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40 Sick At Oahu Prison

Sundries-Drug Stores Fight Flares Over Cold Pill Ban

"It's the most unconstitutional, un-American, unfair thing I know about."

That's what a sundries shop proprietor has to say about the new rule that anti-histaminic drugs (pills to cure colds) can be sold only in drug stores and not by sundries stores and groceries.

It's just the natural step in connection with the handling of a fairly new drug, says George H. Akau, chief of the Territorial bureau of pure food and drugs, and what's more, it's the step advised by those who handle the drug.

As printed plainly on the box, anti-histaminics have a tendency to cause drowsiness and dizziness for some time after the patient has taken them.

Should Have Spoken Sooner

"There's nothing new about the rule," says Mr. Akau. "It's been in effect for months. There were preliminary hearings and the sundries people had a chance to say what they thought then. Why didn't they show up?"

The sundries proprietors, however, missed any notices of such meetings and the first they knew of the new rule, they say, was

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Some Say Rancid Sausage; Harper's Tale Found False

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

When an estimated 40 prisoners and guards complained last Thursday of stomach illness following a meal, they blamed it on larp cheong (Chinese sausage) they had been served. Many of them still do, but Warden Joe Harper and Sgt. Herbert Correa in charge of the prison kitchen, say they are now assured the sausage did not cause the damage. They blame virus, the weather and maybe a pork stew.

But their story varies under questioning, and they admit the remainder of the sausage was returned to C. Q. Yee Hop & Co., Ltd., the company from which the sausage was originally purchased.

Questioned, at first Harper and

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Discrimination Against Waimano Home Practical Nurses Illegal; HGEA Hit

Waimano Home for Feeble Minded may expect some sort of protest any day now because of working practices in its hospital, which one civil service authority termed "illegal" in an informal curbstone opinion.

That practice is the working of Registered Nurses for only 40 hours a week while Practical Nurses work 48 hours.

Prior to the last session of the legislature, all nurses worked 48 hours and all asked for a 40-hour week. Only the registered nurses got it.

Say HGEA Passed Buck

"We asked Mr. Kendall not too long ago," says a practical nurse, "if there couldn't be a 40-hour week for us. He told us to get our friends to talk to members of the legislature. But I thought that was what we're paying him for—to talk to the legislature."

The nurse was referring to Charles Kendall, director of the Hawaiian Government Employees

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"Critical" Class for Oahu Would Assure Rent Control Here

Local landlords, who have fought tooth and nail to kill rent control here, might do well to take careful note of a story emanating from the Federal housing and home finance agency last week to the effect that the island of Oahu has been reported a

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No More Free Water for Pine Cos. On Molokai Where Homesteaders Charged

Four members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission expressed with some vehemence their will that the pineapple companies on Molokai begin paying August 1 for HHC water they have been getting free ever since 1943.

When Commissioner Norman McGuire brought up the subject at an HHC meeting Monday night, Secretary Daniel Ainoa quickly admitted that there is nothing anywhere to prevent the commission from charging the pineapple companies for water, just as they charge their own homesteaders.

Last week the RECORD reported how Mr. Ainoa erroneously informed a number of homesteaders that the terms of their contract, and the lease to the pineapple companies, provided for the free water.

Yates Started It

Asked how such a procedure could ever have been set up, Ainoa said it was the doing of Julian Yates in 1943 when Yates was the HHC secretary. The commission is now free to draft a new policy

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Majors-Palakiko Appeal Asks Higher Court To Reverse T. H. Supreme Court

Appeal to reverse the ruling of the Territorial Supreme Court on the habeas corpus hearing of James E. Majors and John Palakiko was filed with the Ninth Circuit Court last week by Attorney Harriet Bouslog of the firm of Bouslog & Symonds.

The brief contends the local supreme court "erred in its finding of ultimate facts that the constitutional rights of Palakiko and Majors were not violated, and its conclusion of law that they are not entitled to relief by habeas corpus."

During the habeas corpus hearing, Palakiko and Majors, who have been sentenced to death for the alleged murder of Mrs. Therese Wilder, asked for a new trial on grounds that they had been denied constitutional rights and convicted by use of confessions obtained from them by duress. This was denied by the court.

The brief filed with the Ninth

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Pineapple Curtain At Hapco Cannery

By Special Correspondence

Militant union members at Hawaiian Pineapple Co. cannery say that the company's "pineapple curtain" tries to keep them from talking to union business agents on the job.

The business agents can talk to only a few stewards in the reception room and the stewards say that this stems from a company tactic to keep workers from knowing who their business agents are. The company is unhappy about having union officers serving workers in the plant and helping them in various ways, for this, they feel, would make more workers conscious of the union.

"I've visited Libby cannery with a business agent and found the atmosphere there more cordial between management and the workers," says Alfred Mattos, unit chairman at Hawaiian Pine cannery.

Business Agent Castner Ogawa observed that working conditions

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CONTRAST TO KOJE ISLAND:

Pulitzer Prize Winning AP Photographer Describes POW Camp Life In North Korea

Ed. Note—Frank Noel, veteran Associated Press photographer, has been a prisoner of war in Korea since November 1950. A Pulitzer Prize winner, Noel was recently awarded an Overseas Press Club award for his pictures of fellow prisoners, which Ridgway tried to ban from the U. S. press. Noel has written an article on the daily life of POWs in Korea which was carried by Hsinhua on June 13 and 14. Noel, who is 53 years old, lives at 152 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y. He was working as an AP photographer with the 1st Marine Division at the time of his capture. Following is Noel's detailed account of POW life, slightly abridged. This is in sharp contrast to life at the now notorious Koje Island. The following article from the China Monthly Review is published for the first time in Hawaii.

By FRANK NOEL

Internal functions within the camps are run by the POWs themselves. Camp-wide elections, usually held at 60-day intervals, determine the camp leaders and various committee heads. Elections are by secret ballot and the usual campaigning and political palaver goes along with these elections, same as in any small town in America.

A high office is the chairman, and the main governing body is called the Daily Life Committee. The chairman is the liaison man between the POWs and the volunteers. Any dealings Chinese have with POWs are carried on through the Daily Life Committee. Military rank has no bear-

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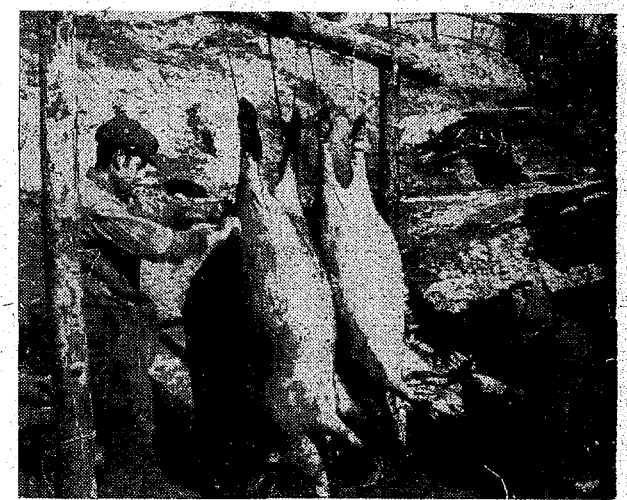

AMERICAN POWs prepare their own food. Here they are butchering freshly slaughtered hogs.

LOS ANGELES SMITH ACT TRIAL

Prosecution Likened To Blind Men and Elephant In Old Grade School Story

By Special Correspondence

LOS ANGELES—The familiar grade school story of some blind men feeling an elephant's ear, tail and trunk in trying to determine what the giant animal was, became an apt illustration of government procedure in the current Smith Act trial.

William Schneiderman, California state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 14 Smith Act defendants, who is his own attorney in the trial, hit the prosecution's tactic of taking isolated and out of context excerpts from Marxist works.

Distortion By Excerpting

In likening the government's

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Big Money Behind Adlai Stevenson

When Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois gave his long speech shortly after his nomination as Democratic presidential candidate, the months of put-on reluctance to run for the top office seemed ludicrous. The only thing that made his hard-to-get campaign strategy not an out-and-out comedy was his victory.

PEOPLE everywhere were asking, as he gave his long and well-organized speech, whether he performed the miracle—which was unlikely—of preparing the speech after nomination in so short a time or whether he had it prepared months before and had it approved by his backers.

While he was being built up at the Democratic convention as a liberal, New Deal candidate, the Scripps-Howard newspapers lifted a corner of the Stevenson strategy camp and peeked inside and reported:

"Before he decided to run for re-election as governor . . . Stevenson was promised support—including financial support—of some influential Chicago Republicans. But to get it, Stevenson had to promise he'd stay in the race for governor. He had every intention of keeping the promise. That is, it had to be a Democratic draft, with Stevenson not lifting a finger to help it."

GOV. STEVENSON
Smooth Campaigner

IN A COMPROMISE on civil rights and other issues with the Dixiecrats, the Democrats chose Sen. John Jackson Sparkman of Alabama for vice presidential candidate.

Demo Labor, Civil Rights Plank . . .

Four years and no action separated two identical labor planks of the National Democratic Party and this showed, as the planks were nailed down, how much lip service the Democrats had given.

FEDERATED PRESS reported that the 1952 Democratic convention returned to its 1948 platform position with the statement: "We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Party label obviously meant nothing to labor leaders who had tied themselves to the Truman administration, for it has become repetitious for the President to blast Congress for passing the McCarran subversive law, McCarran-Walter immigration act, Taft-Hartley act, etc., and have Congress override his veto—with the President doing practically nothing to line up administrative Democrats to sustain his veto. The most recent spectacle was the overriding of his veto of the McCarran-Walter bill when all the administration needed were two more senators to support Truman's stand.

