

Smear and News Blackout: Conspiracy Against Peace

In Adrian, Michigan, two preachers who thought it safe to organize a "non-communist" peace society found out that peace is dangerous in Michigan. The group was branded "red" by the House un-American committee.

PEACE WAS a dread word among big industrialists and financiers whose insatiable appetite for profit would be largely satisfied by war mobilization. The national administration, with representatives of big employers occupying key jobs, branded peace or any proposal for peace as sabotage of the "defense" program.



Mr. Acheson Secretary of State

Dean Acheson has branded peace movements subversive. On the other hand, President Truman, in press statements and over the radio, has spelled out "relaxation" as a dangerous enemy, a mood that is not excited by impending war. The peace would bring about "relaxation" and a sober examination of U. S. foreign policy by the people, which the war profiteers do not want.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) last week received the silent treatment by the U. S. press and radio when he introduced a resolution calling for an armistice in Korea.

WHEN ASKED by the Federated Press what the reaction has been to his resolution, the Senator made a startling statement which showed up the conspiracy of

the pro-war powers in the country to keep the question of peace from being discussed.

Said Johnson: "There has been very little (reaction) because almost nobody knows about it. I was amazed by the cool—I wouldn't say cold—but strange reception. It certainly has the stamp of a premeditated effort to keep news of the resolution away from the people."

Johnson's resolution, hailed in foreign countries, including allies of the U. S., and numerous trade unions and other groups in this country, asks the UN to call upon all nations and groups now in Korea to cease fire and declare an armistice at 4 a. m. June 25, 1951, the anniversary of the opening of the conflict. Before that date each of the forces would retire to its side of the 38th parallel. By Dec. 31, 1951, all prisoners of war would be exchanged and all non-Korean persons except diplomatic staffs should retire from Korea.

THE RESOLUTION, Johnson said, is not the work of any "organization as such. But I am personally convinced that it represents the feelings of a vast majority of people in the country. That's my own guess, based on what letters and telegrams I have received and what I know about the people."

Johnson's resolution continued: "Whereas, the people of the U. S. have recognized the wisdom of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine so eloquently portrayed by the slogan, 'Asia for Asiatics,' if it were to be applied to Asia; and

"Whereas, it has long been the policy of the American people that no nation should seek to extend its form of government over any other nation or people but as an inherent right every people should be left free to determine their own form of govern-

ment and their own way of life, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid—the little along with the great and powerful—and

"Whereas, the traditional policy and desire of the people of the United States of America is now and has been a just and enduring peace, and

"Whereas, it is never too early for God-fearing and peace-loving peoples to earnestly endeavor to stop needless slaughter," therefore the armistice should be arranged.

THE BLACKOUT treatment given Johnson's resolution for peace by the big-business controlled press and radio was not startling at all. Last month big U. S. dailies refused to carry stories on the Quaker peace proposals and the religious group bought advertising space to carry its message to the public.

While peace received the blackout, the Truman-MacArthur controversy filled column after column in the dailies. Conservative newspapers like the New York Times commented that there was no basic difference between the Truman and the MacArthur policies, and the disagreement came only in the matter of timing the military move.

PETER STURSBURG of Canadian Broadcasting Co., commenting from Lake Success on April 23, emphasized that both sides are for war. The Quaker peace proposal, he said, was the Voice of Conscience, scarcely able to be heard amidst the "blood-thirsty howling going on" in the U. S. over the MacArthur debate. The radio commentator said everyone should be shouting for peace so that the Voice of Reason could be heard, as in the Four Points of the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) which appeared in full-page ads

in leading U. S. newspapers April 23. THE FOUR POINTS called for: 1. A new approach to negotiation in which the U. S. would listen and not impose terms. 2. Admission of all nations to the UN. 3. A new approach to disarmament. 4. Technical aid to raise the health and standard of living in backward areas. In Washington, the Truman administration found it unnecessary to react in any way to proposals for world peace propounded there by leaders of religious and other organizations representing hundreds of thousands.

THE PROPOSALS were taken up at a meeting of officials of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives which, spokesmen said, was attended by delegates from 110 chapters in 35 cities. They called for:

1. The U. S. to take the lead in calling a conference of the heads of the U. S., USSR, People's Republic of China, France and Great Britain, the conference to stay in session until peace is established.

2. The U. S. to call a disarmament conference through the United Nations which will work out a program that will not prejudice the security of any nation.

3. Establishment of a UN economic agency to broaden the concept of Point 4 aid to underdeveloped areas.

Among those participating were Dr. Harold A. Bosley, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, Ill.; Dr. Amiya Chakravarty of Princeton; Dean John B. Thompson of the University of Chicago Chapel, and Robert Havighurst of the University of Chicago.

Newspapers aided the administration in dodging the issue by a virtual blackout of news on the meeting.

