



MR. NAPUUNOA

'I SAW RUSSIA' By J. NAPUUNOA

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
1¢ PAID
Honolulu, T. H.
Permit No. 189

A Paper Hawaii Needs

Single Issue
10c
\$6.00 per year
by subscription

HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. 1, No. 16

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Nov. 18, 1948

Cockfight Law Dragnet For Police Arrest

On the "crime" of being present at cockfights, Police Chief Dan Liu and the Star-Bulletin have some opposition. A vocal representative of the opposition is Attorney Harriet Bouslog who has represented defendants charged with violations both of the cockfighting law and the similar law against gambling.

"Had the police used any discretion in enforcing the law," says Mrs. Bouslog, "there need never have been any difficulty about it. Instead, they have rushed into public and private places alike, and arrested crowds of people indiscriminately on charges of being present without making any effort to charge those who participate directly in the game or cockfight."

Mrs. Bouslog feels that the law is so badly written that it acts as a dragnet for innocent as well as guilty, partly because of the interpretation the police have given it.

"When actual charges are made," she says, "people who have been present through no interest in the cockfighting or gambling, may have an opportunity to clear themselves. But that does not prevent them from being arrested and hustled to jail earlier."

Need To Re-Write Law
The law should be re-written, Mrs. Bouslog says, "because if it is to accomplish the purpose that is intended, it must make the offense clearly that of participation," (more on page 7)

Demo Mass Rally To Thank Voters

A mass Democratic Thank You Rally will be held at Aala Park this Friday at 7 p. m., featuring Fred Patterson, local lawyer and veteran Democrat, as principal speaker.

All Democratic candidates who ran for offices during the primary and general elections will be present to thank the voters.

Chairman of the mass rally will be Senator William Feen. The Rev. Emilio Yadao, Filipino public relations director for the ILWU, will give the invocation.

The Democratic Precinct Club Women of the 15th of the 5th, led by Mrs. Olivia Blevins, will furnish the music.

Fred Taniguchi, president of the 17th of the 5th, is in charge of all arrangements for the rally.

Kawano, 3 Others Leave For Nat'l CIO Convention

Hawaiian longshoremen are taking active interest in both national and international affairs and this week and early next week four members of the union will leave for Portland, Ore., to attend the annual national convention of the CIO to be held Nov. 22-27.

Partly because the National CIO will decide whether to remain a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions or to disaffiliate from it, three members of the delegation are making the trip as observers.

The local longshoremen are in favor of the CIO's continued affiliation with the WFTU. An official of the longshore union here said that in 1946 when the maritime workers went on strike and the government threatened to use naval reserves to man ships, Harry Bridges appealed to the WFTU for support. The WFTU responded in backing up the maritime unions and the government backed down.

"We realize the need of workers all over the world cooperating together," he added.

Jack Kawano, president of the Hawaiian longshore local, will leave first and the others will follow later. Kawano is an official delegate to the CIO convention, elected by the entire ILWU membership on the Mainland and in the Hawaiian Islands. He polled the second highest number of votes, next to J. R. Robertson, first vice president of the ILWU.

Three members of the Oahu longshore unit who will be observers at the convention are: Yukio Abe, secretary-treasurer of Local 136; Bernardo Jiminez, rank and file longshoreman, and Sam Manu, longshoreman and executive board member of the Oahu Division.

Minimum Wage Hike For Textile Workers

WASHINGTON (FP)—The minimum wage in textile mills doing government contract work was raised from 50 cents to 87 cents hourly Oct. 15, by order of Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin. The order was made on the basis of testimony presented in public hearings under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act, with the Textile Workers Union (CIO) arguing for the increase. The union established the fact that by far the majority of the textile mills of the nation, in which 800,000 workers are employed, pay at least 87 cents now.

Stainback Move Will Hit Companies Too, Unions Say

Will Expedite Adjustment Of Disability Claims

One step has been taken to eliminate bottlenecks such as that which caused Harumi Nakamura, sugar worker of Naalehu, Isand of Oahu, to have to wait three years for the settlement of a claim of permanent-partial disability against the Hutchinson Sugar Co.

As the RECORD reported Nov. 4, the Territorial office of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation might have adjusted the claim much more quickly had they received it. As the RECORD also reported, the custom has been that the reports of company-appointed doctors in such cases were not sent in to Honolulu, but merely filed with county agents, few of whom are informed on the legal interpretation of permanent-partial disability.

The custom will be changed Jan. 1, William M. Douglas, assistant director of the Bureau said last week, and after that date county agents will send the reports in to the bureau where they may be more accurately evaluated.

Latrine Commando At General Motors

PONTIAC, Mich. (FP)—Management of General Motors Yellow Truck plant spearheaded its drive for efficiency and superduper profits recently by a spectacular commando raid on the men's toilet in Plant No. 2, United Auto Workers Local 594 (CIO) reports. The union communique announces:

"Works Manager Ketchum and General Foreman Wendland leaped into their daring adventure armed only with reprimand pads and pencils. At the zero hour, after weeks of secret and careful preparation, these two gallant men galloped up the stairway and confronted their 'inefficient' workers face to face. "It is said the company will reward their heroes by furnishing better equipment for future raids, such as gas masks and rubber coats to enable them to cope with the foul air and filthy conditions."

Condemn Sailing US Ships Under Foreign Charters

With local Democrats setting off a full-scale drive to oust Governor Stainback, labor leaders are aroused by the governor's announced mission to Washington to get an amendment to the Jones Act so as to allow foreign ships to carry cargo from one American port to another in "emergencies."

"If it were begun during an emergency," said an SUP man, "it would soon be done all the time."

Kawakami Urges Research In TH Fishing-Farming

"Unemployment is bound to increase" with progressive mechanization by the sugar and pineapple industries, and to combat this more primary agricultural industries must be developed.

This, or a terrific drain on taxes for relief expenditures, says Norito Kawakami, Kauai Republican, who was recently elected to Territorial House of Representatives.

The coming legislature, according to Mr. Kawakami, should give special attention to legislation aimed at expanding diversified agriculture in the Territory.

Although a newcomer in politics, Mr. Kawakami is a veteran of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service. Before he joined the army as a language specialist during the war, he served as farm agent on Kauai for eight years.

The Kauai veteran says the Territory could well afford to employ a marketing specialist, who would travel continuously on the Mainland, studying market trends, consumer preferences and modern marketing methods. Such a specialist would be able to suggest crops that could be grown here for export.

Ample funds should be appropriated for research to develop disease-resistant vegetables, Mr. Kawakami said. He is particularly interested in promoting the development of cabbage and lettuce varieties that will succeed at low elevations. Kauai's newly elected legislator also suggests the expansion of fisheries investigation to include research in shore fishing.

The union leaders' reasons for opposing Stainback's proposal are varied. One feels the proposal would be damaging to both employers and employees. Another says that the amendment would lower the standards of American labor and industry, and many point out that the "foreign" ships which would get preference are in fact ships sailed by American companies under Panamanian registry so they can avoid paying union wages. One union leader, who preferred to be unnamed, pointed out that Stainback's act would have the effect of reducing American armed strength, for it would weaken the American merchant marine which the government has found highly important in time of war.

People Need Consideration
Though they did not mention the defense angle, other leaders of maritime unions were emphatic in their disapproval of Stainback's "mission to Washington."

Jack Kawano, President of ILWU (Longshoremen) Local 136, said, "Our union made it clear that they were not striking against the army, or the navy, and they were not striking against the people of Hawaii. In any treatment of such disputes, the people of Hawaii should receive consideration from both the employers and the unions. But the governor's proposal, to turn shipping over to (more on page 5)

THE BIG PARADE
Headlines of the week: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Nov. 11, 1948: "75,000 See Impressive Armistice Day Parade."
The Honolulu Advertiser, Nov. 12, 1948: "30,000 View Huge Armistice Parade."
You'd think Mr. Gallup was counting!

Confused

Streamer headlines this past week played up the presence of an unidentified submarine in Hawaiian waters but after an 18-hour search the "sub-scare" fizzled out.

Hawaiian Summary

An alert naval officer answered this sentiment thus: "It's a lot better to contact a submarine that turns out to be a whale than to overlook a whale that turns out to be an enemy submarine."

Unemployment

The ranks of the unemployed kept swelling and swelling every day and more than

10,000 Honoluluans and their immediate families faced a grim holiday season. Most of the job applicants were unskilled workers who were in least demand.

joint and numerous enterprises commenced retrenching. And this meant the further release of employes. The shipping tie-up, directly responsible for a fraction of the unemployed, presented an encouraging picture with both employers and unions again negotiating across the table.

