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HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 6, No. 46

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Thursday, June 17, 1954

Lone Picket Arrested

Gonsalves Blames Ben Rush; Dailies Blackout Story

Though it's under a blackout by the daily press, a question important to organized working people throughout the Territory has been raised in a strike that involves only five workers—the "Little Five," as they call themselves. That question is this—can peaceful pickets advertise their side of a labor dispute on public property? On one side of the dispute is Henry Gonsalves, head of the Drivers, Helpers, Warehousemen & Construction Division, Local 1, (Ind.) and he has been arrested twice for picketing.

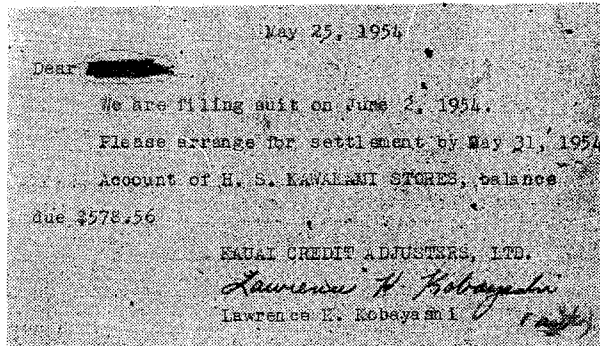
Ben Rush, HTP Oppose

On the other side are two parties, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., and Ben Rush, engineer of the Territorial Board of Harbor Commissioners, who have been responsible for the arrest.

Somewhere in the picture is the attorney general's office, which is (more on page 7)

KAUAI NOTES

Kauai Judge Is Stockholder in New Collection Agency; Methods Draw Fire



Should a judge sit on a case in which he has a financial interest in one side? It's a question being asked in Kauai where it is reported that Judge Clinton Shiraiishi has failed to disqualify himself in

cases involving the new Kauai Credit Adjusters, Ltd., a collection agency.

Shiraiishi, according to an exhibit filed with the Territorial Treasurer, owns 500 shares of stock in the company, has pledged payment of \$5,000, and has actually paid in \$500 of that amount.

Other stockholders of the company (more on page 2)

Contract Negotiations Expected Soon Between Nakahara Stores, ILWU

By Correspondence

HAWAII.—Contract negotiations between the ILWU and M. Nakahara Stores are expected to open shortly.

Nakahara has asked the union for about two weeks to prepare for the talks.

Recently 22 employes of four (more on page 3)

Army Used Guns On Okinawan Farmers; Land Seized, Workers Paid \$27 Per Month

From behind a curtain of army censorship two weeks ago came one of the most detailed stories of present day life on Okinawa given the Honolulu public. It was brought by Dr. John Stalker, speaking on a program sponsored by the Mutual Telephone Co.

Stalker quoted no sources, but he reported as facts the following:

● That the U. S. Army used tommy guns and bayonets in suppressing what it called a "Communist uprising" last Dec. 5 of unarmed Okinawan peasants.

● That uprising, whether led by Communists or not, was brought on by the complaints of Okinawan

Caminos Paroled; Served 2 Yrs. On Graft Conviction

Clarence Caminos, the only police officer convicted and sent to prison as a result of the police graft cases of 1947, was paroled recently and left Oahu Prison about a month ago without notice in the daily press.

Questioned about a "pardon" Caminos was rumored to have received secretly from Gov. Sam King, official sources at Iolani Palace were evasive, though one did indicate that a "commutation" or parole was more likely.

Checking further, the RECORD discovered that a parole had, indeed, been given Caminos and that he had left prison May 19.

The story of the shocking stag party staged by the Junior Chamber of Commerce convention May 14 on Maui was broken wide open this week by Robert McElrath, ILWU radio reporter, who said his information came from Maui police sources.

The girls who stripped for the assembled Jaycees at a Waituku clubhouse became the subject of police investigation, according to the ILWU radioman, when they "opened up for business" in two rooms of a Maui hotel after the show.

At least two of the girls were reported being treated for "a social disease."

The rooms, identified by number (more on page 7)

The reluctant attitude of Iolani Palace sources left the impression that possibly officialdom fears the storm of criticism that was evoked by a move by some members of the parole board to grant Caminos a parole a couple of years ago.

Interviewing a small cross-section of the public Wednesday, however, the RECORD found few who knew much about the Caminos case who had any criticism. Some felt it was wrong that Caminos was "the only one" of the indicted policemen who had to go to prison. Others hoped the parole indicates an attitude of clemency in (more on page 7)

"Scrap of Paper" Is Teves' Name For Resolution on Jobless; Passes 7-0

"A scrap of paper!" was the term Sup. Nick Teves had Tuesday for a resolution introduced by Sup. Noble Kauhane to request the legislature to reconvene for the purpose of alleviating unemployment.

Teves, arguing against the measure, indicated he thought the move had little meaning. But his fellow Republican, Sup. Milton Beamer who often votes with Teves, thought differently and said so.

"I don't think it's a mere scrap of paper," said Beamer, "when there are thousands of unemployed."

Teves voted for the resolution along with the other supervisors, the tally being 7-0, but he did not sign it.

Wilson To Sign

The resolution, which Mayor Wilson has indicated he will sign, (more on page 7)



SUP. TEVES

Wouldn't Sign for Jobless

Data on Frizelle Given U.S. Atty.; Charge 1917 Draft Discrepancies

Fred R. Frizelle, head of the DPI division of private schools, is the object of a new attack this week by Harold Westropp, retired lieutenant commander of the U. S. Navy, who charges that irregularities in Frizelle's documents should be subjects for prosecution.

Westropp made his charges in a letter to William A. Barlow, U. S. District Attorney.

The complaint alleges that Frizelle, a native of Ireland, "did not make a truthful answer" in registering for the draft in World War I.

According to Westropp's complaint, accompanied by photostatic evidence, Frizelle declared his intention of becoming a U. S. citizen Oct. 16, 1916. Registering for

the draft June 5, 1917, Westropp charges, Frizelle described his status as "alien," avoiding the proper heading on the draft blank, which was "Have you declared your intention (specify which)?"

"Avoided A-1"

Because of the "alien" status, Westropp charges, Frizelle "thus avoided A-1 draft classification."

A few months later, Nov. 8, 1917, Frizelle volunteered for the British Royal Flying Corps (which later became the Royal Air Force) was accepted and served for the remainder of the war in Canada and England, the records show.

Became Citizen 1922

But after the war, Frizelle returned to Hawaii and, as Westropp (more on page 7)

HRT Still Not Paying C-C License Fee; Legal Opinion Awaited Nine Months

Nine months ago C-C Treasurer Lawrence Goto instituted action to collect from the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. the \$250 license fee for outdoor advertising which is a regular charge by the C-C government.

The HRT, which had not paid for 17 years, at first agreed to pony up, then changed its mind and decided it would stand on its franchise under the public utilities commission and fight in court.

So Goto asked the C-C attorney's office for an opinion on whether or not the \$250 fee should

be legally collected by his office. That was last September and the answer hasn't come yet.

Movement Slow

C-C Attorney James Morita says he'll have to reassign it. Formerly it was part of the assignment of Deputy Charles Taniguchi, but Taniguchi resigned and went to the Mainland several weeks ago.

Submitting its figures when it last appealed for an increase in bus fares, the HRT said it expected to realize \$72,500 from advertising during the coming year— (more on page 7)

farmers that the army had taken their land without agreement and without payment.

● That every Okinawan political party, including the "pro-American" Democratic Party, wants the return of Okinawa to Japan. Other parties, the People's Party and the Socialist Masses Party, seek immediate departure of the Americans while the Democratic Party wants eventual return to Japan.

● In latest elections for the Okinawan legislature, the People's Party (which Stalker calls "a straight Communist Party line organization") won two seats; the Socialist Masses 12 seats, the Democrats 12, and one Independent was elected "who promptly

voted with the leftists when the legislature convened."

● In a recent election to choose the mayor of Naha, Okinawan (more on page 2)

Malihini Roasted For Hitting AJA's With Gimmick; Apologizes

The manner in which a malihini got a lesson not long ago from the directors of the 42nd Club is something that is talked about in some circles, but has until now never been published. And maybe, (more on page 3)

Okinawans Said 100 Per Cent For Returning To Japanese Government

(from page 1)
capital, the People's Party got 44 per cent of the votes, the Democrats 55 per cent and a victory, "but it was certainly no great triumph."

Although we have assumed that American administration would be superior to what Okinawans had under the Japanese, Stalker said, "there is every reason to believe that an overwhelming majority of the Okinawans favor reversion to Japan at the earliest practicable opportunity."

Chief source of dissatisfaction of Okinawans, Stalker reported, is the manner in which the U. S. Army has seized the land. Although arable land has never been ample for meeting the needs of the population, the army gets what it needs for bases "by taking land from the local farmers."

Compensation, "when it is paid," amounts to yearly rent of only six per cent of the appraisal made by the army "without the Okinawans helping in the appraisal." Stalker reported farther, "In spite of repeated objections, no Okinawan has been allowed representation on the appraisal committee. But even this rent is often not paid. Up till now Okinawan farmers have received only one payment for the use of their land by the army."

If an Okinawan doesn't want his land to be taken, there isn't a thing he can do about it. Out of 76,000 land owners, Stalker reported, and 200,000 parcels of land, less than two per cent agreed to the price offered by the army.

On the other hand, the army leases some land, formerly property of the Japanese government, to the Okinawans, and army field agents always see to it that the Okinawans pay their rent—even if the army doesn't.

Another complaint is that of differential in pay given workers of different nationalities. Americans are paid highest, Filipinos next, and Okinawans are at the bottom of the pay scale.