THUS, LABOR witnesses appearing before the Democratic platform committee stressed the fact that it obviously wasn't enough merely to have Democratic majorities in Congress, as in the past four years.

What the labor leaders did not voice—but which more and more rank and filers are voicing—is the bankruptcy of the war program. The Dixiecrats have used the war program which the administration banked on to keep the economy from collapsing. While they go along with mobilization, they have in effect, made their support of the program conditional on the administration not pushing civil rights issues.

WHILE THE 1952 platform repeated the stand of 1948 on civil rights, even this limited plank was again frozen for practical purposes by the foreign policy plank. In general, the Democrats stood pat on foreign policy and called for continuance of present administration policies of supporting and buttressing decadent regimes like those of Chiang Kai-shek, Bao Dai, Syngman Rhee and Elpidio Quirino, opposing the independence of Tunisians, exploiting Iran, Venezuela and other colonial areas.

The civil rights plank was weakened in one respect. The crippling clause of state action was inserted, which pleased the Dixiecrats plenty. This leaves the racist southern states to do as they please on FEPC, poll tax, etc. The 1948 plank at least had spoken only of Federal action on civil rights, which would make enforcement of the law uniform and national.

The Smith and McCarran laws which most of labor has attacked as violations of basic civil liberties of all, were not even mentioned in the platform.

U. S. AND RUSSIAN OLYMPIC STARS—At Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland, Jim Fuchs, American champion shotputter, shows his injured hand to Nina Dumbadse, Russia's discus champion. Both emerged winners in the international sports competition.

Steel: Industry Assured Of Higher Profits

The longest steel strike—53 days—in U. S. history came to an end July 24 as the steel industry was allowed by government an average overall price boost of $5.64 a ton for all products. Earlier, Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall had ruled that the industry was entitled only to a $2.84 boost under the Capehart amendment to the defense production act.

THE MAJOR terms of the settlement which the Big Six of steel concluded after assurance of continued profits at some points matched the controversial recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board. The settlement called for:

1. A modified union shop. This issue, which had assumed growing importance in the latter stages of the strike, was resolved with some further weakening of the Bethlehem formula that at one point had been vetoed by U. S. Steel. Differing somewhat from the old contract's maintenance-of-membership clause, the new agreement requires union members to keep up their membership but provides for a 15-day escape clause at the end of the contract. Workers who are not now in the union do not have to join.

The new feature is that newly hired workers must sign a card applying for union membership. They can cancel this, however, within 15 to 30 days after coming on the job by writing a letter to that effect to management. They can also take advantage of the 15-day escape clause at the end of the contract.

2. A 16-cent average hourly wage increase retroactive to March 1. This includes 12½ cents across-the-board and a half-cent increase in the spread between job rates averaging out to another 3 1/3 cents. Agreement on the wage issue was reached several weeks ago, but at the final White House bargaining session the industry agreed to make the pay boost retroactive to March 1 instead of its previous March 16 offer.

The position of the government in permitting the steel industry to raise prices to twice the amount the Capehart amendment authorizes was terrifically lopsided against the millions of consumers in the light of high industry profits.

PROFITS after taxes of 53 iron and steel companies in 1951 rated among the best performances in the industry's history, the National City Bank of New York had disclosed in April.

Last year, despite stiffer taxes, higher costs and the initiation of a vast expansion program, the steel industry cleared $689,379,000 in profits. This was almost as good as its showing in 1950, when net profits were a little over $784 million. Net assets of the industry, however, were higher last year than in 1950—rising from $5,119,588,000 to $5,609,589,000.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL April 9 said the steel industry was far ahead of any other industry in government allowances for fast tax writeoffs on new or expanded steelworks and rolling mills. Such tax writeoffs granted big industries are switched to the shoulders of wage earners who—all this writeoff program means—pay for the plants and improvements for the industrialists.

All this showed that President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers and the CIO was given the backhand of the Truman administration while the employers had the soft palm. The rumbling in the rank and file indicated the workers saw this great farce of latching onto a party controlled by big money.

McCARRAN ACT

By JACK ABBOTT, Federated Press

Hearings under the McCarran internal security act to determine whether or not the Communist Party must register its organization and its members under that act have concluded. It is anticipated that after the requisite formal interlude to permit the filing of briefs and arguments, the Subversive Activities Control Board will find against the Communist Party, a conclusion which was perfectly evident even prior to the introduction of any testimony in the case.

THE BOARD has indicated that subsequent to its finding against the Communist Party, it will initiate proceedings against a number of other organizations, probably, to begin with, those organizations which were listed by the attorney general pursuant to the loyalty program for government employes.

Concurrently with the conclusion of the hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Senate internal security subcommittee issued its report on the Institute of Pacific Relations. The IPR is not on the attorney general's list of subversive organizations and had not, prior to this report, been condemned even by the House un-American activities committee. The report of the McCarran committee on this organization demonstrates quite clearly how an organization, regardless of its character, may be condemned under the McCarran Act.

THE ONLY prerequisite for this condemnation is the desire on the part of the Senate committee or the Subversive Activities Control Board to do so, because of some disagreement with the views or activities of that organization. According to the Senate committee, the standard to be employed is whether the organization has throughout its history, been sufficiently and vigorously anti-Communist to win the approval of the committee.

Once it has been determined to label an organization as subversive, the technique is clear. Available to the committee or to any body judging organizations are a group of professional witnesses who make their living by testifying to the alleged Communist sympathies or beliefs of individuals or organizations.

Central to the committee's thesis is the necessity to show that certain individuals are or have been members of the Communist Party. But lack of concrete evidence on this score furnishes no obstacle to the committee. Thus, one witness testified:

"WHY, SEN. McCARRAN, I would believe that even then (1938), and of course much more today, there are many more members in spirit than actually card-holding party members because, as I have explained very often—and I hate to do this, but I think it is rather necessary—for many party members it is an order not to take out party membership."

As applied by the committee, the test as to whether or not someone is a Communist is relatively simple: Has the individual or organization ever said a good word about anything in the Soviet Union? Has the individual or organization failed throughout his or its life vigorously to condemn or denounce the Soviet Union on every and all occasions?

Thus, unless the individual or organization agrees wholeheartedly with the views of those who judge them, the individual or organization fails to meet the test and is to be branded as subversive—or even worse in the case of Owen Lattimore, who for his sin of disagreement with Sen. McCarran was branded "a conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

Radio, Theater, Publishing Houses Gagged By Hysteria, "Nation" Reveals

When Canada Lee, well known Negro actor, found he was getting a runaround from radio, television and movie producers, he thought of putting up a shoeshine stand in front of New York's Bijou Theater, where one of his pictures was playing, to let the public know of the hysteria which kept him jobless. Walter White, NAACP head, talked him out of it and later regretted doing so.

Lee, John Garfield and many others were barred from working in professions in which they had won recognition as finished performers—because they had become "too controversial."

A special issue of "The Nation," June 28, tells how the current hysteria has moved to paralyze a number of industries and professions and, most important, how it has become an instrument in labor relations to be used indiscriminately against unions by the Big Bosses whose first interest is profit.

But back to the actors. Here's a paragraph from Novelist Merle Miller's article on radio and the effect a publication by three former FBI men called "Red Channels," has had on one of the country's most powerful industries:

"A long-time radio actress is now clerking in a department store; a distinguished actor has turned to teaching; a script writer is unsuccessfully attempting magazine fiction; a former network executive is entertaining at a summer resort; a second is hopefully 'shooting' films in Mexico. He has yet to make a sale.

"These people are named in 'Red Channels'; Canada Lee is not . . ."

Publishers Scared

Despite the fact that books like Blanshard's "American Freedom and Catholic Power" have sold well, Matthew Josephson finds in another article, that IMUA-minded pressure groups have frightened publishers out of publishing books as liberal as that today.

Vern Countryman, writing on hysteria against the professionals, cites the disbarment of Harry Sacher, one of the lawyers who defended the 11 Communist leaders in the New York trial, for "an excess of zeal."

The disbarring judge cited a remark by Sacher that the prosecutor would "have had Jesus in the dock." Countryman recalls that Clarence Darrow made the same comparison, addressing the prosecutor in the Communist cases that followed the Palmer Raids years ago, and he adds: "In the comparative calm of the 1920 Red hunt no one thought of disbarring Darrow or holding him in contempt. And the bar weathered many more years of his zealous arguments for the defense."

L. R. Boulware, vice president of General Electric, is quoted by Arthur Eggleston to show how the Big Boys view labor, Communist or anti-Communist. Boulware, testifying before a congressional committee, said the attitude of several anti-Communist unions "is just as much help to Joe (Stalin) as if these unions were, in fact, Communist agents."

All Unions Alike To Boss

The unions he spoke of included the AFL International Association of Machinists, the IBEW-AFL, and two strong CIO unions.

Boulware expressed the opinion that the unions expelled from the CIO were so ejected "not because they were found to constitute a danger or threat to the country, but chiefly because they had refused to follow the political and other policies which had been adopted and endorsed by the CIO."

Seldom has a liberal magazine had the courage to face the facts of the current trend toward fascism and to present as many of those facts in a single issue as does the June 28 issue of **The Nation.**

Hiring School Teachers Before Jobless at CPC Cannery Is Criticized

The practice at California Packing Corp. cannery of employing school teachers for watchman, guard and matron is under sharp criticism by regular employes and those seeking summer work.

While many are seeking work at the cannery, school teachers who are paid by the taxpayers during the vacation, are given preference over the jobless. This is reported to be an unfair method of hiring seasonal workers, many of whom depend on seasonal work for subsistence.

"We aren't against teachers working, but they should not be given priority," said a worker at CPC. "The jobless without income and who is qualified for a particular job should be taken care of first."