Mulcting Dealers

Second-hand cars, traded in by customers for new ones, make the dealers an average profit of 43 per cent.

The average new car carries \$286 worth of accessories, such as radios and gadgets that spray the windshield—most of which the customer doesn't want.

Car buyers have been clipped for \$450,000,000 in the first seven months of 1948.

Such are the findings of one comparatively unpublicized congressional committee—a subcommittee to investigate questionable trade practices, headed by Rep. W. Kingsland Macy of New York.

Though the investigations were carried on in the metropolitan area of Washington, Macy said the committee had reason to believe conditions there in the automobile market are about what they are all over the country.

Only when they delve into significant subjects like the political persuasion of movie stars and writers are congressmen able to spend the taxpayers' money with abandon.

Lame Duck

Everywhere but in the first post-election meeting of the Cabinet, James Forrester was articulate, almost voluble. He had plenty to say about a proposed plan of defense of the U. S. against atomic warfare and the substance of that plenty was that the plan could be put into effect in six months if congress authorized it.

National Summary

In Berlin, Forrester was articulate too, and told newsmen he will resign as soon as President Truman requests him to. In little doubt, apparently, that he would be asked to resign, he also said he had told the President that he would be unable to serve throughout the next four years.

At the Cabinet meeting, Forrester had said nothing at all, and political writers suggested that the meeting itself, was an occasion of considerable embarrassment for the Defense Secretary, who made no secret of his hope that Dewey would be elected.

Un-American Committee

Reps. John S. Wood (D., Ga.), who is scheduled to become next chairman of the House un-American committee, and John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), who ranks next

among Democratic members of the committee, proceeded Nov. 12 with plans for holding the next sessions of the witch-hunting body early in 1949. Both congressmen sent word to the capital from their summer homes that the committee will continue its probing activities, as far as they are concerned. Their statements came in the face of announcements by two other congressmen that they will fight for abolition of the committee.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and Rep. Walter B. Huber (D., O.) previously had announced that they would start a finish fight against continuation of the committee. Their plan is to substitute, if possible, a joint Senate-House committee on civil liberties for the much-discredited Thomas-led un-American committee.

Said Rep. Celler: "A committee like that would have all the jurisdiction in the world, including cases in which individuals are denied the right of free speech and assembly." Celler said he would seek to amend the rules of the House on the first day of the new session, Jan. 3, to abolish the committee. If they lose the fight, they will buck all moves for appropriations with which to carry on the committee's work.

"Somewhat Sad"

Although Hirohito has stepped down from heaven and become a mundane creature, and goes out of his way to act like one and has photographs snapped to publicize his earthly antics, he still enjoys political immunity. This biggest of Japanese war criminals is thus respectably free while "The Razor" Hideki Tojo and 24 Japanese wartime leaders were convicted on war crimes charges.

Chief Prosecutor Joseph Keenan of the US had formerly cleared Hirohito of involvement in the war conspiracy. It was Keenan who recently said in Honolulu that Japan needs the warmaker Zaiabutsu to industrialize Japan.

Hirohito's henchmen, for whose fate he felt sad, included inhuman, bestial characters like Gen. Iwane Matsu, who ordered the "rape of Nanking." Gen. Kenji Doihara, the criminal whose life story would sell for a nice price in Hollywood, like Tojo, got a verdict of death by hanging.

Mrs. Tojo, a small woman in threadbare kimono, listened to her husband's death sentence. Unlike Hirohito, she showed no sign of sadness. Dry-eyed, without emotion, she said: "Tojo died spiritually at the time of Japanese defeat . . . now it is only a matter of death physically for him." So

Tojo had died "spiritually." But not Hirohito. He was livelier than a child putting on a show to pave a way for Japan to make a comeback as a world power again.

Gateway to Nanking

In the land of 450,000,000 people, world-shaking events which are carving and shaping global history, had the hour-glass tilted in favor of the Chinese Communists. The sand was running out and the death of the Kuomintang seemed not too far away. The patient was economically exhausted.

Militarily, it was losing battles after battles. To resuscitate Chiang Kai-shek's regime a doctor by the name of William C. Bullitt was rushing to Nanking, but was held up in Honolulu one day because of bad weather. No one who has followed Mr. Bullitt's activities expected him to diagnose Kuomintang ailments. His preconceived idea, stated a year ago in Life magazine, after he made a Luce-sponsored trip to China was: Put a man like MacArthur in overall charge of Kuomintang affairs, use American troops, give arms to Chiang's troops and fight the Communist forces.

While Bullitt flew to China, Chinese Ambassador Wellington Koo was touching the US to the tune of \$1,000,000,000. Five or six times that amount received from the US since V-J Day has already gone

World Summary

down Chiang's drain or lined the pockets of Chiang's partners and underlings, and Chiang was that much weaker and the Communists that much stronger. In Manchuria and north and central China the Communists were in possession of American arms because Chiang's forces had either deserted to them by regiments and divisions, with arms, or sold the precious equipment for money. And still more arms had been captured in battles.

And now with American arms in their hands and with American-trained Chinese soldiers as comrades-in-arms, the Communists are storming Hsuechow, gateway to Nanking. American correspondents reported a million men locked in combat. None of them knew exactly for Chiang had them at Nanking and other cities, nibbling at his press releases, in the same manner he had foreign correspondents eating handouts from his propaganda dishes in Chungking during the anti-Japanese war. He allowed no correspondent to go to the front lines. So when Chiang's newspapers reported nine Communist columns routed, the correspondents filed this information. But the nine columns seemed very active still. This time Chiang's censorship wasn't working so well. The Communists from their radio station in mountainous Shensi, announced they would overthrow Chiang's regime in a year.

Greece

Just like in China, the Communist-led guerrilla forces in Greece had been pro-

nounced "wiped out" and "annihilated" time and again, but always the Greek government had approached US officials for more aid to clean out the Communists. US has been generous with military aid to the point of sending small numbers of troops to help out—and economic assistance. But the more US helped the Greek government that much more the guerrilla forces grew. Recently Secretary Marshall flew to Greece and found this to be a fact. He had seen this same thing happen in China.

Perhaps he realized by now that he were backing a "never-win" horse. Like Chiang Kai-shek, the Greek government carried on stronger repression of its people as it received stronger American support. It looked upon American aid as a mandate to crush popular and democratic movements. This helped to increase the ranks of the guerrilla forces and worsen the economic crisis through civil war. After 14 months of hard work to crush the guerrillas, Premier Sophoullis resigned last week, admitting failure. King Paul called upon government leaders to form a new regime to liquidate the guerrillas.

As in Nanking, it would take more than a formation of new cabinets and American military aid to make the populace support an out-dated monarchy.

Scientific Sluggo

Two Americans were beaten up in Germany last week, but the incident didn't rate the usual screaming headlines in US papers. The reason might have been that they were beaten, not by Russians, but by one Hans Von Euen, who used to be so skilled at the science of slugging that he was a lieutenant of Hitler's SS corps. Now he is an employe of the CID.

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Before The Strike



Philadelphia longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), study employers' final offer of 10 hourly increase. East Coast dockers turned it down by a vote of 12,436 to 932 as Taft-Hartley injunction neared deadline, and finally went on strike.

Youthful Yuki Learns Democracy At Picnic

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

My eight-year-old daughter, Yuki has a habit of embarrassing me with difficult questions. Some day, inevitably, the subject of democracy will creep into our conversation. Fortunately, through an experience we shared on Saturday, Nov. 13, at Manners' Beach, when this subject arises its meaning should be clear.

Arriving at the beach, where one hundred persons ultimately gathered, she wanted to know, "What are all these persons doing here?"

"They came to the picnic," I said.

Yuki looked around at the people. Some were black, some white, some brown, some yellow.

People Belonging Together "Whose picnic?" asked Yuki, whose ancestry is Japanese-Caucasian.

"The Hawaii Civil Liberties' picnic," I said. "They all belong to the Hawaii Civil Liberties, or at least they are interested in what the Hawaii Civil Liberties is doing."

"There are all kinds of people," she said.

Songs For Everyone

And this was true. There were sugar workers, pineapple workers, and longshoremen. There were white collar and professional workers. One sailor was present. Outnumbered by the ILWU workers, but thrice welcome because of it,

was an American Federation of Labor man.

An atmosphere of conviviality and camaraderie pervaded the group. They mingled and talked freely.

"Do you think they like the picnic?" she asked.

"I'm sure they do," I said. We swam. As the sun sank we ate our dinner.

