board ordered dismissal of all New Dealers in sight, and in their places, the board proposed hiring men with certified corporation backgrounds.

All this stunk very badly and lawyers for the discharged examiners charged the board with using "anti-New Dealism, anti-unionism and some religious faith other than Jewish" as qualifications for the trial examiner's position.

PROTEST AGAINST the purge of veterans with 15 to 40 years of service echoed loud and far, and the board, shaken a bit, reinstated 35 of the 54. Their excuse? "Clerical errors" and "mistaken identities."

Public outcry continued and the special board resigned last week. The board, however, had done tremendous damage to public health, safety and welfare.

Connections

In Washington, like anywhere else, connection with the inner circle among higher-ups pays off to those who look for easy dough. Only recently the Five Percenter scandals showed how some White House intimates were involved in the unsavory deals of helping businessmen secure government contracts.

ONE OF THESE alleged Five Percenters, reported to have used his friendship with White House inner circles to get businessmen clients a good deal, was James V. Hunt. A Senate investigating committee probed his activities, trying to learn how much he made, who in the White House tipped him off and whether he split his take.

A government audit agency in the meantime investigated contracts that had terminated totaling $1.2 billion. And it did not take much sleuthing before a new scandal was uncovered, which rocked the fixers and influence peddlers on Capitol Hill all the more. U. S. Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren, who heads the General Accounting Office, had found that through fraud and waste, war contractors had been overpaid $11.5 million.

ACTUALLY, $6.3 MILLION were "improper payments" through fraud, and little more than $100,000 had been recovered.

Would the culprits be punished? Said Warren: The facts have been turned over to the Justice Department, but since so much time has lapsed since the end of the war, prosecution would be difficult.

World Summary

China White Paper

Once again the State Department washed its hands of all blame on developments in China, and stated its case in the 1,054-page white paper. Newspapers reported that the department defended its "wait-and-see" China policy. Actually, as the white paper brought out, the corrupt Kuomintang government had received substantial support from the U. S. but military supplies and U. S. trained Chinese soldiers had fallen into Communist hands.

BACK IN 1947, when General Marshall withdrew as mediator between the Kuomintang and the Communists, he blamed the Kuomintang reactionaries and "extremists" in the Communist party for the civil war in China, but not the U. S. Far East observers quickly pointed out then that one-sided military support of Chiang Kai-shek's regime by the U. S. had buttressed Chiang who depended on Uncle Sam to carry on civil war.

THIS TIME THE white paper blamed the Kuomintang and the Russians, but not the U. S. whose military equipment had actually caused the civil war. When Marshall withdrew from China mediation, he had said he knew of no tangible support of the Chinese Communists by the Russians.

Last week when the white paper was waiting to be released, the unfailing Kuomintang propaganda agency ground out reports of Nationalist victories in south central China.

SAID THE NEWS handout for foreign consumption: New Kuomintang victories have caused a "general, slow Communist withdrawal." This evidently was provided as meat for U. S. officials plugging for more support to the Kuomintang regime, at a time when the State Department would put the blame for the defeat on the routed government.

The Kuomintang news agency also predicted a major battle for Hengyang, on the road to Canton. But five days later a UP dispatch punctured this fiction from Canton: "Continued defections by Nationalist troops in the strategic Hengyang area 250 miles north of Canton rocked the Nationalist government today. . ."

UP SAID 90,000 KUOMINTANG troops under Gen. Cheng Chien, governor of Hunan province, and his successor, Gen. Chen Ming-jen, had gone over to the Communists. Kuomintang authorities ordered the arrest of these two but they were safe, reports said, in Communist areas.

Chiang-Rhee Confab

When the cool wind cleared gun-powder smoke from border areas between North and South Korea, last week's "war" turned out to be merely skirmishes. But the ballyhoo had been terrific. The press had given the impression that a major civil war had started, which might bring the U. S. and the Soviet Union face-to-face at the 38th parallel.

INTERESTINGLY, the big headlines of a new "war" erupting in Korea came out just as Chiang Kai-shek flew to Korea to meet President Syngman Rhee on a proposed Pacific anti-Communist pact. Thus, a conference that might have drawn less attention internationally received a good play by the press.

News sources said Rhee would ask Chiang to tie the hands of the Chinese Communist forces by launching a sizeable counter-offensive, so that the latter would not be able to divert support to the Northern Koreans. If fighting became more serious in Korea, Rhee would need this aid from Chiang, reports said.

BUT THE FIGHTING which received prominence in news columns had "fizzled out" or "simmered down," as headlines said a few days later.

Nothing was said about Chiang's answer to Rhee, if the Korean President had put the question to the former dictator of China. Nominally, Chiang was a retired ruler of the Kuomintang, but actually he had still much to say about the conduct of his dying regime.

CHIANG'S KOREAN trip followed his junket to the Philippines where he met with President Elpidio Quirino. This week Quirino flew to Washington. Outcome of his visit to Capitol Hill most probably would be the launching of a pact in the Pacific similar to the Atlantic Pact.

The RECORD

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TIN CAN ALLEY RENT IS RAISED

(from page 1)

rates, although she had no authority under the law to do so. As a hotel, she charged some tenants $18, and even as high as $24 per person per room, the variance depending on the degree of opposition.

Threatens Eviction

Her tenants who live in three buildings, each with 20 rooms, immediately protested and some refused to pay rent. Then on December 4, 1948, Mrs. Lee's lawyer posted a notice on her houses, warning the occupants to pay rent or else. The notice said the Rent Control Commission had been advised and the landlady had been told it was within her power to evict non-paying tenants.

When the tenants appealed the case to the Commission, it got after the landlady and enforced the 1945 order. But when the order expired this year, Mrs. Lee petitioned for an increase in rate.

After "investigation," the Commission granted her an increase of $13.50 from $12, thus the present rent is $25.50 per room for one or two tenants.

In awarding the increase the Commission wrote: to "compensate the landlord for substantial rises in Real Property Tax, water and other operating and maintenance costs—for the furnished housing accommodations. . ."

Rooms Not "Fully" Furnished

Significantly, while the 1945 order included "linen service" the present order has left this out, and the Commission acknowledges this omission. Although Mrs. Lee has told the Commission that the janitor works almost all day, the janitor has told this writer that he works from one to two hours per day. He is paid for part-time work.

The present order, like the 1945 order, says the rooms are furnished. But the tenants have furnished the rooms with tables, chairs and even beds, because Mrs. Lee has not supplied them after repeated requisition. Furthermore, water pressure on the second floor is so weak that tenants are inconvenienced in using toilets and washrooms.

When the Commission gave Mrs. Lee the award, the landlady was told to furnish the required services. Also, mosquito screens were to be installed on all windows, but till today this has not been done and window panes of many rooms are broken.

Investigator Admits Negligence

One tenant said an investigator from the Rent Control came a few times and admitted that Mrs. Lee has not kept up with her services; and he had said something had to be done.

The tenants of Mrs. Lee's apartments have petitioned William E. Miles, administrator of Rent Control Commission of the City and County of Honolulu, for adjustment in rent. They feel that the rent is too high and they are not getting the services they are supposed to get.

Another tenant who has lived at the Lani Rooms for 13 years said that at first the rent was $6 a month. At that time the rooms were completely furnished, he said. And the tenants received linen service and even toilet tissues.

Tenants of Lani Rooms point to apartment houses across from them, and say rents in those buildings are $12 per room or thereabouts. There are several tenements that rent apartment units of two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen for $23.50 a month. One tenement rents a unit of a bedroom, parlor and kitchen for $18. But occupants of these termite ridden units complain that the landlords are trying hard to boost rent.

The Lani Rooms occupants have a stronger case but after the boost in rent the Commission gave Mrs. Lee early this year, they are keeping their fingers crossed.

More Than Figurehead In The "Big One" Set-Up

WALTER FRANCIS DILLINGHAM

Residence: "La Pietra" and Mokuleia

President-Director: Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Young Bros., Ltd.
President-Director: Mokuleia Ranch & Land Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Hawaiian Property Management Co., Ltd.
Chairman of Board: Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.
Treasurer-Director: The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd.
Director: American Factors, Ltd.
Director: Bank of Hawaii
Director: The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.
Director: Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. (Amfac)
Director: Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. (Amfac)
Vice President-Director: Waiahole Water Co., Ltd. (Amfac)
Director: Oahu Transport Co., Ltd. (with C&C and Amfac)
Director: Hawaiian Bitumuls Co., Ltd.
Director: Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd.
Director: Canec, Ltd. (Owned by Flintkote Co.)

