CITIZENS COMMITTEE WOMEN VISIT RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

HONOLULU RECORD

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Fil. Fed. Drops Out

Withdraws From Nat'l Celebration After Queries

The decision of "General" H. C. Moncado's Filipino Federation of America to withdraw from the committee in charge of preparations for the Filipino Independence Day celebration July 4, has given rise to considerable surprised speculation in the Filipino community.

Since the decision has been formalized by a letter from the FFA to the Philippines Consulate, it is possible for the RECORD to reveal some of the facts behind the withdrawal.

Back in April the Federation was planning a big celebration for July 4, and on May 9, its executive secretary, B. O. Escobido, addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors asking permission to decorate many Honolulu streets with American and Filipino flags and with banners of the Federation and the "Crusaders' World Army," another Moncado organization and presumably the one in which he holds his commission as a "five-star general."

Plan To Rent Flags

Information not contained in the request, but told the RECORD by Mr. Escobido, was that Moncado is expected to return about July 4 from the Mainland, either with his citizenship or some assurance of getting it eventually.

At about the same time the RECORD learned that Mr. Escobido had divulged to some persons a scheme for renting Filipino flags to 1,700 business places at $50 each. Somewhat later, the RECORD learned that the Board of Supervisors had granted permission for the decoration, with certain restrictions.

Since the Philippines Consulate had been mentioned in the Federation's request, the RECORD called the consulate and asked about the flag-renting project. A spokesman in charge of the Consulate's part in the celebration said he had never heard of any such thing and would certainly not be a party to any enterprise capitalizing on the celebration. The consulate would inquire, he said, and let the RECORD know the results.

This week the Consulate's spokesman called to inform the RECORD that the Federation has officially advised him it will w[illegible] from the committee responsible for the Filipino Independence celebration.

"And we want to thank you for calling us," he told the RECORD. "We do not want to let ourselves be used in any racket."

Hamakua Story

Only Co. Can Use Hall

Union Wives Meet Under Open Skies

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HONOKAA, June 9—The Honokaa Sugar Co. flatly refused the use of the Haina social hall to Unit 12, ILWU Local 142, which planned a meeting to inform wives of union members of developments in the present sugar negotiations and to lay the groundwork for a women's auxiliary.

Union wives are not union members, said John Morse, personnel director of Honokaa Sugar Co., to Yoshito Takamine, co-chairman of Unit 12, who had called the meeting.

Morse, in giving the company's "No" to the use of the hall, strongly objected the forming of an auxiliary.

Entirely Up To Wives

Whether the union wives form an auxiliary was entirely up to them, Takamine answered Morse. He said he wanted to explain union issues to the women who make up "50 per cent of the union families."

Meeting under the open sky that evening, the women sat in the

(more on page 7)

Give Nice Deal To Bosses' Wives

HONOKAA, June 10—Led by Mrs. John Morse, wife of the personnel director of Honokaa Sugar Co., We, the Women of Honokaa held its first meeting in the Haina social hall which was denied to union wives last night.

The meeting followed an intense organization campaign spearheaded by Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Richard Frazier, wife of the head luna, and Mrs. P. Christensen, wife of a section luna.

Several haole women went around the plantation—as far as Kukuihaile, Ahualoa and Kapulena—to notify women of the first meeting at the Haina social hall. They asked wives of supervisors and others, some union wives, to go house to house to "spread the word around." They were informed that transportation would be provided to the meeting, if needed.

The meeting attended by 75 women was held at 2:30 p.m. The company let some of its women employes go at 2 p.m., and credited the half hour to the women.

Mrs. Ethel Blackador, public school teacher here and wife of a retired plantation employe,

(more on page 7)

Own Letter Shows Character Of Tip Davis' New Group

W. Tip Davis, who has spearheaded local employer-inspired hysteria toward vigilante action in the waterfront strike, told 300 prospective members of his Hawaiian Residents Association Tuesday that quick action should be the order of the association. In the American Legion Hall on McCully St., Davis also said his organization was conceived to supplant "Communistic leaders of the ILWU with local Americans."

Emphasizing further the union-busting tinge of the meeting, Marcus Colburn of McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, introduced Joe Maldonado, whom he admitted having brought from the Mainland to battle "subversive elements on the Territory's waterfront."

In San Francisco, James Kearney, president of ILWU Local 10, of which Maldonado is a member, brought charges against him of anti-union activity and he will be tried by his union on the charges Friday.

The group, all of whom had been asked to sign non-Communist affidavits, voted approval of a constitution Thomas Waddoups,

(more on page 3)

Teacher Urges Colleagues To Join Peahens

Mrs. Annie Kanahele, vice principal of Kaiulani School, who has appeared in the Million Dollar picket line before Pier 11, has aroused some resentment among teachers of the school and parents of Kaiulani children by urging teachers to join the picket line. The incident in which she broached the matter to teachers is said to have occurred at the last teachers' meeting at the end of the school year.

According to report, Mrs. Kanahele told the teachers that they ought to go on the picket line and, without asking their opinions, began trying to name a day that would be most suitable for all. It is believed that a number of teachers disagreed with her idea, which was then dropped.

Interviewed by telephone, Mrs. Kanahele told the RECORD she did not intend her "suggestion" to be interpreted as an order.

"I just said to the teachers, 'What day would you folks want to go down to picket? I'm going Monday or Tuesday,'" Mrs. Kanahele told the RECORD.

"Don't you think that might be interpreted as pretty strong en-

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M.C.&S. Official Addresses HCLC

A "left-wing" union can be a force for the realization of civil liberties throughout a community. Such was the theme of the talk Eddie Tangen, international secretary-treasurer of Marine Cooks & Stewards gave nearly 40 members and visitors at the membership meeting of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee at the Library of Hawaii Monday night.

Describing the experience of his own union, Tangen outlined the manner in which M. C. & S. had first adopted a clause in its constitution against discrimination.

After eliminating discrimination from its own ranks, the union set out to make the shipowners accept its anti-discriminatory stand, Tangen said. When that battle was largely won, the union began broadening its activities in the communities where it operates to fight against discrimination by race, creed, nationality, or political belief in many other walks of life.

These are things which a "respectable right-wing union" would never achieve, Tangen pointed out, and he said that ever since M. C. & S. discovered that right-wing unions are largely controlled by

(more on page 3)

BOSSES EMOTE TOO MUCH; CHING SAYS

NEW YORK (FP)—Unions use better facts and figures than management around the bargaining table, according to Director Cyrus S. Ching of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The government official, himself a familiar figure at bargaining sessions, spoke to more than 400 executives June 8 at the annual general management conference of the American Management Association at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Ching advised the industrialists to stop thinking emotionally about labor problems and to try more salesmanship in convincing unions of the merits of management's views.

The union "is always better prepared with facts and figures" in labor disputes, he said, while the management representatives often "do not know what the score is" and blunder and flounder about in presenting their case.

The conference also received an advance report on a forthcoming Fortune magazine survey which shows a majority of American businessmen expect U. S. business to be moderately down during the last half of 1949, while almost 50 per cent expect unemployment to reach between four and five million by the end of the year.

Partial List

HERE ARE YOUR KOLEAS

STARR BRUCE, vice president and director of Matson Navigation Co. and C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; director of nine sugar companies. Home: San Francisco.

T. CLIVE DAVIES, director of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.; president of three plantations, a ranch, and Honolulu Iron Works Co. Home: England.

GEORGE G. MONTGOMERY, chairman of the executive committee, Matson Navigation Co.; vice president and director of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; vice president of three sugar plantations and Hawaiian Pines. Home: California.

J. W. SPEYER, director of Matson Navigation Co.; vice president of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., four sugar plantations, and Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd. Home: California.

PIERCE ALLEN DREW, vice president of American Factors, Ltd., six sugar companies, Hawaiian Canneries, Ltd., Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Co., etc. Home: San Francisco.

ANDREW P. WELCH, vice president and director of Matson Navigation Co.; chairman of board of directors, Welch & Co. (San Francisco agents for C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.). Home: California.

Major Sir GEORGE FREDERICK DAVIES, C.V.O., M.A., J.P., Conservative member of Parliament; Alderman of Somerset County Council; Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; Vice Chamberlain and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household. Heavy interest in T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. Home: England

No Upswing Yet

At the beginning of the year government officials predicted an upswing during the spring. This was encouraging for the roster of the unemployed was mounting rapidly.

BUT LAST WEEK when summer was practically here, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that unemployment had increased 3.3 million during the month of May. This showed an additional quarter of a million over the April figure, and the Bureau said the increase was "contrary to seasonal expectations."

Significantly, the Census Bureau said the number of jobs was about the same this May as in May 1948. The increased unemployment was the result of population growth and a larger number of people looking for work.

THIS INDICATED that the family income was shrinking through cut in hours of work and high cost of living.

In the comparison of the two May figures, there was an increase of about a million in those working in agriculture, and a decrease of a million in those in manufacturing. But preliminary Agricultural Department figures do not show a proportional rise in farm production.

THIS BROUGHT back the dark picture of the depression of the '30s when millions who could not find work in the cities went to the farms to eke out a living. Competition for jobs paying substandard wages became so keen that in states like California, workers slept in the fields at night to be sure of work the following day.

National Summary

Marshall Plan

Again the Marshall Plan came up for discussion and the issue was appropriation for the next fiscal year. ECA Boss Paul Hoffman told newsmen that if Congress cut the $3,568,470,000 asked for the first 10½ months of the coming year, the European recovery program would fail. When the point was reached that ECA would be a flop, he said, he would resign.