Pineapple Curtain

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in the cannery department of Hawaiian Pine can stand plenty of improvement. Because of speed-up resulting in physical and nervus exhaustion, women have fainted on the job and some are too tired to enjoy their lunch.

"When workers are better organized and fight together, they will improve conditions," Ogawa said. "More and more realize this and the union is playing a broader and greater role in the cannery."

No More Free Water For Pineapple Cos.

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regarding the water, as it sees fit, Ainoa added.

Although there is no accurate count, the pine companies use something like 150,000 gallons of HHC water per month, Ainoa said. It was at this point that commissioners began to evince a certain irritation.

Commissioner Lyman Bigelow wagged his head and said it was "hard to believe" that such a situation had been allowed to exist.

Ainoa suggested that the commission might write the pine companies asking if they'd be willing to pay the charge.

"Why ask?" said Commissioner Harriet Magoon. "Just write and tell them we're going to do it."

Chairman King said he would entertain a motion to write the companies telling them "they have no legal right" to the water they are getting and that they'll have to pay for it from now on.

Ainoa suggested that such strong phrasing might not be accurate, but agreed to try to get meters from the board of water supply if they are not readily available elsewhere.

It was voted unanimously that the pine companies will be charged beginning August 1. One commissioner asked if the charge might not be made retroactive, but that step was not thought feasible.

Rates charged will be similar to those charged by the Honolulu C-C division of suburban water.

Ninth Circuit Is Asked To Hold Up Smith Act Trial

A stay of further legal proceedings in the Federal District Court of Hawaii against the seven Smith Act defendants has been asked in an appeal filed last week at the Ninth Circuit Court by defense attorneys.

The brief asks the higher court to prohibit the District Court here from going on with the case until the appeals court has heard defense arguments on the validity of the grand jury which indicted the defendants.

The defense contends in the appeal that Judge Albert Lee Stephens, who heard arguments on the grand jury and jury list challenge in Honolulu a few months ago, agreed with the defense that the grand jury list was not a cross section of the community, but decided for the prosecution.

Judge Stephens held that people of Japanese ancestry and workers in pineapple and sugar industries, for example, were under-represented but said there seemed to be no intentional exclusion by the jury commissioners who do the picking.

The attorneys for the defendants state that this disproportionate representation has continued for many years but after the Smith Act indictment, followed by the jury challenge instituted by the defense, the new composition of the jury list has been ordered and it is more representative of a cross section of the community.

F B I Victimizes Children of Smith Act Defendants

Five-year-old Larry Winston, who was expelled from the Cricklewood Day Camp as a result of FBI pressure upon the camp owners, is happily attending a different day camp, as are the children whose parents had withdrawn them from Cricklewood in protest against the rejection of Larry.

A spokesman for the FAMILIES OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS announced, however, that the campaign of protest against the continued harassment of Smith Act families and children will continue.

"The experience of the family of Henry Winston, leading Negro Communist leader, is but one of the most recent of a number of incidents of persecution of the children and families of a number of men and women who are being persecuted, hounded and prosecuted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act.

"We feel that the immediate acceptance of young Harry Winston into another day camp confirms our confidence that decent-minded Americans will not be intimidated and will not tolerate this type of police-state victimization of children for the political beliefs of their fathers."

The general purchasing power of people in Inner Mongolia has risen 360 per cent from 1949 to 1951.

EDITORIAL COMMENT:

EXAMPLE FOR GOV. LONG

President Truman has commuted to life sentence the death penalty of Oscar Collazo, a Puerto Rican nationalist who was convicted in the killing of a White House guard while attempting to assassinate the President.

Here in Hawaii, Governor Oren E. Long once considered the petition for similar commutation of sentence of John Palakiko and James E. Majors, who have been convicted of the alleged Wilder murder. At that time, just as the two were about to be led to the death chamber, a petition campaign began spontaneously, quickly became organized and in a few days about 20,000 signed, asking commutation.

Legal processes began rolling again and a habeas corpus writ hearing was held before the Territorial supreme court. It resulted in an adverse ruling for Majors and Palakiko but more evidence was brought forth during the hearing, in their favor and the case is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court.

Records do not show premeditation on the part of Majors and Palakiko, which puts them in a better position for commutation than Collazo. Certainly Governor Long should review his previous stand in the light of the President's action and in view of his stated opposition to capital punishment.

Majors-Palakiko Appeal Asks Higher Court To Reverse T. H. Supreme Court

(from page 1)

Circuit Court is more than 200 pages, and in narrative form, shorn of legal terms, it gives the story of the case of Palakiko and Majors. It goes back to their childhood, recapitulating their background as the two told of their experiences during the habeas corpus hearing.

It tells of police brutality, and of the soundproof room in the police station where one of them many years ago was taken to be beaten up—the same soundproof room where Palakiko is alleged to have been taken to be broken down for the "confession" that resulted in his present conviction.

The brief reads like a detective story, and it does not show the police in a complimentary light, as the general run of detective stories do. Here, the police are exposed for contradicting each other on concealment of evidence, of telling lies and of using force and violence and drugs to get confessions.

The brief, written in an unusual form, also packs drama and reveals the conflict of forces within the island community. The mere retelling of the testimonies does this.

It points out why Majors and Palakiko were not tried for second degree murder rather than first degree. The testimony of former acting Public Prosecutor John R. Desha, who said he was satisfied that the only charges that could be brought were charges of second degree murder, is given. But pressure coming from socially elite circles, and hysteria whipped up in the community, resulted in charges of first degree murder. By then, Mr. Desha had been removed, also by pressure of those who wanted the two hanged.

The brief points out that the validity of the conviction for first degree murder rests on the rape and attempted rape issue.

During the hearing, the brief says, for the first time the concealment of a chemical report of the FBI strongly tending to disprove the commission of the crime of rape or attempted rape, was discovered.

"This report, concealed by the prosecution until its discovery through the testimony of government witnesses during the habeas corpus hearing, mysteriously disappeared from the files of the public prosecutor without explanation" so that it was not produced in court in response to a subpoena, the brief says. But the public prosecutor testified as to the negative character of the chemical test.

The brief cites a recent decision of a U. S. appeals court where by unanimous decision, the judges upheld the action of a lower court which had issued a writ on the grounds that due process of law was denied by deliberate suppression of evidence. In the Majors and Palakiko case, the brief says, evidence was concealed by the prosecution at the criminal trial.

Sugar Companies Are Ready To Resume Talk On Three Issues

Negotiations between 26 sugar plantations and 19,000 sugar workers stalled since July 9, seemed ready to resume shortly.

The delay was caused when both parties could not agree on the agenda. The union, ILWU Local 142, insisted that the issues of wages, hours and work opportunity should be discussed together while the companies wanted to talk on the subject of hours first.

Early this week the sugar industry informed the union that it will be ready to negotiate on the three clauses next week.

The industry's answer came after Antonio Rania, chairman of the union negotiating committee, last week wrote the companies:

"It must be understood, of course, that we will need your complete counter-proposals to all of our demands before we can comment or consider possible modifications of our position because, as your spokesman, Mr. (Philip) Maxwell agreed, all three sections under discussion are interdependent."

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XLVII.

When Hurley Revisited Yenan

Counselor Charles E. Bohlen, the State Department expert on Russian affairs, this week teed off on the Republicans for criticizing the Democratic administration for concluding the 1945 Yalta agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bohlen said that the Soviet Union violated the Yalta agreement when she failed to throw her "full support to the Chinese Nationalist Government" of Chiang Kai-shek.

I was in a key observation spot in China during that period and I would say that it would be more correct to state that despite all-out support given to Chiang's regime by the U. S., as against Yenan, because of corruption and oppression, the Chinese people rejected and finally routed the reactionary Nationalists.

Koji Ariyoshi

As for the Yalta agreement, a re-examination of it will show that it was not concluded in a cold war atmosphere, which came many months after Franklin D. Roosevelt's death. It was made in a spirit of cooperation and co-existence—not to contain or to crush the opposition, as Chiang tried to do with the liberals and Communists who advocated a coalition government.

Bohlen Slights Big Role U. S. Played

Counselor Bohlen slights the big but unsuccessful role the U. S. played in China. Perhaps the State Department wants to forget it, or at least does not want to remind the American people about U. S. intervention in China which, at that time, caused loud protest both in the U. S. and in China.

And now I recall how interested high U. S. officers were in the behavior of Japanese troops in China at the moment of allied victory. American intelligence officers wondered whether Japanese troops would go over to the Chinese Communists in some areas, and thus worsen the civil war crisis. They tried to find out what the Chinese puppet troops who had served the Japanese would do. One great concern was whether the Japanese puppets would surrender to the Communist-led forces.

Chiang and Chu Issued Conflicting Orders

Chiang was in a weak position, for his crack far from the anti-Japanese fronts, being forces. Unless they were transported into eas, which were surrounded by Communist-China and in vast areas of Central China, Chiang's forces could not accept enemy surrender.

How Chiang's forces had laid down in the anti-Japanese militarist war became more glaring by the commands of Chiang and General Chu Teh. Chu ordered his soldiers on all fronts to accept surrender of Japanese and puppet troops. Chiang ordered the Japanese and puppet troops to maintain order—meaning to fight off Yenan's forces. Through radio broadcasts Chiang appealed to puppets that this was their opportunity to "redeem" themselves as loyal patriots. On the other hand, Chiang, as the generalissimo, ordered Communist-led forces to remain in their positions until he himself, ordered them to move.

At that moment in the tense situation, General Douglas MacArthur, as supreme allied commander, designated Chiang to receive surrender in China. General Albert Wedemeyer promised Chiang all-out aid to quickly transport his troops into coastal areas of Central China and into North China.