Paid \$27 Per Month

"One estimate of the average take home pay for Okinawans," reported Stalker, "was around 3,400 yen per month, which averages about \$27 per month."

Even wages of that sort are far from steady, for the work is spasmodic. Although the army has built good roads and schools, Stalker reported, the people aren't economically able to enjoy them. The army has attempted to build the fishing industry and has even installed a refrigeration plant.

"But the cost of such fish is so high that few of the rural people can afford it," Stalker reported. "Instead of fresh fish, they can only afford Japanese canned mackerel which is far cheaper."

Teachers, well paid under the Japanese, were reduced by the U. S. Army to the same pay as policemen, Stalker reported, and there is "intense resentment."

What is the significance of all this? Stalker says the present Okinawan reaction to American occupation is "the most damning criticism" that can be made of the U. S. in that area. Here, said Stalker, is a fit subject for investigation by some legislative body of Congress. An investigation would be "a healthy thing for all concerned," said Stalker and might right some of the wrongs we have done "and at least form the basis for a happier relationship in the future."

Textile Union Asks Army Jobs Hurried

NEW YORK (FP).—Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) renewed his plea to the defense dept. to step up procurement of cloth for the army's new uniform.

Rieve wired Asst. Defense Sec. Fred Seaton, pointing out that on April 27 Seaton had promised to reply "within a few days" to Rieve's proposal that the procurement program be stepped up. He pointed out that "with every passing week additional thousands (of workers) exhaust their unemployment benefits."

More On Kauai

(from page 1)

pany include the following:

Fumiko Shirashi: 450 shares, \$4,500 pledged and \$500 paid.

Alice Kobayashi: 450 shares, \$4,500 pledged and \$500 paid.

Ichiro Okada: 1 share, \$10 pledged and \$10 paid.

Another important stockholder and officer is Lawrence H. Kobayashi, who is both a director and president of the company.

Perhaps because it is new in the field of collections, the company has used a device which has already incensed a number of people here. It is that, shown in the picture above, of notifying a debtor by public postcard of matters which might be embarrassing to him.

"It would cost only one cent more to use an envelope," said one source, "and it certainly would make for better relations."

★ ★

KAUAI INN workers want to know—where is Art Rutledge? More than a year ago they won an NLRB election by a 3-1 vote, but since that time no negotiation of contract has been carried on and no officers have been elected. It is said Kauai Inn tried to foul up the NLRB election by offering the workers a five cent hourly increase. This was rejected by the workers in their "consent" election.

★ ★

THE NEAR-DROWNING of a 10-year old at Poipu Beach Monday, June 7, has focused attention on the need for giving better lifeguard service there. The mishap occurred on the lifeguard's day off. A bystander happened to notice the child in trouble and plunged in to save his life.

Dulles' Caracas Victory Had Flaws, Writer Says; Votes Followed Economy

The victory of John Foster Dulles in getting most countries represented at the 10th Inter-American Conference to adopt a resolution against "International Communism" was not quite the absolute victory the U. S. press generally called it, writes Betty Millard in the publication, "Latin America Today."

For one thing, writes Miss Millard, who covered the conference at Caracas, the abstaining of Mexico and Argentina was accompanied by some strong explanation. Seeing the resolution as a step by the U. S. State Department toward intervening in any Latin American country where it doesn't like the government, Mexico's Roberto Cordova made it clear that memories of U. S. intervention in his own country are still fresh. And he took strong exception to Dulles' idea that any native radical movement is evidence of Moscow "intervention."

Evidence of the quality of Dulles' victory was seen in the fact that he had to change his original resolution and water it down considerably to get it passed—even by those bound to U. S. policy.

Dulles Disavowed Target

The direct aim the resolution originally took at Guatemala had to be eliminated from the wording of the resolution. Dulles finally had to plead, "Our admonition is not directed to any one of the western republics or anyone in this hemisphere."

After trying to get some more "respectable" neighbor to introduce the resolution, Dulles had to do the job himself. Dictator Trujillo's Dominican Republic would have been willing, but Trujillo has often been called a more extreme

Big Boys Boost Astronomical Salaries; Many Already Get More Than "Ike"

With thousands of layoffs in the automobile, steel and other industries, how would you imagine the big shots at the tops of the companies fared? Poorly? Well, you're wrong. According to the latest survey made by Business Week, top officers of big corporations reflected "generally good business and healthy profits."

In fact the average increase in salary for an important group of top executives was \$11,000 per man. The biggest individual proportionate boost went to Chairman Edward H. Little of the Colgate-Palmolive Co. who got a 17 per cent raise to \$325,779.

And the lung cancer scare didn't hurt tobacco bigshots. John C. Whitaker, Chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. was raised from \$113,350 in 1952 to \$174,724 in 1953, including \$15,866 in pension money. E. A. Dorr, president of the same company was bounced up from \$74,988 to \$106,150 in the same period.

GM Has Six Above \$400,000

What happened to the country must have been good for General Motors, too, up in the top brackets—regardless of what happened to working stiff. Harlow H. Curtice, president of the company, made only \$521,200 in salaries and bonuses in 1952, but he was only a vice-president then. As president in 1953, his income from the same sources was \$637,233. Even the next top man, Albert Bradley, a former vice-president, did well for himself, too, rising from \$531,275 to \$575,325. In fact, the sixth man down the line at General Motors,

an active vice-president, got \$401,300, coming from \$376,200 in 1952.

Out of the eight executives Business Week found in the "over-\$400,000 charmed circle," six were with General Motors.

Salary increases among executives of the aircraft industry were a little closer the \$11,000 average, but many of the figures were above what's paid President Eisenhower. Donald W. Douglas, president of Douglas Aircraft Co. upped his "take" by \$16,000, rising from \$134,755 to \$150,174 in a year. Robert E. Gross, president of Lockheed went up from \$135,200 to \$147,337 in the same period. Boeing's president William E. Allen was low man of the trio, winding up with only \$101,605 after getting \$86,946 the year before.

In steel, one of the big boys even dropped a few thousand. Ben Fairless, chairman of U. S. Steel, lost \$3,200 in salary. To many a worker it might be the difference between living and starving, but it won't cause Fairless to pinch his household budget too much. He's still getting \$258,000.

Bethlehem Steel's chairman, Eugene G. Grace, had to take such a small raise it must have caused jokes—\$2 as listed by Business Week. Now he's getting \$456,654. Ben Moreel, chairman of Jones & Laughlin, did better, coming from \$127,600 to \$175,833.

Tom Girdler Steady

The salary of Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel and long remembered as the man who caused the "Chicago massacre" of strikers in 1936, remains at \$308,000.

Another old union-hater—so violent that he was once carried out of his office by U.S. soldiers because he refused to bargain—suffered a small cut. He was Sewell Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward, and he dropped \$500 in salary but don't worry too much about him. He's still getting a thousand dollars more for running "Monkey Ward" than Eisenhower gets for running the U.S., and that makes Avery's salary \$101,000.

An unusual situation for an executive was that of Safeway Stores, Inc. president, Lingan Warren, who took no salary at all. But that didn't mean he had to go around begging handouts. He got \$272,714 in bonus money and another \$46,509 in pension for a total of \$319,223 in earnings—far better than the \$143,060 he got in 1952. Wonder if that "no salary" angle had some kind of tax angle?

One drop in salary that might be significant was that of the president of Dow Chemical Co., an outfit which has expanded greatly in recent years. Leiland I. Doan, Dow's chief executive, lost \$8,175 in salary and his salary was only \$137,578 last. In the same general field, however, Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. rose from \$162,500 to \$225,000—what Business Week would certainly call a "healthy profit."

The recession feared by all kinds of economists for the future and the pinch felt by thousands of unemployed right now haven't been felt yet, apparently, in the upper brackets.

WHAT GOES ON HERE?

The strange contradictions of the government's "security" program were demonstrated once again, last week. On one hand, Dr. Ralph Bunche was heard and quickly cleared of unspecified loyalty charges. On the other hand, the Atomic Energy Commission's security board cleared Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer as a "loyal" citizen and then barred him from further atomic energy work. That in effect is ruling you're guilty when you're found innocent.

—The CIO News



FREE-FOR-ALL IN DIET—Lawmakers in the lower house of the Japanese Diet in Tokyo are shown at the height of a riot over a move to extend the session to enact a bill revising the nation's police system. Clothing was ripped from a woman lawmaker (arrow) while others battled with fists. Fifty-six persons were injured, one seriously, in the 20-minute pitched battle. (Federated Pictures)

PHILIPPINES NOTES

COMPANY UNIONS were hit recently by Secretary of Labor Eleuterio Adevos, who said management has been responsible for most labor difficulty in the Philippines because of its "fear of the idea of any group of employees working under them to organize into a union."

But other pronouncements of Adevos indicated he felt the government, itself, might err in trying to control labor, saying, "Free trade unions should know that so long as a single labor union is dominated by either the management, politics or the state anywhere in this country, to that extent its own freedom and interests are insecure."

At present, Adevos said, the department of labor has 700 labor unions registered as compared with 300 in 1952.

UNEMPLOYMENT is the top problem of the Philippines Republic, a German newspaperman vis-

Contract Negotiations Expected Soon Between Nakahara Stores, ILWU

(from page 1)
Nakahara stores voted 13-9 for ILWU representation. The stores are located at Hawi and Halaula in Kohala, and Paailo and Ooka-la in Hamakua.

Prior to the organization of Nakahara employees, store clerks were paid 55 cents an hour. After the workers indicated their desire for union representation, Nakahara raised their pay 5 cents an hour. This happened before the election. Another store in a plantation community is organized. The Chong store at Pahala pays store clerks 98 cents an hour.

After the election the Nakahara stores in Kohala put three employees on a part-time basis—two at Hawi and one at Halaula.