DEMANDS FOR a cut in ECA funds have been growing louder among Senators and the loudest last week was that of Senator Kenneth B. McKellar (D., Tenn.) who accused Hoffman of threatening his committee with talk of resignation. McKellar is chairman of the Senate appropriations committee.

Said McKellar: "Other than giving away other people's money, I wonder what you are doing in Europe. I think it would be a very good thing if you did resign."

FOES OF THE full ECA appropriation dragged in Korea and China. Some said Korea wanted to get in on the Marshall Plan aid, but the consensus of Senators was that aid to Korea would go down the drain, especially now after Chiang Kai-shek's government has skipped China after receiving several billions in U. S. aid.

Others advocated further aid to Chiang's forces, but more practical minds felt this would be more bad investment. Then pro-Kuomintang Senators said that with China out of the Marshall Plan orbit, ECA for Europe would become a very risky deal.

AT LITTLE ROCK, Ark., President Truman hit those who would cut ECA funds, saying that rearming Europe is of "vital importance" in keeping peace. Senator Taft challenged the President. Said Senator Taft, "On the other hand, I am inclined to think the arming of western Europe would have the opposite effect."

Over in Europe, the Big Four conference at Paris was quiet and it hardly provided news copy to beat the drums of further breaks with Russia. This, according to the Washington correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle, is beginning to "give American foreign policy makers the jitters."

Contradictions

While Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder assured members of the Utah State Bankers Association at Sun Valley, Ida., that the financial and economic condition of the U. S. is basically sound, Wall Street seemed to be rocking on its heels. The secretary said business firms and financial institutions are in strong economic position, and on this, if he had meant the big ones, he was not off base.

INVESTORS IN THE New York Stock Exchange moved cautiously. They looked unhappily at the new wage talks coming up between management and the steel, auto and coal workers' unions. They hadn't done badly in the first quarter of 1949, when 11 big steel firms made 62 per cent more than during the same period in 1948, and 10 auto companies made 39 per cent more. Anything less than this seemed chicken feed.

Interestingly, T. W. Kienlen, UP financial writer from New York, reported that the "steel industry has finally hit a post-war slump." He based his statement on the shutting down of additional open hearth furnaces by the Duquesne Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel, largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel. Reason for curtailing production was "dwindling orders."

WHAT WAS MORE obvious was the firm's plan to control production in order to keep up prices. High cost of living, reduced purchasing power and resultant unemployment in various lines had all contributed to "dwindling orders." But U. S. Steel would not "flood" the market which would force down prices. However the steel industry was in a position to reduce unit steel price temporarily, in order to counteract the union's new wage demands.

Wall Street, whose barometer is profits, reacted sharply to world conditions. The Paris conference of the Big Four foreign ministers was relatively quiet, with very little press coverage, and this did not seem to please investors interested in arms production and Marshall Plan aid. The dark economic picture on the world front, especially the slump in England, hurt Wall Street trading also. And the cut back in U. S industrial production contributed to the drop of more than a billion dollars to the stock market during the week.

World Summary

"Completely Disarmed"

The 11-nation Far Eastern commission seemed to be holding the bag while the U. S. unilaterally declared that Japan was "completely disarmed" and was working to become self-supporting. China, the Philippines and other Pacific allies have been most critical of U. S. decision to halt war reparations.

THE U. S. DECISION was heartily welcomed by Yoshida's government which has ignored the fact that the Far Eastern commission fixes the occupation policy for Japan. The successive Japanese governments which have depended upon U. S. occupation forces to keep down unrest among the people, have resisted reparation deliveries and General MacArthur has been sympathetic to them. And because Japan's war potential has not been destroyed, but is being left almost intact, the U. S. has been accused of rebuilding Japan as a Far East bastion against Russia.

While the reactionary Japanese leaned heavily toward MacArthur, new developments in China brought practical thinking to a lot of Japanese. With general economy in Japan still bad, businessmen looked abroad for trading to develop Japanese industry. They eyed China which has 450 million potential buyers and discussed developing trade with the Chinese Communists.

SANZO NOSAKA, a leading Japanese Communist, who had spent a great part of the war years in the Chinese Communist territory, re-educating captured Japanese troops to fight the imperial forces, had many listeners. He found numerous converts among top Japanese businessmen in the Osaka area. Definitely, the top businessmen wanted China trade, for in a competitive world market they felt Japan cannot rely altogether on a business rival, the U. S.

While talk of trade with Communist China became popular in business and financial circles, the Japanese government acting under "economy instructions" from General MacArthur, began dismissing workers from government employment. About 100,000 railway workers were to go in June.

PREMIER YOSHIDA seized upon the occupation demand for mass layoffs. He immediately ordered that all "corrupt and un-Japanese officials" be discharged. This meant the layoff of Communists and suspected Communists from government jobs.

"Model Democracy"

The Kuomintang horizon, at least to a few of the party's leaders, had shrunk to the island of Formosa. Said K. C. Wu, former mayor of Shanghai and according to a U. P. dispatch a top policy-maker and administrator in the Kuomintang: "He has a long-range plan to set up a model democracy with American funds on Formosa."

"IF GIVEN A CHANCE," he said, the Kuomintang can have "good government." He talked of a "side-by-side comparison between what we can offer and what Communism is like."

This was another pitch for U. S. aid but after failing to usher China into the path of reform and democracy during 20 years of its dictatorship, the Kuomintang needed no further try.

THE WORD "MODEL" is loosely used by Kuomintang circles. Its present premier, Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, prides himself with the title of "model governor" of Shansi. In effect, he was a warlord of the worst type who was flattered by the title.

As the Kuomintang moved its government to Formosa, resistance of its troops was broken and scattered in the face of Communist forces who drove deeper into South China. The war fronts had become quieter and there was more and more talk of trade with foreign countries. From Peiping, Communist radio said nine ships, most of them British and American, had called at the port of Tientsin during the past month.

Fat Cats And Breadlines

Cuba is going through a general recession, and unemployment and wage cuts, which are symptoms of bad times, have cropped up everywhere. The railroads announced reduction of their work force by 2,000 and 40 per cent in wages of those kept on the payroll.

WITH TRUCKS and buses putting up stiff competition, the railroads found the going tougher still. But the rich owners of the railroads who had brought this upon themselves, knew they would come out fatter than ever.

The railroads had for years pocketed profits when returns on early investments rolled in like snowballs. They were content to run the lines as they were, without plowing back part of their profits for improvements. The setup was perfect for a kill, without government interruption. The railroads carried free of charge cargoes classified "official" for politicians and in return got all kinds of legislative favors.

THEN THE BUSES and trucks came into the transportation field and with new vehicles, gave the old trains a run for their money. And the railroad owners who had salted away profits, looked to liquidation as a source of future earnings.

If the owners liquidate, Cuban labor circles say, they will collect a lot of money from the sale of equipment, live out their lives in luxury and leave more than a nest egg behind them. But the employes, who have worked as long as 40 years in numerous cases, will soon be driven to the breadlines by haunting poverty.

Met. Life Owes Agents A Million

NEW YORK (FP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loves to masquerade as a great friend of the American people, always ready to toss a big check into the lap of a bereaved widow whose husband has been paying plenty in insurance premiums for years.

Hundreds of insurance agents wish that just a little bit of this apparent sweetness and light (in dollars) would be shed in their direction.

In the New York supreme court June 1, a judge ruled that Metropolitan owes $1,004,000 in back pay to agents represented by the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO). The money is retroactive salary awarded to the agents by the War Labor Board in 1944, extending back into 1942 in some cases.

The company claimed then and claims now that it doesn't owe the agents anything. The fact that two courts have ruled that it does has not swayed Metropolitan.

UOPWA President James Durkin called on the company "to cease its fruitless appeals and pay the money rightfully due—about $300 to each New York City agent."

IBEW Saves Paper From Bosses' Ire

FLORA, Ill. (FP)—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) has rescued the beleaguered publisher of the semi-weekly Flora Sentinel from a threatened mortgage foreclosure by local anti-union businessmen.

Offer of a $12,500 loan "without any strings" from IBEW President Daniel W. Tracy, was promptly and gratefully accepted by publisher Charles A. Crowder, who incurred the enmity of Flora businessmen by printing strike news and pro-union editorials.

The local champions of free enterprise blew their tops when Crowder sided with the IBEW in its strike against the Flora power plant. After their attempts at a popular boycott of the paper fizzled, a group of Flora businessmen quietly bought up Crowder's mortgage and threatened to foreclose.

Crowder then announced that he would have to close the paper unless he could raise $12,500. At this point the IBEW stepped in with the needed money. As a further lesson to the Flora businessmen, the union said there would be no strings to the loan and added that it would not use its financial interest to try to influence the paper's policy.

T.H. Demo Women Seek Jury Duty

Steps are being taken in Washington to amend the Organic Act so that women may serve on juries in the Territory, according to Mrs. Lehua Kempa and Mrs. Yuki Wiles, co-chairmen of the Facts and Figures Committee of the Women's Division of the Democratic Party of the Territory.

The long struggle for equal rights by women in Hawaii has the backing of Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, who has introduced HR 176, which would amend the Organic Act to permit women jurors.

Supported By National Committee

Mrs. India Edwards, executive director of the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee, has written the Hawaii branch that her committee is supporting HR176.

In the 1949 Territorial legislature, HB 460, granting jury duty to women, passed the House but was killed in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

LOOK WHO'S TALKING!

In Soperton, Ga., Mayor Jim Peterson got fed up with hooded "knights" of the Ku Klux Klan wandering around his streets, so he rushed out, pulled masks off three of them and had them thrown in jail. Two others ran when a policeman fired in their direction.