Later, in the moonlight, we sang songs in English, German, Hawaiian, Spanish and Japanese. We strove not so much for artistic expression, though that was often evident, as to give outlet to the fullness of the fraternal spirit by which we were possessed.

We rode home with Gottfried Seitz, and another man whose name I have forgotten. Since this other man was a Negro, Mr. Seitz, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke some of his experiences with Negroes and of their struggle for equality.

It is people like these who attended the HCLC picnic who are blazing the trail. For these people do not simply talk democracy, they also live democracy.

That is the lesson that Yuki may have learned Saturday, far better than I could ever have explained it to her. Saturday, at the HCLC picnic, Yuki saw and lived democracy.

NEW CIRCULARS TELL "HOW" OF MANY SKILLS

Six circulars containing information useful to homemakers have been issued recently by the University of Hawaii agricultural extension service. You can get a free copy of any one or of all of them by sending a postal card to the extension service office in Gilmore Hall at the university. The circulars are:

Chairs With the New Look, by Lila B. Dickerson, a 6-page publication giving detailed instructions for making slip covers for chairs. The directions tell how to measure the chair to find out how much material is needed, how to cut a paper pattern, and how to sew and fit the cover.

Upholstered Footstool, by Lila B. Dickerson, tells how to make the wooden frame of a footstool, how to put in springs, how to tie and pad them, and how to cover the stool with upholstery material. Drawings show each step in the process. Mrs. Dickerson says making a footstool is an excellent way to learn the various steps in reupholstering pueees and simple chairs.

Household Storage: Homemade Clothes Closets, by Lila B. Dickerson, tells how to make clothes closets from orange crates and scrap lumber. Drawings, lists of materials, and directions for making three types of closets are included. One type provides a great deal of shelf space, another has only one shelf and a rod for clothes hangers, and the third is a child's closet with several shelves and a rod.

Metal Craft, by Genevieve Feagin, tells how to put etched designs on a great many different personal and household articles made of aluminum, copper, and brass.

The Know-How of Cleaning Varished and Stained Surfaces and Upholstered Furniture, by Lila B. Dickerson gives directions for making furniture polish, for treating mops and dust cloths to make them dustless, and for making a shampoo mixture for cleaning varnished or painted surfaces and upholstered furniture.

The Joy of Entertaining, by Ruth N. Nelson, includes menu patterns and sample menus for entertaining at breakfast, luncheon, supper, dinner, picnics, outdoor meals, receptions, teas, birthday parties and showers.

Half-Jews, One Fourth Jews 'Mongrels' Under Hitler; U.S. Jim Crow Laws Much Alike

By STETSON KENNEDY (Federated Press)

When we turn inside out the race racket in Germany, Africa and America, what do we find? Hitler decreed the death penalty for the "crime" of being Jewish—as six million dead Jews in Europe bear mute witness.

Besides that, Hitler's Nurnberg laws adopted in 1935 classified half-Jews and one-fourth Jews as "mongrels" (mischlings) of the first and second degrees, respectively. It was illegal for either a Jew or "mongrel" to marry an "Aryan." At one point Hitler marked all the "mongrel" mates of "Aryans" for incineration, but their spouses were made such an uproar he dared not go through with it.

The "rights of mongrels" were strictly limited by Nazi laws and courts. Farming, medicine, law, publishing and the civil service were closed to them. They were drafted into the army and labor service, but were barred from serving as officers. Following the fall of France, Hitler purged all "mongrels" from his army, but redrafted them when the going got rough.

In Hitler's Footsteps

Although Hitler has been laid low, his racism has sprung up in the Union of South Africa, where the Nationalist party of Daniel Malan has come to power. Before the war, Malan sanctioned Italy's invasion of Ethiopia and wanted to hand over to Hitler the former African colonies of Germany. Later, he opposed what he called the Allies' "war of aggression against Germany."

He intends to break away from the British Commonwealth and establish a lily-white "republic" in which the two million Europeans will rule over seven-million Negroes and one million Indians.

Malan's government has given Negroes 30 days to resign from labor unions, setting a fine of \$500 and a year's imprisonment for anyone belonging to a "mixed" union. One-fifth of the Negro workers—those not engaged in mining, farming or domestic serv-

ice—have been permitted to form Jimcrow "native trades unions," but are forbidden to strike, the penalty being a \$2,000 fine and three years' imprisonment.

America Leads World

But neither Hitler's code nor Malan's South Africa have had anything to equal the racist codes of America. For instance, some of the 17 states which have Jimcrow laws define a "colored person" as anyone having 1/32 Negro blood.

Georgia Jimcrows any "person having Negro, West Indian, Asiatic or Indian blood, and all descendants." Thirty states have laws which say: "All marriages between, white persons and persons of Negro descent are forever prohibited and shall be void always."

Arkansas also prohibits interracial concubinage; Georgia and Maryland punish parents of "mixed" offspring, and Mississippi makes it a crime to even advocate "social equality."

As for matching Hitler's "second class mongrel" category, South Carolina has a law requiring the state to establish separate schools—neither, white nor colored—for "mixed" children having less than one-eighth Negro blood.

Wilfred Oka's Father Dies After Illness

Shintaro Oka who was widely known in the fishing industry here died Wednesday at 6:10 a. m. at the Kuakini Hospital after an illness of six weeks.

Arriving in Hawaii shortly after the turn of the century, Mr. Oka was a fisherman until he retired 10 years ago. He was the father of Wilfred Oka, secretary of Democratic Party Oahu County Committee.

Funeral service will be held today at 4:30 p. m. at the Hoko Funeral Home, 1490 Nuuanu Ave.

Mr. Oka is survived by his wife, Kinu Oka, and nine children: Shinichiro and Mitsue, now residing in Japan; Sadao, Wilfred Mitsuji, Mrs. Toshie Watarai, Minoru, Teruo, Kaoru and Mrs. Toyono Oi, Honolulu.

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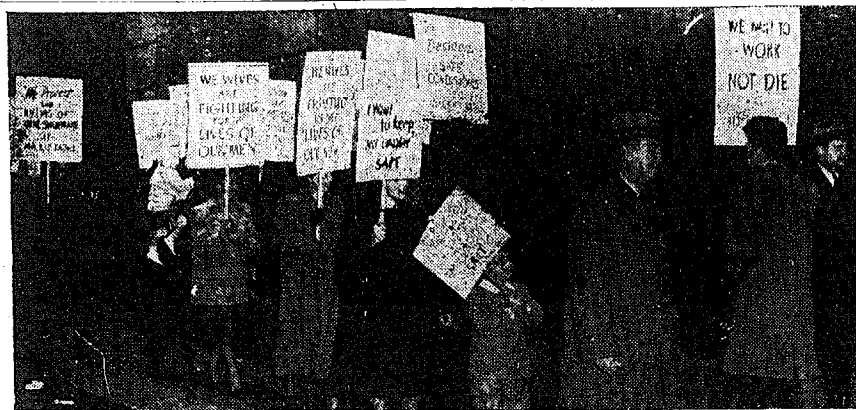
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Members of the American Communications Association (CIO), their wives and children, picket offices of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. in New York demanding safety measures following electrocution of engineer Peter Curran at the Brentwood station. The defective transmitter which killed the worker has been ordered shut down pending investigation by the Federal Communications Commission.

Red General Wanted Peace; Fights Now At Hsuehchow

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

While you read this story, a million men are engaged in one of the largest battles of history—in a war that need never have begun. The focal point of the battle is Hsuehchow, 200 miles north of the Yangtze, and the commander of perhaps 200,000 of those men is the Communist General Chen Yi, the poet, the engineer who had studied in Paris.

When I saw him last, Chen Yi thought this civil war in China could be averted and he was carrying out measures toward that end in his own command. General Marshall had just arrived in China to try to affect peace between the Kuomintang and the Communists, and one of his first requests was that both sides free the prisoners they had captured.

As a United Press correspondent, covering the activities of Chen Yi's Communist New 4th Army, I was invited to attend a ceremony at which 150 Kuomintang officers would be sent back to their original forces, headquartered at Hsuehchow, where the big battle is today.

Prisoners Were Free

We walked out in a group from New 4th Army headquarters to the village where the officers were quartered about three miles away. General Chen, a broad, stocky man, plodded along as always, wearing the steel-blue cotton of the New 4th, indistinguishable from that of the orderlies who accompanied us. There was laughter and loud talk from the other officers. Chen Yi had little to say though he smiled occasionally, and nodded when he approved of some comment.