Okaji Hired
At the same time Nakahara has employed an assistant manager at the Halaula store. Richard Okaji, the assistant manager whose position was created in recent weeks, is mentioned as probable spokesman for the Nakahara stores when contract negotiations begin.

Mounting grievances, according to reports, led to the Kohala store employees asking for union representation. Examples given are: a delivery man at Halaula receives \$225 after deduction while a Hawi store delivery man doing the same work gets \$200 before deductions.

The pay for sales clerks at the two stores differs, with those at Halaula getting less (\$99.90 after deduction) than those at Hawi (\$103.00 after reduction). At Halaula the delivery man gets more but the sales clerks get less.

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ing Manila recently told interviewers. The correspondent was Anton Zisch, writer for the German Press Agency and Holland's "The Telegram." Likewise, the German said, the crowded condition of Manila's housing is an outstanding problem President Magsaysay must solve, second to finding employment for "Manila's legions of jobless."

★ ★
SERGIO OSMENA JR., son of a former President of the Republic, recently was reported by the Manila Times to be happy to rejoin the Nacionalista Party, which his father found 40 years ago. The Times did not indicate what party Osmena had been affiliating with in the meantime.

★ ★
GENERAL JESUS VARGAS, on a mission to the U. S., sounded off recently to the effect that he thought the U. S. and the Philippines Republic should take "collective action" in French Indo-China, got many a slap from Congressmen in the Philippines. Sen. Claro M. Recto blasted Vargas for "making statements of policy which was only for Congress to adopt and formulate." Rep. W. Rancap Lagumbay (N-Laguna) said, "We have enough domestic troubles in our country to keep our troops right here." Rep. Santiago Lucero (L-Cebu) said, "This move to plunge ourselves headlong into the Indo-China war is suicidal. Let us first await UN mandate on the matter."

Even the few who said they might favor such intervention said they would favor it only in case the United Nations agreed upon it. Finally, President Magsaysay felt impelled to defend his representative to some extent and said Vargas had not specifically mentioned "armed intervention." If Vargas statement was a trial balloon, it had been swatted down swiftly and few had any illusion that Filipinos seek to fight in Indo-China—regardless of what a general might say.

★ ★
LATEST MOVE of President Magsaysay toward reform of farming conditions for farmers will be in San Luis, Pampanga, the home town of Luis Taruc. It is known as "The President's San Luis Project" and in it specially trained workers of the government are organizing all kinds of classes for farmers of the area, including some in reading and writing. Early reports indicate that the workers are met by farmers highly skeptical, but not unwilling to listen.

A resident whose attitude has been cooperative to the project is Meliton Taruc, a brother of the leader of the Hukbalahaps. Taruc is said to be an aspirant for the mayoralty of San Luis.

★ ★
IN SULU, at the same time, fighting was reported in progress between government troops and those of a man named Kamlon, whom newspapers in Manila identify as a bandit. The fighting was reported in Bongabonga near Lahing in the Luuk district, and Wamlon's men were reported armed with 30 caliber machine guns, a .50 caliber machinegun, 19 Browning automatic rifles and numerous carbines and Garand rifles. The nature of the "bandits" is confused a bit by accounts that Kamlon and his men "were unable to harvest their palay" and therefore suffer from a food shortage. "Bandits" who farm crops are not common.

Chief assistant in hunting Kamlon and his men was Moro Binang, a former "bandit."

Malihini Roasted For Hitting AJA's With Gimmick; Apologizes

(from page 1)
at that, the malihini wasn't altogether to blame, for after all he was only carried away with the spirit of "Sam's Statehood Safari."

The erring one was Jackson McBride, less than a year in the Islands and an employe of Radio Station KAHU. McBride hit the public prints in mid-May when he sent a wire to the United Press, Associated Press and International News Service pledging "one pint of blood for every word of national publicity which may help Hawaii gain statehood."

His friends reacted with mild enthusiasm, but told him they didn't think he could get 100 blood donors on that basis. McBride started out with a lot of zing, but the donors weren't volunteering quickly enough so he made his appeal specialized.

He made it to "Americans in Hawaii of Japanese Ancestry" and the Hawaii Koochi published his lengthy appeal May 18.

"Last Resort" "As a last resort," he wrote, "I call upon the people of Japanese ancestry, who know so well the value of citizenship, to help me. I believe this movement so vital that I even call on the surviving members of the 442nd to give their blood."

Assuring his readers of his nobility of purpose, he ended the appeal with, "These words were inspired by a higher authority than my brain. America is sleeping, my friends, and it is our privilege and duty to wake her."

That night he visited a meeting of the directors of the 442nd and found them awake, all right, but not exactly the way he had expected. They felt he was away out of line in singling them out for his project. If they hadn't proved their loyalty already, some told him, a donation of blood for statehood wouldn't help much now.

Then too, they gave him to understand they thought him somewhat presumptuous to be coming to them with any such proposition. One who tore into McBride most hotly was reported to be Akira Fujiki, former executive of the club.

Apology Next Day
The result was another front page letter in the Hochi next day, smaller this time, but to the point. It went as follows:

"In an appeal placed in this paper yesterday, I made the most sincere statement of my life. My appeal has been grossly misunderstood by a few persons—no doubt because of my ignorance. Though every word of that appeal is still a vital truth to me, I herewith apologize individually and collectively to any whom I offended."
"Jackson McBride"

Now that it's all over, those who know are inclined to laugh about the whole thing.

"But think," one said, "a pint of blood for each word! One article by Hod Carter in the Saturday Evening Post might bleed Hawaii dry."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (FP)—Two well-to-do farmer brothers were found guilty in federal court here on charges of keeping Negro workers in a state of involuntary servitude and peonage, the first such conviction in the history of Alabama.

Naalehu News Briefs

By Correspondence
The Naalehu Theater is today available to workers. Workers recall that not too long ago Manager James S. Beatty of Hutchinson Sugar Co. had the final say as to whether employes could use the theater.

Last week when the morale committee of ILWU Local 142, Unit 1 held a talent show at the theater, workers discussed how Beatty once had a tight grip on the theater. At that time, according to some, when workers wanted to use the theater, theater chain owner Sen. William "Doc" Hill would give permission to them but Beatty refused.

When the old contract expired, "Doc" Hill took over the theater. During the present work stoppage, employes are able to use the theatre.

★ ★
A HUTCHINSON EMPLOYE says that once Beatty suggested that workers at Naalehu petition to acquire the theater and run Consolidated Amusement movies. "Doc" Hill's theaters show Royal Amusement films.

"Beatty used to tell us in a few years he will control the theater and 'Doc' Hill will only own the equipment inside," said the worker. "Doc" Hill beat him and he must get a big kick when he lets us use the theater."

★ ★
THE TESTING PROGRAM, according to the Naalehu manage-

ment, is to enable the company to fit employes to their jobs. Employes who have resisted the present testing program say Beatty controls the jobs and the tests do not mean much.

Employes say a supervisor who has been trained for office work made a high grade but he is still employed in the field. Beatty's choice is holding down the office job.

Workers point to another glaring example where they say a family gets favored treatment. Sons and sons-in-laws of this particular family are superintendent and supervisors.

"Even the other supervisory personnel don't like this favoritism," a worker remarked.

He added that Naalehu workers generally condemn this favored treatment. Ability and experience are not the only basis for Beatty's giving the family members big titles and good pay.

★ ★
ABOUT 30 NAALEHU union members, their wives and relatives work steadily at the soup kitchen on rotation.

The fishing committee has about 30 members; hunting, 18, firewood detail, 20; bumming, 40; transportation, drivers plus 6-7 mechanics who repair and service automobiles.

★ ★
SUPERVISORS at Naalehu are permitted to drive their jeeps through Hutchinson Sugar Co.'s lava covered land in going fishing but union members are not allowed to do this. They are required to park their cars on the roadside and pack their fishing equipment to the beach, through rugged terrain.

★ ★
UNIT 1'S COMMITTEES during the current work stoppage are functioning efficiently. Chairmen of committees are: morale, Joseph Beaudet; women's auxiliary, Mrs. Martha Lucas; patrol, Mauricio Lorenzo; organizing, Hitoshi Kohara; police, M. Nagata; publicity, Joseph Beaudet; relief, Robert Kamakura; transportation, George Oyama; finance and purchase, Clarence Yamasaki; medical, Alfred Lacro; hunting, John Amaral and Adriano Adamei; fishing, Nobuichi Nakano and Ashin Akamu; bumming, Haruo Tachibana.

The soup kitchen is run by the union office. Menu chairmen at the kitchen are Mrs. May Akamu, Mrs. Alice Asuncion (Japanese dish), and Mrs. Eladio Asuncion (Filipino dish.)

Pa. Truck Drivers Get Wage Hike

PITTSBURGH (FP)—A new 1-year contract, giving a 7½-cent an hour pay increase to 4,500 truck drivers and helpers in this area, was signed here by 12 locals of the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) and the Western Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Assn.

This ended the threat of a motor freight transportation tieup in 29 western Pennsylvania counties. No strike deadline had been set but an extension of the old contracts, which expired May 21, would have run out June 7. The association represents about 175 firms.

The agreement provides an hourly rate of \$2.07½ for drivers and \$1.92½ for helpers in Pittsburgh's over-the-road and city freight. Adjustments were made in the truck helper issue. One of the changes is that Harry Werkman, association president, will serve as impartial chairman.



PENSIONER JOHN CHOPCHENSKI joins ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall at the microphone during festivities at Kihel, Maui, where members of Local 142 and their families totaled about 6,000. Hall received a special scroll from first generation Japanese workers of HC&S for his contribution to building the union.