And in Atlanta, the Klan's grand dragon, Samuel Green, wailed: "If he did jerk their hoods off, he is in violation of civil rights as much as if I went into his office and jerked his hat off."

The Klan, of course, along with Dixiecrat congressmen, violently opposed President Truman's Civil Rights Bill to give Negroes equal rights with southern white people.

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CHARACTER OF DAVIS' GROUP

(from page 1)

an attorney, had drawn up and which he read in part.

Much more of the character of the organization is revealed in a letter which was circulated a week ago among prospective members, mostly businessmen. That letter, dated June 8, was addressed to "My Dear Imua," who was reminded of the "next designated meeting (you will remember when that was set for)" and invited to bring four other prospective members "in whose veins runs the red blood of true Americans."

What are the organization's objectives? The June 8 letter, a copy of which the RECORD obtained, says: "What matters the future objectives of such an organization? It is enough that we are real Americans banded together to combat the creeping paralysis of Communism. We are four years late now in forming such an organization—let us not delay longer."

What is the organization's program? The letter says: "Let us not quibble over what will be the name of our organization, how, when and why we are going to do this and that."

Who are the organization's leaders? The letter says: "Leadership is important but leadership will develop as we add members. Temporary leadership is not of great importance or confidence."

How can such an organization, vague of objectives, program, leaders, or even in name, hope to have any strength. The letter says: "Our strength will be in the number of our membership, the operation of our future activities will develop as we gain strength."

The letter carries the typed ending, "(Signed) W. Tip Davis."

On the basis of the letter and the published accounts of the first meeting, it would be hard to imagine anything in the Territory closer to an American Nazi party. The Nazis, too, began on a program vague about everything except in its violent opposition to Communism.

UNWITTING VIGILANTE

A haole engineer employed by the Hawaiian Airlines had attended the meeting of the Hawaiian Residents Association Tuesday night at the American Legion hall. On Wednesday he was given time off by his employers "to come down to Pier 11 picket line and be on hand if anything started." He was dressed in his coverall work uniform.

A RECORD writer who talked to the engineer later interviewed several longshoremen. Asked a dock worker: "Who is going to start what?"

THE CASE OF THE SLIDING ADS

By STAFF WRITER

Riley Allen made the mistake of publishing a Republican senator's opinion of arbitration. It was a mistake because the opinion was favorable—and therefore gave aid and comfort to the opponents of the Big Five.

Today he is paying for that mistake. The figures here indicate that the Big Five is taking advertising away from the Star-Bulletin to give it to the Advertiser—in spite of the fact that the S-B's circulation is 80,000 compared to 42,000 for the Advertiser.

	Advertiser	Star-Bulletin
May 27 to June 16, 1948	423 pages	472 pages
May 27 to June 15, 1949	430 pages	420 pages

More pages means more advertising, and with advertising falling off, the 'Tiser has today a monthly average of at least 10 pages more than the S-B, though it had 50 less last year.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., big business but not Big Five, admitted it has shifted ads to the 'Tiser but told the RECORD it's only part of an experiment to see which paper "pulls" the most customers. (Don't forget the difference in circulation.) But we hear, through other sources, that Sears went down to the S-B office and had a stormy session with Riley Allen about his editorial policy.

So today, Mr. Allen would probably like to blister a number of Big Five executives with an editorial. But he can't. He knows who controls the press.

Teacher Urges Others

(from page 1)

couragement coming from one in a supervisory capacity?" she was asked.

"We're all right-minded people here and we wouldn't do anything wrong."

The vice principal said she did not expect that any disciplinary action would be taken against her by her superiors.

Dr. W. Harold Loper, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, said that neither he, nor the commission had been advised of Mrs. Kanahele's act.

"I don't know that the commission will want to take any official action," he added.

Meantime, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Ruth Powell, librarian at the Kaiulani School, marched in the bosses' picket line in accord with Mrs. Kanahele's wishes.

M.C. & S. Official

(from page 1)

the bosses, it has gloried in the title "left-wing union."

His experience in Hawaii, Tangen said, made him feel that the effort to suppress civil liberties here is stronger than on the Mainland.

"It is not as bad in New Orleans as here," he said.

Plans for arranging a permanent meeting place were discussed and, reporting on the legal aspects of the School Commission's stated refusal to allow HCLC the use of school-buildings, Dr. John Reinecke said that so far as can be ascertained, school-buildings are available to the public "for any legal use."

It was indicated that HCLC will make a legal attempt to regain the use of school-buildings for its public meetings.

After discussion, a motion was passed that the HCLC will in the near future sponsor a meeting at which issues of the waterfront strike will be presented from opposing viewpoints by the Employers' Council and the ILWU.

Planters' Early Inhuman Labor Policy Backfires

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

The Citizens' Committee of Hawaii, reputedly formed to keep open the ports of the Territory and to preserve the "American Way of Life," has announced that it has registered 2,500 "volunteers." But a spokesman for the organization complains that Chinese and Japanese seem reluctant to "volunteer."

The implication of this statement is that the Citizens' Committee is mystified and hurt by the failure of the Chinese and Japanese to endorse the "American way of life" by volunteering to engage in strike-breaking. The hurt is understandable, but its cure is not at hand—especially since the Americans of Oriental ancestry whose cooperation is invited are not apt to be won by being designated Chinese or Japanese. But the explanation for their reluctance to ally themselves with such an organization may not be too difficult to find.

Mr. BEEKMAN

I have recently had the privilege of reading a work called Looking Backward 50 Years In Hawaii (Goju-nenkan no Hawaii Kaiko), by Yasutaro Soga. It gives graphic and eloquent record of the impressions Hawaii's ruling class made upon a Japanese immigrant.

The earlier pages relate how the Japanese immigrants on Hawaii's plantations were treated worse than draft animals, abused, beaten, driven to work when ill, quartered in pig sty tenements and thrown into jail when they attempted to run away from their employment.

The work moves on to the time when the American resident forcibly overthrew the Hawaiian government and, after an earlier failure, found an American President and Congress whose strong stomachs permitted them to countenance the outrage and take Hawaii under the American flag.

Unequals Under the Law

Under the American flag, the Japanese were politically impotent since, unlike the Caucasian immigrants, they were denied naturalization. But by 1909 they had lived in America long enough to begin to thirst for some of the benefits said to accrue under the American way of life. And it was about this time that they became acutely conscious of the insult and injury of being paid lower wages and being denied conveniences provided European laborers who did similar work on the same plantations.

The Japanese began to make a concerted effort to get from the plantations a concrete affirmation of the democratic principle that all men are created equal, and that equal work should be given equal remuneration. They formed a Wage Increase Association and petitioned for treatment and pay equal to the European laborers.

The petition was denied. And in April, 1909, 7,000 Japanese laborers on Oahu went on strike.

As a result of their impudence in asserting they were the equal of European laborers and entitled to equal treatment and pay, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association drove them from their pig sty tenements and off the plantations. The strikers, with their wives and children, many of them piteously ill, straggled into Honolulu, where adequate facilities for them were not available.

Exhibiting the most profound contempt for American law, the government authorities, tools of the sugar planters, arrested the strike leaders on trumped up charges and threw them into jail. When bail bond privileges were finally extended to them, they found that they were only passports to new charges and arrests. The association members at Waipahu were jailed. The Japanese storekeepers of that locality, although they had no direct connection with the strike, were jailed.

The daily newspaper Nippu Jiji had the temerity to say the strike was justified. Its editorial staff as well as its clerks, were jailed.

The government authorities violently broke into and illegally searched the offices and residences of the jailed defendants, even breaking open a safe to get evidence.

Finally, the four most prominent leaders of the strike—who had dared to hope that men might truly be equal on a Hawaiian sugar plantation—were sentenced to 10 months imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to boycott plantation business.

This is one incident in the historic application of the "American way of life" by Big Five management in Hawaii.

How many of those active in today's strike-breaking are direct representatives of Big Five interests? How many belong to organizations like the Elks Club and the Outrigger Canoe Club, who demonstrate their contempt for democracy by barring Orientals from membership?

Many intelligent Americans of Oriental ancestry think a large number of the Citizens' Committee fall into the above category. They want no part of their "American way of life."

Study In Contrast

Secretary of State Dean Acheson wants the UN to take strong action against Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria for putting Cardinal Mindszenty and other members of the clergy on trial.

Ignored by the Secretary are Kuomintang executions of leaders of the Democratic League in China, a political party on which ex-Secretary Marshall counted to liberalize the Kuomintang while he was negotiating between the two major parties there.

Not long ago Professor Chin Yuan-pang of Kwangtung College was arrested with 100 others on charges of being members of the Democratic League and for associating with the Communists.

Professor Chin was executed by the Kuomintang, like hundreds of other college professors and students who have been murdered or executed before and since then.

The news story of the execution was buried in the back pages of local newspapers. But the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty was front page news for a long time.

WHAT NEGROES KNOW

"We Negroes are Americans and we know it, but our country keeps telling us, time after time, in heartbreaking ways, that we have no rights and privileges as American citizens, except those it chooses to grant us when it feels indulgent."—Mrs. Paul Robeson

ELECTRICITY FOR MILLIONS

Fourteen years ago, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 11 per cent of the nation's farms had central station electric service. Today, about three-quarters of the farms are electrified. Rural electrification engineers point out that under the REA program of area coverage through rural electric co-ops, electricity for virtually every one of the nearly six million farms in the country is within reach.

"The stairway of time is ever echoing with the wooden shoe going up, the polished boot descending."—Jack London

TRAITOR FREED—The Brazilian counterpart of "Axis Sally" about to leave her cell at Rio de Janeiro is Margadida Hirschman, 26. Her 20-year sentence for treason was commuted by President Enrico Gaspar Dutra. She was jailed for broadcasting in Portuguese for the Nazis from Berlin during the war. This move by Dutra shows up the strength of reaction in Brazil.