At Knuckles

The British Labor government has a policy that declares: "There are basic industries ripe and overripe for public ownership and management in the direct service of the nation."

BUT AS THE government of Iran began nationalizing its oil industry, owned 53 per cent by British interests, Britain threatened to send in paratroopers. The British navy had been holding maneuvers in the Mediterranean with the U. S. naval forces in a show of strength and here was an implied threat of an invasion.

In the past it has been British policy to land marines from the Union Jacked warships whenever people in colonies or semi-colonies put the imperialist power in a tight spot.

THE BRITISH LION did a lot of puffing and huffing but thus far has not dared land marines or drop paratroopers. The Iran government has warned that any such military aggression would lead to World War III. Iran is on the border of the Soviet Union and landing troops there would be the same as hostile troops, in the

present world situation, being landed, for example, in the case of the U. S., in Mexico to secure her oil.

The U. S. State Department which undoubtedly would roar if the Venezuelan regime tried nationalization of its oil, has been coy the past month, and the "free enterprise" motive which Britain undoubtedly sees in the U. S. attitude, has the Labor government worried.

HARVEY O'CONNOR of Federated Press reported:

"Now Washington has reassured the British that the Americans will not step in and grab what Anglo-Iranian dropped. But under a free enterprise system, it will be mighty hard to keep American promoters and free lance oilmen in the Middle East from dickering with Teheran."

The British would not give the Iranian government a 50-50 break on profits, as Standard Oil has done in Venezuela and Arabia.

Last year Anglo-Iranian made a \$400,000,000 profit and all that the Iranian government got for giving the company the oil was \$30,000,000.

IRAN MAY FOLLOW the same footsteps as Mexico, which nationalized its oil as U. S. oil companies and British interests huffed and puffed in 1938. In Mexico,

the nationalization was largely influenced by the exploitation of Mexican laborers in the oil industries by U. S. and British capitalists who paid dirt-cheap wages. In Iran, where the same is holding true, the British pay \$1.24 a day to oil workers with a six-cent a day raise after one year and another six cents a day raise after the third year.

The International Labor Office of the UN, in a report last year, said Iranian employees of the British company live in one-room huts without windows, water or sanitation.

Recent strikes in Iran's oil industry resulted when British employers rejected demands by native workers for higher wages and better conditions.

MacArthur: Let Down By "Sustain Mac" Group

When General Douglas MacArthur made his triumphant entry into New York recently, a hot dispute arose over the size of the crowd that turned out for his parade. Estimates, ranged from several million to the seven-million figure advanced by police and the Hearst press.

No dispute was possible, however, on the size of the crowd that went to Carnegie

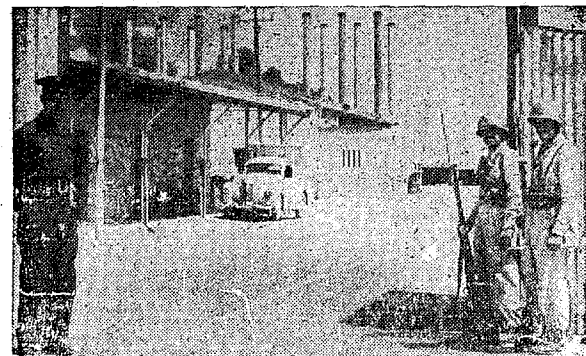
Hall May 22 for a "monster" rally called by the Committee to Sustain MacArthur. In no time at all, reporters counted a total of 39 persons, including three elderly ladies in the balcony. Still far from



GEN. and MRS. MACARTHUR

breathless, the reporters went on to count 40 ushers. There were 2,721 empty seats.

Mrs. Gloss Edwards, head of the committee and a self-described patriot, had an explanation for the vast indifference displayed by New Yorkers. "This meeting," she said, "has been sabotaged by the Communists."



IN HOT OIL SPOT—Iranian guards stand at the gate of the Big Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. refinery at Abadan as British Labor government threatened Iranian government with "serious consequences" if it proceeds with plans to nationalize the profitable oil enterprise. (Federated Pix)

Will Proceed On Kalihi Tunnel Plan - Wilson

Whatever the legislature may have done or left undone, Mayor John H. Wilson says its final compromise left the way open for the Kalihi Tunnel. The compromise allotted one-half cent of the gasoline tax collected on Oahu to go for construction of the tunnel. One cent had been asked by the City-County government.

"We'll go ahead with the plans," Mayor Wilson said, "and as soon as the plans are complete, we'll advertise for bids."

The mayor did not care to name a date upon which he thinks the plans for the tunnel will be finished.

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Political Sidelights

Certain influential Democrats feel that their party can show up the Republicans who blundered in preparing the budget. With Gov. Long authorized to shift some funds among the departments to keep the budget from getting lopsided, these Democrats feel they can take credit if the departmental appropriations are adjusted for smooth operation.