Akinaka's Personnel Problems Make City Hall Talk; S-B Said Far Afield

By STAFF WRITER

Considerable comment in City Hall this week followed an editorial in the Star-Bulletin which chastized Arthur Akinaka, superintendent of buildings, for a suspected effort at "political backscratching" in seeking to hire Rep. Jack King as a personnel expert for his department.

Although Akinaka and King have been friends for years, the "political" accusation was seen as slightly silly. King is a party-line Republican who has consistently voted the way the Big Boys asked in the legislature. Akinaka has been a steadfast Democrat for his entire political career.

But the S-B editorial did touch on a point that has caused some controversy in City Hall. It is this—is a department justified in hiring one specialist to handle its own personnel problems?

Could Use Personnel Man

Akinaka, who seeks Jack King's services for only two months, doesn't claim he needs a personnel man all the time. But he indicates he wouldn't be displeased if one were offered to him, and he cites the example of Edward Morgan, head of the board of water supply, who has his own personnel expert, a man who worked for some years in the civil service department.

Akinaka has failed to see eye to eye with civil service on job specifications, the result being that he now has a number of va-

cancies unfilled in his department. At least five are for building inspectors, a category essential to the preservation of standards and to insure that contracts on C-C jobs are being followed.

There are those who say the hassle over Ben Hayashi's claim for building Robert Louis Stevenson School might have been avoided if the city had enough inspectors on the job. That situation, however, occurred during the time of Akinaka's predecessor, Lyman H. Bigelow.

S-B Proposal Costly

The S-B editorial says Akinaka's proposal to hire King might lead to a waste of the taxpayers' money if every department feels it needs a personnel man. But the suggestion offered by the daily would hardly be less costly. It is the establishment of a "personnel management" department apart from civil service.

Civil service feels, according to some commissioners, that Akinaka does not know enough about its rules and regulations, largely because he neither attends, nor sends a representative to attend civil service meetings when rules of importance to department heads are being held.

Akinaka maintains he hasn't time to attend all such meetings, and that to do so would limit the service his department can give the taxpayer.

In the meantime, inspectors are needed for the department.

Hapco Announces Hike In Power Rates On Lanai

Rates on electric power sold to residents of Lanai will be increased, effective about June 19, to reduce the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's losses on its power operations, it was announced last week by W. W. Aldrich, Lanai plantation manager.

In a letter to Lanai residents, Mr. Aldrich cited these examples of the effects of the increase on customers' monthly electrical bills: If the bill was \$3.00, it will be \$3.98; if \$6.00, it will be \$7.10; if \$9.00, it will be \$11.48; if \$15.00, it will be \$19.86; and if \$20.00, it will be \$26.88.

Even with the rate increase, Mr. Aldrich declared, Hapco will still sustain a slight loss on the generation and distribution of power to customers on Lanai.

The average cost of electricity to the plantation, per kilowatt-hour, will continue to be higher than the average charge per KWH to residents.

To Buy Generator

At the same time, Mr. Aldrich announced that Hapco will buy and install an additional generator for its Lanai powerhouse. It will provide more capacity needed for increased plantation irrigation, and will permit residents to install more electrical appliances in their homes.

Because of the severe drought of the past two years and the sharply increased need for power to pump irrigation water for the pineapple fields, it has been necessary for the company to restrict installation of new electric stoves and water heaters in Lanai homes.

"The purchase of the new generator is being rushed in the hope that it will be in operation by April 1, 1955," Mr. Aldrich said.

Beards No Tactic, Says UPW; 10 Days Reduced To One

Nine days were knocked off a 10-day suspension given Eddie Nahookaika, driver of a C-C refuse truck, on an accusation that he had refused to remove some ashes from a homeowner's place unless free beer were forthcoming.

The commission gave its decision Tuesday after hearing the driver's appeal from the suspension last Wednesday. Nahookaika, a United Public Workers member, was represented by both Henry Epstein and Max Roffman of the UPW and accompanied by about 15 of his union brothers from the refuse disposal division.

A spectacular feature of the appeal hearing was the fact that Nahookaika and his three crew members, who appeared as witnesses, all wore luxuriant beards. The homeowner involved also wore a beard, though of a more abbreviated variety.

Beards Tactical?

In discussion prior to the decision, Commissioner Harold Ross said he favored knocking the suspension out entirely, since he did not feel the case against Nahookaika had been proved.

But he added that he still thinks the growth of beards by the four men of the crew may have been a union tactic to prevent the homeowner from clearly identifying the various members.

Union spokesmen denied any such move.

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Officers for the Maui Democratic County Committee were announced at a meeting at Iao School June 11, as follows: Chairman, Elmer Carvalho; vice chairman, Edwin Wasano; Secretary, Richard Isaac. Next meeting of the county committee will be July 2 at 2 p.m. at Iao School.

★ ★

ASKED BY CHAIRMAN CARVALHO, both Chairman Eddie Tam and Sup. John Bulgo promised that they will, if elected, strictly follow the recommendations of the patronage committee in filling county jobs. Bulgo was asked because he is expected to run against Tam for the Democratic nomination for the chairmanship.

★ ★

ON SEN. JOHN DUARTE'S recommendation the county committee passed a resolution demanding that Gov. King and the legislature take some action to alleviate unemployment on Maui and especially on Molokai. The resolution was passed unanimously and copies were sent to Gov. King, Wilfred Tsukiyama, president of the senate, and Hiram Fong, speaker of the House.

★ ★

SEN. DUARTE is one of a number of Democrats passing senate nomination papers aimed at drafting Harold Rice to run for the senate. Rice has thus far an-

nounced that he will not run as long as Hawaii remains a Territory.

★ ★

HINTS FROM usually reliable sources are to the effect that the special session will reconvene June 26 and adjourn June 29.

★ ★

WE CAN HARDLY fail to comment on the editorial in the HC&S Breeze entitled "The Elephant's Tail," and referring to the RECORD's recent article on financial background of HC&S. The RECORD's financial writers are quite able to take care of themselves and we shall leave any full answering to them. But we can't keep from noting one line from the Breeze editorial, "Profit arises in part as a reward for saving and assuming risk."

Somehow, this writer feels a lot of the plantation saving in the past was done by refusing to pay workers a living wage, and keeping them in cheap, sub-standard conditions. As for assuming risk, the plantation bosses risked only their money while the workers risked their very life, health and that of their children.

Maybe "Tiger's Tail" would have been a more appropriate title for the Breeze editorial. Judging from the answer he got to a previous editorial about the RECORD, it would seem the Breeze editor has a tiger by the tail and doesn't know when to let go.

Chinese New York Paper First Intended Victim of Effort to Stifle Free Press

The issue of freedom of the press in America is presently getting a trial in the courts—long before the St. George Bill has been put to a vote. Most of the commercial press has thus far failed to give much space to the trial, which began last week in New York's Federal Court, or to the situation which brought it about.

The target is the China Daily News, a New York Chinese language paper which a few years ago had the largest circulation of any Chinese language paper in the U. S.

The charge? Publishing advertisements of Hong Kong banks to facilitate the sending of money to families in China. That, according to a grand jury, constituted a form of "trading with the enemy," despite the fact that the U. S. is not at war with China, nor was China an enemy during World War II.

Editor Ernest Moy and four staff members have, nevertheless, been indicted on 53 counts, 45 of the number relating to acts by readers, not by the paper.

Reader Is Witness

First witness for the prosecution was a Chinese who testified he had read one of the ads, then sent money to his family. Defense Attorney Paul Ross immediately objected that a newspaper cannot be held responsible for the acts of its readers. (Has anyone ever charged the publisher of a comic book with being guilty of a crime committed by a juvenile delinquent reader?)

Judge Sylvester Ryan indicated

he would give serious consideration to the objection, but in the meantime, "We'll continue."

Real objection to Editor Moy and the China Daily News is said to be the fact that it is the only Chinese paper in the Western Hemisphere whose reports and editorials indicate something good good may come out of the new People's Republic of China.

The legal fight is not the first of its difficulties. Thugs believed to have been inspired by Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Party beat up its news dealers only a few years ago, and much pressure from IMUA-minded was put on subscribers and advertisers. Some supporters were frightened away, but others dug down deeper to keep the paper going and it did carry on.

Fire Didn't Stop Paper

Once when a non-political catastrophe in the form of a fire wrecked the plant, the staff wrote the paper by hand on mimeograph stencils and the paper came out on time.

So the legal harassment isn't scaring Editor Moy, who announced before the trial, "We shall continue to publish the China Daily News and we shall fight against this unjustified prosecution until we are vindicated. In doing so, we shall be defending the freedom of the press for all newspapers. We shall also continue to do all in our power to prevent a terrible war which is desired only by the China Lobby and its cohorts in the Kuomintang clique who, in order to retain their ill-gotten profits, would sacrifice millions of Americans."

As it became apparent that the prosecution would rely heavily on editorial content to kill the paper, few could doubt what Editor Moy said—that he was fighting the battle of many other newspapers besides his own. If he were convicted and his paper put out of business, others would come under attack soon, newsmen prophesied.

Amnesty For Smith Act Victims Is Sought By National Committee

Can you go to prison for your ideas? Here in America—where the bedrock of democracy has always been known as freedom of thought?

You certainly can, say the authors of a new pamphlet, and many have already. The authors of the pamphlet, "Can Americans Tolerate Prison for Ideas?" are members of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, and they include a number of people who have already been imprisoned, themselves, on charges as much related to ideas as to anything tangible.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, the chairman, went to jail because he wouldn't name contributors to the relief of Spanish war victims. Carl Marzani, the treasurer, served a term for perjury, having denied membership in the Communist Party, though nothing but circumstantial evidence was ever brought against him. Dashiell Hammett, dean of America's detective story authors, went to jail because he wouldn't be a stoolpigeon.