Formerly officer or director of: Rapid Transit Co., Honolulu Bond & Mortgage Co., Haleiwa Hotel Co., Dillingham Transportation Bldg., Woodlawn Stock & Dairy Co., Hawaiian Hume Concrete Pipe Co., Hawaiian Macadamia Nut Co., Pacific-Zeppelin Transport Co., Dowsett Co., etc., etc.

Born 1875, son of Benjamin F. Dillingham, president of O. R. & L. Co., and Emma Louise Smith, daughter of missionary Rev. Lowell Smith. Married Louise Olga Gaylord, daughter of a Chicago capitalist. Children: Lowell S., Benjamin F., Henry Gaylord (killed in action), Mrs. Myron A. Wick. Brother of Harold G., and uncle of Walter H., Harold G. Jr., J. Henley, Bayard H. and Peter H. Dillingham. Brother of Mrs. Walter F. Frear and uncle of Mrs. Urban E. Wild. Brother of Mrs. John P. Erdman and uncle of Mrs. Charles J. Henderson (Mr. Henderson is vice president of Castle & Cooke).

Education: Punahou, Harvard.

Clubs: Oahu Country Club, American Legion, etc., etc.

Has been president, Chamber of Commerce; Dept. Commander, American Legion; president, Council of Social Agencies, etc., etc. Director of Food Production in OMG during war. Mrs. Dillingham was director of civilian war services under OCD. Mr. Dillingham was strongly in favor of military rule. Chairman of Territorial Committee 1921-23 which begged Congress for permission to import Chinese coolies; predicted civil war with local Japanese unless Chinese were brought in. At present the chief opponent of Statehood. Sometimes called "first citizen of Hawaii."

MORE ON STOCK

(from page 1)

but he never received a stock certificate.

Since he did not receive reports on the firms, Mr. Garcia on June 10, 1949, told Mrs. Ramiro that he wanted his money back.

Gets Shares In Another Co.

Mrs. Ramiro requested Mr. Garcia to surrender his 15 shares of Philippine Farming Corp., Ltd., and also to surrender the receipt for $500 invested in Philfarmco. When Mr. Garcia complied, Mrs. Ramiro gave him a stock certificate for 65 shares ($650) in Luzon Farming Corp., Ltd., for which she is auditor, and her husband, the president.

This done, Mr. Garcia was instructed to surrender his stock certificate for $650, and according to the agreement for sale given him by Mrs. Ramiro, the shares will be sold at the rate the firm's executives feel they are worth.

Mr. Garcia began wondering whether shares in the Luzon Farming Corp., Ltd., were actually worth as much as those of the other firms, and whether the transfer of stock from one company to another had been a loss to him.

His Name Not Listed

He went to Mr. Manuel for advice. With the latter's help he sent a letter to the Territorial treasurer asking if his name appeared as owner of shares in the Philippine Farming Corp., Ltd., Philfarmco Transportation Co., Ltd., or Luzon Farming Corp., Ltd.

H. H. Adams, first deputy treasurer, answered: "You are not listed as a stockholder of any of the said corporations. We have asked Mr. Flor Ramiro for full explanation of all dealings between his corporation and you."

In the meantime, Mr. Garcia has tried to see the Ramiros but he says they are not around when he goes there.

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THE ABOVE advertisement appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser June 18, 1949. The word "restricted," according to local realtors, means, in 90-95 per cent of the occasions used, that non-haoles are barred from renting or owning. Formerly this "restricted" type of ad appeared more frequently.

Record Readers
Scan Our Business
Directory Weekly

OPINIONS

THE QUESTION:
Do you think the strike bill will open the ports of the Territory?

DR. SAMUEL K. APOLIONA, JR., dentist, 1111 Union St. No. I don't think so because there's too much restriction inside there. Too much restriction will hurt both your employers and employes. This strike is hurting both parties.

ANTHONY MALDONADO, candy maker, 1112 Fort St.: The bill is passed now, taking over the wharfs temporarily. They'll unload the ships here. The seamen will walk off the ships here. The governor can't force them to go back and sail the ships. Now up there in San Francisco, Matson picked the Hawaiian Refiner as a test ship to sail cargo here. But the longshoremen refuse to load it. What can the Territorial government do?

DR. JAMES TENGAN, naturopath, 140 N. Vineyard St.: It will prolong the strike and bring more strife between labor and employers.

ALEX S. MILANOVICH, seaman, (Marine Fireman's Union) Army-Navy YMCA: The present strike bill will not only prolong the strike, as all the seaman's unions are behind the ILWU, but it will make a laughing stock of the Hawaiian legislature and its lawmakers.

RUTH CHARNES, visiting teacher from New York City: I hope not because in that way the striking longshoremen will not get what they have been striking for. If the union wants to get what they've been striking for over three months they ought to keep the ports closed until the union votes the strike over.

MRS. MABEL THOMAS, Broom Brigade official, 2436 Koa Ave.: I'd rather not be quoted at this time.

JAY QUEALY, JR., businessman, 693 Ala Moana Blvd.: I don't know.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday
by
Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.
811 Sheridan St., Honolulu, T. H.
Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GREETINGS TO THE HONOLULU RECORD
On Its First Anniversary
from
DAVID LONOKAI
FERDINAND KAMAKA
MARY JANE (12 yrs.)
HONEY GIRL (7 yrs.)

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WASHINGTON PATTER

By RICHARD SASULY
(Federated Press)

The Clark Nomination

There is an old saying here in Washington that you can never tell what a man will do when he once attains the eminence of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The late Justice McReynolds had been a trustbuster, became an ultra reactionary on the high court. Hugo Black, Wiley Rutledge and the late Frank Murphy, on the other hand, exceeded the hopes of their supporters as liberals.

In the case of Tom Clark, named by Pres. Truman to succeed Murphy, the record seems too clear to admit of surprises. Clark's record on defense of civil liberties is bad. It is hard to find anyone who expects his record to improve. His nomination apparently writes an end to a period in which the court generally supported a New Deal philosophy and the rights of labor.

Clark was born in Texas in 1899. He started practicing law there in 1922. He immediately entered Democratic politics there and was early marked as protege of Sen. Tom Connally and the present House Speaker, Sam Rayburn. In 1934, Clark engaged in a political campaign the results of which are still bothering him.

* * * * *

Source of Startling Increase In Earnings Undisclosed

Clark's law partner, William McGraw, ran for Texas Attorney General. Clark campaigned for him. Immediately after McGraw took office, according to the report of a Texas Senate investigation in 1937, Clark experienced "a tremendous and startling increase in earnings."

Clark's friends said he picked up in income because he was able to pay attention to his practice after the election. It was admitted, however, he had represented the Texas Petroleum Council for $12,000 per year and that he appeared before the Texas legislature on behalf of the Safeway grocery chain to oppose a chain store tax bill. The Texas investigating committee censured Clark for not being "willing and eager to make a full disclosure of his financial affairs."

Clark came to Washington in 1937 as a special assistant to the then Attorney General Homer Cummings. He became Attorney General June 29, 1945. Clark entered the cabinet at the same time that Francis Biddle, Frances Perkins and Claude Wickard left, in the first major unloading of Roosevelt appointees.

One of Clark's first actions in the Justice Dept. was a reorganization in which the FBI was given a greater grant of authority, including responsibilities in the field of anti-trust work.

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Lame Excuse for Not Pushing Civil Liberties

Clark's attitude on civil liberties was expressed in a major speech in Chicago June 21, 1946. He then explained his failure to act in defense of rights of Negroes to vote by referring to the Slaughter House cases which, in the period following the Civil War, were used to negate laws guaranteeing Negroes' civil rights.

While maintaining silence on a then current series of physical attacks on Negroes and union organizers in the south, Clark announced the opening of a drive against communists. He said, "I say to you that they are driving law enforcement in this country to the end of its patience."

In the same speech he applied the Red label liberally to unions when he said he had been "told" that inside many unions' councils "wherein deliberations are screened from the public" there were "plotters" conniving to seize power.

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Settle Hawaii Longshore Strike By Prosecution of Bridges

In a speech this year in Milwaukee he was quoted by the press wire services as saying that the Hawaiian longshore strike would be settled through the Justice Dept. prosecution of Harry Bridges. It was later impossible to obtain copies of the speech from the department press section.

Clark's Chicago speech was also marked by an attack on what he called "revolutionary lawyers" who defended civil liberties cases. In what was interpreted as a move for disbarments, Clark said that "our bar associations with a strong hand should take those too brilliant brothers of ours to the legal woodshed for a definite and well-deserved admonition."