Gadabout

AN "A" FOR ARBITRATION campaign, not unlike Europe's wartime V for Victory campaign, has begun, though as yet on a small scale. The locales thus far are service stations, restaurant menus, restrooms and doors on the waterfront where those interested in ending the strike by arbitration have written small and large "A's" and, more often, the complete word, "Arbitration." Writing thus far has been with chalk and pencil, but one man, irritated by the Advertiser's "Good Faith" splurge, though not a member of the ILWU, said, "We ought to paint a big 'Arbitration' on the front of Castle & Cook."

* * * *

THE ADVERTISER, according to one of their solicitors, hired those 100 new sub-getters to make up for the cancellations that resulted from the "Dear Joe" letters. "Whether they're for or against the strikers," said the Advertiser's man, "they just don't like those letters."

* * * *

THE COPS' ATTITUDE toward the respective picket lines is demonstrated by the two following incidents: On May 26, William K. Pai and Paul Hays, Jr., of the striking longshoremen, engaged in a friendly scuffle while on picket line duty before Pier 9. Cops rushed in and arrested them. Later, ILWU lawyers, Bouslog and Symonds, sent a note explaining the situation to Chief Dan Liu, requesting that the case be dropped, but it was no soap. Subsequently, Prosecutor Charles M. Hite investigated and as a result, the case is due to be nolle prossed Friday.

But when the Million Dollar picket line marched in the street last Friday in a circle that surrounded all cars parked in front of Pier 11, clearly blocking traffic on a very crowded street, the cops merely watched with somber approval.

* * * *

A SIGNIFICANT quote on that occasion came from Girlie Hart Robinson as she told a cop: "You're taking your orders from me!"

* * * *

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT quote was mouthed by a haole woman in the bosses' picket line. She leaned over into the face of a haole woman marching with the ILWU Women's Auxiliary, Local 20, and said: "You're even worse than these dirty natives."

* * * *

AKIRA MIYAMURA, or "Hustler" to most readers of the RECORD, was honored by that master of earthy invective, Mrs. Mabel Thomas, who called him "the rottenest apple in the ILWU."

* * * *

STILL ANOTHER conversational tidbit came from Mrs. Walter H. Dillingham when Jesse Taylor tried to convince her she should lead the women of the bosses' line away from Pier 11 and to some arbitration table.

"If you'd go," Jesse advised, "they'd all follow you."

"Most of these women don't like me," sighed Mrs. Dillingham.

"It must be because you represent so much more money than they do," commiserated Jesse who walked off the Citizen in support of the strikers.

* * * *

ELLA MAE COOK, organizer for ILWU Women's Auxiliary, Local 20, will be on Kauai again next week to continue the work she began on her first visit on organization work.

* * * *

MRS. AIKO REINECKE, now representing the RECORD on the Big Island, still continues to hear from sympathizers for hers and Dr. John Reinecke's side of last fall's hearings. At the Honokaa Club, where she had taken two guests for lunch, Mrs. Reinecke was approached by a couple whose son she taught several years ago.

"We know what a great injustice you have suffered," the woman said.

When Mrs. Reinecke and her guests were ready to leave, they found their bill had already been paid by the sympathetic couple.

* * * *

"M. A." LAST WEEK wrote a letter to the Advertiser berating the callousness of the ILWU because of a sentence from one of the union's advertisements which ran, "It is time to call a halt to industrial welfare." But the ad was supposed to read "warfare" instead of "welfare," though no explaining note followed "M. A.'s" letter. Gadabout called the Advertiser to find out why. The Letter-To-The-Editor man answered, "You know, I noticed that but then it was already set up in type so what the hell?"

* * * *

CAREY DYSON ARAKAKI, (named for Carey McWilliams and Dyson Carter) a third son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasuki Arakaki, was born June 1. Garfield, the oldest boy, marched the picket line during the Olaa lockout last October.

"I marched the picket line to help my daddy," says Garfield now.

WASHINGTON PATTER

By RICHARD SASULY
Federated Press

Policeman's Club Over Washington

What looked like a police court lineup took place at the end of one session in the atomic energy hearings.

The purpose of the hearings, held before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was to air a series of vague charges made by Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) against Chairman David Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Hickenlooper's attack was pompous and pretty dull. Another committee member, Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N. Y.), apparently grew bored. He tried out a new gimmick in the technique of badgering by congressional committees.

Cole asked if any employes of the AEC were in the big hearing room. Of course there were. Some were there to help Lilienthal later in preparing answers. Others probably wanted to find out what was happening to them.

A Strange Transformation Took Place

Thereupon Cole demanded that all AEC personnel stand up. A few at a time, after awkward pauses, they obeyed. Soon about 20 men were standing.

And then a strange transformation happened. These were first rate scientists and high ranking administrators. They were men who have lived sheltered and conventional lives. To all of them a cop was just a shadowy figure around the corner. If any of them had ever gotten in a jam, he could never have been hired by the AEC. If any one of them—shudder at the thought—had ever been any kind of radical, he would have been fired, harried by the FBI and possibly driven out of his profession.

Yet, when they stood up in the hearing room, they looked like a bunch of prisoners rounded up in a vice squad raid. They blushed and fidgeted. Their clothes suddenly seemed rumpled and badly fitted. Their faces took on a rogue's gallery stare. They squirmed visibly as the photographers hopped around them and the flash bulbs went off in their faces and the heavy batteries of newsreel and television cameras leveled on them.

Jumped When Whip Was Cracked

A minor incident? Certainly. Rarely will a man go to jail or lose his job because someone snaps his picture.

But there were important things behind the incident. The question which would naturally occur to anyone is: Why did they have to stand up?

The answer is they didn't have to. This was an open hearing. The public could come and go as long as there was room and order was maintained. When a congressman, in a bored and insolent way told them to stand, they could have told him to fly a kite from the Washington monument. They could have told him other things.

The fact is that they jumped when the whip was cracked. And—to get to the root of it—it was logical that they should jump.

The AEC men had already let cops into every detail of their lives. They had accepted the indignity of official prying into every shade of thought which might have crossed their minds. They had agreed to let FBI agents set up chains of suspicion with all their friends, neighbors and relatives in the course of investigation.

How Much Loyalty Purges Stink

The whole process of loyalty purges stinks of secret police. The man who submits to it has already yielded to the police mind. He has agreed to stop thinking for himself.

And so, when a congressman pulls a stunt which looks like college fraternity hazing, a couple of dozen government big brains shamble awkwardly to their feet.

Throughout the hearing Hickenlooper kept hammering at Lilienthal to turn over more authority in the AEC to the FBI. Behind Hickenlooper sat a clerk who formerly had been an assistant to Gen. Leslie Groves when the brass hats controlled atomic energy. The military wants to kick the civilians out again. They claim that civilians aren't security conscious. Yet the AEC is already one of the most security conscious agencies in the history of U. S. government. And one of the results of the security consciousness is to make respectable men act like frightened crooks.

"Yes, but Mr. Planet, you didn't say WHICH picket line I had to march in, and the women in that union bunch are much more friendly."

Ex-Longshoreman Learns Haole Women's Bias Against Workers

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

About nine o'clock last Friday morning two haole women walked into the office with engaging smiles. I smiled back.

"We are from the Citizens' Committee," one of them, middle aged and conservatively dressed, said.

She reached into her handbag and took out a piece of paper, which she referred to me. She gave me a fresh smile all over again, and the other, a younger woman, followed suit.

"We'd like you to make a contribution to the Committee. You know what we stand for. We are against the strike. We want more people on our side and to let them know the true facts we need money."

Blames Mainland Leaders

"Why don't the employers end the strike?" I asked.

The smile faded from the older woman's face. "It's the union leaders from the Mainland. They're the ones that's causing all the trouble. They are Communists!" she whispered very loudly.

"Oh," I said. "Is Communism the issue in this strike?"

"Well, the government has a case against Harry Bridges now. You wait and see. He's guilty all right," she winked.

"I can't understand your talking like this when your committee makes a strong pitch for Americanism," I said. "Under our constitution a man is not guilty until he is proved guilty. And three attempts by the government to deport Bridges on the same charges had failed and he won his citizenship."

Here the younger woman wanted to get back to business. "We are getting off our subject," she reminded her partner who picked up the paper again to give it to me.

Why Not Arbitrate?

"Why not arbitrate? It's like taking the wage dispute to court," I said. "And in the meantime the longshoremen will go back to work."

"The unions will never abide by the ruling anyway. That's why all West Coast arbitrators quit in disgust."

"You are repeating what the Advertiser said about Senator Wayne Morse."

The elder lady smiled with a nod.

"Did you read what the Senator said about the Advertiser on the floor of Congress? And he said arbitration worked on the West Coast."

"Well, he was happy anyway when he quit the job and went to the Senate."

Says Not Anti-Union

Here the younger lady interrupted: "We aren't against unions, you know. We are for good unions with local leadership."

"Well, the longshoremen have local leaders—Jack Kawano, Yukio Abe, Levi Kealoha, Harry Kamoku and others."

"The Mainland leaders lead them around. Why, Bridges and his crowd even oppose the Taft-Hartley law. That's why Phillip Murray is sore at them," the elder woman said.

"But even President Truman has openly opposed Taft-Hartley," I remarked.

"Well, he had to play politics. But only the name Taft-Hartley is objectionable. The contents of the law are good. Everyone likes them."

"Not the laborers who have to live under them." Then I asked the older woman, "Do you think the Hawaiian workers oppose Taft-Hartley merely because the name is bad?"