The village was like a thousand

other little villages in China with its street-side restaurants, its aged vendors, male and female, its shops that sold herb-cures and powder made from tiger-bone. There were far more soldiers than most villages normally have, but none carried weapons.

"Why do they have no guns?" I asked my friend, Chang Mei.

"They are the prisoners," he laughed.

A lone sentry with a rifle and bayonet stood in the middle of the village. Before the ceremony, we visited a hall where scrolls written by the prisoners hung on the walls. Many were the writings of lonesome men who longed for their families. Others dealt with the prisoners' hopes for China's future.

One, a Kuomintang colonel, had written: "The Kuomintang Party is like a tree with a thieving monkey on each limb. We must shake the tree until the monkeys are hurled to the ground."

Chen Yi was reading the scrolls when I asked him: "How many political prisoners has the Kuomintang released?"

"Two," he answered, holding up two fingers. Two of the thousands that were held in four large concentration camps and hundreds of provincial jails! I wondered if General Marshall knew about the thousands.

As the Yangtze Flows

The prisoners assembled in an empty square and I studied their faces. In rank they varied from major to major-general. When Chen Yi appeared before them, they stood and clapped. One took off his cap.

"I hope fighting is at an end," Chen Yi said simply. "There has been enough of fighting on battlefields."

Then the general talked of the things China could build if peace were achieved — new, large-scale agriculture that would feed the people, industry that would produce the machines China needs.

"But if you try war again, we will defeat you again," he said with quiet firmness. "We are the people and you can never beat us. The Yangtze flows always to the east and you cannot change its direction."

The prisoners were free now, Chen Yi told them, and they might return to Hsuehchow, or stay in the Liberated Areas, as they pleased, or they might go and come back when they liked.

"Bring your wives and families if you like," he said, smiling, "and I will give you jobs. There is work for everyone here."

No "Moscow Gold"

It seemed to occur to Chen that the Kuomintang propagandists would be at the prisoners very quickly on their return, and he dealt with the "Moscow-inspired" angle.

"You have been with us and you know what you see," he said. "You have not seen any Russians, or any rubles. You know better than anyone else where we get our guns and ammunition."

Several prisoners chuckled at that, along with Chen Yi. Most Chinese Communist weapons have been captured from the Kuomintang and the Japanese. Then Chen Yi was very serious.

"I give you my promise," he said, "that if I ever find the Communist

Betty Keeps Down Juvenile Delinquency; Deserves Medal

By TINY TODD

So I noticed it was four o'clock in the afternoon and I wandered into Betty's for an ice cream soda. The place is really not Betty's. Joe owns the joint, but Betty is the soda-jerk who comes on at 3:30 and all the males in the vicinity drop in from that time on to watch Betty wash dishes and sling sodas and one thing and another.

Of course, you could go to a night-club and get more or less the same sort of show and not have to drink ice cream sodas, but night clubs cost more money and from what I remember of the last time I was in one, the show would not be as good anyhow.

Fatso Charged for Space
So I noticed one seat still vacant beside Fatso, and I slid into it and ordered my ice cream soda. Fatso nodded to me and turned back to the middle one of the three sodas he had lined up in front of him. Joe makes Fatso buy three sodas because he is so wide he takes up three seats at the counter.

"Glad to see you," says Fatso. "Maybe you can drink one of these sodas for me."

"You take care of your own home work," I said. "Anyhow, you don't have to drink them. You've bought them and that's enough." Fatso looked mournful and said: "Yeah, but Joe's got a new rule. He says guys sit too long and they got to drink their sodas up inside half an hour."

Well, that made me feel sorry for Fatso because it's bad enough to drink one soda. If it was beer, Fatso wouldn't mind, and for that matter, neither would I and we have tried to get Joe to handle beer, but he says he has no dispenser's permit.

Betty Deserves a Medal

As I sat there, it occurred to me that the temperance societies ought to give Betty a medal for keeping so many young men out of the saloons. In fact, she is one of the best ways to fight juvenile delinquency I know, especially when she wears her tight red skirt and low-cut blouse.

Of course, Fatso and I are somewhat above the juvenile stage, but a lot of the other spectators are just kids and when Betty turned to me to take my order, their eyes followed her every move. She smiled the same half-recognizing

Party doing anything against the interest of China, I will resign from the party."

That was the end of Chen's speech. A number of the prisoners crowded around to speak to him personally. Some talked long and earnestly and I found they were asking to remain in the Liberated Areas. Probably they are now in the great battle at Hsuehchow—under the command of Chen Yi, who hoped to help modernize China's agriculture and industry, and who believes that the Yangtze must always flow to the east.

smile she uses on regular customers, which is quite a smile, because somehow she manages to look friendly and still not too friendly.

"What's your order?" Betty asked, sounding both cool and friendly, as if she thought I really wanted an ice cream soda.

An Orchid Disappears

I never got a chance to give my order, because just then a hand appeared over my shoulder and Betty smiled with a little more friendliness. The hand was holding a glass with some water and an orchid in it, and when I looked around, I saw that the orchid and the hand were attached to a little, bashful guy named Pineapple. This Pineapple is an old customer, but usually he is too bashful to say he wants strawberry instead of pistachio in his ice cream soda, so I was surprised.

"For you, Miss Betty," he said, and Betty smiled with three degrees more warmth and took the glass.

She thanked him as easily as if he gave her flowers every day, and turned around to put it up on top of the cabinet behind the soda fountain. She had to stretch to reach that high and everyone watched carefully to make sure she didn't hurt herself, but when she shoved the orchid and the glass on top of the cabinet, it suddenly disappeared and there was a little crash somewhere down behind.

Betty looked puzzled and three guys got up at the end of the fountain, but then Joe came from somewhere and said: "Oh, that's a false front. I ought to have told you."

So Much Fuss

So the next ten minutes were taken up with guys climbing up on the cabinet to see where the orchid had gone and guys with flashlights poking down behind the false-front and guys with lopes and fish-hooks trying to get the orchid out. Betty disappeared somewhere in the kitchen and Pineapple got so embarrassed by all the excitement, he took a powder out the door. Fatso and I just sat and watched until Joe stuck his head in between us and looked at his wrist watch.

"Time's up," he said. "You either gotta buy again or give the next shift a chance."

We couldn't stand any more sodas, so we moved and outside Fatso said: "You know, Pineapple reminds me of George Marshall and the Marshall Plan. He gave Betty a flower, trying to make a little time with her, but the flower disappeared and all that's left is a hell of a fuss. Just like George Marshall trying to make time with those countries in Europe."

"Yeah," I said, "but Marshall's retiring."

"So's Pineapple," said Fatso, "but he left a hell of a fuss behind him."

ALOHA WEEK'S GREETINGS

To The Readers Of The RECORD

FROM

John H. Wilson

Joseph R. Farrington

Walter H. Dillingham

Hawaiian Longshoreman Visits Lenin's Tomb; Talks To Catholic Bishop In Moscow

By JULIAN NAPUUNOA
(As Told to Staff Writer)

Minsk was the first place we touched Soviet soil, but we were up in the air again almost immediately, for it was only a customs inspection on our flight from Warsaw to Moscow, which took about three hours flying time. As we were driving in from the airport, we saw a large crowd in the Red Square and wondered what was going on.

"They are waiting to see Lenin," Galina, our new interpreter, said.

Later, we visited Lenin's tomb on one of the days of the week when it is allowed. I think there must have been 10,000 people waiting that day. We found there are some Americans buried in the Kremlin, too, one being John Reed, the newspaperman, who wrote the book, "Ten Days That Shook the World."

In Moscow we visited several factories and talked with the workers. Usually we held sessions that were question-and-answer sessions with all of us answering all the questions we could. They always wanted to know what social security benefits we had. What vacation privileges? Free medicine? What retirement benefits?

Talks With Bishop
We asked how they liked their present form of government and economics. We found that those who turn out more than their quota of work are given honorary titles of "shock-workers," and they enjoy free vacations at the expense of the people. When we visited an automobile plant, we found the men working very hard and I asked one man later why he worked so hard.

"If I work hard," he said, "it helps me, for it helps my neighbor. If you work hard, in your country, it helps only the boss."

Our visit with the two church representatives in Moscow was interesting, too. One was the Catholic bishop of Moscow, who told me there is freedom of religion in the USSR, and the other is the representative of all other churches. We found that the government even lends the church money and gives it gold for church ornaments, but the money must be repaid to the people and the gold must be paid for.

Once we went to church and on the way, we met an 88-year-old lady who was going, too. We asked her how she liked the Soviet Union as compared with the Czarist days.