Under Clark the system of loyalty investigations was set up in the government and a list of so-called subversive organizations drawn up. In his defense on this point it has been said that he was following orders and falling in line with a prevailing Washington situation. However, it was noted that he placed more than 100 organizations on a forbidden list without holding hearings or granting appeals in any case.

SIU MEMBERS GET PRESSURE

(from page 1)

them somewhere in the deep South. He didn't use them, though. Once he got here, I guess he saw rough stuff wouldn't get him anywhere. He didn't do anything but talk."

The roving representative managed to "talk" most of the SIU crew back on the Steelmaker, but not all.

"I can't see it," said one man, who did not get back on the ship. "I've sent letters to some of the business agents—and I know them personally. I'm waiting to hear what they have to say, but for me, I can see it."

Feeling of Brotherhood

That seaman has been working ships for 25 years, and he "can't see" how he can ethically pass through a picket line which is being maintained by fellow maritime workers, though they come of another union.

Now, seamen say, the roving trouble shooter of the SIU is in Honolulu with his six "bodyguards" from the deep South (possibly Mobile, Ala.) trying to talk the crew of the S. S. Allen, a Liberty ship being loaded by scabs, back on board.

One of the Allen's crew, though he did not walk off entirely out of sympathy with the strike, has no intention of getting back on.

"I told the company agent here this morning to pay me off," he told the RECORD. "He wanted to know what I mean 'pay off,' so I told him I'd see him in the Commissioner's office. I've got good grounds. If you work that ship now, you work in danger of your life."

Ninety firms went bankrupt in Western Germany in January, 1949, 208 in February, 293 in March and 352 in April. In a single day, June 23, 1949, 153 firms in Bavaria closed down.

MORE ON HURLEY

(from page 1)

Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party arrived on a dilapidated truck, Hurley shook their hands.

The Piercing Indian Yahoo

That night we were the guests of the Chinese Communists at a banquet celebrating the Russian Revolution. Toasts followed one after the other, with one for Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill and finally one for Hurley.

The General stood up in all his glorious splendor and raising his cup filled with "tiger bone" whiskey, pierced the barn-like hall with his Choctaw (Indian) yahoo.

Suddenly, an uneasy silence settled over the banquet hall. Coming from Roosevelt's emissary at a formal banquet, a couple of hundred Chinese did not know what to do. Then a Chinese interpreter jumped up on a stool and explained: "Comrades," he yelled, "don't be alarmed. General Hurley is part Indian and that was the Choctaw whoop."

And like a dam bursting forth, the Chinese guests burst out in laughter, very relieved that the President's emissary was a regular fellow.

Drafts China's "Magna Charta"

In our mess hall we sat around after chow every day to listen to Hurley's numerous stories of Oklahoma. He told them skillfully while sipping powdered milk. On the first morning after his arrival the 10th Weather's master sergeant mixed Hurley's milk for him, stirring carefully to dissolve every small lump of powder.

"Who's the genius?" the General beamed, and when the master sergeant owned up, Hurley said: "That's fine. You mix my milk every day, young man."

After a few conferences with the Communist leaders, Hurley drafted a "magna charta" for China which became known as "Hurley's Five Points." It called for cooperation of all political parties, including the Communist, in defeating Japan. It advocated peace in China. It enumerated points guaranteeing civil liberties, called for a coalition government of all parties, and actually exposed what China did not have.

"Jeffersonian Democracy"

When Hurley showed Mao Tse-tung his "Five Points," Mao said it was a good document.

"Will you sign on that line, Chairman Mao?" he asked. "After all, these five points are merely a genuine expression of Jeffersonian Democracy." Then he smiled, and looked Mao straight in the eyes. Mao held his smile until he had heard the words from an interpreter, then he beamed, nodded his head, and taking up a pen signed the document. Hurley signed as witness to Mao's signature.

All that was needed was Chiang's signature, which would make the terms of the document binding on the Kuomintang and the Communists. Hurley was overcome with optimism, feeling that he had solved the bitter conflict in China that had caused bloodshed for 17 years.

That day Hurley flew out of Yenan, his plane escorted by four fighters. We next heard that he had had luck in Chungking. He caught cold and got laid up for a few days, and in the meantime Chiang had learned the contents of the document. When Hurley went to Chiang, the latter coldly rejected his "Jeffersonian Democracy."

Hurley let it go at that, and as he became ambassador to Chiang's court, he backed the Kuomintang. He blamed the Communists for every conflict that arose and any foreign service officer who spoke along his old line of "Jeffersonian Democracy" and coalition government was labelled "pro-Communist" and relieved from duty in China.

Although his "Five Points" had called for equitable distribution of lend-lease arms to the Communists, he gave arms to the Kuomintang alone. And Chiang kept these for the civil war.

"I saved China! I saved China!" Hurley used to say in those days. He meant the Kuomintang which, as Chiang and T. V. Soong must have told him, would wipe out the Communists after the defeat of Japan.

Gadabout

FOUR who would like nothing better than to "go back where they came from" are four war-brides in Honolulu of whom Gadabout has heard this week, though no one of them knows the other three. They are from Shanghai, Germany, France and Holland, respectively, and each has voiced her opinion loudly to her husband that she had it better at home and wishes she were there again.

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PERFEX cameras get criticized by salesmen who peddle them. A man whose job it is to hawk Perfex for one of the city's largest department stores, said last week: "I wouldn't have one. We unpacked a lot of them last year and the lenses had already fallen out of plenty."

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AT THE HALEKULANI, employes say they are advised, by a notice, that they must all read the Advertiser. One employe, who lives in Palolo, says he has refused to read the paper even though it was bought for him by Richard K. Kimball, the big boss, who is becoming, according to one wag, "the Maldonado of the Democratic Party." The wit should have been specific and said "the Joe Maldonado." Two of Joe's brothers are solid for the union.

* * * * *

WINSTON CHURCHILL HENRY should be laughing at the police, according to those who know. Although he's been pinched six times in the last few months, his bails are small compared to the business he's said to be doing one way or another.

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"DUKE" SMYRE, arrested in the same raid that nailed Henry for his most recent bond-posting, most decidedly isn't laughing. Smyre is the man, reported in the dailies as having whistled warning of the raid to those inside Henry's Keoniana St. gambling place, and as having been required to post $100 bond.

The rest of the story, according to Smyre and witnesses, is that the cops dragged him to one side and worked him over until his screams attracted a sizeable crowd. A woman who saw Smyre the next morning said: "It's a wonder they didn't kill him. He'd been kicked and beaten all over. I don't see how the police can get away with stuff like that."

Smyre is consulting legal counsel to find out if the cops can get away with it.

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THE RUMOR of the death of three men working in the hold of the SS Allen for Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd. Tuesday, turned out to be nothing more than that. But it set lots of experienced stevedores talking about what might have happened, and what may happen yet. The old-hands, looking over the Territory's hiring operation, are betting that 90 per cent have never worked cargo on any ship before.

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HARRY BRIDGES had direct answers for direct questions of ILWU members and women of the auxiliary on Maui when he spoke at the Kahului mass meeting earlier this week. What he brought to the meeting, an observer says, was a feeling of the closeness of support for the longshore strike by Mainland ILWU.

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"IMUA!" is the salute, via telephone, that all too often wakes up one man who joined the organization out of curiosity. Every few days, the phone rings, he leans sleepily over to pick up the phone, and has "IMUA!" shouted in his ear along with an announcement of some future meeting. Pretty soon, he says, he's going to get mad and shout something profane back.

"It reminds me of those movies about the Nazis when they were always heiling Hitler to each other," he adds.

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NOTHING WAS FUNNIER at the first session of the trial of 104 pickets Tuesday than the certainty with which Sam Kaulia and Virgil Brown, H. C. & D. drivers, each asserted that he was the first to be stopped by the picketline after trucking manager, L. W. Howard had wedged his car through. First Howard claimed Kaulia was behind him. Then Brown testified that HE was directly behind Howard. Then Kaulia said HE was behind Howard and he added, not without disdain, that he didn't even know where Brown was. Kaulia also complained that the pickets called him all kinds of names including "Communist!" Judge Tracy did not demand a loyalty oath.

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THE IMPOSSIBLE almost happened Monday outside the Boxing Commission offices when Bobby Lee, acting secretary, and Leo Leavitt were on the verge of throwing punches.

"You're not my friend," Lee told Leavitt at one point, in the hearing of several witnesses, "and I'll never get tickets from you."

Before the punching started Commissioner Frank Judd stepped in.