American Support Swung Japanese and Puppets

Overnight this American support swung hundreds of thousands of Japanese troops and an estimated 800,000 puppets, many undoubtedly wavering, to the Nationalist side or made them wait the arrival of Chiang's troops.

The Japanese began fighting for the Kuomintang in some areas and they were left in strategic spots as anti-Yenan buffers for nearly half a year. Local Japanese commanders and soldiers, tired of war, asked the Americans to come in and accept their surrender. The situation developed into a mess and I remember that Gen. Wedemeyer once protested to Chiang that the Nationalists were paying the Japanese much more than their own troops.

Hurley Puts His Foot In the Door

On the diplomatic front, during this time, Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley wanted to step into Chungking-Yenan negotiations, which were to resume as Mao Tse-tung decided to go to Chungking for discussions with Chiang. The ambassador had been repudiated as a biased negotiator by Yenan.

Through Gen. Wedemeyer, the ambassador wanted to know if Yenan would accept his services of escorting Mao to Chungking. I was sent to find out and Yenan said Hurley's services would be welcome, although Yenan had reservations about the ambassador's previous conduct which it felt was unfriendly and insulting.

The Ambassador Did Not Yahoo

We carefully prepared an impressive reception for the ambassador. Colonel Ivan D. Yeaton, commander of our Yenan mission, briefed Yenan's liaison officers with protocol procedure. Mao, for instance, was supposed to meet Hurley first at the airfield and then return to his headquarters. Mao wanted this arrangement. It was planned that Hurley would go to our compound, where he would receive Chu Teh and other Communist officials. In the evening, Mao would receive Hurley at his headquarters.

At the end of August, when Hurley flew in, he was extremely quiet. He was in no mood to exploit his photogenic qualities as he had done about 10 months before. Yahooing was out of the question. After he shook hands with Mao he put his arm around Mao's shoulder like an old friend.

He seemed to be trying extremely hard to win Mao's confidence. When we began moving toward our vehicles, Mao started for his old Chevrolet as planned in the program. Hurley kept his arm on Mao's shoulders and asked the latter to ride up with him in the jeep. Mao consented. In our messhall, there was a short reception and tea was served.

"Until I Have Mao On My Plane . . ."

After the Communist leaders had gone back to Yang Family's Plain, I showed Col. Yeaton a letter which Gen. Wedemeyer had sent us to be forwarded to Chu Teh. This was the general's answer to Chu Teh who had requested President Truman to let his forces receive Japanese surrender in areas where they were in contact with the enemy. Gen. Wedemeyer wrote Chu that in accordance with the Potsdam agreement, the Generalissimo had been appointed allied representative to accept surrender in China.

Ambassador Hurley read this letter. As he handed it back to me, he said: "Young man, don't give that letter to Chu Teh until I have Mao on my plane!"

Pact Said a Terrible Blow To Mao

I was surprised by his statement, for I had understood that he had asked for the privilege of escorting Mao. The ambassador explained that the Sino-Soviet Pact which had been concluded, had ignored Yenan and this was a terrible blow to Mao.

If you give this letter to Chu Teh, he said, Mao would sulk in his corner and not go to Chungking with him. One blow is all that Mao can take right now, he warned me. He emphasized that Yenan was backed up against a wall.

"I came to get Mao and I am going to take him to Chungking with me. I don't want to drag him!" Hurley said.

I said this letter from Gen. Wedemeyer would not change Yenan's decision to send Mao to Chungking. The Communists ADD MY THOUGHTS ..... most probably had not counted on President Truman's support.

The ambassador said: "Young man, you are mistaken."

I Was Told Chiang Had Bought Off Stalin

He then showed me his copy of the Sino-Soviet Pact and told me to read a paragraph which said:

"In accordance with the spirit of the above treaty and for the implementation of its general ideas and purposes the Soviet government is ready to render China moral support and assistance with military equipment and other material resources, this support and assistance given fully to the Nationalist Government as the Central Government of China."

I asked, after reading here and there in the Pact: "Isn't this pledge limited to the war against Japan, since the Pact is against Japanese aggression?"

"No," he said. He intimated that Chiang had bought off Stalin with concessions so that the Soviet Union would not aid Yenan.

"You see," Hurley said to me, "this is a hard blow to the Communists. Generalissimo Stalin has promised moral and military support to the Central Government in any event, even in a civil war. I must show this document to Mao tonight." He showed that he dreaded this task.

Yenan Had Heard News Broadcasts On the Pact

I felt that the ambassador should know what we already knew. So I told him that the Pact had been announced a couple of days before and Mao was familiar with its contents. The ambassador argued that Yenan could not know the full content of the Pact. He said that he and Chiang's government had the only complete texts in China.

That night when Hurley saw Mao, he offered to leave his copy of the Pact in Yenan. Mao said their radio receiver had monitored the treaty that had come over the press wire.

Mao's Departure Likened To a Man Going To His Execution

An American correspondent who had flown to Yenan with Hurley, in his dispatch likened Mao's departure to that of a man going to his execution, for Chinese and Americans in Chungking and Yenan and elsewhere thought of the probability of Mao's assassination in Chungking.

Before Mao boarded the transport he shook hands with all his comrades. Then he went to his wife, who had their young daughter in her arms. He leaned forward and embraced them both as peasants, while white-turbaned nomads with camels, from the desert areas, soldiers, students and officials in the hinterland loess valley looked on quietly. An American officer standing by me said: "They like Mao . . . He's a great guy with them."

Where People On Foot Triumphed

I was standing near Hsiu Teh-li, who had been Mao's teacher long ago in a Hunan normal school. Old Hsiu had joined the Communist Party at the age of 50. His eyes were damp as he waved his hand at Mao, who stood by the transport's door with Hurley. The ambassador was smiling triumphantly. He was asking Mao to pose with him for photographs.

In the days that followed negotiations stalled in Chungking while Chiang's troops were rushed to the Japanese-occupied areas. But what Chiang and foreign officials never expected took place —by foot, Yenan's people, soldiers and civilians by the tens of thousands, raced the Nationalist soldiers who were riding modern planes and ships and vehicles into Manchuria. It was really a race between the tortoise and the hare. —KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

ACLU Issues Pamphlet Against the Smith Act

NEW YORK (FP)—The Supreme Court and the Smith Act, a 40-page pamphlet just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, outlines the ACLU program of action directed at repeal of the Smith Act and similar legislation.

The pamphlet contains the texts of the high court majority and minority opinions in its decision of June 4, 1951, upholding the law's constitutionality. After reviewing its reasons for believing the decision "threatens the fundamental liberties of all of us in several unconstitutional ways," the ACLU pamphlet says:

"The most frightening aspect of this decision is that judges, legislators, executive officers of the government and the public generally may take it as precedent, authority and encouragement for prohibiting the free speech of many other people who merely want to discuss, as individuals, under non-dangerous circumstances, ideas far less explosive than the idea of revolution. The American people should stop that tendency and reverse it."

One of the early attempts to better working conditions by the American government came in 1840 when President Van Buren ordered all public establishments to introduce a 10-hour work day.

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Maui Notes

The Maui division of United Public Workers has gone on record to thank the members of the Salary Standardization Board who "sacrificed their holidays in order to give the government employes on Maui and Molokai a chance to present their classification appeals in person."

The resolution stated that the board members are "citizens of the community who are not paid for their work."

★ ★

LAHAINA is a plantation town where the stores on the main street close at about 5:30 in the evening. A proprietor of a grocery store explained that the shops close early because with mechanization of plantation operations, hours have been cut short.

But he said the union has brought better wages, and even with shorter hours of work, which would have come about anyway through mechanization, the workers are able to improve their status. Coming home from work early, they finish their shopping early, the merchant said.

★ ★

CHARLES J. WILLET, housing superintendent at Pioneer Mill Co., had to have Vander Linden of the industrial relations department come to his rescue in a recent argument with employes. There is still a question as to whether or not Willet's "face" was saved by Linden.

Willet got into an argument about the speed of a tractor with employes and he heatedly insisted that he was right. The workers said the housing superintendent didn't know the tractor speed. He said he did and kept arguing that the second gear forward is faster than second gear reverse. The employes said second gear reverse was faster, and they said they'd prove their point.

Just as the argument got to that point, Linden came to the rescue and dragged Willet away.

More On "Cold Pills"

(from page 1)

when a story about it was published in a daily paper last week. Further, they see the move as one of a series of previous similar moves to take profitable business away from them.

"The drug stores have always wanted to run us out of business," says a sundries man. "If they can stop us selling cold tablets, why can't they stop us selling aspirin, or anything else?"

Mr. Akau says that wouldn't happen because aspirin is well known and people are familiar with the characteristics of aspirin as with other common household medicines.

Sundries May Get Them Later

"When anti-histaminics are known well enough," Akau says, "they'll be sold anywhere, too. We don't care how many people buy. They can buy as much as they want to. But we want them to know what they're buying and what it will do to them."

The result of the hearings with druggists and wholesalers, Akau says, was that it was generally argued a pharmacist is better qualified to describe a drug to a buyer and warn him of its character than a grocer or a sundries clerk. The final hearing before the department of health was March 13, and the new rule became law March 31.

But with the sundries proprietors, it is part of an old fight—one that flared into the open more than a year ago and was reported exclusively in the RECORD when the Retail Sundries Association was formed to combat the exclusion of sundries stores from selling certain vitamins and other drugs for which prescriptions were not required.

Old Fight Reviewed

What came into the open was a long standing fight between drug stores and sundries shops in which the following stands were disclosed:

1. Drug stores claim they perform the greater service to the community by having licensed, professional pharmacists on hand at all times to fill prescriptions whenever needed. But to make both ends meet, they admitted, they are forced to sell sundries.