Life Now Better
She said: "Before I had no food and no home. Now I have plenty of food, a good home given me by the people, and freedom to work."

ship. I pray always in church for Comrade Stalin."

At Leningrad we visited longshoremen and talked with them. They had hot lunches and snacks, too, and a big building near the docks where they have all kinds of recreation facilities, a library, dance hall, showers and lockers. Their average monthly wage is 1,200 rubles (about \$300) and they also get many free benefits such as free medicine, free day nurseries and schools for their children. Like the Polish and Yugoslavian longshoremen, they work repairing the docks when no ships are in.

A Teacher Asks Questions
A school teacher at one rest camp we visited asked me the most interesting question about America. It was:

"Do teachers have unions in America?"

I laughed and told her teachers, clerks and white collar workers are the Americans slowest to realize the necessity of labor organization. We found that out with the ILWU in Hawaii, I told her.

She said she would be able to retire after she had taught 25 years. She teaches the sixth grade and when the vacation period comes, she goes with the children into the country to a camp to take a vacation with them.

Felsinki, Finland, was our first

PROFIT INCREASED BY OIL COMPANY
Standard of California's Net for 9 Months \$117,073,083, or \$9 a Capital Share

REPUBLIC STEEL'S SHARP RISE IN NET RESULTS IN AN EXTRA DIVIDEND
\$12,874,398 Profits in 3 Months Compared to \$6,380,016 in Same Quarter in 1947 —Stock Distribution Also

IMPROVED OUTPUT RAISES GM INCOME
of for Third Quarter Is Given as \$120,391,550, Against \$75,658,274 Year Ago

U. S. RUBBER SHOWS \$15,216,798 PROFIT
Sales of \$431,930,181 in First Nine Months Show \$6.42 a Share Earnings

CHRYSLER AND SUBSIDIARIES EARN \$59,887,601 Net in Nine Months
Domestic Profit, \$52,568,683, and Foreign, \$7,318,918—Total

BETHLEHEM STEEL SETS OUTPUT MARK
\$22,584,752 Third Quarter Net Equivalent to \$3.24 a Share Also a Company Record

Buried in the financial pages and lost in the excitement of the elections is the news of record-breaking profits piled up by the big corporations in the first nine months of 1948. Survey of 155 companies in 15 industries shows profits for the third quarter of 1948 topping profits for the same period in 1947 by 41.7 per cent.

stop outside the USSR and the first thing the Finnish workers asked us was—how did we get into the Soviet Union? Plenty of them wanted to go and see for themselves if the things they had heard were true.

Editor's Note—This concludes Mr. Napuunoa's articles on his trip through Europe with three other members of the ILWU.



Shoichi Tabata (1), a leader of the Toho Motion Picture Workers' Union, was sentenced to five years in prison for "agitation against the occupation forces" in the recent strike of Toho film studio workers. Tabata's "crime" was a speech, delivered in defiance of censorship, quoting U. S. and British agency dispatches revealing that U. S. armed forces helped break the strike.

STAINBACK MOVE HITS EMPLOYERS

(from page 1)

foreign companies, wouldn't do any good for either employers or unions. If employers were more collective-bargain-minded, strikes like this one on the West Coast would not happen."

Jack Hall, Regional director of the ILWU, said: "There is no need for such an amendment, nor has there ever been. Our union has always been ready to load ships for Hawaii whenever there was any food shortage."

Reduce Labor Standards
C. Christiansen, Port Agent of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, referring to the practice of American companies to ship under Panamanian registry, said, "Our union has gone on record as condemning such shipping because it hurts the American shipping industry and it hurts the sailors. It's the kind of thing that is knocking hell out of the merchant marine today. If Panamanian ships are allowed into our ports to compete with us during a strike, they'll soon be in all the time, and it won't be long before you see them in foreign ports competing on an even basis with union ships everywhere."

Ralph Vossbrink, speaking for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, said, "Proposed legislation to amend the Jones Act is a stab in the back of American labor and

French Farmers Support Miners

PARIS (FP)—While French miners face armed troops at the pits, small tradesmen and farmers in the surrounding countryside are giving unprecedented support to the strikers.

They are selling produce at lower prices to mine families, collecting food as gifts and raising money for a strike fund on a scale never known before.

This display of middle-class solidarity has boosted the morale of the strikers, who are in the main, standing firm against government strikebreaking. The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has called on miners "to refuse to raise a single gram of coal from the mines as long as police stay on the premises."

industry. It would have the effect of driving American labor standards down to those of the Republic of Panama."

Ernest Arena, President of ILWU Local 150, said, "If Governor Stainback really wants to eliminate such drawn-out strikes as this, he should ask the government to put pressure on the employers who have protracted the West Coast strike for political purposes. The quick moves toward settlement after the election prove that they could have met the union demands long ago, had they cared to."

Waiakea Pool Hall

Where Hilo's laborers get together for enjoyment—
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For Christmas

Give Your Friends
A Year's Subscription

to

THE RECORD

A Gift People Will Appreciate

our sports world

By ED HUGHES
(Federated Press)

Caesar's Wife and the Pep Beating

Willie Pep, featherweight champ and a boxing wonder, got himself knocked out by Sandy Saddler, a very good Negro scrapper. It was the first time Pep had been felled in 137 fights, barring being out-pointed by a lightweight champion. Willie, the marvel, had nothing, was socked out in four rounds and lost his title. There were rumors of a phony before the combat, although Pep was a top-heavy favorite. It could have been a fake—or maybe not. Anyhow, it wasn't like Caesar's wife, beyond suspicion.

A fake, neatly enacted, is hard to detect. Some 20-odd years ago the "barney" was given a new look. To make it suspicious-proof, a pug took a real knockout clout instead of the delicate business of acting it. I remember two outstanding featherweight contenders in such a dramatic skit. One was a skilled boxer, the other a free-swinging kid with a terrific punch. The boxer stuck his choppers out for the wallop. It knocked him clean silly. Few doubted the thing was genuine, although it had been rigged for the gamblers.

A few days later I happened along Broadway with a cameraman. And I spied these scrappers, with their wives, fitting themselves into a car belonging to one of the pugs. "Get me a shot of that!" I said. As the cameraman was about to make the shot, one of the scrappers jumped out of the machine, batted the camera to the sidewalk. It would have been quite a picture for the paper. Proof positive, which isn't easy to obtain about a fake.

How Rickard Promoted Gate Receipts

A huge percentage of cauliflower counterfeits follow the "bulldup" technique. Tex Rickard, ace promoter, "built up" Luis Firpo and Georges Carpentier into juicy gate receipts featuring the then champ, Jack Dempsey. Firpo was a crude, lumbering Argentine who could hit. But no clever boxer should have been bothered by Luis. Yet, when Tex "bulldup" machinery was rolling, the crafty and the punch-proof were as putty before Luis' unpolished mitts.

In this deft "bulldup" parade, I saw one of the cleverest heavyweights since Jim Corbett's day take a quick dive for the Argentine guy. A year later, after Firpo had been mangled by Dempsey, the two fought again. This time it was a fight, Rickard no longer being interested in the results of Firpo's displays.

What happened? The bout went the limit and the clever guy whaled the padding out of Luis. Firpo was so badly cut up that he had to repair to a hospital for needle and thread work. Figure it out for yourself.

The "Bulldup" of Gorgeous Georges

Georges, then heavyweight champ of Europe, was allotted one "bulldup" for Dempsey. Rickard matched Carpentier with Battling Levinsky, then our light-heavyweight king. And a good one. Bat was one of the slickest defensive boxers you ever saw. Durable, too, and could hand it out. Only one man had ever flattened him—Dempsey himself.

Now, I quote the press agent's come-on. Would Carpentier be able to equal Dempsey's feat? Day before the fight I asked Bat about his chances. The happy guy who had fought them all looked worried. His quick answer was: "Listen, if he knocks me down, take it from me, I'll get up!" I thought it funny that Levinsky should look worried. Also, that he should be thinking only of being knocked down.

Levinsky was knocked down in the fourth. And he didn't get up. I wasn't surprised, but I would have been had Bat won that fight. It would have spoiled Mr. Rickard's million-dollar Dempsey-Carpentier gate.

You see, it wasn't a fight, exactly. It was a "bulldup." And "bulldups" always end conveniently according to the promoter's needs.