But the idea of a promoter and an official actually FIGHTING seems as novel to Gadabout as the idea of snow on Tantalus. Fighters might trade punches, yes, spectators, yes, gatekeepers, yes, yes, but promoters, managers and commissioners—never!

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DR. WITHINGTON, the big commissioner, later told Leavitt he'd take "100 tickets from you if I want them," according to the promoter. Then Leavitt went to see the attorney general's office and was given the opinion that he was required to give Withington one ticket and no more. It would be as absurd for the law to force a promoter to give more than one ticket to a commissioner, said the legal wheel, as it would be for a bartender to be forced to give free drinks to a member of the liquor commission, or a package store be forced to give free bottles. But the commission must approve the matches before they can be held, of course, whereas the liquor commission doesn't get the chance to approve brands of whiskey. That's where boxing commissioners get the bulge.

Record Celebrates First Anniversary

Guests at the RECORD'S First Anniversary Party heard Richard Kageyama and W. K. Bassett salute the newspaper on its first year of existence Saturday night at La Hula Rhumba.

Editor Koji Ariyoshi of the RECORD said the newspaper will continue to fight against discrimination and the Big Five.

Interspersed among speeches and dancing to the music of David Kahoonei and his Harmony Swingsters were floor show acts that included a hula by Linda Lorenzo, a series of boogie-woogie piano numbers by Jimmy Tate, pianist, and a comedy act by Pepe Sanchez, well known entertainer of the Waipahu unit of the Sugar Workers unit of the ILWU.

Little Miss Lorenzo, who was announced by master of ceremonies Henry Epstein as "the girl who sells 30 RECORDS every week," stole the show with her version of the hula—which incidentally won her first prize in the "peewee" class in amateur competition held by the ILWU women's auxiliary a few weeks ago.

MORE ON HILO DOCK TRAGEDY

(from page 1)

$335, Rodrigues was discharged and told he was all right.

"We sent him queries," says C. F. Hanson, deputy commissioner of the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission, "but we didn't get a reply. In cases like that, we assume the man must be all right."

But some time ago, Rodrigues began complaining of dizziness and vertigo which combined to produce an effect somewhat like seasickness in him. He was inclined to vomit at such times and he found food distasteful. When the sickness got worse, he went to C. Brewer & Co. and, Mr. Hanson believes, the company sent him to Dr. Archie Orenstein. On his own initiative, apparently, Rodrigues also visited Dr. M. Leon Chang.

Reports Unsatisfactory

The diagnoses of these doctors were inconclusive as to whether or not Rodrigues' sickness is a result of his injuries in the '43 accident, and they were undecided as to the actual degree of his sickness. Mr. Hanson says the reports were unsatisfactory, so he asked that Rodrigues be brought to Honolulu.

On his Friday visit here, Rodrigues left little doubt that he was really sick, though it had been implied earlier that he was faking symptoms. Secretaries of Bouslog & Symonds described the manner in which he moved about the office, able to exert only the poorest control of his arms and legs. After hearing his story, Attorney Symonds sent him to see Mr. Hanson in the Hawaii Trust Co. building, and when Rodrigues hadn't arrived some time later, Mr. Hanson investigated.

"I found him sitting on the steps on the first floor," says Mr. Hanson, "and after I called, two men came from the union to help him."

The two men, both striking ILWU longshoremen, helped their union brother to the U. S. Public Health Service. Rodrigues began vomiting a yellow mucous and necessitated special attention before he was removed, by Mr. Hanson's direction, to Tripler General Hospital, where he is now receiving a thorough physical examination to determine both the extent and the origin of his illness.

Company Has Interest

The insurance company, which has directed examinations by Dr. Frederick F. Alsup and by a specialist at Queen's Hospital, may be liable for compensation to Rodrigues if it is found that, as the longshoreman maintains his illness is a result of the Hilo accident.

One point which may block compensation for Rodrigues, even then, is the provision that claims for compensation are voided if a year has passed without complaint by the petitioner for compensation.

The case of Camilio Rodrigues recalled to Fred Low, Jr., the tragedy in the hold of the SS Maunalei in 1943 in which Rodrigues was originally injured.

"Rodrigues went to the company doctor many times when he was sick," Low said, "but he was told there was nothing wrong with him. For a long time he didn't go because the men were told they shouldn't apply unless they suffered pain. Sickness didn't count."

Of the seven who were killed, Low said, "very few if any of their relatives got anything at all. First they were told to wait till the end of the war. Then they were told the stevedores hadn't given their relatives anything, anyhow. That was before we had strong union lawyers and newspapers that would present our side of the case."

Low, who is chairman of Hawaii Unit 1, ILWU Local 136, estimates that three longshoremen have been killed in stevedoring accidents since 1943.

In some such cases, Mr. Hanson says, special acts of Congress have been necessary to pay compensation or damages to employes injured outside the provisions of federal compensation laws.

The case is in the province of the U. S. Compensation Commission, Mr. Hanson points out, because the original accident occurred on the ship. Had it happened on the dock, it would be the responsibility of the Territorial Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

"But of course the first responsibility is that of the insurance company," Mr. Hanson says.

BETHEL ST.--MECCA OF POOL PLAYERS--RATES "KAUAI" LEE TOP-NOTCH MAN

By WILFRED OKA

Scattered all over the Territory in every village and town are pool halls where thousands play what is politely referred to as pool, the poor man's golf. These pool emporiums usually house from two to four pool tables.

Bethel Street located in the heart of downtown Honolulu is the Mecca of every pool player in Hawaii. A rated player from Bethel Street playing in the country district is conceded a poor "head." Bethel Street pool sharks are given that much respect.

Big Three Houses

The Big Three on Bethel are the Brunswick, Empire and Club Pool where novices and the sharks vie in "head hunting." The Empire, an old landmark in Honolulu, will be torn down to make way for a new building. In the meantime the Empire is being housed at Club Pool across and upstairs from the Empire. The Brunswick in its old place at Owl Cafe draws a steady clientele of cash customers from sun up to the late hours in the evening.

In spite of the thousands who frequent the pool halls there has risen out of the mass of players a system of ratings which defy science or reason. The ratings created out of the many games played by rated players are perhaps more accurate than the many systems of handicapping used by affiliates and clubs of the Golf Associations.

"Kauai" Lee is called the Master by many devotees of the game. "Kauai" is an old-timer who started at an early age and turned his talents and interests in the game by buying a share in Club Pool which today is part of the Empire. A cigar chain smoker, "Kauai" gets as hot as his cigar gives out smoke.

Recently a match between "Kauai" and "Rooster," a Negro player and newcomer, had all of Bethel Street talking as to why "Kauai" Lee ranks as the number one player. "Kauai" played "Rooster" in a Bondo match and when the smoke from "Kauai's" cigar had cleared away "Kauai" still rated number one.

"Rooster" whom "Kauai" Lee beat is a Negro stylist from the Mainland and ranks next to the Master. This Negro chap is considered the greatest backhand player today.

Big Three Players

Among the top three is Pablo, the idol of the Filipino players. At any match Pablo is supported by his Filipino followers with cabbage. Today Pablo operates on Hawaii and he has retired into the complacency of a country gentleman. His game is still sharp and crisp. The smart boys say the reason he hasn't beaten "Kauai" Lee is because he has too much respect for the Master.

Usually included among the tops is "Pake Slim," whose ability and claim to fame is his art of playing one-handed. One of the best orthodox players Slim will play anybody one-handed. His rank today — the greatest one-handed player in the Territory.

Stylist and without peer in form is "Fancy" Afong. An excellent player Afong's style is imitated but never really copied. Possessing a very small pair of hands, Afong though rather short, nevertheless puts on the fanciest shots and strokes.

He is graceful in every shot that he makes and is a "sure" player depending a great deal on putting his opponent in a tight position. Afong while fancy, wins his matches with strategy and acumen in placement.

One-Pocket Man.

Following closely are such players as Howard and Thompson, two up-and-coming youngsters. Thompson's reputation is built on his one pocket game and is rated as the best one-pocket player locally.

Others rating recognition are such ranking players as "Japanese Specs" who is considered the most under-rated player; "Aiea Joe," while ageing, still can hold his own against the newcomers; and "Small Barber" rated a good money player. Then there are others who because of reasons best known to themselves refused to be rated. These are the real money players.

GIANT TURTLES, each weighing 200-300 lbs., are being butchered by the Maui strike fishing crew. Besides providing turtle-meat for steak, barbecue, hekka, and stew for their own tables, the Maui longshoremen have sent turtles to Honolulu for the union kitchen at strike headquarters.