2. Sundries dealers held that drug stores enter into their business by selling all manner of things besides drugs. They maintained that the cards were already stacked against them because of the professional status of the drug stores, and that further rules which reduce the scope of their stores bordering on the patent medicine type, were aimed at running them out of business.

The RECORD found little indication that the main stands of that fight have changed today.

Waimano Practical Nurses Discriminated Against; Said Illegal

(from page 1)

Association of which most Waimano employes are members.

Working conditions are made more difficult by the fact that more nurses want the daytime 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. shift, so both other shifts are shorthanded, practical nurses say. Although a policy of rotation is generally followed, any exceptions made are against the night shifts, the nurses maintain.

Holidays Shorter, Too

In addition to short work weeks, practical nurses charge, the registered nurses get holidays of three days at a time—a day more than practical nurses.

"It wouldn't be so bad, even at that," said one practical nurse, "if the registered nurses really did all the work assigned to them. They don't have much to do in the first place. Our hospital is a place for observation, not for surgery. But they leave a lot of what they're supposed to do for us."

The registered nurses' duties are posted on the bulletin boards, but practical nurses wind up by doing many of those tasks, they say.

Expert Says "Organize"

The "illegality," a civil service expert says, comes from the discrimination in working hours, and he feels the practical nurses would be well advised to take their complaint to Governor Long who issues the orders under which such work situations are set up.

"If the practical nurses were to organize," the expert said, "they shouldn't have too much trouble getting what they want. They're licensed now and there are more of them than registered nurses."

The 5 per cent in the U. S. making $7,500 or more receives 38 per cent of all rent income. But these property owners failed to report, in a typical year, 1946, 55 per cent of total rent income on their income tax returns.

U. S. Correspondent Writes of Life In POW Camp In N. Korea

(from page 1)

on the elections and the POWs elect whoever they think is the best man for a specific job.

Chinese Fair, Lenient

Subcommittees include sports, food, sanitation and work details and this unit operates down through the company and into squad level. Considering the circumstances, the Chinese have been fair and lenient and often provided extra rations and sports facilities over and above the requirements stipulated in the Geneva Convention regarding rules regulating the conduct and care of prisoners of war.

The American and British national and religious holidays are observed and extra basic rations of meat, flour, potatoes are passed out by the Chinese quartermaster. And occasionally candy and apples are thrown in for good measure. POWs also share the celebrations observed by the Chinese and are glad when these occur.

POWs prepare their own food and have complete run of the large Chinese-type kitchens, bake or steam their own bread and butcher pigs. Beef is killed by the Chinese and fish and chickens are brought from nearby China. When the camps were first established, the Chinese prepared food for the POWs during the early months. The POWs preferred the American style of cooking and asked the Chinese if the prisoners themselves could have a hand in the food preparation and make suggestions and occasionally have a strictly American-type meal. The Chinese met this request, and later turned over the complete operation of the kitchen to the POWs.

Inspections

Strict cleanliness is not only observed in the kitchen but also throughout the camp. All foods are thoroughly cooked, and the drinking water well boiled before set out in convenient and large crockery jars to cool.

A Saturday morning inspection is carried out here the same as military camps back home. Rooms are emptied of floor mats; bedding aired, and rooms and windows scrubbed and swept clean. Clothing, food utensils and toilet articles are arranged in a neat and set pattern and, after blankets are aired and shaken out, the room is prepared for the inspection team made up of POWs who are accompanied by a Chinese doctor and a member of the administrative staff. Usually at two-week intervals, the volunteers' medical team gives the rooms and bedding a good going over with DDT.

Medical Care Given

Any new arrivals at camp are isolated until they have been through a medical examination, bathed and issued new clothing and bedding before they are assigned to a squad. If further medical attention is required, the man is sent to the camp's hospital which is staffed with a volunteer doctor and his Chinese staff of nurses. The hospital has its own kitchen and a well-stocked pharmacy. The patients receive special diets, fortified with fresh eggs and milk. Three regular meals are served daily, and two snacks mid-morning and in the afternoon.

All of the POWs have had regular inoculation against typhoid, tetanus and cholera. There is a daily sick call for anyone feeling under the weather or needing a checking over.

Hope for Peace

The men have just been issued their summer dark-blue uniforms, rubber-soled shoes and another white shirt. Hopes are high that these clothes will be their "going home duds." This same high morale took place last October when winter clothing and new bedding were handed out. Everyone was sure they'd be home for Christmas and planning to see various "Bowl" football games. Christmas passed and then it was a cinch to be with their folks for Easter. Morale dropped to a new low when Easter saw them still here; then and now they hope it is "sometime this summer."

The dragging along with the armistice talks at Panmunjom is beginning to tell on some of the less hardy souls; and almost every man says a silent prayer every night for a quick settlement and release.

Whatever work the POW does is strictly for himself. The Chinese carpenters and labor gang repair and keep in shape the buildings and actual construction of large Oriental-style baths. POWs brought stones from nearby streams for enlarging the kitchens and baths, which will accommodate at one time 12-man squads.

Coffee, Doughnuts After Show

Church services for both Catholics and Protestants are held in the camps each Sunday. The only ordained POW chaplain is at Camp No. 2. Enlisted POWs conduct their own services and have been furnished lumber to build their altars and benches for indoor services; and on warm, clear days the men gather in the open and on the stone steps.

A mobile movie projection team usually manages to show Chinese-produced movies every two weeks. And almost every Saturday night a dramatic group works up enough new gags, stunts and skits to put on a good stage show. Borrowed musical instruments help out and singing quartets all manage to put on a two-hour show. After one of these shows the kitchen crew bring out doughnuts and simulated coffee.

Competitive sport, with basketball most popular, helps pass the time and keeps the morale up. All of the camps are now holding their own athletic meets, with Camp No. 1 going all out, with the best organized and most variety of events. Their meet was patterned after an Olympic gathering and was complete to symbolic torch-runners carrying a flaming symbol from one company to another and finally placing it on a stage.

Prize awards to winner and runners-up were provided by the volunteers. The championship basketball team was given two cartons of cigarettes and a white sport shirt for each member. The Chinese quartermaster broke out his stores for extra rations for the camp.

Although No. 1's athletic meet was most ambitious, by virtue of good planning and a flat terrain to accommodate a regulation-size soccer field, like sports meets are beng held at other camps. The Chinese have turned over their own basketball courts and such for use of the POWs. There are daily basketball, volleyball and soccer games.

Gambling Forbidden

Camps 3 and 5 are located on the water and many of the men try their hand at pole fishing. A little later, as the temperature of the water warms, the men will use much of their spare time swimming and acquiring good sun tans.

The Sports and Recreation Committee keeps an active program going for those less inclined to muscle-flexing exercises. Tournaments and championship playoffs in bridge, chess, checkers are available. Prizes of candy, apples and cigarettes go to the winners. Since there is a considerable amount of military script currency among the men, gambling is forbidden. However, the Chinese realize it is practically impossible to stop gambling and are lenient to caught offenders, the penalty usually being to confiscate the cards for a week or ten days. The men are careful in their poker playing and do not openly show their script.

A network of loudspeakers is spotted around the camps and recorded music is played from an improvised central studio mornings and evenings. The POW-operated broadcasting setup pipes out many of the popular light operas of Victor Herbert, Strauss waltzes and lively and well-received favorite Italian scores.

Mrs. Poaha Tells HHC Spent $3,000 On House Not Built

An investigation of the charges of Mrs. Lucille Poaha, Molokai homesteader, that she was charged for materials she never received, and that the home remains unfinished, though her loan is entirely spent was announced Monday night by Chairman Samuel W. King at a meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Mrs. Poaha, appearing in person to make her charge, presented a list of the materials charged against her. She put the responsibility for the wrong listing and the expenditure to the commission, especially John Thompson, assistant to the secretary, and to the contractor who had undertaken to build her home, Quiocho Nicholas.

Her complaint was a confirmation of the RECORD's story of two weeks ago, telling how she had been charged by Thompson for 50 bags of cement and other materials never used on her house.

Commissioner Norman McGuire of Molokai, said he had investigated the charges and discovered more confusion in them. He said that at one point when Mrs. Poaha had $196 credit remaining of her original $3,000 loan, that amount was credited instead, to another homesteader, Mrs. Elizabeth Kahalawai. Another $639 worth of materials had been transferred from Mrs. Poaha to Mrs. Kahalewai at another point, Mr. McGuire said.

"The homesteader has been gypped," Mr. McGuire said.

The lists and accounts submitted by Mrs. Poaha were taken by Chairman King, who assured her: "If you have been gypped by the commission, we'll see that it's made right."

Gadabout

WARDEN JOE HARPER flatly denies a rumor circulated widely in Oahu Prison and outside to the effect that Ernest Grunz, a three time loser, clipped the prison for $400 while in charge of the Hobby Shop by a system of keeping two sets of books. The story is that Grunz, upon getting a parole in January, claimed the Territory owed him $400 on some pretext through his operation of the shop, and the story goes on that the double set of books was not discovered until later.

"I never heard of it," says Warden Harper, "and if it had happened, I think I would. There's no place like a prison for starting rumors."

★ ★

IF CLARENCE CAMINOS is getting ordinary treatment, why is it that visitors are allowed to see him 10 at a time? For other prisoners the limit is six.

★ ★

WALTER BERRY, in Oahu Prison for the past couple of years following implication with a forgery ring, has been ordained a minister of the Pentacostal faith. Whether or not this is a prison precedent is not immediately known.

★ ★

"MAYOR JOHN H. WILSON" is the name submitted by the Urban Redevelopment Agency for its first housing project in Kalihi. When the resolution was presented to the board Tuesday, Nick Teves was one of the first to move for adoption. A little confusion followed, for the measure had already been adopted by the URA, so the board voted to approve.