"Certainly," said the elder woman.

Local Workers Are Ignorant

"You must think our workers are ignorant. They know what Taft-Hartley is."

"If they oppose Taft-Hartley they certainly are," and she raised her chin, with her face turned a little sideways.

As we talked I mentioned that stevedores' work is hard and dangerous, and that stevedores here work harder than those on the West Coast and get less pay.

"You see them sitting down when you pass by the docks. I know because I've passed the docks many times in my fifteen years in Hawaii."

"But lady, I know too. I was once a stevedore here and at Frisco."

"Well, they get paid plenty here for the work they do. Of course, I can't do it because I'm not a man, but . . ."

"It's dangerous work too. Most stevedores just get by and some don't on their pay. Many of them live in the slum area."

"Humph! No one has to live in slums!"

"But on a small salary and wth a family to support, what can one do?"

"Fix up the house. I fixed up my apartment."

"But houses get old and deteriorate, and on small wages numerous workers can't afford to live in newer residential areas."

Made Great Sacrifices

"If one isn't lazy, grabs hold of hammer and nail, he can fix a house before it falls apart."

I looked at her hands, smooth, long fingers, polished nails.

"I came here fifteen years ago. We had to make great sacrifices then. My husband came here on about $200 a month," she said.

"That was during depression years. We were lucky to find jobs then for $15-$20 a week. Your $200 was worth $600 of today."

"Well, I repeat, no one needs to live in a slum!"

The younger woman said: "We are off our subject again. We better be going."

Shipowners Infiltrate Commencement

The U. of H. pretty clearly indicated which side of the strike it's on Tuesday at Commencement by giving graduates, in lieu of diplomas, "temporary covers" with a printed explanation of how, "as a result of the longshoremen's strike, the diplomas and the leather cases in which they are enclosed have been tied up aboard the SS Hawaiian Farmer since May 10." To make more of a case, President Gregg M. Sinclair read the entire thing aloud at the graduation exercises. No one could have listened with more personal interest than Philip E. Spalding, chairman of the Board of Regents, also president of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., director, Bank of Bishop; president or director of 11 plantations; director of Matson Navigation Co., Lewers & Cook, Ltd., Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., Pacific Chemical and Fertilizer Co., Molokai Ranch, Ltd., and vice president of Mutual Telephone.

What It's Like At Strike Headquarters

Photos By Steve Murin

The full story of the varying activities of a union of thousands of men on strike has seldom been told. It would take volumes to tell the whole of the exciting work that takes place at strike headquarters, the nerve center for picket, police, food gathering, publicity, kitchen and other duties.

Longshore strike headquarters is across the street from Pier 11 on Queen St. Admission is through a door casually guarded by a striker with a "UP" arm band.

Up a flight of stairs is a maze of meeting halls and offices, now used by various committees to carry on strike functions.

THE UP's JOB IS to maintain orderly conduct in the strike headquarters, disciplined conduct on the picket lines, and to keep out of HQ those who are actively hostile to the strikers. On duty at the entrance to the union hall are George Berreira (L.) and Joseph Kahapea (R.).

EVERY DAY, HUNDREDS of strikers get fed twice; the total sometimes reaching 1,500 meals. Most of the food served is contributed by friendly merchants, farmers and fellow workers. On the chow line with tray in his hands is Joe Reid.

CHILDREN ACCOMPANY THEIR fathers to the strike headquarters and some of them do an occasional stint on the picket line. In the strike headquarters they spend their time under adult guidance, playing in a space set aside for them. Here Mrs. Lillie Chong is supervising a group of children who are doing a little sketching.

He Couldn't Graduate

James Leong is a name the U. of H. must remember with shame every graduation day. Leong was the brilliant young Chinese chemist who could not graduate because his English was not good enough. His chemistry, though, was good enough to win him a considerable reputation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a job as chief chemist at a nylon factory at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he is today.

* * * *

Mrs. Dillingham Says

Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham "says" in an interview with an Advertiser reporter, that Hawaii can learn much from Persia and the Near East in garden layout and avenue planting. Mrs. Dillingham based her observations on experiences she had on a plane trip to the Near East recently. She noticed the detail for instance, that water pours into Persian garden pools in such quantity that it constantly brims over, giving the effect of being constantly surrounded by a miniature cascade. Mrs. Dillingham might now take a trip to Palama and Kalihi and to the unknown regions around Aala Park to discover that the water does not "brim and overflow" but is carried from the nearest spiggot by the residents. In fact, there is much about Hawaii's own manner of living that such trips might teach the travelled lady.

The life span of an ant frequently reaches 15 years.

Mr. Napir Begins To See Folly Of Not Arbitrating

By TINY TODD

When she discovered that picket-line duty left the girls in her set too tired for their usual bridge and cocktail parties, Mrs. Napir organized daily lunches at the Royal Hawaiian. Mr. Napir had been a little irritated that she exceeded her allowance the second day by playing hostess and treating the other girls, but Mrs. Napir was firm.

"I don't care if it did cost sixty-five dollars," she said, her chin trembling ominously. "We're doing it for your old company and you know very well they can afford it. You're forever talking about how generously they pay."

"But, darling," protested Mr. Napir, "there's a depression on, and besides, you're supposed to be volunteers."

Knows Too Much

"Depression, pooh!" breathed Mrs. Napir, contemptuously. "You can use that excuse to cut your payrolls, but you certainly can't use it on me. Remember, dear, you brought me out here first as your secretary and I know all about your company—your holdings, too, and your safety deposit boxes."

"Yes, Clara; I wish you wouldn't talk like that," Mr. Napir faltered.

Mrs. Napir eyed her husband appraisingly and went on, "I wonder if you realize, my dear, what would happen to your company if I should write the dividends you got last year and carry that on my broom instead of that silly stuff about koleas? Koleas, hah! That's a laugh."

Mr. Napir was on his feet making pleading gestures with his hands as he said: "Now, Clara, please don't talk like that. I know you're only teasing, but it makes me nervous."

"Nervous, are you?" cooed Mrs. Napir. "Well, how does this make you feel? I'm going to order that Packard we were talking about."

But darling," gasped Mr. Napir, "suppose we have to accept arbitration?"

"You'll have to accept it tomorrow if you give me any back talk now. I've heard just about all I care to. What's more, you may as well get ready for a bill of five or six thousand for a full-length mink coat."

"FUR COAT?" Mr. Napir yelled. "Now see here, Clara, what in hell could you want with a full-length fur coat here? Bolero, yes. Even half-length, yes, but no one in Hawaii could possibly want a full-length fur coat."

Mrs. Napir smiled sweetly and said: "Since you're so gracious, Frank, I'll tell you. It's for my trip to New York next year to see the new shows and rest up from this spring and summer. Oh, I'll trudge your picket lines, darling. I'll be your little helpmate, but for every time one of those longshoremen pats me on the—well, pats me, you'll pay plenty. I'm not one of your hired help and you might as well know it."

"But, Clara—"

"If you say another word," his wife interposed in a steely tone, "I'll go on to Paris—to see how the Marshall plan is working—or something."

Mr. Napir was speechless for a moment and then he groaned, "Well, there's nothing I can say, but I only wish now I'd voted to arbitrate."

Mrs. Napir smiled the smile of victory and said: "Well, just remember, any time you arbitrate with me it will be in a divorce court. And that won't do your company any good, Frank. Now what slogan do you want me to carry tomorrow?"

CONSUMER'S POTLUCK

THE NEW AUTOMOBILES

Pontiac, Dodge, Oldsmobile

The second group of cars lies at the factory price of $1,776-$1,868. There are extras to raise these prices. Consumers Union thinks the Pontiac 6 Chieftain is the best buy in this group, for quality and price, but still lists it third in all-over order of quality.

The Pontiac 8 Chieftain, $1,844, 4-speed transmission $185 extra. Same chassis and body as the six but a larger engine, which gives superior performance at high speeds.

All 1949 Pontiacs use the GM (Chevrolet) "A" body shell with attached rear fender, in both flat-back or notch-back versions. The notch-back (Chieftain model) costs $20 more but is recommended by CU.

Pushed In Hawaii

The Dodge Meadowbrook Model D-30, $1,868, 4-speed transmission $95 extra. This is the "standard" model—"Coronet" being the de-luxe model. It has the best seating, vision, head room and brakes in Group 2; also, it has the longest wheelbase but is the most compact in length and width. The engine is described by CU as "tough and durable." Slightly inferior, says CU, in roadability to Pontiac. The Coronet version is being pushed in Hawaii now.

Pontiac 6 Chieftain, $1,776, 4-speed transmission $185 extra is listed third in quality. Both 6 and 8-cylinder engines of Pontiac retain iron pistons, "a factor in their excellent durability record." For both Pontiacs an optional axle giving superior performance at high speeds, can be purchased. CU does not recommend it for the six.

Its Chief Advantage

"The 6 gives moderate power, at more usable, slower speeds than does the 8." Its chief advantage over Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth "lies in better riding and roadability," says CU.

Oldsmobile 6, Model 76, $1,848, 4-speed transmission $185 extra. Uses the GM (Chevrolet) "A" model shell, with the notch-back model recommended. The 6 engine has been enlarged giving it more piston displacement than Pontiac 8 or Buick 8. Performance is powerful but there is a resultant loss in economy. It does, however, operate on "regular" gasoline. CU says it "prefers the engineering of the Pontiac chassis."

NEXT WEEK: Group 3, Studebaker Commander, DeSoto, Mercury V-8, Kaiser Special — and that's as high as Potluck will go. We'll then pick up the Willys Station Wagons and the Plymouth P-17 and Dodge D-29, all cheaper cars, to close this month of automobiling.