"I'M SORRY, but you can't see the editor. He's stayed away from his office ever since Harry Bridges came to town. I think he's afraid Mr. Bridges will get him on a Meet the Press program."

Neb. Writer Has Sympathy For All Beset By Butler

By LOU MAUPIN

Lou Maupin, political writer for many years in Nebraska, was once instrumental in electing Hugh Butler to the U. S. Senate. Now he regrets his earlier stand for Butler and tells RECORD readers why in a special article.

It is both strange and inconsistent that a man who would never think of writing a bum check will often author devious and misleading statements and propaganda of half truths. One example is Senator Hugh Butler, Nebraska Republican of the McKinley-Mark Hanna-Grundy school of thinking.

While serving his first term Butler took a junket to South America supposedly to investigate the results of Uncle Sam's spending during and after the war. Upon his return he wrote a resume of his findings which was published in a nationally known magazine. The article was, of course, bitterly critical of the administration and contained statistics purported to show that we were throwing away billions in South and Central America.

Butler's Literary Aspirations Quashed

The magazine had no more than hit the mails than fireworks began to pop in the Senate. One senator, with the magazine in his hand, caustically tormented Butler with facts and figures in proof that Butler's literary gem was indeed a phony.

Butler, ignorantly or foolishly, had actually included, as a part of the wasteful extravagance, the operation costs of the Panama Canal. That ended Butler's literary career. Reputable magazine publishers shied away from any further offerings from his pen.

Butler's next junket was to Alaska. Washington is hot and humid in the summer and Nebraska is even hotter so the senator thought up a grand vacation trip for himself. At the taxpayer's expense, of course.

The senator is a millionaire with no family or dependents. He preaches government economy but not when it comes to paying his own globe trotting expenses. He practices economy only with his own money and the facts. He had heard of the majestic beauty of Alaska's snow mantled mountains, its gorgeous wild flowers gently swaying in the cool summer breezes, its superb fishing, and the demand of Alaskans for statehood. All this, especially statehood, he should investigate. And he did, or so he said. Upon his return to the states Senator Butler began a series of press releases. He stated that Alaska could not afford statehood—as if that was any of his business or that of Congress. He said Alaska's population was too small—overlooking the fact that his own state, Nebraska, had far fewer people when admitted. Alaskans are ready, willing, and able to pay for statehood; but Butler knows best. He said Alaska had no adequate system of taxation.

Mouths Monopoly Propaganda

In his ignorance, or something, he neglected to mention that Alaska is severely limited in powers of taxation by the very Congress of which he is a member. Like Polly, the parrot, he echoed every statement against statehood that has been voiced by the steamship-fishery monopoly which has ruthlessly exploited Alaska for nearly half a century. The steamship-fishery combine never employed a more staunch advocate.

Butler's official report on Alaska statehood was misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, distorted, and a shameful betrayal of 100,000 decent, loyal Americans who want to be citizens of the United States rather than mere serfs of the predatory interests.

This writer spent more than three years in Alaska immediately preceding Senator Butler's three week's so-called investigation and during that time made a study of Alaska's economic and social problems. In view of these facts and knowing Senator Butler—the people of Hawaii have the writer's sympathy.

POW's Crossed Him Up-- General Learns From Staff

By TINY TODD

SCENE: Brig.-Gen. Blunderboar's office, Headquarters, Supreme Commander Occupation Forces, Imperial Hotel Building, Tokyo. Blunderboar, of MacArthur's public relations department, sits at his desk tensely. Around him, also sitting tensely, are assorted colonels and majors.

Blunderboar: "All right, men, since the Russians have sent these prisoners-of-war back, we'll do a job on them. We'll get pictures of individual prisoners who have been beaten and starved. Get pictures of the scars. Get plenty of ribs showing. Guys with feet wrapped in rags because there weren't any shoes in the Soviet Union. Stuff like that."

Col. Blodgett: "I think we'd better talk about it a little, general."

Blunderboar: "What do you mean talk about it? We've got a golden opportunity. I didn't think the Reds would be fool enough to send these guys back, but since they have—"

Col. Blodgett: "I think we'd better talk. You see, general, these returned prisoners aren't exactly the way you say."

Blunderboar: "Are you a fool, Blodgett? They've been working in the salt mines ever since the war, haven't they? They've been slaves. They've been starved by the Reds and beaten and now they're back in MacArthur's new democracy."

Col. Pipkin: "Has the general read the reports?"

Blunderboar: "Hell no, I haven't read the reports. I'm just back from vacation leave. But I don't have to read 'em. I don't have to lay an egg to know what an omelet tastes like, do I? Why, every child of three in Japan knows these things I've been saying. We've been giving them out to papers for the past four years."

Pipkin: "I suggest that the general read the reports on his desk."

Blunderboar: "All right, here. What's this? Subject: Returned Japanese POW's who refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits? Subject: Returned POW's protesting 'American imperialism. Subject: Returned POW's complaining about food here? What the hell is going on?"

Blodgett: "Maybe I can save the general some time. The gist of the reports is that these POW's claim they never had it so good as in Russia. There was one detachment where about eighty per cent wanted to join the Communist party here."

Blunderboar: "What? My God! You don't mean to say the damn Reds didn't use these dopes for slave labor?"

Blodgett: "Whatever they did, sir, the prisoners seem to have liked it. They're healthy and they have good shoes on."

Blunderboar: "My God! And we've been screaming for the return of these guys all this time and writing about the horrors they were bravely enduring."

Pipkin: "That's the Reds for you, sir. From what I hear, they treated these prisoners as if they were honored guests."

Blunderboar: "Well of all the damned, infernal Communist tricks! Well, anyhow, they can't do that with all the prisoners they had. They might feed a few of them up to make it look good, but there'll be plenty of ribs showing of some of the later ones. You wait."

Blodgett: (sighing) "I'm afraid the general is wrong again. Plenty of boatloads have landed and they all look the same way. No one has reported any ribs showing yet."

Pipkin: "What will we say, sir? What's our line going to be? All the Japanese editors are waiting."

Blunderboar: "Hmmm—I don't know. This is a hell of a shock after all those parades we staged to pressure the Russians to repatriate the POW's. Stall those editors off awhile. Tell 'em to write some more feature stories about the emperor."

A lieutenant bursting into the room: "General, here's a request for another welcome reception for four-thousand more POW's. They are landing at Kobe this afternoon."

Blunderboar: "Welcome hell! Get the provost for me and get this thing stopped. I don't care what you use, but stop 'em. Quarantine 'em and fumigate 'em, but for Christ's sake make provost understand these guys can't be allowed to land. Maybe we can send 'em back where they came from. We'll all be lucky if we're not back in Hackensack running a laundry the way it is."

Seitz Hits 'Dishonorable' Orders Given By Castro

The twice-postponed hearing of Gottfried Seitz, dismissed Territorial probation officer, before the Civil Service Commissioners produced two conflicting stories.

W. C. Castro, administrator, asked the Commissioners to uphold the dismissal. He charged Seitz with demoralization of the office, failure to carry out orders, lack of knowledge of department rules and court procedure, presenting subjective reports, tardiness, and poor judgment in his work.

Says Reports Colored

Castro admitted that "charge four, presenting subjective reports full of omissions of fact and inaccuracies, is the point that made me feel he should be dismissed. That is the important charge. All the others could have been talked out."

He read sections of Seitz's presentence reports to show that the probation officer had made his reports to the judges in language that was subjective and colored by his own opinion. Attorney Hyman M. Greenstein represented Seitz.

"I never failed to carry out written orders," Seitz said, "but I have refused to carry out verbal orders which were dishonorable."

Explains "Dishonorable" Orders

Queried on this point, he said there were four instances of such "dishonorable" orders. The first was "when Mr. Rhodenhurst told me two years ago not to mention conditions at the Boys' Training School at Waialee" as mitigating factors in anyone's record. (Rhodenhurst was the acting administrator until Castro was appointed).

The second such order was the instance when Castro "ordered me not to include any mitigating circumstances in a specific case because he had decided that that offender had to go to jail."

The third and fourth "dishonorable" orders concerned. Rhodenhursts's warnings to Seitz not to testify in behalf of another dismissed probation officer, Mrs. Esta Tennis, and not to press charges against his landlady for income tax evasion because she was a "VIP." (very important person).

Mr. Herman Lemke, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, stated that the testimony would be considered and an answer prepared within one week.

DECLINING IMPORTS

WASHINGTON (FP) — During April and May, 1949, imports to the U. S. were running nearly 10% below the monthly average for 1948, the Commerce Department reports. Exports remained about the same.