...was that upon ...ey'd

FROM LEROY'S ... comes an interesting sidelight to Monday's arrest of four men on a fleecing charge. The four and others were at Leroy's last Wednesday night at a birthday party and they had plenty of dough. A crisis occurred when Mike Legaspi reached over a table and punched Emiliano Bale. The crisis continued out onto the sidewalk in front of the cafe, where all four and possibly a couple of others, our sources say, burst into tears at the thought of violence against each other—real tears, that is.

★ ★

ROBERT ST. SURE'S appointment to be C-C prosecutor was gratifying to those who hoped seniority and achievement would not be pressured aside by some who sought the appointment for James Morita, also of the prosecutor's staff. There were indications that Morita's supporters were using the pressure of the coming election on Mayor Wilson, with the hinted intent of withdrawing support if the appointment were not made. But Johnny Wilson doesn't pressure easily.

Maurice Sasahara, chairman of the Demo County Committee's patronage committee, was reported to be one of Morita's strongest supporters.

"It will be interesting," said a politico who has been a power among the Democrats "to see if Sasahara uses St. Sure's appointment as an excuse to help out his old friend, Neil Blaisdell."

Probably that's not giving Mr. Sasahara enough credit for his work in the Democratic Party, and maybe the politico thinks Sasahara has been attending Art Rutledge's "impartial" school of politics, taught by GOP County Chairman Mary Noonan.

★ ★

LYNCH KEKAHUNA, veteran homesteader of Molokai, gave the commissioners a look into the early days of homesteading there at Monday night's meeting of the HHC, when he was working for and with the Molokai Trading Co. When the commissioners were discussing whether or not to rent out the company's old building, now in the hands of the HHC, Kekahuna rose to tell how he had personally paid more than $7,000 into the construction of it.

"We were living on pumpkins," Mr. Kekahuna said. "I saw homesteaders starving and we had to help them."

In Kekahuna's mind, there was nothing to do but extend credit and $30,000 of the credit is still owed. But a corporation with a heart is unusual—maybe impossible—and the Molokai Trading Co. went into receivership. One session of the legislature appropriated $4,000 to be given the corporation for its building but there was some confusion about who should receive it and it went back into the general fund. The commission said it wouldn't be unhappy to lease the whole thing to Kekahuna again but that isn't in the cards at the moment.

★ ★

LOUIS C. SILVA, appearing in behalf of Hawaii's Charles Silva at Monday night's meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, read a comparison of the offers submitted to Waimea ranch homesteaders by the Parker and Anna Ranches. His conclusion sounded almost emotional as he read that Parker's offer seemed so big-hearted that "it must have been dictated by someone's heart rather than his mind."

Commissioner Norman McGuire, who seems to view the Parker offer as something less than philanthropic, asked Silva with smiling skepticism, what he knew about ranching.

"Nothing," Silva admitted quickly. "I would just about know a cow from a bull. This is a study only from a financial viewpoint."

McGuire then asked why Charles Silva is so interested *and Louis laughed disarmingly* and answered: "I don't know. Politics maybe."

★ ★

SAMUEL PETERS and Gus Nehoa were two more Molokai homesteaders present at the meeting to help present a request of the Molokai Homesteaders Cooperative Association that $5 per month be deducted from the loan payments to be turned over to the Co-op as dues payments. Something like a checkoff, Chairman King called it, and the homesteaders agreed that was true. Many homesteaders already pay their dues voluntarily, but it would be easier for them if the job could be done painlessly and it would be easier for collection, the Molokai men argued. Maybe, the commission said, but the proposition would bear more looking into. They weren't sure of their powers.

★ ★

IT WAS fortunate that the Molokai homesteaders could be present, since many of the problems before the commission concerned affairs on that island. Because the commission's quarters at the Territorial building are a little crowded not all visiting homesteaders got as close to the proceedings as they'd have liked to. Perhaps the answer would be for the commission to hold its meetings some place else—say Iolani Palace.

★ ★

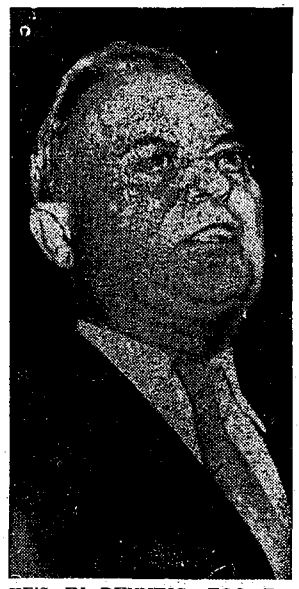
REGARDING these same two offers a particularly unfortunate error in the RECORD of June 17 made it appear that the offer of the Anna Ranch had been rejected by the commission. It has been reported that the issue bearing the error has been used to sway prospective homesteaders to the Parker plan.

Let it be understood here and now that NEITHER offer has been either accepted or rejected and that both are under study in the attorney general's office to determine whether or not both are legal. After the attorney general gives an opinion, the commission will study both further.

WITH Robert Murakami going off the C-C planning commission to fulfill all the duties and obligations of the circuit bench, the vacancy he leaves is the object of some speculation. One man recommended strongly by Fred Ohrt is Koichi Nakamoto, water resources consultant, who served more than 30 years on the board of water supply. Other informal nominees have been Katsuro Miho and Dr. Harry I. Kurisaki. Few critics, at any rate, would deny that they're all pretty able men in their fields, but Mr. Miho might figure an inside chance because he's a lawyer and there is a feeling that one member of the commission should be a lawyer.

★ ★

PHILIP MINN, who in previous campaigns, has run for the board, is reportedly sounding out prospective supporters as to whether he should run for the house from the 5th district in the coming election.



HE'S IN RUNNING, TOO—Retired Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge of Los Angeles, has his eye on the White House, too. Holdridge, presidential candidate on the vegetarian party, is running on platform of peace and plenty —of vegetables. (Federated Pictures)

One Other Question

From an early volume of un-American committee hearings: "The Chairman (Martin Dies)—There is one other question that we always ask for the record: Are you a Jew?"

CORRECTION

In last week's issue, in a review of an Employers' Council publication, a statement was made that the ILWU is making a fight "for the CLOSED shop, not the union shop." This is incorrect. The ILWU seeks the union shop.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

August 5 is the date of the first pro card as presented by the Yempuku-Ichinose Enterprises slated for the Civic Auditorium. What was expected to be a talent show for the debut of a number of amateurs has also developed into the return to the ring of a number of veterans who, have in the past, been trial horses. Among those who will be used are Mike Innes, Pete Rosado or Puna Titcomb against Aladino Gusman. The match will be made with one of these boys, with the outside chance that somebody else may be dragged in at the last minute to take on the Kohala Killer.

Interested parties are working like mad on this promotion, but there are several road blocks that need to be cleared, including the fact that some fighters have suddenly become coy about meeting their fighter friends inside a ring. The co-promoters still have a week more to iron out the kinks for their show on August 5. If not by then, it looks like August 19.

WHAT MAY DEVELOP into a real rhubarb is the unprecedented three chances at a dive granted to Mrs. Zoe Ann Jensen by the Olympic referee after she had flopped miserably twice. She claimed that the board was faulty and was allowed three chances at the same dive. We have never heard or known of any person being given another chance at a dive let along three attempts, at any championship meet, especially one as important as the Olympic championships. What turned it into a farce was when Anna-Stina Wahlberg of Sweden also flopped on one of her dives and immediately asked for another try at the same dive and got it. From reports, she did just as bad as on her first try, and could have gotten the third try but somehow she accepted the second. This is the same board we presume the men's springboard diving championships were decided from, with the U. S. sweeping the first three places, with David Browning, Miller Anderson and Bob Clotworthy performing like topnotchers. This is the same board that Mrs. Pat McCormick, also of the USA, had to use to gain her winning position in the first series of compulsory dives.

Protests filed by French, Japanese and Russian teams on the decision of the referee in the cases of Zoe Ann Jensen and Anna-Stina Wahlberg may really put the referee on the spot, although the official announcement was made later in the day that the "fulcrum of the board was faulty." This "another try" incident may be one of the hottest subjects before the executive board.

COACH MATT MANN made a smart decision to throw in Bill Woolsey and Ford Konno along with Wayne Moore and Jim McLane in the finals of the blue ribbon 800-meter relay after using the first set, made up of Wally Wolfe, Donald Sheff, Frank Dooley and Burwell Jones to qualify in the trials. By using the team of Moore, Konno, Woolsey and McLane he beat the team from Japan which had previously made the best time in the trials. Their time of 8.31.1 for the distance set a new Olympic record. What really gave us a lift was Bill Woolsey in the lineup, who picked up five yards after the lead-off man, Wayne Moore, lost about ten yards, and another local boy, Ford Konno, who picked up another five yards to make up the deficit.

WE PICKED CLARK SCHOLES to win the 100-meter Olympic championship although the local sports and sportswriters picked Richard Cleveland of Hawaii for the title, because of the performance of Scholes in the outdoor championships and his power over the extra ten yards in the Olympic event. Cleveland's best distance, we figured, was up to 100 yards and the 100 meters would be to Clark Scholes' advantage. We also picked Scholes in the Outdoor over Cleveland.

MANNY TOWNSEND, former amateur boxing star, picked Harry "Athlete" Matthews over Rocky Marciano on the strength of better boxing ability. In a friendly wager of two scoops of pistachio ice cream, we favored Marciano because of his money draw and punching ability. Of course, the fact that Marciano is the fair-haired boy of the International Boxing Club who promoted the fight, was the determining factor in leaning toward Marciano. The Brockton, Mass., fighter, Marciano, has a terrific following in New England and his scheduled fight with Jersey Joe Walcott for the heavyweight title is expected to draw the cash customers for the IBC.