Choice of 15,000 florists as standard-bearer for National Flower Week is film star Virginia Mayo, who obligingly blossoms out for flower fans.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

Govs vs. Puns

After what happened to Punahou last Saturday the Kamehameha school Warriors, who now need only a victory over the Roosevelt Rough Riders this Saturday to touch away the 1948 prep school title, will be expected to go all out, from whistle to gun against the Makiki school gridders. The Warriors were blessed with an Aloha Week gift when the shifty Farrington Governors scored that now much discussed upset over Punahou, 22-18, in last week's thrill-packed Stadium contest.

Be that as it may, let it not be said that Kam is a shoo-in for the title. The Riders have a potentially fine team this year, one that has looked hot in some games and bad in others. Kam will have to hustle and fight every inch of the way.

That battle titanic between the Govs and the Puns is still the top topic of discussion wherever grid fans gather around town.

The Govs were really fired up for that game. Due credit should go to the two Farrington coaches, Henry Kusunoki and Bert Itoga, for fielding a well-coached and keyed-up eleven.

Kahoonei Among Great

The double-Q formation used by Farrington had the Puns guessing. The Govs had the Puns going by sending either explosive Danny Garcia or Mamiya through the center of the line and mixing this up with the pin-point passing of Ken Kahoonei, who has definitely stamped himself as one of the greatest passers developed in the prep circuit. The Gov ace has shown that he can hit receivers with equal efficiency both long and short.

It was a tough one for the Puns to drop, after having the pennant—supposedly their first since 1924—practically in their grasp and then see it slip away with only

seconds remaining in the game. But then a lotta things happened in those waning moments of the contest.

The game materialized, as expected, into a terrific offensive battle to the satisfaction of the 20,000 electrified fans, who were kept on the edge of their seats throughout the fray.

One of the prize plays of the game was Kahoonei's bullet spot pass to End Clarence Camara, on first down, from the two-yard line; for the Govs' second TD, in the same period. Camara was the same lad who came from nowhere to grab that game-winning deflected pass, as the final seconds ticked away.

The Govs, who haven't won a pennant since 1944, when they had Wally Yonamine, Dick Kaulukukui & Co., whooped it up after the game.

Besides the Kam-Roosevelt game on Saturday, other games listed are Farrington vs. Kaimuki on Sunday and the St. Louis-Iolani encounter on Friday. Kaim won their last title in 1946, their tenth.

Hilo High and the defending champion Waialae Pirates are now tied for the Hilo Football League leadership. The cellar-dwelling Wanderers upset the Hilo preppers, 13-12, while the Pirates routed the Wreckers in recent games played.

The Baldwin High Bears and Lahainalunas will play off for the Maui prep title on either Nov. 21 or 28. The Bears upset the highly touted Lunas 13-6, putting the two teams in a tie for first place.

The Haiku gridders won the Maui 120-pound barefoot loop title by virtue of their 26-6 victory over Puunene.

Six Maui Football Officials' Association members will be given free trips to Honolulu in recognition of services rendered during the 1948 season.

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THE RECORD IS SOLD
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FOLLOWING PLACES:

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1708 N. King St.
- NEW YEE YICK MARKET**
1002 N. King St.
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711 N. King St.
- PARADISE PRODUCTS & FLORIST**
1630 Liliha St.
- AALA PARK INN**
270 N. King St.
- TING BO TONG**
1168 Maunakea St.
- MABEL'S BARBEQ SHOP**
69 N. Beretania St.
- THE BOXERS INN**
60 N. Pauahi St.
- MID-TOWN DRUG CO.**
1150 Bethel St.
- RAINBOW CAFE**
Smith & Queen Sts.
- REGULAR SHOP**
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- HALE AIKANE**
1413 S. King St.
- HENRY WONG MARKET**
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CONSUMERS' MARKET

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READ THE RECORD

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now, the RECORD has been published for four months. You, its readers, have had an opportunity to form an opinion of our manner of handling news, features, and editorial comment. So that we may be better able to satisfy your desires, we ask that you fill in your answers to the questions below and send them to us.

1. Would you rather have more local....., national..... or international news.....? Do you find the present proportion satisfactory?..... (Check your answer).

2. In the following fields, do you think the RECORD'S coverage is—

	Satisfactory	Too Much	Too Little
Politics
Labor
Race Relations
Plantation News

3. Among RECORD features, do you think we carry—

	Satisfactory	Too Much	Too Little
Sports
Literary and Drama
Comment and Criticism

4. Please check your reaction to the following regular columns:

	Favorable	Unfavorable
W. K. Basset's "Point of View"
"Consumers' Potluck"
"Off the Cuff"
"Labor Roundup"
"Looking Backward"
"Sports Roundup"
Tiny Todd
"Our Sports World"
"Show Business"

5. Do you like or dislike the summary method of handling secondary Hawaiian, National and World events?

6. Would you like to see more or fewer pictures, or is the proportion satisfactory?

7. What additional news coverage or feature would you like to see in the RECORD?

If you like, you may sign here. Your suggestion will be welcomed in any case.

Please clip out the questionnaire and mail it to:

THE HONOLULU RECORD,
811 Sheridan Street,
Honolulu, T. H.

CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS
SOAPSOAPSOAPSOAP

Toilet soap comes with all kinds of scents and some really cute shapes (for which you pay plenty). As for washing you clean, it all does it about the same. Consumers' Union recently tested 76 brands.

The cheapest found was Hudson's White Floating Soap at 15 cents for an 8.3 ounce cake (32 cents a pound). The most expensive, Schiaparelli Shocking (how much for the name alone?) at \$3.50 for six 1-ounce cakes (\$10.50 a pound). They both wash equally well behind the ears.

A tip from CU—soap left unwrapped and allowed to dry for a while will last longer than a freshly opened cake.

Ivory and Swan

Two widely advertised brands, though apparently inexpensive, were found to be costly to use. Both Ivory and Swan were found to have "wash away" rates about twice those of most other soaps. Conti Castile falls into the same group. (The term "castile," by the way, no longer has any official meaning at all).

Best buys that may be available in Hawaii are as follows: Hudson's White Floating, 15 cents for 1 cake, 8.3 oz. (32 cents a pound); Jesco Floating, 25 cents for 3 cakes, 4.2 oz. (35 cents a pound); Kirkman Complexion, 8 cents for 1 cake, 3.4 oz. (41 cents a pound); Williams Pine and Balsam, 49 cents for 6

cakes, 3.4 oz. (42 cents a pound). Aimcee White Bouquet (45 cents a pound). Lifebuoy, 10 cents for 1 cake, 3.8 oz. (45 cents a pound) and one very strong "medicated" odor thrown in.

Other best buys were: Maxine Complexion, 9 cents for 1 cake, 3.4 oz. (47 cents a pound); Sweet-heart, 28 cents for 3 cakes, 3.3 oz. (47 cents a pound); Lux, 10 cents for 1 cake, 3.6 oz. (48 cents a pound); Palmolive, 10 cents for 1 cake, 3.5 oz. (48 cents a pound), and Camay, 10 cents for 1 cake, 3.6 oz. (49 cents a pound).

Oddly enough, Maxine Complexion and Kirkman Complexion from this list have been on sale at 3 cakes for 25 cents in several Honolulu surplus stores. Potluck advises buying a couple of cakes to see whether you like the "bouquet" and then stocking up.

Other "acceptable" buys are listed with only their price per pound: Avon Pine, \$1.49; Cashmere Bouquet 55 cents; Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, \$1.76; Hershey's Cocoa Butter, 50 cents and on sale in surplus stores here; Hudson's Pine Complexion, 59 cents; Johnson's Baby, 78 cents; Woodbury Facial, 54 cents and Yardley Old English Lavender, \$2.30.

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

Negro Writer Blames Own People For Segregation Here

Question: Segregation in Honolulu?
Answer: The Negroes bring it on themselves.
Question: Discrimination in restaurants?
Answer: There isn't any.
Question: Race pride?
Answer: It's a sign of self-pity.
Jokes? No, these are not jokes.

These are the observations of Lloyd L. Lee, who wrote on the role and status of the Negro in the Hawaiian community in the August issue of the American Sociological Review. The article is all the more interesting because Mr. Lee is a Negro who feels that his people congregate and form little Harlems the like of which Honoluluans see on Smith Street, because they have discovered that they could have a "good time" there.

What Jim Crow Does
 If Mr. Lee, who is an employe of the War Records Depository at the University of Hawaii, tried to answer the question why Negroes seek out Smith Street, he would have found out that discrimination has discouraged and kept Negroes from frequenting numerous beer bars, restaurants and amusement centers in other areas of town.