BETTY A BEAUTY—Winner of the beauty contest sponsored by Union Voice, paper of eight independent retail, wholesale, warehouse and department store unions in New York, is lovely Betty Moser—Mrs., we might add. Betty, who works at Hearns Department Store, won a week's paid vacation and a handsome loving cup.

SPREAD THE WORD

THE RECORD IS SOLD

at the

FOLLOWING PLACES:

MARUYAMA'S DELICATESSEN
Beretania & Isenberg Sts.

CITY HALL
King & Punchbowl Sts.

KALIHI CENTER
1708 N. King St.

OKADA DRUG STORE
(Next to Palama Theater)
711 N. King St.

PIN HI SUNDRIES
427 Kapahulu Ave.

AALA PARK INN
270 N. King St.

MABEL'S BARBER SHOP
69 N. Beretania St.

THE BOXERS INN
60 N. Pauahi St.

MID-TOWN DRUG CO.
1150 Bethel St.

RAINBOW CAFE
Smith & Queen Sts.

HALE AIKANE
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IN WAHIAWA:
CONSUMERS' MARKET

IN WAIPAHU:
KATO SAIMIN SHOP

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka

What's Wrong With a Leo Leavitt Promotion?

Last week's Rosa-Young match confirmed again the contention of the public that a Leo Leavitt promotion featuring the worst preliminary bouts will not draw the fans in spite of a fairly good main event. Using the strike as an excuse for not drawing may have a little merit but this was not substantiated by the previous week's Karasick-Kim promotion which had a fairly decent preliminary supporting card. That promotion drew the fans to give the Civic a near-full house.

For example, on the Rosa-Young card he had a match between Harry Clyde and Joseph Contrades which was called a day or two before the fight night. These two boys had fought a fortnight ago. Contrades was knocked out by a glancing blow on the shoulder thrown by Clutching Clyde. We claimed in our column that these two boys belong in the same stable, owned lock, stock, and barrel by Monsieur Le Samuel. It is not a rumor that these two boys are controlled by this same major domo who runs his front managers with a sort of a "holding company" learned in a fashion from the Big Five system of subsidiaries and holding companies.

Perhaps the article we wrote pointing this out had something to do with the last minute cancellation of the Clyde-Contrades bout but we are happy that at least some of the Commissioners were awake to this kind of a situation and also alive to the fact that Contrades did not get knocked out but was practicing for the Olympic Tower Dive championships with a full twisting one and one half somersault to the floor.

Anyway there is a growing boycott spontaneously growing with an unofficial group of fight fans who will not go to see a Leo Leavitt promotion. This club, which pays no dues, is not affiliated in any way with the ILWU or the AFL or any independent union, is called the "PU4 Leavitt" Club of the Territory of Hawaii and includes the hinterlands of Niihau and Kahoolawe. Whether Leavitt knows it or not this boycott is real and we predict that unless he gets a better card the public will continue to boycott his promotions.

* * * * *

The Rosa-Young Fight

Contrary to this newspaper's policy of betting, we violated police regulations and disobeyed the editor's written statement of policy by betting an ice cream cone double decked with two scoops of pistacio ice cream topped with a maraschino cherry and garnished with walnuts on Chico Rosa to decision David Young.

We saw the fight and felt that Dave had the easiest fight of his career when he beat Rosa by a good margin. We have to admit that Dave fought a smart fight by concentrating his attack on Rosa's body. Rosa in turn fought in a fashion like Braddock, not James J. but the British general who is recorded as having suffered the defeat called in any history book as Braddock's Defeat.

After this defeat which is the fourth in a row for Rosa, a new strategy of training and fighting must be fashioned by the trainers of Rosa or Rosa must start fighting prelims or semi-windups to build up a good record for any kind of national recognition.

And now to the preliminary fights. Fast aging Lou Langley and Bobby Sanders, the best clutch man this side of Waikahalulu Lane went through the motions to a slow draw. Bill Candido and Leo Leavitt's favorite fighter, Mike Ennis, got into the program again. Candido won. This and the attaching of the house money by Augie Curtis broke Leo's heart. First, because Mike Ennis lost, and second, because of the unfavorable publicity. This we call having the house fall on you.

Oh, yes, the promoter brought out Tommy Datto, oiled him up with banana oil, greased his creaking joints and threw him against Eddie Reyes who is also well past his prime. We bet a deflated yen from Japan that Datto gets knocked out and that he would take the count on his knee. He fooled us all by taking the count on his Annie Fannie. Quick, Watso, summon the commissioners and cart Tommy Datto away to a fast retirement!

* * * * *

Augie Curtis' License

The recent reinstatement by the Boxing Commission of Curtis' license to promote brings a total of three promoters in the fight picture. Because of the competitive nature of the three promoters, the boxing public should by any rule be able to get some attractive cards. This we have to see.

The grapevine says that Augie's ability to sing prompted the Commission to reinstate him. We don't know exactly what key he was going to sing in but we heard that he was going to sing in the key of T.

Regardless of the many criticisms levelled against Curtis, this much we have to say about him. Curtis has brought down to Hawaii more topnotchers than anybody else and the majority of his supporting cards have been decent enough to be interesting for the real fight fans. This is also a pipe line to Augie. How about a little lower general admission whenever the fights are held at the stadium to give the poor public, who sit way up in the stands, a better break? The way off places can go for a lower tariff without hurting your income. This should class you in the category of a promoter who gives the public a break!

* * * * *

Will Bill Smith Swim Again?

This month the National AAU championships will be held in Los Angeles. Missing in the championships will be a number of former champions among them Bill Smith. However, the appearance of the Japanese swimmers in the meet will give spectator interest what with Furuhashi and Hashizume going after another world's record.

We will probably see Jimmy McLane, America's middle distance champ, perform but we wanted to see Bill Smith against the Japanese stars. We doubt if Bill will come out of retirement to race against McLane or the Nippon stars. Smith, McLane, Furuhashi, and Hashizume is a dream race at 400 meters. This we hoped to see but it looks like with Smith's retirement we have to be satisfied with McLane.

White Supremacists Here Alarmed By Union Haoles

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

One effect of the waterfront strike has been the popularization of the term "kolea." This picturesque word not only designates a particular type of person, it also indicates the attitude of persons who habitually apply it to their opponents.

It is the Hawaiian equivalent of the southern epithet, "damyankee n--er lover."

Mr. BEEKMAN

The inhuman attitude of the southern white supremacists who expend their efforts to prevent the negro from attaining human dignity has its counterpart here. The difference in the aims of the local advocates of white supremacy is in degree, rather than in kind; in terms, rather than meaning. And the object of their savage discrimination is not the negro alone, but the colored people here in general.

For decades Hawaii's white rulers held sway over a mass of politically impotent Oriental immigrants. These so-called "coolies" constituted the majority in the islands and Hawaii has been immeasurably enriched by their toil.

Complacency and Contempt

But they were denied the right of naturalization. They had no vote and no voice in the government. Linguistic and cultural differences from the accepted standard emphasized the Orientals' humble status. The despotic ruling class, secure in a belief in their own racial and cultural superiority, found it not even necessary to consult these lowly persons on political matters and regarded them with complacency and contempt.

They have now been startled from this blissful self-deceit. Great numbers of workers have been unionized. Multitudes of the immigrants' American-born children have come of voting age. The white supremacists have noted this growing trend toward democracy. They are beginning to hear the new generations' insistance on the dignity of the individual—regardless of race.

This philosophy, although expounded in the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution, is alien to the white supremacists' way of thinking and is personally repugnant to them.

Chagrined they looked about for a target at which to direct their resentment. Most conspicuous, among those who are striving to spread democracy and to improve the conditions of the colored peoples are the union leaders.

Consequently the white supremacists have directed much of their wrath at the union leaders.

In Hawaii the white supremacist insists he "understands" the Oriental and non-white, and that those he designates the "Kolea, Oriental lovers" do not "understand" these people. The white supremacist can see many reasons for keeping the colored peoples here in subjection; he is alarmed and angered because the obtuse union "kolea" cannot "understand" these reasons.

Some of the more intelligent white supremacists may concede that racial discrimination may, eventually have to go. But it will take time to eliminate it, they say—with evidence of satisfaction and relief at the delay. The radicals who try to hasten the elimination are doing the community a disservice—especially to those members of the community who are eager to maintain the injustices involved in the present system of discrimination.

But the elimination of racial discrimination here may require far less time than those persons assert. Unionization, statehood and the elimination of the Big Five majority in the legislature will greatly hasten the day.