THE SMALL ATTENDANCE at the Hawaii League baseball games, supposed to be tops in the Territory, has the league moguls sweating. The changing of names of the Athletics to Asahi did not have the desired effect of pulling in the Japanese fans with a Japanese monicker. The changeover from Wanderers to Waikikis also didn't help matters. The need to admit the Puerto Ricans and the Fil-Americans to full membership in the Hawaii League must be realized by its moguls. Some wag even suggested that more teams should be added to the league to give the younger players a chance to play in the Hawaii and to show their stuff. We nominate the PAL officials to take the Hawaii League in tow while they are running their PAL league and teach the Hawaii League moguls a thing or two about operating a successful league.

THE FIL-AMERICAN Softball League is now in full swing over at Aala Park on Sundays. This league is considered by many to be one of the fastest leagues in the Territory.

THE COMPLETE lack of coverage by American newspapers is evidenced by the anonymity of athletes from Europe and elsewhere who have gold medals over "name" athletes. The performances of the wahines from Europe is something we had to learn from Helsinki reports which had to be covered by American newspapers.

MOSES OME, track coach of the University of Hawaii, comes back to Hawaii after spending a month as an observer at several meets, including the Olympic tryouts. He comes back impressed with the way the track stars "work" in training. He is also enthusiastic about plans for the scheduling of cross-country events in the local track calendar, especially at the University, for the conditioning of his runners.

Prosecution Likened To Blind Men and Elephant In Old Grade School Story

(from page 1)

lifting of a paragraph here and a sentence there, all out of context from the vast store of Marxist literature, Mr. Schneiderman said this was no different from the way the blind men went about feeling the elephant.

He said that the one who felt the ear thought the elephant was like a giant leaf and the blind man who felt the tail said it was like a rope.

"The prosecution is asking you to believe that an elephant is like a leaf," he told the jury.

The defendant and attorney in the trial dealt in his summation with the theory and practice of the Communist Party comprehensively.

Issue Is Right To Advocate

He told the jury that the "Issue in this trial is not whether the Communist Party said the right thing or the popular thing, but whether it has the right to advocate its interpretation of Marxism-Leninism, as contained in the (party's) constitution, and as shown in the party's activities, which we contend are an application of Marxism-Leninism."

Mr. Schneiderman in explaining the application of theory to practice by Communists developed the relationship of his party's immediate struggles to its long-range objective of socialism.

He said that the Communists fight for immediate social improvements because their party, composed of and representing workers, knows that such struggles and the gains derived from them benefit its members and the vast majority of people.

On the government contention that such immediate struggles for civil rights, unemployment relief and insurance, and full constitutional rights for all are pretention, behind which the Communists conspire to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence, Mr. Schneiderman asked sharply: "Doesn't the evidence show that the party fought for these things?"

He listed the numerous struggles for civil rights, adequate housing, unemployment relief, fair employment and others which government stoolpigeons themselves admitted the Communists engaged in vigorously.

He also said that the Communists struggle for immediate social improvements because the people, through their own experiences in such a fight will learn the need of socialism as the answer to solving their problems.

When Majority Wants It

He said the Communists never hide the fact that they advocate socialism as their long-range goal. And he added that:

"Socialism can be achieved only when the majority of the American people want it. The majority of the American people do not want it as yet, and therefore socialism is not an immediate issue."

The Communist Party sought to educate the people as to the meaning and desirability of socialism, he said.

Pay High Compliment

As to the frequent charge that the Communist Party is not altruistic and humanitarian, he answered that this charge "unconsciously pays a high compliment to the Communist Party because it demands of it a higher standard of judgment than is demanded for other parties."

He pointed out that no one expects the Republicans or the Democrats to be altruistic or humanitarian. These major parties, he explained, insert or wipe out planks, with an eye to attract and win voters.

He made it clear that Communists apply Marxist principles to a given, concrete situation. Also, he said that Marxist principles hold that no situation remains the same, but events and things change constantly, therefore, in applying theory to practice, what was held applicable in czarist Russia of 1902 is not what is to be done today. He referred to V. I. Lenin's pamphlet, "What Is To Be Done?" written at the turn of the century.

Look For Democratic Transition

He said that the Communists in the U. S. did not regard the experiences of past revolutions that took place under different conditions, as blueprints. He emphasized that under existing circumstances, Communists in the U. S. work for an ultimate democratic transition to socialism "through the free choice of the American people."

Violence, he explained, was a possibility, not because the Communists advocated it, but because as in past experiences, the privileged ruling classes use force and violence to thwart change demanded by the majority. To foresee such a possibility does not mean advocacy. And he named the slaveowners' rebellion that led to the Civil War in the U. S. and the Franco fascist rebellion that overthrew the democratic government in Spain as examples of such violence.

The top 5 per cent of Americans (those making $7,500 a year and over) receive 77 per cent of all dividends. But a report by the National Bureau of Economic Research shows that 24 per cent of all dividends in a typical year, 1946, were not reported on income tax returns.

The Korean war cost an estimated $15 billion in two years.

FIGHT OVER "LOYALTY PLEDGE" FOR DEMOS—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia (l) and Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, got into floor fight at Democratic convention in Chicago over proposed "loyalty pledge" requiring southerners to support party platform and candidates. The issue was finally compromised. (Federated Pictures)

Some Say Rancid Sausage; Harper's Tale Found False

(from page 1)

Correa said the food had been sent to the Territorial department of health and approved.

Story Disproved

These statements proved to be false. The bureau of pure food and drugs had made no test of sausage lately, nor had it been asked to, authorities there said.

Sgt. Correa then said he had not taken the food to the health department but had given it to C. Q. Yee Hop and the company had taken it for a test. Warden Harper confirmed that statement.

When that statement was checked with the department of health and found to be false, the reporter told Warden Harper: "It's obvious someone is lying."

Harper's Word

"Would you take my word for it," asked Warden Harper, "if I told you I stood in the commissary and saw an inspector from the health department examine the meat and approve it?"

The reporter asked for the name of the inspector and was given that of Lee. Checking again, the reporter discovered that an inspector of the bureau of pure food and drugs named Ying Sing Lee, at the prison on another errand, had been asked his opinion about the food.

But he did not approve it. Mr. Lee told Correa and Harper the sausage was rancid and should not be used.

P. I. Chun, manager of C. Q. Yee Hop Co. admitted taking the rancid meat back and he confirmed reports that the price of the sausage to the prison was 60 cents a pound.

A retailer told the RECORD: "I pay $1.30 a pound for larp cheong, wholesale. If they got it for less than $1.20 there must be something wrong."

Mr. Chun, however, says he sells larp cheong for various prices. He mentioned 90 cents and $1.20 per pound as examples.

"Still Edible"

"I wouldn't have sold them the meat if I thought it was going to make anyone sick," Chun told the RECORD. "It can be a little rancid and still be edible."

Even medical authorities at the hospital, said Warden Harper, think the brief, widespread illness was caused by a virus rather than the sausage. Sgt. Correa says some men got sick because they ate too many sausages and he believes some men who hadn't eaten the sausage got sick as well.

Maybe Pork Stew

"I believe it was the weather on Wednesday," said Correa. "It was terribly humid. But if it was any of the food it would more likely have been the pork stew we had Wednesday."

The chief disaster to those affected was stomach pain and the inconvenience of many visits to the toilet.

But the coverup, distortion and falsehood that attended the procedure of handling were roundly condemned by prison sources who said official announcements have been made that the meat was approved by the board of health.

If the situation had actually been reported to his agency, George Akau, chief of the bureau of pure food and drugs said, the procedure would have been quite different.

"We would have dropped everything," he said, "and a team would have gone down from our bureau of epidemology to make tests."

SUP Rank and File In Anti-Strike Statement

"A brief investigation of the facts makes it obvious that all the longshoremen want is to maintain the status quo—to keep up work practices which existed before this beef began. They do not want to raid our work, merely want to protect their own . . . Naturally, we too, want to keep the work we have had. These jobs are valuable to men waiting to ship, especially when shipping is slow. But no man who goes to sea for a living wants to take work away from another working stiff!"—West Coast Sailors' Journal, July 11, 1952. Published by Rank and File Members of the SUP.

Lundeberg Unpopular

"Harry Lundeberg is a very unpopular character these days. He is unpopular with the shipowners (some of them, anyhow), the shippers, residents of Alaska and Hawaii and tourists.

"And also with the majority of the SUP membership. (Emphasis that of Sailors' Journal.)

"The difference is that the Sailors Union rank and file is displeased with the shipowners as well as with Harry. It is considered unpatriotic in some circles to criticize the 'Old Man' now; some go so far as to never criticize him, but most of these are known (by Harry's own admission) as 'meatswingers.'" — West Coast Sailors' Journal, July 11, 1952. Published by Rank and File Members of the SUP.

"Critical" Class for Oahu Would Assure Rent Control Here

(from page 1)

"critical" defense area in a survey made by that agency.

Stowell Wright, head of the Federal housing authority here, who will be called upon to carry out any action that may follow the recommendation, said he has received no official notification of the survey and he does not know what it may involve.

The recommendation from the survey is not finalized and requires the approval of an advisory defense council.

Control Said Mandatory

Other agencies, investigating the possibilities, discovered that any area named as "critical" by the HHFA must be covered by some form of rent control. If a local rent control body is in operation the Federal government does not attempt to set up a new system.

But if no form of rent control exists, it is mandatory that one be established if Federal money for housing is to be spent in a "critical" area, authoritative sources say, and that usually means Federal rent control.

According to figures presented to the board of supervisors during a public hearing on rent control, the present C-C commission has been more lenient with landlords than any Mainland rent control body—and rents have risen by a higher percentage here than in any controlled area on the Mainland.