★ ★

WHEN A DEMOCRAT in the House of Representatives asked Doc Hill's support for a bill he was pushing, the Old Man of Hilo answered that yes, he'd be glad to support the bill if the Democrat would, in turn, support the sales tax.

"You're asking a lion for a lamb," said the Democrat, and refused to participate in that particular bit of logrolling.

★ ★

"WHEN I WAS young," says a Republican, "I attended a Republican convention and some mention was made of a man who was a very staunch Democrat. When they found he couldn't be swayed toward their thinking, the leaders began asking: 'Who are his creditors?' I couldn't stand it and I walked out."

He stayed in the party, but he says it was that incident that made him see the difference between himself and the Chamber of Commerce Republicans. Though an office holder, he's still not liked by the GOP Big Boys.

★ ★

THE DEMOCRATIC Women's Division will be hostesses Saturday, June 2, from 3 to 5 p. m., at a reception given in honor of

Mrs. Oren E. Long and Mrs. John H. Wilson. The reception is to be given at the home of Mrs. Mary Ingman at 2436 Soromua Drive in Manoa.

"If you are coming by bus," a circular of the division says, "get off at Manoa Park at the junction of Manoa and East Manoa Roads. Wait in the shade. A car marked 'Women's Division' will pick you up."

If you're a woman, that is.

★ ★

REP. DEE DUPONTE told the ILWU Women's Auxiliary members on Maui that she was too busy to answer the hundreds of letters she received during the legislative session. What is more important, is whether Mrs. Duponte attended to the problems of her constituents. Not only in her case, but in the case of all "public servants," their voting records say plenty.

★ ★

WITH THE governor signing the loyalty oath-bills, it is said at the university that the faculty members may react in the following manner:

1. The good ones who can stand on their own feet anywhere and who prefer academic freedom, may go away.

2. The majority or a substantial number, may refuse to go along with the loyalty oath, writing of personal history, etc., and strike as the faculty did at the University of California. The University of California lost many good faculty members who found the loyalty oath offensive and unconstitutional and the institution had to carry on with a short teaching staff.

Yagi Outlines Sugar Union Demands; Duponte Also Speaks To ILWU Auxiliary

WAILUKU, Maui, May 27—The Republicans "said of each other what we Democrats have been saying about them for years," Rep. Dee Duponte told members of the ILWU Women's Auxiliary 22, in the Wailuku Union hall Sunday.

She pointed out how the GOP legislators arrogantly steamrollered all Democratic opposition but at the same time maneuvered for power within their own party to the point of almost an open break.

Yagi Outlines Union Demands
Thomas Yagi, guest speaker at the meeting along with Rep. Duponte, outlined the five major demands to the employers of the United Sugar Workers, ILWU Local 142:

- Strict seniority in promotions, demotions and layoffs.
- The union shop.
- A 40-hour week with 48-hour pay.
- A \$1 minimum hourly wage (instead of the present 80 cents for Grade I).
- An expiration date of June 15 for the sugar workers' contract, to coincide with the expiration date of the longshore contracts. The auxiliary voted to support the local's demands.

Shabby Treatment of Demos
Rep. Duponte, who served her first term in the legislature, said that the nine Democratic members of the House had only two secretaries among them, while the Republicans had one or more apiece. She said this in explaining why she had been unable to answer the hundreds of letters she had received.

Democrats in the House received shabby treatment, she said, and they were not even supplied copies of amendments, to bills on which they had to vote. In several instances, they were forced to vote "No" in protest because they did not know what was in the bills.

Commenting on lobbyists, she described one prominent Big Five attorney who "must have been twins, for he was present at every

committee meeting, no matter when it was held." Airline lobbyists whose interest was a reduction on the aviation gasoline tax, had a suite of rooms in a Honolulu hotel for the entertainment of the legislators.

Big Land Owners Powerful
Large landowners, she commented, lobbied effectively against changes in the real property tax. "One man said the proposed tax would cost him \$130,000 if it went through."

The Maui representative credited the Democrats who, she said, were effective in preventing passage of the sales tax. The HEA-HGEA lobby was also highly effective in opposing that bill.

Mrs. Duponte said the three women in the House, Reps. Hayes, Richardson and Duponte were able to put through the bill requesting Congress to amend the Organic Act to allow women to serve on juries.

"That's one bill on which I don't see eye to eye with my husband (Prosecutor Harold Duponte of Maui County). He says he has enough trouble with juries without putting women on them!"

For World Peace
Mrs. Peggy Baptiste, president of the Auxiliary, reported on the highly successful drive for clothing for the Lanai strikers' families, recently conducted by the Auxiliary.

The group also endorsed a resolution introduced in the United States Senate on May 17 by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and for world peace.