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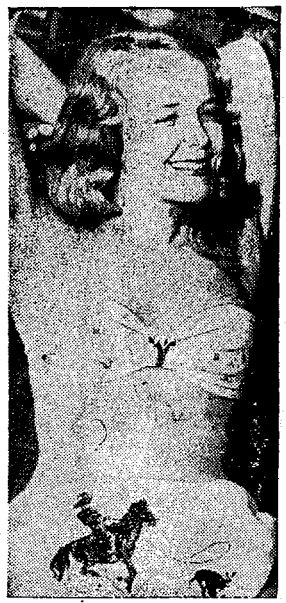
RECORDS AGAIN

On June 2 this column put Decca and Victor on 33 RPM. Victor, of course, is using 45 RPM 5-minute records. One of our readers called to Potluck's attention that Decca has wisely decided to stay on the fence awhile. All companies plan to go on making the old-style 78 RPM records for a long time. And thanks to our reader for making a phone call that Potluck should have made before printing something out of date about Decca. We hope Decca turns to 33 RPM and the 22-minute record.

CU has not yet approved the new RCA-Victor 45 RPM turntable now being advertised here at $27. Preliminary tests showed imperfections that would place it in the unacceptable column; but there'll be more news on this next month.

Information in this column is taken from Consumer Reports, monthly publication of Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., subscriptions $5 a year.



COWBOY'S DREAM—Penny Karnofsky of Phoenix, Ariz., models a new swim suit featuring hand-painted drawings of cowboys and cactus. Both the model and the suit were probably lifted out of a cowboy's dream.

SPREAD THE WORD AROUND

THE RECORD IS SOLD

at the

FOLLOWING PLACES:

MARUYAMA'S DELICATESSEN
Beretania & Isenberg Sts.

CITY HALL
King & Punchbowl Sts.

KALIHI CENTER
1708 N. King St.

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

PARADISE PRODUCTS & FLORIST
1630 Liliha St.

AALA PARK INN
270 N. King St.

MABEL'S BARBER SHOP
69 N. Beretania St.

THE BOXERS INN
60 N. Pauahi St.

MID-TOWN DRUG CO.
1150 Bethel St.

RAINBOW CAFE
Smith & Queen Sts.

HALE AIKANE
1413 S. King St.

BOWMAN GROCERY
3636 Waialae Ave.

BLUE & WHITE CAFE
811 Sheridan St.

OMIYA SUNDRIES
1205 S. King St.

RUSSELL'S SUNDRIES
2550 Kalakaua Ave.

SHERIDAN GRILL
907 Sheridan St.

ARTESIAN STORE
1830 S. King St.

IN WAHIAWA:
CONSUMERS' MARKET

IN WAIPAHU:
KATO SAIMIN SHOP

90,000 workers were permanently disabled by industrial accidents in 1948.

Total number of work accidents of all kinds, large and small, reached nearly two million in 1948.

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka

Baseball Monopoly Broken?

The sudden reinstatement by Commissioner A. B. Chandler of the majority of the baseball players who jumped to play in the Mexican League is an indication that the Big Boys of the major leagues are retreating from their former position of blackballing the so-called "renegades" who dared to challenge their authority.

The reinstatement is the first winning round for players Max Lanier, Fred Martin and Danny Gardella, who sued the major baseball leagues on the "reserve clause" and challenged the complete monopolistic nature of organized baseball since it became Big Business.

The acceptance of Gardella's suit by the higher courts after it was turned down by the lower courts changed the "players be damned" attitude of the franchise owners. The adamant attitude of the Big Bosses of organized baseball has suddenly changed to that of a peace offering in extending the "quality of mercy." Be that as it may, the reconciliation moves by the owners show that the suits filed by the three players have merit and the owners saw the handwriting on the wall.

While the suits may have cost the three players a lot of headaches and some outlay of dough, the fight they have been carrying on has benefited all the players who had been barred. The suspension temporarily of the 25-player rule, the changes in contractual arrangements in favor of ball players, and the minimum of $5,000 in salary all add up as a major victory for the three players.

The trend is a healthy sign. The reserve clause is gradually becoming weak. The major league moguls are retreating. Conditions of the reserve clause which permitted the sale of players like chattel and the complete control of their opportunity to earn a living in baseball have been changed by the suits.

Lawyers for Lanier, Martin and Gardella say that they will continue to sue for damages. We hope that the players will start organizing themselves, in spite of the fact that the first union of ballplayers was smashed by the owners. Baseball is Big Business. The era of bargaining individually is over. You need an organization to bargain for wages and conditions of employment.

Is Mel Patton World's Fastest Human?

There is no doubt in the minds of a lot of followers of track that Mel Patton of USC is a pretty fast runner. But criticism has crept up that Mel is probably the world's fastest temperamental runner. Be that as it may, George Porter on the San Francisco Sun-Reporter writes of Patton and asks a question. We quote Mr. Porter:

HOW ABOUT IT, PATTON?

Seems that there should be some sort of sporting law that would compel Mel Patton to enter a track meet and run against Herb McKenley, Lloyd LaBeach and other Negro sprinters. For two years running, the world's fastest human, Patton, has refused to enter the 100-yard or 220 when Negro lads were to compete against him, as was the case last Saturday eve in Fresno at the West Coast Relays. Patton has an inferiority complex, there's no doubt; especially since Harrison Dillard ran past him in the Olympic trials in England. Patton's the world's fastest, according to record, but not against men who would enjoy getting him in a world record attempt race.

We don't quite agree with George Porter on the "sporting law" angle, especially on the compulsion side. Even in a race with the best runners we're rather skeptical because the pros and cons will continue with such factors as humidity, a bad start, something the runners ate, a wet track, a dry track, a spike being loose, the moon being in direct contradiction to the star Zeus, financial worries, girl friend didn't kiss him last night, the chlorine content of water, not enough vitamin Q in his diet and so on. In the June 3 issue of The People's World of San Francisco, Steve Murdock writes in to defend Patton, and we quote:

IN DEFENSE OF PATTON

I thought the reprint of the Sun-Reporter's editorial in last week's edition charging USC sprinter Mel Patton with, in effect, being afraid to race Lloyd LaBeach or Herb McKenley was unfair for the following reasons:

1. Patton, who apparently doesn't like to run in the first place, is only running this year to win points for USC. He preferred to save his strength for the team-effort relays at the Fresno and Coliseum carnivals by staying out of the special events. This, it would seem to me, is an honest privilege.

2. Patton beat, and was in turn, beaten by LaBeach during the 1948 season. He has raced McKenley also. His praise of the Negro sprinters who beat him in the 100-meter at the Olympics is a matter of record.

3. The editorial was largely academic by the time it was run because LaBeach is out of competition with a pulled muscle and McKenley is concentrating on an event that Patton doesn't run—the 440-yard dash.

4. Such criticism plays into the hands primarily of the promoters of the track meets who are interested in matching Patton against stars like LaBeach because it will boost the gate. Patton, as a member of a college team, wouldn't get a thin dime. LaBeach and McKenley, as unattached athletes, would at least get their expenses from the promoters.

I'm naturally all for breaking down every vestige of jimcrow in track, but let's concentrate on something concrete, like the criminal jimcrow policy of the San Francisco Olympic Club.

Sports Tid-Bits From Here and There

We read in the local press that Bob Takeshita has taken up golf to strengthen his legs and to see how good the game is as far as sunshine is concerned. The stories making the rounds are how good it has been for some of the "pros" who have taken Bob in tow. "Taker close description, as the lessons Takeshita has been getting hav costing him a lot of doremi.

Jack Burns sends in an addendum to the story on the Athlet for the team, which was called during the jittery war days a "Jap" We have to give them credit for their offer as it was quite unpop be known in some discriminatory circles as a "Jap lover."

LABOR ROUNDUP

As the RECORD went to press, the ILWU and the employers announced conditional acceptance of Governor Stainback's fact-finding board. An account of the fact-finding proposal is included below with other proposals of the week.

Proposals And Counter-Proposals On Strike Front

At the one and a half month mark of the longshore strike, the air has been filled with proposals and counter-proposals suggested from all sources for settlement of the dispute.

Most recent among these are:

1. **An ILWU proposal to submit the issue to a fact finding panel of three—one member each to be selected by the company and the union—and the third to be Sam Kagel, present arbitrator of the West Coast ILWU agreement with the shipowners.**

The proposal calls for fact finding to be agreed upon by both union and employers and to be completed within five days; acceptance or rejection by either party to the recommendations of the panel; immediate unloading by the union of all strikebound food and feed under the previous conditions; immediate sailing of the Lurline in line with the proposal made by Randolph Sevier of Matson Navigation Co.; and maintenance of the status quo on all other phases of the strike.

In releasing this proposal, the union letter said in part:

"The union is determined to demonstrate the good faith of its attempts to settle this strike. It is equally determined to test the good faith of the employers.

"Consequently, in spite of the reply of the stevedoring companies to our last fair proposal, a reply in which they used the invention that Matson is not involved in this strike (which on one in Hawaii will believe), the union now proposes a further plan which should lead to a settlement of the strike."

Up to this time, there was no indication of what the employer answer would be.

Following on the heels of the ILWU proposal was the other fact finding proposal released by the governor's office with the approval of the two federal conciliators.

2. This proposal encompasses a fact finding board of five—James L. Coke, present arbitrator of the longshore contract, serving as chairman, Newton R. Holcomb, director of the Department of Public Welfare, George W. Bicknell, manager of the Veteran's Administration; Ernest B. de Silva, former arbitrator of sugar contract and Dr. Harold S. Roberts, professor at the University of Hawaii.