The pamphlet quotes the First Amendment of the Constitution, which says no law shall be made to abridge freedom of speech, or of the press.

"But in the Smith Act, Congress did make such a law," the pamphlet says.

Jailed For Intent

It points out that Smith Act indictments charge only that defendants made agreements "in the future" to advocate and teach, and to organize the Communist Party a group which the prosecutors allege, advocates and teaches the forcible overthrow of the government.

The type of evidence is shown—statements alleged by professional witnesses like Paul Crouch to have been made by some third party in the presence of victims—with no proof they were ever made, or that they were authorized by the Communist Party.

The type of intimidation is shown by citing the case of Dr. Herbert J. Phillips, former Uni-

versity of Washington professor, not a defendant, who was called by the defense as an expert on Communism at the Seattle Smith Act trial. Dr. Phillips got a three year prison term from the court because he refused to play the role of informer.

In California, Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates was jailed for the duration of her trial and then given sentences of one and three years' imprisonment, in addition to a five years sentence on conviction, because she refused to be a stoolpigeon.

Hit By Papers, Unions

Newspapers such as the New York Post and the St. Louis Post Dispatch have voiced grave doubts about the application of the law. Leaders of many unions, including CIO and AFI, have taken official positions against the Smith Act and its application.

These points are all made strongly by the pamphlet. But too late for the pamphlet came the recent arrest in New York of seven more persons on the same type of charge, on the Smith Act.

Now, says the pamphlet, 105 persons have suffered under the law which would appear unconstitutional on its face. Of the 105, 14 are women, one a grandmother.

The committee urges requests to President Eisenhower to grant amnesty under powers vested in him—as other Presidents have in the past to political victims and others. The committee suggests four steps for working toward such an end.

1. Letters to President Eisenhower.

2. Discussion of the question in organizations with requests sent the President by the organization.

3. Forums at which issues in the amnesty campaign may be discussed.

4. Write the committee for material.

The committee's address is 667 Madison Ave., Room 611, New York City.

HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday

by

Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T. H. Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1949, at this Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879

E. A. Taok Speaks Out For New Citizens

P. O. Box 2338, Honolulu
June 10, 1954

Editor,
For the information of the general public, I appeal through your paper to encourage other nationalities that are affected in the election laws under the Organic Act to amend it under the McCarran Act, so that they be eligible to vote this coming election and take advantage to petition to the Territorial Legislature now in their Special Session.

For your information I will quote herein my letter to the President of the Senate and its Members and to the Speaker of the House and its Members:

Gentlemen:
The occasion is fitting and timely to adjust and amend the election laws, pertaining to the language of qualified voters under the Organic Act, which says "THAT ONLY THOSE THAT KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH OR HAWAIIAN" are eligible to vote.

Under the McCarran Act, aliens

can become naturalized American Citizens, by knowing the Constitution and By-Laws of the United States of America, through their own language.

Therefore, if the present election laws for qualified voters will not be changed to apply their own language under the McCarran Act, the new naturalized American Citizens can not vote, if they do not know how to read English nor Hawaiian, but can read their own language, that makes them American Citizens, and therefore, they should be given equal rights and privileges to vote this coming election.

To facilitate the new citizens to vote, the Territorial Legislature now in their Special Session should amend the election laws.

Let the new naturalized American citizens of the United States take advantage and opportunity to exercise their rights and privileges to vote this coming election by qualifying them in their own language.

I appeal on behalf of the Filipi-

Correction

In last week's issue of the RECORD, in a story reporting an incident in which Sam Peters Jr. told how he was beaten, during an arrest, by the three officers of the vice squad, it was incorrectly reported that one of the officers Peters accused was Lt. Takeshi Nakashima. Lt. Nakashima was not involved. The officer accused by Peters was really Patrolman Wilfred Nakashima.

no people and I believe that this is the same sentiment of other nationalities that are affected of the same category. Let us Welcome the New Voters to vote this coming election.

Hoping for your vital consideration of this vital issue.

Very truly yours,

(Signed by E. A. Taok)

This letter is self explanatory and I hope your paper will extend the same appeal to force the issue.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. TAOK

All Must Join Fight on Cancer

Mr. Koji Ariyoshi
Editor, Honolulu Record
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Ariyoshi,

The Hawaii Cancer Society is most grateful to your newspaper for the excellent support accorded us during our recent campaign.

We especially would like to acknowledge your generous allotment of space. We realize that newspaper space is at a premium these

days, hence we are appreciative of all that you gave us. We also would like to commend Edward Rohrbough for his close cooperation in helping us publicize our drive.

On behalf of the officers, the board of directors and the campaign committee, may we express our sincere thanks for the important part the Honolulu Record is rendering in our fight against cancer?

Very truly yours,
David S. Nahn
Campaign Committee.

Ky. Merchants Pray

FULTON, Ky. (FP)—Local merchants are praying for better business.

A half-hour devotional is held every Monday morning, before beginning the week's work, with a member of the Fulton Ministerial Alliance in attendance.

The prayer sessions were decided upon by members of the Retail Merchants Bureau, representing Fulton and South Fulton.

NEWS FROM MAUI that Don Martin, manager at Wailuku Sugar Co., is a "tough guy" is surprising, say some who knew him when he was assistant to the manager at Olokele sugar company, Kaula. At Olokele Martin went spearfishing with employees and his wife visited employees' homes, took great interest in their babies and surprised some mothers by kissing the infants.

Brewer Skimmed Honomu's Profits Blamed Later Merger on US, ILWU

Honomu Milked For Years; Afong, Achuck Owned Pepeekeo

Neither Pepeekeo Sugar Co. nor Honomu Sugar Co., merged in Pepeekeo eight years ago, has ever been one of the big money plantations.

Neither have they been poorhouses.

Pepeekeo, by the company's own figures, has averaged net profits of 10.7 per cent over the period running back to 1902. However, at the close of 1922 Pepeekeo paid what is known as a 100 per cent stock dividend. That is, to the \$75,000 already invested in the business the bookkeeper added another \$750,000 from undivided profits.

Figured on what was actually invested in the firm, Pepeekeo's net profits have been 16.5 per cent and its cash dividends have averaged 14.8 per cent.

In only four years out of 52 has Pepeekeo registered a net loss.

Profits Transferred Twice

Honomu's net profits—figured as the company figured it, on face value of capital—averaged out ahead of Pepeekeo, at 11.4 per cent. Figured on invested capital, it is something else again, for twice that we know about did Honomu Sugar Co. transfer undivided profits to capital in the form of stock dividends.

Capital in 1898 was \$300,000, having been raised by two separate steps (stock dividends or investment?—the RECORD does not know which they were) from the original \$200,000. A stock dividend of \$450,000 in 1899 and another of \$500,000 at the close of 1922 brought the face value of Honomu to \$1,250,000.

Honomu's actual net profits, therefore, average out at 37.3 per cent for the years 1899-1945.

Honomu's chief owner from the beginning was its agent, C. Brewer & Co. The plantation was founded in 1879, incorporated in 1883, and in 1893 Brewer owned 52 per cent of the stock.

The factors followed a policy of skimming off practically all Honomu's profits in dividends . . . all but \$600,000 of the \$5,276,139 netted in 1899-1945. Dividends were paid even in years of net loss. They averaged 33.2 per cent, or 10.1 per cent if figured on the padded capital.

Blamed U. S., ILWU

Yet when C. Brewer & Co. decided to merge little Honomu with Pepeekeo, manager James C. Bruce blamed it on Uncle Sam and the ILWU.

"These types of subsidy payments," he wrote in his final report, "are temporary methods to assist the plantations in meeting the wage increases of recent years. They have assisted in creating minimum wage laws and Union contracts which have placed such a heavy burden on Honomu that its continued operation as an individual company has become unprofitable." Honomu in fact had not missed paying a dividend since 1931.

Pepeekeo, of which Honomu became a part, is one of the oldest plantations on the Big Island. It was started in the late 1850's by Theophilus Metcalf. After he left in 1866 it went broke, and Afong & Achuck bought it by assuming the \$45,000 debt. In 1883 it was worth \$400,000.

Only Big Chinese-Owned Plantation

For nearly a quarter of a century Pepeekeo was the only major plantation owned by a Chinese and under a Chinese manager, Chung Lung. In fact, for a while about 1880 there



THIS TYPE of early steam plow could be used on the flat land of HC&S but not on the rough terrain of Honomu. This picture was taken about 1910.

were two units, Kaupakuea and Pepeekeo, each with its own little mill.

When Chun Afong returned to China in 1890 he sold most of his interest in the plantation to Alexander Young of Honolulu Iron and Von Hamm-Young. Although the agency, C. Brewer & Co., follows a policy of buying out independent stockholders, as yet it has acquired only 65 per cent of Pepeekeo's stock.

In area Pepeekeo is one of the smaller plantations, covering just under 17 square miles of fee simple and 1,443 acres of leased land. Nine square miles of this, however, is in cane, and there are about 575 employees. Assets amount to five and a quarter millions and there is a healthy surplus account.

"About half of our Filipino laborers went out on strike on July 1st. Later on in the month the balance went out, with only two exceptions. Plantation work was badly disorganized until after harvesting was finished."

—Honomu Sugar Co. report, 1924

"A good few more cottages will have to be built, as the old 'barrack' system will not 'go' any more with the laborers."

—Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1907 report.

"We have also had spring water piped to the camps, in compliance with the demands of the Board of Health."

—Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1914 report.

"We are trying to follow out Mr. Varona's suggestions with regard to Filipino laborers, and we now have an interpreter to smooth out any misunderstanding that may arise."

—Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1920.

"We are well supplied with labor at present and appear to have come to an end of the strike for which the Filipinos themselves seem to be as thankful as we are."

—Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 1924 report.

Honomu sugar mill was dismantled and shipped to Okinawa in 1951.

Gadabout

IT'S PRETTY PLAIN according to the dailies that Neal Blaisdell will again be the GOP candidate for mayor. A piece in one paper all but quotes him as saying so and the other carries a long article purporting to tell what a fine job Blaisdell did running the Territorial Welfare Department. It purports to, we say, because it repeats over and over that he has done a good job, but nowhere does it say what the job was. The only specific things are that he "organized a good staff" and that he arranged staff meetings to resemble the pep talks given by a football coach—which Blaisdell once was and at which he gained most of his eminence. Anyone knows, of course, that the staff at the welfare department was there long before Blaisdell and was generally well organized by any number of Democratic predecessors including Johnny Wilson.

BUT THE FOOTBALL pep talk idea is novel and for it "Rusty" Blaisdell should have full credit. The trouble is, it's a little hard to imagine what a staff meeting of welfare workers under the pep talk system would be like.

Would the "coach" taking the floor stride back and forth sounding something like this:

"Now, I want you all to get out there this week and chop. I mean CHOP! I know it's a little new for you and some of you haven't developed the kind of toughness you need, but Sam King says chop, and I'm going to chop and I'm going to see that you chop. You there, Jones, I've noticed you're still carrying a lot of these old women out in Kalihi. Now they may be old, but they're able-bodied. I want to see you put a little of the old ginger into it and polish them right off the rolls. And Jackson, you've been letting some of those people of yours get away with too much rent. Chop, Jackson. CHOP! Now, how many of you have been keeping up with your 'No' drills? Let's see hands. Yeah, well, that's good but it might be better. Remember, I want each to get in at least one drill of saying 'No!' at least fifty times every night. Now get out there, gang, and CHOP!"

IT MAY have been general knowledge in some quarters, but it came as a surprise to this department via Frank Reel's book, "The Case of General Yamashita," that when Percival surrendered to Yamashita at Singapore, the British commander had 100,000 men inside the city while the "Tiger of Malaya" had only 30,000 pounding at the gates. Yamashita, as he told his lawyers at Manila, was nervous for fear Percival would find out how weak the force opposing him was and decide to fight. And that was AFTER the campaign down the Malay Peninsula.

WILL ROSSITER's obituary in the local papers last week gave him credit for being composer of "Darktown Strutter's Ball" and "Some of These Days," and it's true he made the dough out of them that; the composer should have made. But the truth, which has been published in Negro magazines, is that Shelton Brooks was

really the composer and he got nothing much at all—prices like \$5 and \$7.

Brooks' story is like that of many other Negro composers who were forced to sell their works for a pittance only to see some publisher or some sharp operator, usually a white man, rake in the real dough. It happened to the "Father of the Blues," W. C. Handy, more than once though he collected on the "St. Louis Blues" by publishing it himself. But the "Memphis Blues" got him little or nothing for many years.

A READER of last week's story about the beating of Sam Peters Jr. says there's an interesting angle. Peters' wife is one of four Waiwaiolo sisters, all known for their beauty. Another is married to Lieut. W. P. Sheather of the police and a third to the son of Police Commissioner Lester Petrie. It looks, says our reader, as though the girls might have gotten together and swung some deal to keep Peters' case out of court if they'd thought of it. The fourth sister is May Waiwaiolo, recently Lei Queen at the City Hall May 1 festivities. She works in the division of refuse disposal.

EDDIE NAHOIKA, driver of a C-C refuse truck and UPW member who got nine days knocked off a 10-day suspension by his boss, "Sonny" Hart, last week, made a considerable impression on spectators at the civil service hearing where he and UPW officials made his appeal. Bearded, like the three other members of his crew, the big Hawaiian cut such an imposing figure that someone suggested he might pose as a model for King Kamehameha I.

IF YOU'VE SEEN the old-time burlesque skit of the "magic gherkin," you'll appreciate the humor of a stunt Alec Sumida is said to have used to fleece a naive, but wealthy businessman who let his amorous inclinations run away with his good sense. The businessman was enamored of a beautiful young waitress who would pay him no heed. Lo and behold, Sumida appeared in the restaurant one evening and waved a perfumed handkerchief before the waitress and she seemed as under a hypnotic spell. When the King of the Fleecers suggested that he would like to take her home, the girl assented with eagerness.

Next day the businessman was all eagerness in his desire to get the handkerchief, or the perfume. But Sumida told him there was only one gallon in the Territory, which he (Sumida) possessed, and he would sell it for \$1,000. The businessman was ready with the cash, and Sumida told him to come to an isolated spot at night.

When the man came and paid his money, Sumida gave him careful directions about how he should depart. He should leave by a different path and he should hurry. As he did so, the businessman tripped over a wire (which Sumida had prepared) and fell, breaking his jug and destroying all possible evidence of fraud.

It's all probably part of the folklore about the man who once fleeced the gullible here—and who now has for his energies the prospect of serving a sentence in a jail in Japan.

SELMA T. ICHIMURA, daughter of Kameo Ichimura, ILWU business agent at Lahaina, Maui, was awarded the Daughters of the

CalPack Wins 4th Straight in ILWU Volleyball Loop

Coach Don De Mello's CalPack outfit racked up its fourth straight victory to virtually clinch the Oahu ILWU - AA city section volleyball loop pennant Sunday morning at the ILWU Memorial Association court. The Packers defeated Hawaiian Pine in two sets, by scores of 16-14 and 15-10, with Bill Kahala, Cliff Shea and Danny Kealoha pacing the attack.

Two other games were played. Longshoremens whipped the Regional Jets 15-6, 12-15 and 15-1. Hawaiian Pine edged out the Dockers in a postponed contest, 15-13 and 15-12.

CalPack can wrap up the championship this Sunday by beating the Longshoremens. Hapco and Jets will play in the opener.

Kahuku tied idle CPC for the ILWU rural section lead by squeezing past Waiailua 15-6, 15-17 and 13-7. Libby won by a forfeit from Hawaiian Pine. Both Kahuku and CPC have won two in as many starts. Games to be played at the Atherton gym in Waiailua this Sunday, starting at 10 a.m. are: Kahuku vs. CalPack, Waiailua vs. Libby.

ILWU Golf Club To Hold Tourney

The first annual all-Oahu Labor Day Tournament, sponsored by the ILWU Golf Club, will be held at the Mid-Pacific course in Lanikai on September 19. Joe Lee, president of the club, reports that the 18-hole affair will start at 11:30 a.m.

The tourney will be divided into four flights—"A," "B," "C" and "D." It will be open to all members of the ILWU on Oahu. The deadline for registration has been set for September 3.

Entry blanks can be obtained by calling Sabu Fujisaki at 9-1135, 451 Atkinson Drive.

Chairmen of the various committees are: Joe Lee, general chairman; Donald Matsui, finance; John Lee, trophies and prizes; Joe Kealoha, luau; Tasuku Yui and Larry Kaneshiro, registration; Hideo Hioki, drawings; Ike (Specks) Ikegami, starter; and Sabu Fujisaki, publicity.

The club was organized in November 1953, and monthly tournaments have been held since. The September play is the biggest project undertaken by the club thus far.

American Revolution medal and received it recently at her graduation from Lahainalua High School. She hopes to attend college on the Mainland.

FIFTY CENTS had Fire Chief Harold Smith up at the civil service commission Tuesday appealing a ruling on telephones. Mrs. Gallas had ruled that Chief Smith and Deputy Chief Harold Pate may have telephones at home paid for by the city—but they must be listed as fire department phones in the telephone book. Smith wanted to keep the listing of his own name, and he wanted the same thing for Pate. But for 50 cents a month, each could get the separate listing he sought, commissioners pointed out, and the C-C government would still pay for the phone. Maybe Smith was confused, or maybe he didn't hear what was said, for he argued that somebody's house might burn down while a caller was trying to figure out whether to call Smith or the department.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

After some high-powered discussions on whether to send Hawaii's amateur boxing team to the national AAU boxing championships, a decision to engage in a series of cross-country dual meets was officially adopted by the committee. A smoker on the West Coast, followed most recently against a Cleveland team and then a jump to Albany, N. Y., on June 15 makes for wide traveling and probably more moola in the till for the boxing committee. But, says many an expert, what really counts is whether the guy is an AAU or Golden Gloves champ. There is a wide difference of opinion whether the Hawaii team should have entered the national AAU championships or not. Anyway repercussions have already started via the National AAU and the decision of the local AAU is now being looked into very seriously. We predict a return to national AAU competition next year.

TWO BIG SWIMMING MEETS during the summer months are in store for the sport fans. The Keo Nakama Meet is scheduled for June 24 through June 27 with the time set for the first three nights at 7:00 P. M. at the Waikiki Natatorium. On Sunday, June 27 the program starts at 2:00 P. M.

The other big swimming event is the International Invitational Swimming Meet to be held on July 7 through July 10 at the Waikiki Natatorium starting at 7:15 P. M. The International Meet features Japan's champions selected after the all-Japan championships, with Hawaii's top swimmers such as Dick Cleveland, Yoshi Oyakawa, Bill Woolsey, Richard Tanabe, Ford Konno, George Onokea holding the limelight, while the Keo Nakama Meet features a number of stateside talents, including Pat McCormick, Paula Myers, Jeanne Stunyo, Jody Alderson, Gail Benton, Frank McKinney Jr. and Jody Roberts plus our own local talent.

With these two big meets right on top of each other, the Hawaiian AAU outdoor championships have been relegated to the corner. The AAU swimming committee will have to work like beavers to get the public interested in the AAU meet.

AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR'S STUDY, experimentation, and evaluation of the public school's "rest period," the Department of Public Instruction, through its Superintendent Clayton Chamberlain, announced that the present long "rest period" is not justified with adjustments to be made in all grade levels. Of interest to us was the program of removing certain "pressures" in study schedules instead of "rest periods." Removal of tension and pressure in the general school program is more important than "rest periods."

DR. RICHARD YOU, whose enthusiasm for boxing has helped in its revival in Hawaii, recently resigned as president of the Hawaii Boxing Managers Guild. While no particular reason was given for his resignation, his action was tantamount to a "protest" of the Guild's action in backtracking from its original position of minimum pay for the fighters who were to show in the Olson-Turner "sparring exhibition." Dr. You will still retain his membership in the Guild. We understand the Hawaii Boxing Managers Guild is a bit different from some of the guilds operating on the Mainland. Guilds there work hand in glove with the International Boxing Club, while the local guild has some semblance of bargaining power.

WES SANTEE MAY NOT hold the world's record in the mile but his consistent excellent times for the distance rate him as the mile marvel. Santee, after his 4:00.6 time at the Compton relays hit a 4:00.7 at Los Angeles last weekend. His performance was somewhat eclipsed by the outstanding toss by Parry O'Brien, world record holder of the shot put, who threw the iron ball for a record 60 ft. 10 in. His accepted world record made in 1953 was 59 ft. 2 1/2 in.

THE QUESTION WHO was to win the Olson-Turner fight wasn't getting as much play as the attendance figures prior to fight time. Since there was no play on the winner, wagering was along whether Olson was to KO Turner and along attendance figures. Individually, whatever remains after the Mainland promoters get through with the cream will go to the Yempuku-Ichinose combo. This is equivalent to skimmed milk!

THE LIST OF APPLICANTS whether in the formal stage or not for the pro's job at the Pali Golf Course is steadily growing. Seems like the appointment will come after the elections this fall with applicants getting cagy, studying the political "winds."

SOME OF THE COMEDIANS on TV and radio are now getting up enough nerve to put in some topical gags about the Senator Joe McCarthy-Army hearings. However, the majority are steering clear of McCarthy for fear of reprisals. The go-get 'em spirit of McCarthy is something terrific!

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AT WAIPAHU Rev. E. C. Yadao, pastor of Wa-hiawa Christian Church, leads the crowd in prayer during the 10th Anniversary of the ILWU in Ha-waii. The celebration was held last Saturday in Waipahu playground. In the background, stand from left to right: Hans L'Orange, Manager of Oahu Sugar, Robert E. Trent, Executive Secretary of HSPA, Judge Alva E. Steadman, President of Cooke Trust Co., Jose Corpuz, Business Agent of

ILWU, Constantino Samsen, Vice-President of Local 142, Justo dela Cruz, Director of Oahu Division, ILWU Local 142, Fred Sakai, member of Waipahu Unit, who talked in the Japanese language, Jean Sera, who gave the Leis to all the speakers, Jack W. Hall, Regional Director of the ILWU in Hawaii, and Noble Kauhane, member of the City and County Board of Supervisors. (Mangyuna Photo)

Data on Frizelle Given U.S. Atty.; Charge 1917 Draft Discrepancies

(from page 1)

alleges, "On the basis of his declaration of intention 16 October, 1916, Frizelle, on 22 July, 1922, was admitted to citizenship in the circuit court of the second circuit at Wailuku, Maui."

Westropp cites a case, "re CUNY (D.C.E.D.) Houston, Texas, 3 November, 1920," of a decision in which a Federal judge ruled that an alien who affirms his intention of becoming a U. S. citizen, then reaffirms his allegiance to the land of his origin, thus nullifies his declaration of intent. "If this were permitted," says the opinion, "the very purpose of the five year probation would be defeated."

Westropp invites Barlow's attention to his findings that Frizelle got citizenship without having to file a second declaration of intent, and that he got credit on his five year citizenship probationary period for time he was serving in the armed forces of a foreign power.

But it is not on this ground that Westropp demands prosecution, but for "violation of our selective service law of 5 June, 1917."

Not Put Under Oath
Some months ago Westropp challenged Frizelle's fitness for his DFI position, making his complaint before the territorial civil service

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comission. At that time, Westropp appeared before the commission, but Frizelle did not. Westropp demanded that Frizelle be brought before the commission and put under oath to answer questions pertaining to his background. The commission refused.

Observers considered it ironic that the same commission, pushed by William B. Johnstone, a few weeks later went along with the idea that Max Roffman, UPW official, be barred from speaking before a civil service conference unless he answer questions under oath regarding newspaper stories published about him.

Westropp's campaign to remove Frizelle dates from a time more than a year ago, when the DPI official ruled the Honolulu Trade School, a vocational institution mainly training veterans, was operating improperly and should be closed. Westropp was principal of that school.

More on Teves

(from page 1)

asked that the legislature extend unemployment compensation from 26 to 40 weeks. Other suggestions included the following:

● An increase in the size of unemployment payments and inclusion of allowances for dependents.

● Creation of a civilian conservation corps for young men between 17 and 25 to work in reforestation and other such projects.

● Beginning of other public works projects already authorized and planning new ones.

Pointing out that 12,500 are now unemployed in the Territory officially, the resolution added that thousands more are not registered.

If steps are not taken immediately, the resolution declared, "thousands of our residents will face unemployment and prolonged hardship."

WASHINGTON-(FP) - Under heavy pressure from Dist. of Columbia residents organized on a broad, nonpolitical basis, the nation's capital is embarked on a program of speedy liquidation of all segregation.

Gonsalves Blames Ben Rush; Dailies Blackout Story

(from page 1)

reported to have indicated (rather than issuing an opinion) that such picketing is not legal.

At any rate, now charged with two counts of trespassing, Gonsalves's case is due to be heard in magistrate's court July 18 when his attorney, James King of the firm of Bouslog & Symonds, will argue a demurrer to the charges.

The dailies, which gave some coverage to Gonsalves' "Little Five" dispute prior to the arrests, have since the case out of their pages since.

Gonsalves represents five employees of the HTP ice plant who are striking for increased wages and warm clothing and safety shoes to be furnished by the company. When negotiations failed to produce any results, the "Little Five" struck May 22 and began picketing two days later.

Shortly they were warned by the company that they were "trespassing" on "private property" leased by the HTP from the Territory through the board of harbor commissioners. A little later a second warning came and Gonsalves asked an opinion from Attorney General Edward Sylva.

He didn't get it right away for, as he says, "The Republican convention was coming up and Sylva was too busy."

Eventually he heard a "curb opinion" from a deputy of Sylva's office that such picketing is illegal.

At 1:40 p.m. June 5, Gonsalves was arrested and charged with trespassing. Gonsalves says the complaint was made by Ben Rush and he wants to know if Rush is "in cahoots" with Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

The harbor board official denies that he made the complaint to the police, no matter whose name police have as the complainant. Rush claims that complaint was made by the HTP.

In any event, Gonsalves moved to territorial property and continued to picket and was shortly arrested again. This time Rush called the police and doesn't deny it.

Rush also denies taking the HTP side of the dispute by acting as he did and says, "We have other tenants there beside the Hawaiian

JCC Girls Kept at Home of Prominent Maui Man; Hotel "Business" Later

(from page 1)

ber by McElrath, were registered in the name of the Junior Chamber.

The union radioman said a report made by police and containing names of those involved is in the files of the Maui police.

Three Girls Came

Two girls were originally contracted for by the Jaycee convention committee, but three arrived and they were taken to the home of "a prominent Maui resident" to be kept before the show. Reason cited according to one of the Jaycees interviewed by police was that "We would be sure of their appearance at the show and to keep them out of trouble."

The committee decided to import girls because "last year's convention had been dead because they only played bingo, so local Jaycees conceived the idea of bringing some girls to Maui." Each of the two was to receive \$75 for her part in the show.

The show, itself, was apparently lively enough, described by one Jaycee to Maui police as "a regular strip tease and that the girls had nothing on." However, the Jaycee added—apparently to keep from being charged with impairing any but Jaycee morals—all employees of the club were sent home before the show started.

Outsiders Seeing Girls

After the show, the girls were taken to a hotel, Jaycees reported, where they "opened up for business." Later a Maui Jaycee said he heard that "the outside island Jaycees were seeing the girls."

A policeman investigated on Saturday afternoon discovered that two of the girls had already returned to Honolulu. When he knocked on the door of one of the Jaycee rooms in the hotel, a feminine voice answered, "Just a minute, honey."

Interviewing the girl who came out a little later, the officer told her she resembled another girl who had been involved in unsavory affairs. Later in the interview, the officer told her she would be charged with prostitution, and she asked to be allowed to leave the island.

The police report, according to McElrath, contained the allegation that at least two of the three girls were taking treatment for a "social disease."

Though he did not name those involved, McElrath said he is in possession of the names, including that of the man who arranged for the women to be sent from Honolulu, and would name them if challenged.

As a closing bit, the ILWU radioman suggested that "if the JCC official that has just been hired to do research for IMUA has any spare time, we suggest that he dig up an explanation on the Americanism of the debauchery indulged in last month by his brother Jaycees."

McElrath further stated that information on the case has been given the FBI for possible Mann Act prosecution.

The RECORD carried a partial story of the Jaycee stag two weeks ago, but no other Honolulu paper has published a line on what McElrath nominated as the "Scandal of the Year."

The evening following his broad-

Tuna Packers. We have to think of them."