Suspend Unionist

LONDON — (ALN) — Norman Kennedy is secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. Princess Elizabeth's new house, he said recently, is costing the British people too much money. Actually, he declared, it will cost $1 million, five times as much as the government has admitted.

For making this statement, Kennedy, a Communist, has been suspended by his union until next May. The reason: Bringing the union into disrepute.

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

Ammoniated Dentifrices

Last year the big white tooth hope was sodium fluoride. That subsided when it was found that sodium fluoride was most useful for children's teeth and had to be applied very carefully by a dentist. Now the advertising campaign is all behind "ammoniated" products.

The usual formula contains a 5 per cent dibasic ammonium phosphate and 3 per cent of carbamide. The belief that this combination will retard tooth decay is, according to Consumers Union, in no way supported by facts now available. A controlled test is now under way, and results should be available in about two to three years.

The Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association took away its seal of approval from all dentifrices several years ago because it considered them cosmetics and held that effective cleaning was available from a home preparation of baking powder and salt.

There is no evidence whatsoever that the products **stop** decay.

* * * *

Recommended New Classical Records

Cousumers Union has recently recommended several new releases of classical records, all on 78 RPM.

HAYDN: Symphony No. 94 ("Surprise"), Columbia MM-781, 3 12-inch records, $4.75, "the best recording in this country of this under-rated symphony."

STRAUSS: Der Rosenkavalier-Suite, Philadelphia Orchestra, under Ormandy, Columbia MM-742, 3 12-inch records, $4.60. "Ormandy's playing has essential brilliance and tenderness, and he gets a fine lilt into the waltzes. The dynamic range is exceptional."

MOZART: Quartet in C. K. 465 and PURCELL: 4-Part Fantasia, No. 3, Griller String Quartet, Decca ED or EDA 97, 4 12-inch records, $9.45 "This quartet, famous for its use of dissonances, also has one of the loveliest and most profound of Mozart's slow movements." Recording of Budapest String Quartet (Victor M-285) not superceded. The new recording mechanically superior.

(Next week: Sun Glasses.)

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

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

of this century, sold to America as "crusades for democracy." The Negro was promised equality after World War I and instead got a wave of lynchings, riots, and revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Even though World War II was a duel to the death against the kind of fascist racism most Negroes taste with their daily bread, there were those who remembered the unkept promises of 1917 and preferred bearing arms against the Bilbos and Rankins of the South than against Hitler.

That is why Paul Robeson says that the bulk of the Negro people will not be inclined to support any aggressive war planned by Big Business against the Soviet Union or any other nation which is known to have abolished jim crow and color discrimination. There is no desire among the Negro masses to strengthen the hands of their own oppressors. The feeling is growing that if there must be fighting, let it be against the Dixiecrats, the northern perpetrators of such raw deals as the frame-up of the Trenton Six in New Jersey, and those who use the happenstance of color to restrict job opportunities and housing.

That is why efforts to discredit Paul among the plain people have fallen flat, and also why all the big guns of thought control, including the aptly named un-American committee, have been turned against him. No aggfressive war planned by Big Business can be successful without the support of the 15,000,000 American Negroes, one tenth of the population. It should be obvious by now that mere words won't get Negro support; it can be forced only through guns and the absolute terrorism of fascism. Therefore, the fight for peace and against fascism has as its natural allies the Negro people and, with them, the other non-whites who stand in a similar position.

(To be continued)

MORE ON BRIDGES

(from page 1)

my opinion every other union on the Pacific Coast will quickly recognize the threat to trade unionism the Stainback Strike-breaking Law contains, and I have no doubt that other unions will support the ILWU by refusing to work ships sailed under such conditions, or to handle cargo loaded by government-sanctioned scabs."

The legislature, Bridges says, proved itself "even finkier than the fact-finding board" when it refused to authorize the scale of pay for government-employed stevedores that Stainback's board recommended.

Governor Stainback, in Bridges' opinion, is definitely responsible, as an instrument of the Big Five, for the fact that a federal indictment was found against the union leader at a time so close to the Hawaii longshore strike. The national administration, through then-Attorney-General Tom Clark and also under pressure from the Big Five, cooperated closely.

"I've read your paper," Harry Bridges told the RECORD reporter, "and wherever I went in the Islands, I found a lot of people reading it. I hope it continues to expose the Big Five the way it did in that two-page spread of the last issue."

Mr. Bridges was referring to the two-page spread of the Anniversary Issue entitled, "Not The Big Five—The Big One," which may be soon reprinted if there are enough requests. Send in your order now for bundle orders of not less than 5 each.

Bridges says. As proof he cites a Minneapolis speech by Clark in which the attorney-general said that he expected the indictment of the ILWU leaders, Bridges, Schmidt, and Robertson, to help break the strike in Hawaii.

Of his recent tour through Kauai, Hawaii and Maui, Bridges said he found strikers strong and more determined than when the strike began. Workers in the sugar and pineapple industries thoroughly realize, he said, that if the union should lose the longshore strike under Big Five pressure, it would mean the end of trade unionism in Hawaii for workers in all industries.

But he says, "we have won the strike. This attempt through the legislature is the last desperate effort of the stevedoring employers to break the union, but if the striking workers, plus other supporting workers, refuse to let their ranks be split by this law, as the Big Five hope they will, the law will fail in its strike-breaking purpose."

LABOR ROUNDUP

ILWU Strikers Refuse To Break Own Strike

With the 103-day mark in sight, thus making the present longshore strike the longest on a Territory-wide basis since the ILWU first came to the islands, these were the latest developments on the strike front:

1. While the Territory is busy recruiting what is tantamount to strike breakers under Act 2 passed by the special session of the legislature, there was definite assurance from the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO) that its members would not sail from behind any ILWU picket lines.

Meanwhile, the Maritime Workers Committee for Public Action in Philadelphia announced that the "hot" ships, Steel Flyer and Steel Maker, would not be unloaded when they reach their destination.

Under the new act, the government has already seized the seven struck firms.

Although the act provides preference of employment to workers now on strike, government officials report that thus far no ILWU strikers have registered for employment.

Last Friday, the membership on Oahu took unanimous action not to register for work with the government.

Another new development under the government seizure act concerns the rejection of any striker's application for public assistance from the Territorial Department of Public Welfare unless he reports for what is termed "an available resource." This means that he is to register for work under the government seizure plan which offers work to the strikers.

Individuals concerned with the whole situation of the strike allege that this is another facet of the government program to help the employers break the strike.

2. Already widely publicized is the visit of Harry Bridges, ILWU president, to the islands.

The arrival of the stormy figure of the union with George Hillenbrand has increased feelings that some settlement of the dispute would be effected in the not too distant future.

However, up to press time, there was no indication of any resumption of negotiations between the two parties to the dispute.

3. On the legal side of the question, ILWU sources have revealed that legal action will be taken to contest Act 2 on its constitutionality.

Up to press time, Circuit Judge John Parks was still hearing arguments in the suit involving Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. and the Teamsters' Local (AFL).

The injunction to restrain the Teamster pickets was issued by the judge on the petition of the company when the union refused to cross ILWU picket lines thrown around scab-loaded ships.

Union attorney Myer C. Symonds has argued that the court does not have jurisdiction over such a situation.

HRT Against Improvement Of Working Conditions

Mediators in the dispute between HRT and the Transit Workers Union are continuing their meetings over an extended period of time.

While some agreement has been arrived at on contractual language on minor items, the main issues are still not within the area of settlement.

It has been alleged that the company is not interested in working with the union, in recognizing its existence and is using harassing tactics.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

On Oahu three were to come from Waimanalo, three from Waialua, two from Ewa, seven from Aiea, seven from Waipahu and three from Kahuku. The combined Prefectural United Assistance Societies were to furnish a total of 10. The executive staff of the Wage Increase Association was to provide three and the Nippu Jiji two.

The Japanese elementary school on Nuuanu St. was decided upon as the meeting place.

On the morning of Aug. 3rd, four days before the impending meeting of Aug. 6th, a completely unforeseen disaster occured. A report was received that a ruffian had attacked and critically wounded Pres. Sometaro Shiba, of the Hawaii Shimpo. The attack had taken place directly across from the Hawaii Shimpo office, on the corner of King and Smith Sts., on the sidewalk before the Hamano store.

At this time I was with the other defendants in the court room of the government judiciary building. During the testimony of Dr. Negoro, Kinney, the plaintiffs' attorney, suddenly reported that Sheba had been seriously wounded by an assassin. While the whole courtroom stood aghast an immediate adjournment was announced.