The proposal calls for the investigation of the strike with a hope that the panel would make recommendations which could effect a settlement of the dispute within a week.

As in the ILWU proposal, the recommendations would not be binding.

While these two developments were being advanced for possible settlement of the strike, other activities have taken place along the strike front. These include:

1. The arrival in Honolulu of Joseph Maldonado, expressly introduced by Marcus Colburn, McCabe, Hamilton and Renny supervisory employe and prominent in the Citizens Committee affairs, as "one of the boys."

Maldonado moved fast into the ranks of the women's organization of pickets, Citizens Committee and other organizations being organized for the purpose of what the organizers say would help the workers to obtain a fair wage, support labor unions and combat communism.

Meanwhile, Maldonado has been condemned by his own Local 10 in San Francisco for his "anti-union" stand and has been ordered to stand trial on the charges.

2. The mushrooming of various kinds of organizations all said to be motivated by a sincere desire to bring an end to the strike.

Most of these organizations appear either openly or tacitly hostile to the ILWU, the strike and its members in the leadership. A number of them seem to be more calm in their approach to the problem.

A small businessmen's group under the leadership of Gorman Noland, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the House from the 4th district in the last election, has come out in favor of arbitration of the present dock dispute.

Union Wives Meet

(from page 1)

dim-lit clearing and the cold wind. Early in the evening, as the women began to gather, union men had rigged up a tall pole from which an electric bulb was suspended.

Morse and his wife drove by just as the meeting was starting. They returned a little later, carefully looking to see who were present. Morse returned for the third time, alone, and parked his car on the road a few yards from the gathering. He rolled down his car window and sat there until the meeting was over.

The women ignored his presence, and asked questions about the sugar negotiations which the union officials answered. Suggestion was made to organize an auxiliary but it was impossible to elect officers or to hold detailed discussion when the women were shivering in the cold night air.

Calls Takamine Names

As the meeting ended, Morse called Takamine to his car and called the union official a "big liar."

"I broke unions and I got along fine with the union until you took over," Morse said bitterly.

Takamine, a militant rank-and-filer, succeeded Frank Jesus who was a union business agent at Honokaa, and who was promoted by the company to a supervisory position.

Morse concluded after an exchange of strong words: "You're like Jack Hall, a liar. Remember that, I'll never let you use the hall again."

Takamine said: "Your wife has been going around for We, the Women. So it's okay for the plantation to organize the women, but the union can't, eh?"

Morse was silent.

Give Nice Deal

(from page 1)

chaired the meeting. Mrs. Ramos, cook at the plantation hospital, was elected vice chairman, and Mrs. Florence Garcia, a 1947 graduate of the Honokaa High School, who is a substitute teacher on per diem basis, was elected secretary.

Questions were raised by some women, and all these were taken down by the secretary to be answered at the next meeting. Some of the questions asked were:

- Why are we meeting here today when last night we had to meet outside? (Referring to the union-called women's meeting.)
- Why have house rents been raised as of June 1 when wages have remained the same?
- When will the strike start and how long will it last?
- Who will pay the house rent if we go on strike?

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

involving three members of an ethnic group neither populous nor well understood in the Territory. If these men are innocent, their conviction must be understood as another link in the chain of oppression forged by the haves around the necks of the have-nots, as a blow against those of us who want an end to the inequities of the status quo and who seek the equality of real democracy.

That is why I, for one, want to know more about the Guam case. I do not think their guilt has been fully established and will welcome the facts in the case. If they actually are guilty, let them be punished for rape-murder instead of the crime of being Negroes and fighting against a policy that perpetuates white supremacy.

Looking Backward

(from page 8)

Japanese money for their traveling expenses. It was an almost inexcusable blunder. But he could understand how men in such straits, bucking the whole organized power of Hawaiian big business, might do such a thing.

Planters Suppressed Gov't Report

At first he had doubted that the cablegrams from the Central Labor Council represented the true views of white labor. Now, however, he was convinced by Wright's testimony, which he called "modest and conservative," and not too favorable to the Japanese.

Gompers knew all about the tricks of the Hawaiian planters, he told the committee. E. Faxon Bishop had imported Korean laborers illegally. This Chinese importation scheme was old stuff, and twice the A. F. of L. had come out against it. The planters had even managed to have reports on Hawaii by two Commissioners General of Immigration suppressed, and in one case, Gompers added, "it broke the man's spirit and broke the man's heart, and he died very shortly after."

Would Gompers support another strike of the Japanese? He certainly would! "I think, Mr. Chairman, in my own independent opinion, that the idea of their strike being nationalistic and for the solidarity of the Japanese in Hawaii, or with Japan, is purely an invention of the sugar planters and their adherents and associates in the United States."

Behind The Times

"I hold the labor men, the Caucasian labor men in Hawaii, culpable for not having given these Japanese on strike better support and better sympathy. . . . If I had been in the islands and there had been any support I could have given or any sympathy I could have extended toward these men gaining the strike I should have done so without stint or reservation."

"I regard the proposal made by the representatives of labor in the conference with the sugar planters . . . as being practical, as being progressive, and as being such as would have met the situation. The trouble with these (Big Five) men is this: Intellectually they are living in the year 1931 but industrially they are 400 years behind the times and imagine that the people of the United States will consent to the introduction of a feudal system, or peonage, or a bondman system. . . The lessons of the war and what is going on all over the world have taught these sugar planters of Hawaii nothing.

"The men of labor of the whole world are standing erect and demanding justice as against the reversion to the old conditions of peonage or bondsmen or slavery."

In this case his fight was successful, and so was Wright's testimony. Dillingham and the rest were beaten. Except for World War II, forced labor was never restored to Hawaii.

ONE WEEK IN JIMCROW AMERICA

NEW YORK (FP)—Here's how it was during one ordinary week in jimcrow America:

The body of Calif Hill, Jr., 28-year-old Negro, was found near a creek on the outskirts of the small Georgia town of Irwinton at 7 a. m. May 30. Two bullets had ripped through his head, another was lodged near his heart. There was evidence that he had been brutally beaten.

Sheriff George Hatcher, from whose jail Hill had been kidnaped by two white men, was mildly astonished. He had left the keys to the jail on his dining room table and then gone to bed. "The first thing I knew about his being killed was when I was called to identify a body this morning," he remarked.

The local coroner was equally unconcerned. "We haven't got a gun or any suspects," he announced.

* * * *

Shot Down "Like A Dog"

That night, far above the Mason-Dixon line, Herman Newton, 22-year-old Negro father, was driving down a Brooklyn, N. Y. street with his young wife and sister. A car in front of them slowed down, suddenly. To avoid hitting it, Newton swerved his car sharply to the left. As Newton drove past, he called to the other driver: "What's the idea of slowing down like that?" Both cars stopped, an argument developed and the other driver jumped out and came over to Newton's side, drawing a gun as he approached.

Mrs. Newton screamed to her husband to run. As Newton ran, the other man aimed his gun and fired three shots. Newton fell to the street with two bullet wounds in his back. He died on the way to the hospital. "He shot Herman, my husband, down like a dog," the widow sobbed later.

This time the killer was known. His name is Donald Mullen and he admitted firing the shots. But Mullen happens to be a policeman, off duty at the time of the shooting. He was back on duty the next day, still a free man.

* * * *

In Albany, N. Y., later that week Acting Gov. Joe R. Hanley signed extradition papers for 28-year-old James Wilson, who had escaped from a Sumter, S. C. chain gang. Civil Rights Congress spokesmen, fighting the Negro's extradition, pointed out that Wilson "bears deep holes on his ankles and lash marks on his back—souvenirs of his eight years on the chain gang."

* * * *

A Frameup Rape Charge

Down in Laurel, Miss., 34-year-old Negro veteran Willie McGee was scheduled to die in the electric chair at 1 a. m. June 3. He had been convicted three times by all-white juries, three times sentenced to death on a framed-up rape charge. This time it looked as though the 3-year fight to save his life was lost.

The U. S. Supreme Court had denied a stay of execution. At 10 p.m., a few hours before McGee was to die, Defense Attorney John R. Poole won a written stay from Acting Chief Justice William G. Roberts in Jackson, the state capital. They phoned the sheriff in Laurel 75 miles away to hold up the execution, but the sheriff said he had to see the papers personally.

Roberts advised Poole to get police protection and start out for Laurel. The lawyer spent precious time trying to get a cop to go with him. He was unsuccessful. Finally he started out on the long drive over lonely roads with a friend and one gun. As they neared Laurel, they met the sheriff on the highway. He had McGee with him. By the glare of the auto headlights, the sheriff examined the papers. McGee, still in a state of shock from the beating he received over three years ago when the police first arrested him, was returned to jail to wait out a new appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * * *

Jimcrow In Washington, D. C.

Just about the same time that McGee was sitting on the edge of death, a distinguished Negro up north was explaining to the press why he had turned down an appointment as Assistant U. S. Secretary of State. One of the reasons, said Dr. Ralph Bunche, now serving as senior director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, was that he would have to live in Washington if he accepted the post.

"It's extremely difficult for a Negro to maintain even a semblance of human dignity in Washington," Bunche explained. "At every turn he's confronted with places he can't enter because of his color—schools, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, theaters, bars, lunch counters and rest rooms, not to mention widespread job barriers." So Bunche told Secretary of State Dean Acheson, No, thanks, "but Washington is not a nice place for a Negro to live."

And that's what it was like during just one ordinary week in Jimcrow America for 15 million Negroes.

London's great fire in 1666 destroyed 14,000 buildings.