"What," asked an interested party, "about the committee to survey housing that Nick Teves and the supervisors wanted? Hasn't that work been done already by the Federal government?"

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

determined fight for progress than has been evidenced during the past several years, it will matter little which takes the helm.

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ON THE KOREAN ARMISTICE

Many months ago, soldiers opposing each other in Korea laid down their arms in many sectors, some warmed themselves around bonfires and others played volleyball. They had been informed that an armistice had been concluded.

What a deeply painful disappointment it must have been when President Truman and top Pentagon officers blew their tops as they found out about this development in Korea and quickly ordered the soldiers to keep up "Operation Killer."

Now and then news reports come through the curtain of heavy censorship, telling of the deep desires of GIs and front-line officers who urgently want peace. They do not understand why the armistice cannot be concluded at Panmunjom. All but one point on the truce agenda have been agreed upon, totalling about 50. That one has for a long time prevented peace. The obstacle is prisoner repatriation.

The U. S. has held out for "voluntary" repatriation, although the Geneva Convention on prisoner repatriation, to which this country is a signatory, says that all prisoners shall be returned. Now the People's Republic of China has become a signatory to the Geneva Covenant. With both sides abiding by this international agreement, the killing will end forthwith.

A ray of hope was thrown on the truce week, Correspondent ed from Tokyo that a the North Korean- spells hopes for peace.

Robert Trumbull of New York Times, reported more fully from New Delhi the proposal made by Peking some weeks ago to London and Washington through India that:

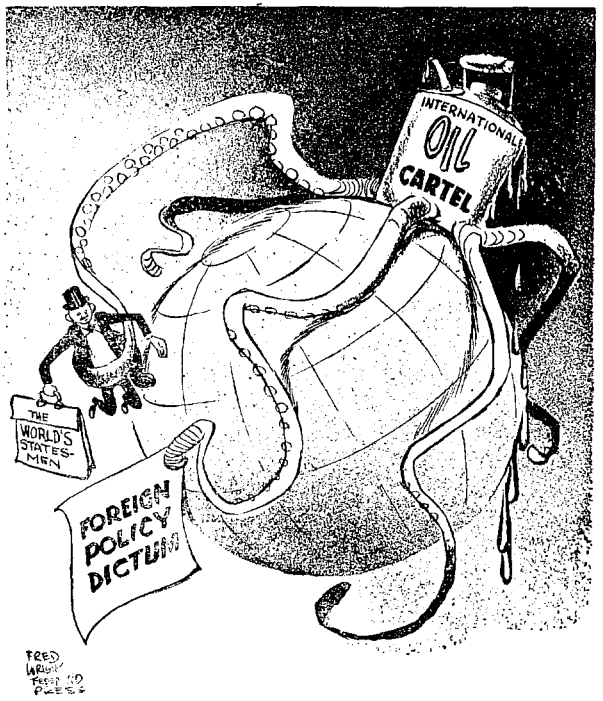
- The 70,000 POWs who the U. S. says want to return to China and North Korea be repatriated immediately.
- The remaining 100,000 who the U. S. says do not want to be repatriated, be removed to a neutralized zone.
- A neutral agency be appointed to screen the 100,000 and the findings to be accepted by China and North Korea.

Mr. Beech said that high officials in Tokyo say that the screening might be unfavorable to the UN. But these officials ask if the UN would spend more lives to guarantee the principle of voluntary repatriation. The U. S. has gone too far to back down on this issue, he said, which has never been popular with our allies.

"And it has been decidedly unpopular with UN troops who are getting shot at while delegates haggle over terms at Panmunjom," he reported.

Mr. Trumbull from New Delhi reported that he has been informed that after Peking made its proposals, U. S. planes bombed power plants on the Yalu. The Chinese withdrew their proposal. He reported that this caused the "outcry that arose in London" and New Delhi, protesting the bombing. Premier Nehru expressed his "abhorrence" of the air attack. Then followed the saturation bombing of Pyongyang.

There still remains one more point on the truce agenda. An outcry at home against the mad killing would bring about an armistice.



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XXVIII. QUEEN ASKS FOR CLEMENCY

On the eighth day of the courts martial Queen Liliuokalani sent the cabinet a formal abdication:

"I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended . . ."

Rebels Exiled To Mainland for Life

Liliuokalani gave up forever all claims to the crown lands or any other special rights and privileges, and offered her oath of allegiance. In return, she begged the government to treat with clemency "such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion."

The hearts of such men as Attorney General W. O. Smith were not softened by this abdication. He raged against the ex-queen and the President of the United States as being responsible for the rebellion.

"Cleveland and Liliuokalani are the most guilty. Sometimes it seems horribly wrong to think of executing kanakas and not Liliuokalani and Grover. Damn him!"

Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis was sentenced to five years in prison and to pay a fine of $5,000.

Meanwhile the oligarchy had thought up a new punishment, the same one later used against labor leader Pablo Manlapit—exile. Three "low whites" who had planned to dynamite public buildings were shoved aboard a steamer and shipped off to Vancouver. A number of more respectable whites were held in jail while the courts martial went on. Sick of prison life, totally in the dark as to what evidence (if any) the government had against them, 21 of them offered to leave the Islands for the rest of their lives. Three convicted prisoners were later released on the same terms.

Missionary Government Fears Demonstration At Funeral Service

One of the exiles was former Attorney General A. P. Peterson. His health weakened by two months in prison and the sudden removal to a cold climate, he died on the Mainland. Hawaiians considered him a martyr to the native cause. Fearing any demonstration by its native subjects, the government ordered Peterson's family that the burial must take place promptly, that it must be strictly private, and that no crowd or display would be permitted. "When those interested inquired about the hour of the funeral, it was discovered that the soil of Hawaii already lay lightly on his coffin."

Meanwhile, 34 natives who had been convicted by court martial were exiled from Oahu to Hawaii. One of them was John Wise, whom many will remember as professor of Hawaiian at the university. The Rev. Sereno Bishop, that sweet old soul, said that John had become a rebel because white people on the Mainland had turned his head by treating him as an equal.

An American journalist watched the deportation of the 34 and wrote:

"They were educated and intelligent men, but were sent to labor with criminals on the roads, because sympathy was daily being proffered them in Honolulu. More than two thousand persons witnessed the transportation, which was watched closely by government sharpshooters in citizens' dress . . . When the steamer started, all the natives raised their voices in wild, wailing death-songs, such as have never been heard except in ancient days or at the burial of a chieftain."

(To Be Concluded)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

THE TWO BIG PARTIES

Now that both the Republicans and Democrats have held their national conventions, let us face the fact that neither major party offers a platform or candidates that merit the full support of Americans who want genuine peace and security.

I do not say this with disappointment, for it is no more than I expected in 1952. Since the death of Roosevelt we as a nation, have gotten out on a limb; instead of returning to safe ground, the two major parties seem concerned only with the method of sawing it off.


MR. DAVIS

For the Republicans and the Democrats have this in common: in the name of peace, they are committed to a brink of total war economy requiring the expenditure of billions of dollars in an effort to "defeat communism" in the absurd belief that cash and bombs can exterminate ideas.

The platform of neither major party explores any peaceful alternative to the mad rush for militarization. Neither platform is concerned with finding a way of living in mutual self respect with Russia, China and the peoples of Eastern Europe. Instead of settling our differences and bringing peace and quiet to the neighborhood, it seems we would rather sleep uneasily with a gun under our pillow.

Nationally, Parties Differ On Tactics

Nor does either platform hold out any real hope for freedom and equality for the colonial chattels owned by the empires of Western Europe which we cynically label the "free world." Our two major parties would "liberate" those nations who have voluntarily chosen communism or socialism, while preserving the status quo for peoples held in bondage by force of arms to Britain, France, The Netherlands and our other allies.

In their efforts to completely militarize the nation, the Republicans have brazenly offered for President a general who is the darling and puppet of Wall Street and a witch-hunter who declares that "the big issue of the 1952 campaign is communism."

As I see it, the major difference between the Democrats and Republicans on a national scale this campaign is in their tactics. Each seems determined to outdo the other in the matter of attacking communism at home and abroad, but the proposed methods are not precisely the same. It is this difference that forces the Democrats to provide a ray of hope for America. Nationally, the Republicans are 100 per cent reactionary; the Democrats have not yet gone that far.

Fight Through On Two Burning Issues

By the very nature of its history over the past 20 years, the Democratic Party is forced in its platform to offer concessions to organized labor and minority groups. They have at least spoken out for repeal of Taft-Hartley and enactment of Federal civil rights laws, two burning issues which the Republicans ignored or dealt with in double talk.

This means that if the Democrats win in November, there is a tangible basis for fighting through and winning on these important fronts. Whether or not this could be accomplished depends upon the strength and insistence of the people themselves, but nevertheless, the basis would be there. It was there after the 1948 Truman victory. That Taft-Hartley remains on the books and civil rights are yet to be passed must be blamed in large measure, on the failure of organized labor and progressive forces to mount a determined fight on these fronts, demanding that Truman and Congress deliver.

Since a nation cannot be progressive at home and reactionary abroad, a victory over Taft-Hartley and passing of strong civil rights laws would of necessity force a change in our brink of total war economy. No matter what the platform says, the Democrats cannot provide security for labor and minority groups at home while doing exactly the reverse outside our borders.

Unless People Mount Determined Fight

As for the Democratic standard bearers, Gov. Stevenson has a far better record as a liberal than does Gen. Eisenhower. For a vice president, you can take your choice between Nixon, a witch-hunter, and Sparkman of the White Supremacy South.

One of the two major parties will win in November. As I see it, the Democrats have a little more to offer in these senseless, disturbed days—but unless the people mount a more intelligent and

(more on page 7)