As we all went outside the newsboys were already clamorously hawking extras in the streets. The English newspapers played up this unforeseen incident with a vengeance. And I felt the passersby who glanced at us had a strange glint in their eyes.

We wondered who Pres. Sheba's assailant might be. It was one of the seven delegates from Maui who had come for the island wide delegation conference—a hotheaded youth of 22 or 23, called Tomekichi Mori.

(To Be Continued)

HONOLULU RECORD

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Published every Thursday by
HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu, T. H.

Phone 96445

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 year (Oahu) $5.00
1 year (Other Islands) $6.00

—Includes Airmailing—

1 year (Mainland) $5.00

MESSAGE FOR THE JOBLESS

For quite a number of the Territory's unemployed, the present "strike-busting" and "union-busting" legislation just passed by the Special Session and signed by the governor to end the waterfront strike might be a cheering thing.

The unemployed who stand in the slow-moving lines by Pier 9 to sign up for stevedoring work look hopeful. To most of them the question of right or wrong to engage in what is actually "scabbing" is outweighed by the impelling demands for bread and butter, or salt and rice.

Thus, when the governor seizes the struck stevedoring industry in a move that can have no other meaning than strike-breaking, these men flock to apply for jobs.

These men, desperate as they are, do not stop to think that they are cutting their own throats and are committing a great wrong against their fellow workers. They are playing right into the hands of the employers, trapped in a well-calculated economic plan.

During the last regular session of the legislature, Senator Ben Dillingham and others of the Republican Party who really worked hard for Hawaii's big employers, slam-banged the unemployment question and virtually said that "It's just too bad for the unemployed!" No public project was approved that would substantially relieve the growing unemployment.

To the employers, thousands of unemployed is a boon, a powerful weapon. The jobless would under-cut wages and go to work for them. For fear of being replaced, the employed workers would not ask for higher wages, even if cost of living keeps rising.

But the big payoff comes during a strike. The big employers, like those in the Territory, want nothing more than to break up the unions which give workers job security, and which keep the bosses from pitting one worker against another. Thus, as at present, the employers mobilize the unemployed to crush the strike.

The unemployed should know that the great unbalance between high profits of the employers and small wages of the common workers has in the main brought joblessness. Good wages mean healthy circulation of money, while mountainous profits mean the swelling of a few pockets and tied-up capital. When the majority of the people have less money to spend, the result is less jobs in the community.

The demand of the Hawaiian longshoremen for higher wages, which they have always been willing to arbitrate, if won would mean a more prosperous Hawaii. Increased wages in the stevedoring industry would help maintain high wage scales in other industries, all of which means JOBS.

It seems quite clear that even if the unemployed, through economic necessity, were to play into the hands of the governor and the GOP-controlled legislature, and the employers' schemes, the strike will not end. Up to now the special session has dealt, not with the consideration of settling the strike, but with how to break it. It has failed. The strike must be settled on its merits, through arbitration. The longshoremen, we all must realize, are well organized and are supported by the maritime unions, who know that for the workers there is but one way—that is to stick together.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By YOMEN

"IT'S ALL RIGHT, my boy. Never mind what you've been before. Now you're a stevedore working for the government."

looking backward

TURNING POINT IN 1909 STRIKE

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

Last week's installment described the arrest and trial of leaders in the Japanese community, not belonging to the working class, on charges of conspiracy to boycott plantation business. Actually the leaders were imprisoned and tried for "agitating" the underpaid plantation workers. Earlier installments have described the exodus of strikers from plantation property, and the employers' use of police and government power to crush the strike. There were no unions then, as we find in the islands today, therefore the laborers lacked solidarity and support essential to winning their demands in face of stubborn employer resistance.

PRES. SHEBA MEETS AN ASSASSIN

While the strike case trial was progressing in this way, from sheer necessity 2,000 Japanese strikers at Ewa Plantation finally went back to work. They did so because the area at that place was limited, and no ground was available, outside of the plantation property, to accommodate the strikers. In Honolulu, also, there was no place available to accommodate this number of persons. Like Ewa, Waialua also arrived at a situation where there was no alternative but to return to work. And lo, this caused the first crack in the great strike!

When the strike had continued about three months the cane on each of Oahu's sugar plantations gradually became red. In some places it withered greatly.

Among these same strikers were some who were engaged in contractual sugar cane work, and these were especially devoured by anxiety. For several months they painfully cultivated the cane; after several months a certain sum of money should have been forthcoming. If the strike were not ended soon the cane would all be dead and everything would be a complete loss.

I think it was about that time a man from Ewa marched into the Nippu Jiji editorial room brandishing a pistol.

The more and more discouraging situation of the strikers came to be felt keenly. Those who had relatives or connections on the other islands transferred to plantations there. And it came to light that some, gulping down their tears, were individually returning to work on their former plantations.

The wretched exertions of the Wage Increase Association during this period were truly extraordinary. But finally our resources were exhausted. At this point we were reduced to somehow devising a means to change the tide of events.

After exhaustive discussion the Wage Increase Association, as well as the association officials of each area, determined to open an island wide delegation conference, in Honolulu, Aug. 6th. A total of 53 delegates were to gather: two from Hawaii, seven from Maui and four from Kauai.

(more on page 7)

... I is speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

V. DEPRESSION AND WAR: PAUL ROBESON'S STAND

Two distinguished Americans are leading the resistance movement against the drive of Big Business toward World War III as a way out of the new depression and for preservation of tremendous profits through global domination. They are Henry A. Wallace, former vice president, and Paul Robeson, singer and actor.

MR. DAVIS

You don't hear much about Wallace in the islands. Out here he gets the silent treatment. On the Mainland he is lambasted or ignored. Recently the propaganda guns of the warmongers have been turned on Robeson, and the errand boys of Big Business, who live on the crumbs tossed by the trusts and monopolies, have taken up the cry.

The intensive effort to discredit Robeson and render his leadership ineffective, thus confusing his followers and making them potential supporters of the suicidal and selfish policies of Big Business, began during the World Peace Conference at Paris in April. With vicious inaccuracy, Paul was quoted by the daily press services as saying that "American Negroes would never go to war against Russia."

Despite generations of experience common to Negroes of being caricatured by the daily press, despite the common knowledge that the white newspaper can seldom be trusted to print truthful accounts of events concerning Negroes, there were many of the "professional Negro leaders" who took the published report as gospel truth and rushed into print to vilify one of the most famous men of our time, regardless of color. They were like faithful dogs, trying to curry favor with their masters.

But what has been most encouraging to the fighters for peace has been the reaction of the Negro people who, acting on the same distorted reports, have rejected the "me too, boss" attitudes of their so-called leaders and have written letters to the Mainland press, both Negro and white, supporting the alleged stand of Robeson.

What Paul said, however, is different from what the press services reported. Instead of saying that "American Negroes would never go to war against Russia," he said that Negroes would not "join in a war of aggression against Russia." There's all the difference in the world between those statements. The 1,800 delegates from 52 nations at the Paris conference, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world famous scholar and a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Paul himself have denied the first report and confirmed the accuracy of the second statement.

Here is what else Robeson had to say:

"The emphasis on what I said in Paris was on the struggle for peace, not on anybody going to war against anybody.

"Go and ask the Negro workers in the cotton plantations of Alabama, the sugar plantations in Louisiana, the tobacco fields in South Arkansas, ask the workers in the banana plantations or the sugar workers in the West Indies, ask the African farmers who have been dispossessed of their land in the South Africa of Malan, ask the Africans wherever you find them on their continent:

"Will they fight for peace so that new ways can be opened up for a life of freedom for hundreds of millions and not for just the few; will they fight for peace and collaboration with the Soviet Union and the new democracies; will they join the forces of peace or be drawn into a war in the interest of the senators who have just filibustered them out of their civil rights; will they join Malan in South Africa who, just like Hitler, is threatening to destroy 8,000,000 Africans and hundreds of thousands of Indians through hunger and terror; will they join their oppressors or will they fight for peace?"

To these words may be added those of Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, his wife, who told a Wallace Peace Rally held recently in Madison Square Garden, New York:

"I know that every sensible Negro in this country, professional leaders notwithstanding, feels that if he must fight any future war for democracy, the proper place to begin such a fight is right here."

That, frankly, is the attitude of many of America's 15,000,000 Negroes, whose oppressive treatment has set the pattern for discrimination against other non-white groups, not only on the Mainland but in other possessions and dominated areas such as the Hawaiian Islands.

Disillusionment has followed both world wars

(more on page 7)