NOTABLE "FIRST" AT ANNAPOLIS—Mrs. Rosetta Brown is about to bestow a congratulatory kiss on her son, Ensign Wesley A. Brown, after he received his diploma at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Brown, appointed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, is the first Negro to be graduated from the academy since it was founded.

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PAY SLASH

Weeks before the waterfront strike started, employers in the Territory made no secret of a decline in business. After the Christmas holidays, workers were laid off *in substantial numbers and not a few were* put on a short work-week. Some business establishments had already begun to cut wages and employes.

Business hit a new low in March and April, the months preceding the present waterfront strike, and at that time the Territorial Employment Service attributed the sharp increase in unemployment to decline in business.

Now with the strike on, the big employers are finding it very convenient to cut wages and further reduce their staff of workers. They are blaming the striking longshoremen for poor business conditions, ignoring the fact that they had already started their "economy move" before the longshore walkout. Their retrenchment prior to the strike was not publicized at all, but now every layoff and pay cut is blown up out of all proportion in the press and by radio. The purpose is to bring public condemnation of the strikers.

e solid against ne through ar- job of killing . In supporting the shipping compan... no arbitration' stand, they help drag out the strike and make their economy move at the same time. Also, they are in a very favorable position to put a strong squeeze on the small businessmen who are being pushed out of competition by big business.

The small businessmen get it both ways. They cannot survive heightened competition resulting from a long strike. They have been among the first to suffer from the business decline of the past months, caused by pinching of the pocketbook by wage earners whose take home pay has been buying less and less in the face of high costs of living. If the longshoremen get a substantial increase in wages, a bulk of this amount would go to small businessmen in the neighborhood.

During the present waterfront negotiations the employers are saying that they cannot pay Mainland scale because the wage standard in Hawaii is lower than on the West Coast. The longshoremen are asking for 32 cents an hour increase which is still 10 cents less than what West Coast longshoremen receive.

The employers want to keep down local wages perpetually. If the longshoremen win a raise, this would help raise the general wage standard in the islands. With living costs higher here than on the Mainland, pay raises have been long overdue. But the employers will not willingly take money out of their profits and give it to their employes. Workers for centuries have struggled for subsistence wages and they must continue to do so.

While Big Five employers are playing up pay slashes and layoffs, blaming these on the strike, the financial pages of the local dailies give the true picture. There the public will learn that Hawaiian industrialists are raking in profits not only here but from Malaya and the Philippines, where they have exported capital which local laborers earned for them.

looking backward

Aloha Spirit: 1921 Style

PART IV.
(Conclusion)

When George W. Wright and W. R. Chilton—sent by the Honolulu Central Labor Council to oppose the importation of Chinese coolies to Hawaii—came before the House Committee on Immigration, they found all members agreed on one point: They disliked "Japs."

Even Mr. Wright, who spent the last 20 years of his life as editor of the HOCHI, bowed to the committee's prejudice and told it:

"Of course I have no use for the Japs any more than the rest of you have."

Most of the committee had been won over in advance to the planters' view that the only cure for too many "Japs" was about 30,000 Chinese.

At times the chairman talked more like an HSPA man than the Hawaiian delegation did. Only one committee member, John E. Raker of California, was completely and bitterly opposed to importing Chinese "slave labor."

Rep. Raker "rode Hawaii's Dillingham and his crowd as mercilessly as the chairman and Rep. Free of California 'rode' Wright."

Parasitic Industry

The committee had already heard the views of the American Federation of Labor. Lobbyist Edgar Wallace had told the committee:

"If this (sugar) industry can not get along without some kind of slave labor, I say it is a parasitic industry."

President Samuel Gompers of the AFL had declared:

"It has always been the policy of the sugar planters to seek those workers who could most easily be exploited. Today, they find that the Chinese coolie is most easily exploited, least resentful of exploitation and brutality, and most easily kept in bondage."

Then he went on to the real reason for the AFL's bitter opposition to the scheme: "To bring Chinese coolies to Hawaii is but the forerunner to bringing Chinese coolies in hordes to the United States."

Top figures of the AFL could oppose the HSPA plan on general grounds, but they could not speak of Hawaiian conditions from firsthand knowledge. Brothers Wright and Chilton could.

Employer Propaganda in the '20s

Wright debunked every argument advanced by the sugar-coated delegation. The shortage of labor, which the planters claimed as 5,000 to 6,000, Wright estimated at only 2,000 to 3,000—and easily remedied without importing Chinese. The sugar industry relied on cheap hand labor where it should use machines, and its personnel policy was rotten.

"I think it is one of the fundamental evidences of mismanagement on the part of any industry," said Wright, "when it finds itself confronted with a growing and spreading dissatisfaction or discontent among its workers and takes no means to change that condition, refuses offers of compromise and conciliation, and *absolutely* maintains an autocratic and feudalistic attitude."

Sugar men called the 1920 strike nationalistic—an effort to take over Hawaii for Japan. Wright denied this. (In those days they hadn't got around to "Dear Joe" as bogie man.)

"I will state . . . that these strikers were considered by the white (union) organizations as being bona fide economic strikers." The Machinists local had passed a resolution declaring any member who took the place of a Japanese striker to be a strikebreaker.

The "Weak Sister"

Wright made out a very strong and intelligent case against the sugar crowd. Unluckily he tried to cover up the fact—which Dillingham knew and Chilton admitted—that "pretty near all" the money for the union men's trip had been raised among Japanese storekeepers.

Chilton, the barber, turned out to be a weak sister on the witness stand. He agreed pretty much with the planters' point of view.

Taking full advantage of Wright's attempt to cover up the Japanese support for his trip, the chairman Rep. Free gave him a merciless time. Since the hearing was extremely informal, Dillingham and the other sugar men put in their word, too. Finally Rep. Raker broke out angrily:

"This gentleman, because he represents organized labor, is grilled as though he were a criminal. That is done because he appears here against this resolution, which would foist upon that Territory, which is a part of this country, a condition of slavery and involuntary servitude. I say that representatives of American labor would not be doing their duty if they did not come here and oppose this proposition."

Then Gompers rose and spoke. He said he was "astounded" when he heard for the first time that Wright and Chilton had accepted

(more on page 7)

frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

MURDER IN GUAM

Was Pvt. Herman P. Dennis, Negro air force private, convicted in Guam for the murder of Ruth Farnsworth, white civilian worker, or because he dared to question the armed forces' long-established and anti-democratic policy of race separation?

I do not pretend to know all the facts. But I am sickeningly aware of the way in which Negroes have been brutalized and even legally murdered for crimes they never committed. They have been framed because they opposed white supremacy or to serve as examples by which to hold others in subjugation.

MR. DAVIS

Such instances have occurred all over the Mainland, under the very noses of fair-minded whites and strong organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Civil Rights Congress. It took an aroused nation to block the legal lynching of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys in Alabama; the frameup against the Trenton Six in New Jersey is still being fought.

If such rough deals are pulled in the continental U.S., what is to prevent the railroading of guiltless Negroes to death in such isolated areas as the island of Guam where the military is in control and there are no organizations to protect the lives of the intended victims?

I hold no brief for the killers of Miss Farnsworth. I believe the guilty, no matter who, should be punished. But I do not want the legal slaughter of scapegoats to cover somebody else's crime.

There were no eyewitnesses to the abduction and murder of the girl around 8:30 p. m. last Dec. 11. But following the practice long established on the Mainland where the Negro must be terrorized into continuing his inferior status as a second class citizen, military police rounded up Negro suspects and charged two brothers, Herman P. and Calvin Dennis, air force privates, and Sgt. Robert W. Burns with the rape-slaying.

Herman P. Dennis, first to go on trial, told the court martial he was subjected to a brutal third degree and threatened by the M. P.'s with lynching unless he confessed. Pleading his innocence, Dennis denied he had even seen Miss Farnsworth the night of the slaying and swore he was at a movie when the murder occurred. His testimony was corroborated by Cpl. Moss H. Scroggins of Baltimore, who told of seeing Dennis as he left the air force theater eight miles from the slaying site about 9 p. m. The prosecution declared Miss Farnsworth's assailants had entered her gift shop about 8:30.

But what was undoubtedly just as important in this case composed of thin and circumstantial evidence was the prosecution's contention that Dennis had spoken out against race separation in Guam's quite limited social life. The military, as you know, loves its jimcrow. To oppose this system is almost as serious a crime as murder. This defiance of American social patterns may have weighted the scales against the soldier.

Anyway, Pvt. Herman P. Dennis was convicted. There are rumors that the actual slayers of Miss Farnsworth are known on Guam, but they are to go free if the crime can be pinned on somebody else. In other words, the Guam case has some of the smell of Hawaii's famous Massie case of the early 1930s.

When one recalls the hard, historic pattern of Negro oppression and the denial of that democracy in practice which we talk about so loudly, there is sufficient reason for questioning the murder charges against the three black soldiers.

It is painfully clear that segregation and discrimination to maintain white supremacy are the real policies of the governing apparatus. Truman has given only lip service to his own civil rights program; his real energy has been expended in getting acceptance of the Atlantic pact, more Marshall plan funds and other legislation which help maintain European empires at the expense of exploited dark colonial peoples.

Out of this unrelenting terrorizing of Negroes has grown the oppression of other minority groups such as Jews, Orientals, Latin-Americ bor. This strategy, designed to mainta quo, depends upon the technique of tims divided on the false basis of ec national origin, economic status and liefs. And so we have Taft-Hartley, clusion, jimcrow laws, un-American and colonial attitudes toward the noners of Hawaii.

Thus the Guam case has vital m Hawaii. It cannot be dismiss

(More on Page