Mr. Lee would have learned also that Negroes experience no embarrassment on Smith Street, while in Jim Crow restaurants and amusement centers of other streets, their pride and dignity are often deeply injured. So an average Negro goes straight to Smith Street. He is forced to do so. And the matter of self-protection fundamentally influences the behavior of Negroes; just as it does the conduct of any discriminated minority.

Mr. Lee's article says the Negro as an individual is being accepted by the Hawaiian community on the basis of his contributions, to the extent that he "ceases to be conscious of his racial ancestry."

Sharpens Race Consciousness
 What Mr. Lee does not say is this: A person belonging to a racial minority becomes more conscious of his racial ancestry when he suffers discrimination, and with Jim Crow becoming more prevalent in

COCKFIGHT LAW

(from page 8)
 or it must have a clause that would protect people from being charged for being present where they have a perfect, legal right to be, in a public or private place, without participating in the cockfighting, or gambling.

As presently enforced, Mrs. Bouslog says, the law puts the burden of proof on the defendant to prove he is innocent, rather than following the American concept of justice which requires that the defendant be assumed innocent until he is proved guilty.

Section 11011 of Territorial Law, not to be confused with the City and County ordinance, makes nearly any connection with "the fighting, or baiting of any bull, bear, dog, cock, or other animal," a misdemeanor. No one seems to know how long it's been since bulls and bears were "baited" in the Territory, if ever.

Honolulu, Negroes become more strongly aware of their ancestry.

The first section of Mr. Lee's article traces the coming of the Negro to a period prior to 1810. In the present era, Negro immigration was more frequent, the writer says. Since 1900 there have been protests against mass immigration but scarcely any opposition to individuals who came to live here. The traditional pattern of assimilation was well under way when the war started, Mr. Lee says.

Prejudice Develops

When attempts were made to import Negroes to help relieve the shortage of stevedores, the traditional patterns of behavior were disturbed, the writer continues. It was around this incident that the last united opposition to Negro migration to Hawaii developed.

The Star-Bulletin in 1941 published an editorial which called upon local civic and patriotic groups to protest the proposal of the U. S. Army to send 600 Negro laborers to work on local docks. The editorial concluded: "Perhaps the proposal that Negro labor groups be sent here to work as stevedores will stir all local elements to united action. It ought to."

Mr. Lee is of the opinion that what discrimination there was during the war was a result of mounting tension due to overcrowding of recreational facilities and because local businessmen did not wish to antagonize Southern defense workers and servicemen.

Blames Negroes

The writer continues:
 1. Those Negroes who remained after the war are likely to find themselves at the "bottom of the socio-economic ladder" but this is in accordance with tradition. All immigrant groups were in that position.

2. In the meantime, Mr. Lee observes, the situation is not aided by the Negroes' hyper-sensitiveness. This feeling leads the Negro to self-pity and the development of race pride which does not help the assimilation process. Further antagonism is aroused over the tendency of the Negro to segregate himself due to his "gregarious nature." The Negro passed on to others of his race the news that in a certain slum section of Honolulu they could "have a good time." The result was that Negroes congregated there and "perhaps it is not un-natural that they have developed a little Harlem within the slum area of Honolulu and continued their traditional patterns of behavior."

To say that "perhaps it is not un-natural" that Negroes have developed a Harlem means in effect that "perhaps" race prejudice and discrimination are innate human qualities. Harlems are not natural developments but are products of Jim Crow practices. And Mr. Lee blames the Negroes for negative reaction to Jim Crow. The Negroes, by their recent activities have shown that "Uncle Tom" psychology of kowtowing and pleasing oppressors to get ahead does not win for their whole people dignity and respect. Humiliating one's race "to get ahead" pays poor dividends.

3. Mr. Lee concludes thus: "The

Negro will be accepted as an individual even if he will not be as a group. The newspapers have changed their attitudes and do not mention races even of Negro perpetrators of crime. Inter-marriage is possible. There is no segregation in restaurants or theaters. He may attend any church, and he may live in any sections of Hawaii he chooses to. Competent performance and cultural dignity will help the Negro climb the socio-economic ladder."

Mr. Lee, by his "competent performance," probably will not have long to wait at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder he speaks of so often.

But there are hundreds of Negroes who are objects of harsh discrimination, who are not given even the opportunity to perform competently, who can neither drink nor eat in Jim Crow restaurants, who can't rent apartments because of restrictive covenants, and who, because of these practices, are forced to carve out a Little Harlem in downtown Honolulu.

As long as there is a "Smith Street Harlem," as long as there is discrimination against Negroes of whatever class, an academician like Mr. Lee is NOT free from discrimination. The problem is not merely to win individual acceptance but to struggle to win socio-economic equality for all Negroes. R. W.

(Editor's Note: Realizing that both Mr. Lee's views and those of our reviewer, R. W., are likely to arouse some controversy, the RECORD will welcome letters of comment and will publish such as it feels are of general interest. Such letters should not exceed 300 words)

War Danger Less-- Dean of Canterbury

TORONTO—There is no immediate danger of war and the world situation is "decidedly more hopeful," Dean Hewlett Johnson of England's famed Canterbury Cathedral, said in a speech here.

The highly-placed British churchman told his large Toronto audience about a recent trip he made to the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. The prime interest there, he reported, is economic reconstruction. "Their one desire is peace and renewal of trade with the rest of the world," he said.

After completing an extensive Canadian speaking tour, Johnson will go on to the U. S., U. S. authorities first refused him a visa because he was coming under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The decision was afterwards reversed as a result of widespread protests.

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LABOR ROUNDUP

Pine Negotiation Starts Saturday

Negotiations for a contract replacing the one which will expire February 1, 1949, will commence on Saturday at 1 p. m. between the ILWU and the seven pineapple canneries, it was recently announced.

Employer sources indicate that talks will center around a new medical plan in addition to other provisions which now cover nearly 7,000 year-round employes.

Olaa Mediation

Mediation attempts to settle the 43-day-old lockout at the Olaa Sugar Co. appear to have been stalemated following joint meetings between the company and the ILWU Local 142 over the weekend.

No new announcements were made following the meetings by Mediator Ernest B. de Silva.

In the meantime, union headquarters reveal that financial assistance has continued to come in to the locked out workers, with the pineapple local being the most recent unit to collect donations on a Territory-wide basis.

Three units of the sugar workers' union on this island have donated 138 bags of rice, while the longshore local has donated many cases of canned milk.

Yasuki Arakaki, one of the leaders of the Olaa unit, announced Tuesday that the men and their families are prepared for a long, drawn-out stoppage.

Saburo Fujisaki, secretary-treasurer of the sugar union, announced that results of the recent balloting for officers of the union for 1949, will be made known on November 29, following the ballot count on November 26.

Over 45 candidates are running for 33 offices on a Territory and Island-wide basis.

Eskovitz To Coast Negotiations

Other items of interest from the unions in town include the following:

Rudolph Eskovitz, port agent of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, one of the strike-bound unions on the West Coast with one struck ship in the Honolulu port, left recently for San Francisco to participate in one of the first sessions of the union with the shipowners since the beginning of the strike.

Mr. Eskovitz will take up the problems of the union in Hawaii since it struck the Hawaiian Fisherman, a Matson freighter, early in September.

Dispute With Metropolitan Markets

On the AFL front, Local 996, Teamsters' Union, presented its case before the NLRB on unfair labor charges against the Metropolitan Markets.

The union contends that the proprietor of the markets, Antone Louis made offers of increase in pay and other benefits through a third party on the condition that the employes not join the union.

Mr. John Santos, principal witness for the union, also indicated that his discharge on January 25, 1947, was based on his allegedly having engaged in "concerted activities" with other workers.

Case of Two Mutual Workers

George W. Bicknell, recently appointed arbitrator in the Mutual Telephone-IBEW dispute involving the suspension of two workers for alleged violence on the picket lines during the recent strike, will begin the hearings shortly.

The IBEW local, taken over by H. W. Newcombe, an international vice president, in the middle of the strike, is seeking the reinstatement of Albert Abellana and Clarence Carvalho.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

"The good old days are over."

You hear this comment and feel this sentiment if you enter the Iolani Palace grounds and mix with the unemployed who keep moving in a long line toward the employment office. There are more than 10,000 unemployed here in this Territory and our economy is actually sick on its feet.

The "good old days" were the war years. We had everybody working then and the islands enjoyed a boom. But after the war ended, the return to normalcy brought with it the disengaging of workers formerly employed in military and other government projects.

The war years were exceptional times. Huge spending by the government and the military absorbed the so-called "surplus labor." There was a period when Hawaii had a manpower shortage and plantation workers were frozen to their jobs at low wages.