Gonsalves' answer is, "You can picket Iolani Palace without getting arrested. You can picket nearly anywhere. I could even picket Gov. King's office without getting arrested. Where does Ben Rush get off arresting me for picketing a pier entrance?"

cast, McElrath told his audience he had received calls from some irate Jaycees, so he gave them a bit of the anti-labor background of their own organization.

Anti-Labor for Years

Recalling the days of 1947 when the Junior Chamber's officials pointed the organization against all labor union action, the ILWU radioman quoted liberally from a resolution the JCC passed at its convention that year.

Blasting a "series of crippling strikes," the resolution declared that "the tactics of certain ruthless labor leaders be and are hereby unalterably condemned as criminal, if not by the standards of the benevolent statutes of the United States of America, then by the greater laws which have eternally guided the actions of men with each other and before God."

Further the resolution called upon "the spiritual leaders of the community, the bishops and the priests, the doctors and the ministers, the elders, the many ecclesiasts, and the high laity, be and hereby are urged to indicate to the members of their congregations, who are also members of labor unions, the great moral transgression of which they would be guilty in continuing to support the insatiable demands of their leaders."

What, McElrath asked, about the "moral transgression" of the Jaycees with their female entertainers of the Maui stag show? What went on at Maui, the radioman said, "was a crime under any law."

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

cial tensions; those who support this "reason" contend that if the laws were voided there would be increased animosity toward racial minorities.

Obviously, not one of these reasons holds water. One has only to study mixed marriages in those states which do not have laws against miscegenation to see the fallacies in the arguments of the white supremacists. While partners in a mixed marriage do run up against special problems in many communities, these problems can be solved if both partners use common sense and have reasonable emotional maturity.

Hawaii is far from perfect, but the Mainland can learn a lot from these islands in the area of miscegenation.

More on HRT Fee

(from page 1)

which is the present year. According to the law, the minimum penalty for a failure to pay the fee is a fine of \$250.

The HRT, which has generally received the "most favored treatment" from C-C officials as well as from the public utilities commission, has also enjoyed the same immunity from the Outdoor Circle.

More on Caminos

(from page 1)

the parole board and Gov. King which might be extended to the Majors-Palakiko case.

Coming out of prison as he did last month, Caminos had served a little more than two years of sentences totalling from six to 10 years. He was also fined a total of \$2,000 but it is believed the fine was remitted upon the former policeman's taking a pauper's oath.

The strange attitude of Iolani Palace about the Caminos case was underlined late Wednesday when news of the parole was released to the daily press only a few hours after the RECORD had made a check inquiry.

Free Press Under Attack

Self-appointed spokesmen of the American press, heads of press wire associations and the like, have often boasted that the American public is the best informed in the world. Such spokesmen have always chosen to ignore the economic pressure exerted by Big Business to black out news it doesn't want published and to emphasize stories it considers important to its well-being.

An outstanding example of such pressure came during the 1949 longshore strike when local Big Business pulled thousands of dollars worth of advertising out of the Star-Bulletin after that daily had published the views of U. S. Sen. Wayne Morse favoring arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes.

An excellent example of the type of news that's usually kept from the world's "best-informed" is on the front page of this issue of the RECORD—the story of the disgraceful stag show staged by the Junior Chamber of Commerce on Maui recently and its shocking aftermath. Not a line of this episode has appeared in Honolulu's dailies, though a number of the principals were from Honolulu. If members of the ILWU are arrested gambling for small change, however, that's likely to be on the front pages of the same dailies.

But that is not the kind of economic censorship the proud spokesmen of the American commercial press talk about when they boast that our papers are "free." They are talking about government censorship. They boast that our press is free from government censorship and in the past their boast has been backed with plenty of facts.

Now it is time, however, for such spokesmen to come forward and defend that kind of freedom for that, too, is in grave danger. An obvious threat is the St. George Bill which would allow the Postmaster General to withhold second class mailing privileges from any paper he decides is "espousing Communist ideas." Can you imagine what might happen to any paper today which espouses the social thinking of Franklin Delano Roosevelt?

The threat is even closer than that. Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD, you may read of the trial of the editor of a Chinese newspaper in New York. The charges against him and his paper, not long ago the most widely read Chinese language daily in the United States, derive from advertisements run in the paper by Hongkong banks telling readers how they can send money to their families in China. That is supposed to be "aiding the enemy," though China is not at war with the U. S.

Early reports from that trial indicate the Department of Justice will play heavily on the editorial policy of the newspaper and the hysteria of the moment in an effort to get a conviction. The China Daily News, the newspaper under attack, has often in the past indicated that something good might come out of the People's Republic of China and that it is an improvement over Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang.

Freedom of the press from governmental pressure has been a point of justifiable pride with Americans in the past. Already, it has begun to disappear under peacetime military censorship such as that imposed on Okinawan affairs and in the vast expanse of the Pacific affected by



"It looks like they've run out of spies, reds and Democrats."

DR. BUNCHE DISLOYAL?

So Ralph Bunche has been "cleared" of disloyalty charges by a federal loyalty review board. Shall we celebrate? Or would it be more appropriate to weep that a man of the stature of the U. S. and United Nations leader should have been made to grovel before inquisitors (news accounts said he was forced to interrupt his vital activities as director of the UN trusteeship council to appear at least twice before the loyalty board) and bare his whole political past in order to "prove" himself innocent of the charges? Ralph Bunche was chosen in a statewide public opinion survey conducted a few years ago . . . as the American best qualified as a spokesman for democracy. That is the man now called upon to "clear himself" of disloyalty charges.

—Colorado Labor Advocate

★ ★

OF TIME AND CIRCUMSTANCES

In February the Republican national committee's chairman Leonard Hall sent McCarthy on his infamous barnstorming trip waving the bloody shirt of treason against the Democratic administrations of Roosevelt and Truman . . . The top Republican leadership, at that time, was quite aware of the kind of person Sen. McCarthy is. His ruthlessness and his carelessness with the truth were considered an asset to the Republican campaign. He was called upon to do a particularly dirty job. Perhaps McCarthy has made a liability of himself by his performance before the television cameras and will not be used by the Republican national committee. But the fact remains that had he not exposed himself, the Republican high command would have been willing to accept whatever advantages he could render the party through smearing and deception. And that is hardly a recommendation for the men who lead the Republican party today.

—Rochester Labor News

★ ★

Something Worse Than War Threatens

"How Near is War for U. S.?" This question is flashed on the front page of U. S. News & World Report this week . . . War would be bad enough. But war can no longer in this atomic age be just war regardless of how horrible war is. War now means something much more terrible than in the past. It means the destruction of the world, the burning up of the world. When the masses of the people the world over awake to this, and may it not be too late, then there is hope they will act to save the world through peace. In the effort to find understanding if the United Nations is not discarded and nations will deal with crises through the United Nations, there is hope for the end of wars and the coming of universal understanding.

—Minneapolis Labor Review

atomic bomb experiments. Under attacks such as the St. George Bill and the trial of the China Daily News, it will disappear altogether if Americans who value the truth do not prepare to defend the papers which are objects of such attacks—regardless of how they feel about the views those papers express in their editorial columns.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Mixed Marriage

Many local people were probably amazed to learn, through a news article in Monday's Advertiser, that some parts of the Mainland have laws barring intermarriage. I refer to the case in Columbus, Ga., in which a white soldier took a Japanese bride.

The Georgia attorney general asked that the couple be prosecuted for violation of the state law against miscegenation, but the husband and wife had already moved to Philadelphia. It is possible that the judge who performed the ceremony may face court proceedings under the same statute.

For the sake of the record, I hope legal action is taken so that the issue can then be settled by a high court. The judge believes that this law would not stand up in the U. S. Supreme court and an opinion outlawing legal bars to interracial marriage would be another victory in the still stupendous court fight against racism.



MR. DAVIS

California Acted

Around six years ago the California Supreme Court outlawed a state statute against miscegenation. Actually, the law had merely made it more inconvenient for the principals in an interracial romance to get hitched. Couples either get married in a state without such barriers or lived common law. From all the information I have been able to obtain, California still has about the same proportion of interracial couples as before the ban was voided.

Most of the states in the U. S. would be affected by a U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing statutes against interracial marriage. A total of 29 states have such laws. Most are aimed primarily at marriages between whites and Negroes, but 12 states specifically outlaw marriages between whites and Asians.

These 12 are Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.

While most merely list groups whose members may not marry whites, some go farther and tell the percentage of Asian ancestry necessary to come under the ban. The Mississippi law states that any person "having one eighth or more Negro or Mongolian blood" may not wed a white person. Nebraska says "one eighth or more Negro, Japanese or Chinese blood." Oregon is less severe, for the ban is against only those who have "one fourth or more of Negro or Mongolian blood." Incidentally, South Dakota evidently does not consider Koreans to be Mongolians, for the law there bars "members of the African, Korean, Malayan or Mongolian races."

Some Allow Residence

Some states, such as California before its law was killed, made no effort to molest resident mixed couples when the marriage was performed elsewhere. There are also communities in which marriage bureau officials will list both applicants as members of the same race in order to get around the law.

But in many states, persons banned from marrying are prohibited from living together even if they were wed elsewhere. This is considered a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment. Further, in some of these states the law does not permit the offspring of such unions to inherit from the fathers.

The basis for such laws is white supremacy and the belief in superior and inferior races. In a study some years ago, the Yale Law Review revealed that the supporters of such statutes believe that other groups are inferior to whites and therefore should be confined to their own "mental class."

A second reason is that non-white races are "inherently more susceptible to certain diseases," therefore such laws are "proper regulatory measures for the protection of the health of the community."

Also, say the white supremacists, mixed marriages occur only among the "dregs" of society and are therefore "likely to become a burden on the community." Another argument is that mixed marriage exposes the couple and their children to so-

(more on page 7)