This boom period began in the late thirties when our country commenced preparing for war. At that time we were afflicted with a recession and war preparation pulled us out of this plight.

In Hawaii, as military installations were built and the islands made ready for any eventuality, skilled and semi-skilled laborers were imported from the Mainland. Then came the war and more laborers, including unskilled, were brought here.

The tremendous increase in population did not pose a problem then, but as soon as the war ended, the Territory was faced with a growing unemployment situation.

The populace looked to the major island industries for jobs but these were in no position to provide work for the hundreds who were coming off the defense and other government works. Rather than take in new employes, the sugar and pineapple industries released laborers through their mechanization programs.

These industries upon which the people of Hawaii depended for jobs and security are in effect contributing to the worsening economic situation. In addition to mechanization, mergers and liquidation have completely shut down some plantations.

The most important question that faces us today is: What is going to be done to relieve the Territory and its people of the grave situation in which we now find ourselves. The Big Five is talking of a higher sugar price to help improve the economy but this is far, far from enough. We need jobs for the people and fast, and in line with this, the suggestion of James P. Davis, director of the division of territories, who visited the islands during the past two weeks, is most appropriate.

Mr. Davis said that "new industries must be developed to provide work for the fast-growing population."

To cope with the growing unemployment problem, he added "it is imperative that the economy of the islands be placed on a foundation which is not entirely dependent upon sugar and pineapple."

The "good old days" will never return if we depend on sugar and pineapple. We need new industries and coupled with this we need government spending in public works.



looking backward

"Gentleman's Strike" of 1909

Following by nine years the earlier and somewhat isolated strike of Japanese laborers against the brutality of plantation lunas and poor living conditions, the "gentleman's strike" in 1909 drew considerably more attention throughout the Territory and it marked a new step in the understanding of their problems by Japanese workers.

The strike began on some of the larger plantations on Oahu in May 1909 and continued through a good part of the following summer.

Although there were never work stoppages anywhere outside the island of Oahu, both planters and workers realized that the strike had wider implications and the cost of the strike to planters, estimated at \$2,000,000, was apportioned among all plantations, while the striking laborers were supported by funds from their fellow-countrymen still at work in the cane fields on other islands and those living in Honolulu.

Basic Cause of Strike

The basic cause of the strike was the exceedingly low scale of pay and the comparatively high cost of essentials. Illustrating that scale, Nippu Jiji (Now Hawaii Times), Dec. 4, 1908, printed an account from a Japanese laborer on Honoumuli plantation, in which he breaks down the figures of his monthly expenditures and income:

Board	\$ 7.00
Laundry .....	.75
Tobacco, Paper, Matches	1.00
Bath .....	.25
Raincoat .....	.55
Oil .....	.15
Raincoat oil .....	.15
Contributions .....	.25
Shoes and Socks .....	.50
Stamps and Stationery .....	.30
Send-off Money .....	.25
Hat .....	.08
Haircut .....	.25
Working Suits .....	.75
Total,	\$12.33
Average Monthly Income	\$14.60
Net Income,	\$12.33

Poor Conditions For Workers

Not only were the workers paid incredibly low wages, they were also housed badly and a pamphlet published by the strikers asserted: "In Honoumuli, Hawaiian Islands, the laborers are complaining of the uncleanness of the camps and of the planters' indifference to sanitary conditions. Some of the laborers in this locality built their own houses, as the camps were unfit for them to live in. The camps need immediate im-

provement; they are unfit for human habitation, both from moral and sanitary points of view."

Just the same, the planters maintained that the workers were not really dissatisfied with their wages and conditions, but were really being "stirred up" by "educated" Japanese who did not actually work on the plantations. It is interesting to note that the planters viewed "education" among their workers then in the same manner as Southern bourgeois view Negro education today.

Employer Tactics Same

The name, "gentleman's strike," which was pinned to the move, had nothing to do with the educated Japanese, but rather with the conduct of the strikers which was so orderly that even newspaper correspondents of that day were caught off-balance so that they wrote some pieces that were not unsympathetic to the strikers.

Gentlemanly tactics, however, did not pay off and the strike-leaders were arrested and jailed just as if they had actually planned some act against the government. The strike was broken and no immediate gains were realized. But the experience and education to the workers in the ways of management were to be worth more to their children than the few cents wage-increase they might have gained in 1909.

Capsin Picked Winner

When Joe Capsin picks a winner in an election, he figures it's a sure thing. Four nights before the general election, Joe, who is a disabled veteran of World War II, living at 426 N. Mahana St., was listening to his radio. He heard Senator Joe Ball of Minnesota "tied into a figure-8 knot" by two reporters on the "Meet the Press" program and he heard the same thing happen to Ball again on Town Hall.

Capsin immediately wrote a letter to Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, Ball's opponent, saying: "When this letter passes the cordons of your secretaries, you will have been elected to the U. S. Senate." "I knew," says Capsin, "that the farmers and lumberjacks of Minnesota would never vote for a jackass like Ball." Humphrey is now the senator-elect.

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

A Tragedy In Errors

Fifty "political experts" who contributed to the "Periscope Preview" in a full page of Newsweek of October 11 provide a memorable document on human frailty. Not one of these brilliant gentlemen of the press, from Boston to Los Angeles, from Florida to Oregon, predicted the election of Mr. Truman. The average of their estimates of the number of electoral votes each presidential candidate would receive was 376 for Dewey and 118 for Truman. It is even funnier that the highest estimate among these 50 was 480 for Dewey and 212 for Truman. Still funnier was the estimate of one of these esteemed gentlemen that Mr. Truman would get only 19 electoral votes. As to the division of the Senate the 50 "political experts" gave as their average prediction that the Republicans would have 50 seats and the Democrats 46. As for the House of Representatives, the Republicans were to have 256 members and the Democrats 177.



MR. BASSETT

The American public has seen some bad political guesses, but it has never seen, and perhaps never again will see, as bad an over-all "prediction" as this of these 50 "experts."

I think, however, that the laurel for absurd political prognostication belongs to the bright young man who is chief of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin's Washington Bureau.

William H. Ewing walked along with the other bright prognosticators to the extent that he began his Washington bureau dispatch to the Star-Bulletin on Nov. 1 with this paragraph:

"The nation will go to the polls tomorrow to elect a president, but it will be a formality only. The choice has been made and Thomas E. Dewey will be named."

Mr. Ewing then says that this conclusion of his is drawn "from all the experience and information available." He gives you an inkling as to this "experience and information" in another paragraph in this story when he says:

"The fact is that, with one exception (Truman's), in a month of travelling with both candidates, I have heard not a single voice raised in prediction of a Democratic victory."

Then he goes on to say that among "taxi drivers, trainmen, people in crowds, there were many who said they intended to vote for the President, but not one was willing to go on record to the effect that he would win."

Now that is about the brightest observation of a political forecaster I have ever read. Mr. Ewing bases his prediction of the election of Mr. Dewey not on the way people he interviews are going to vote, but on who they think will be elected. In other words, Mr. Ewing pictured the ballot boxes stuffed with opinions instead of votes. I can't see it.

But maybe it's this other clipping my eyes now fall on which should give Mr. Ewing that crown of laurel for foolish political analysis.

This is his contribution written on Truman's campaign train in New England and, believe it or not, these are the first two paragraphs:

"It became clear today who was fooling President Truman in the belief that he can be elected.

"It is the people who turn out to see him and to hear him speak."

That last sentence, a paragraph in itself, was set in blackface type. The copy reader down on Merchant Street, who handled Mr. Ewing's contribution from New England, wanted to put particular emphasis on that sentence. I'm wondering whether he thought it was important or thought it was funny.

This is some of the "experience and information available" on which Mr. Ewing based his prediction of Mr. Dewey's election. It certainly is weird experience and weird information. You see how Mr. Ewing's mind works:

Here are Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ainsworth, sitting comfortably at home around a late October fire in a lovely residential section of Hartford, Conn. Suddenly Mr. Ainsworth looks up at the grandfather's clock which came over in the Mayflower. He turns to his wife and says: "Abigail, let's put our things on and run down and get in the crowd and fool Mr. Truman."

And Abigail answers: "Let's, Jonathan. That would be oceans and oceans of fun. Grandfather Ainsworth will turn over in his grave and laugh and laugh and laugh."

When Riley Allen, resting quietly that evening in his home on Pacific Heights, reread that dispatch from Mr. Ewing in the Star-Bulletin, Page One, I can imagine that through his mind may have flashed the worry: "Now—I wonder whom I can get to take my place when the years grow too heavy upon me."