Music was furnished by the Camp 6 String Serenaders, an orchestra of union members formed three months ago under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Tabelisma. Members are Jackie Cano, Cipriano Yago, Vicente Bautista, Leonardo Agaran, Gaudencio Bautista, Genaro Ebanez, Eladio Fernandez and Mary Jay and Frances Tabelisma.

W. P. Meyer Says He's Resigned Two Posts To Critics

"Sometimes," says William P. Meyer, "you get yourself in a position where people criticize you if you do something and they criticize you if you don't do something."

Mr. Meyer is the secretary of the Territorial Employees Retirement System, and his name was also used conspicuously in the publicity of the Home Furniture Co., which made ready to sell bonds some weeks ago, then changed its mind after it found it could borrow money on the Mainland. (See RECORD two weeks ago). Meyer had been listed as a trustee, along with Marshall S. Wise and Sam King, Jr.

The issue was to be of collateral trust bonds to the extent of \$250,000, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

They were never issued, Meyer says, and he isn't sure just why. The \$10,000 in sales were interim certificates and they, of course, obligate the company to these investors.

Not First Objection

There were objections, Meyer admits, from the Board of Trustees of the retirement service, and it is in that connection that he makes the comment at the beginning of this story. The objection was to the effect that a public official should not use his title and prestige to boost the stock of a private company.

"There was the same objection when I was listed as a trustee of the Financial Security Life Insurance Co.," says Meyer, "and I don't know why there should have been any. I resigned because of the objection, and I resigned from Home Furniture, too."

Mr. Meyer, who came to the retirement service from the Federal Securities Exchange Commission, has several other interests aside from those mentioned, and all these have been the object of some comment from his critics who say it may be hard to tell where his capacity as an investment analyst for the Territory ends and an interested party in other concerns begins.

Other Interests

One of these interests is the Trust Shares Investment Co., a stock brokers' business operating on Merchant St. since 1949.

Another is the teaching of a course in investments at the Honolulu Business College in 1950. This course, incidentally, was advertised by the college in a rather flamboyant manner under a large heading which began as follows:

"DO YOU WANT TO KNOW— How to Make Money? How to Invest Money? How to Make Money in the Stock Market? What to Buy and When?"

There were nine additional parts of the question, all of which, the college said, Mr. Meyer would answer in his course.

Paid To Find Out?

"After all," says one of Mr. Meyer's critics who has been outspoken in the past, "he's sitting up there with all the financial news and magazines from all over the country, and he's being paid by the Territory to find out these things. Yet, he's always overworked and needs more staff to help him. Why should he be allowed to do things like that? A policeman's wife can't even look into a liquor store without getting her husband in trouble."

War Means Profits For Big Business

Right after the Korean war started, prices spurted as the following examples show:

Army boots, from \$5.72 to \$10.91; Garand rifles, from \$41 to \$64, and anti-aircraft guns from \$160,000 to \$250,000 each.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN



"The kind of price control we have now is fine, boys. DISalle practicaly orders you to raise prices."

Honolulu Has No "880" But One Forger Misspelled Fagan's Name—Hapai

Honolulu has produced no "Mr. 880," or no parallel to the fabulous old man of New York who drove Treasury Department agents to distraction with his crude counterfeit one dollar bills. But there was a man here who forged financial magnate Paul Fagan's name to a check, misspelling the name, and still managed to cash the check.

There was also a man who cashed two checks—each for \$2,150—at the same local bank, at different windows, within 15 minutes of each other.

Those two, by the nature of their crimes, fell into the category to which the Honolulu Police Department has assigned Detective Isma Hapai for the past six years, and they were both brought to justice.

Publicity Helps

It is Hapai's job to catch check-forgers, and he says publicity has decreased his work fifty per cent. But there are still enough bad check artists to keep him working overtime.

He says: "As people learn to be more careful about cashing checks, the range of such crime is restricted."

A few years ago, many Honolulu merchants, businessmen and even bank employees, were pretty trusting, Hapai says, but now they're getting a lot smarter.

"Federal checks give some of the biggest headaches," Detective Hapai says, "because people just look and see it's a government check—so it's bound to be good. But they don't know the man who signed his name on the back, and that's the catch. That may be the thing that will cost them money."

It's the person who cashes a forged check who gets stuck for the amount, Hapai warns.

Gives Precautions

"Know your endorser," is the first precaution, the detective would pass on to persons who are called on to cash checks frequently.

If the person receiving such a check doesn't know the person

presenting it, he should demand positive documentary identification—driver's license, identification card, etc.

He should look for identifying physical characteristics of the endorser so he may be prepared to identify that person again if the necessity arises.

If the person presenting the check is unknown, Hapai says, then the receiver of the check should cash it only if it covers the amount of purchases made.

"The chances are he's seeking ready cash," the detective explains, "and doesn't care anything about the goods he purchases."

Longshoreman Recalls Story On Dock Hazard Through Monday's Fire

"I remembered your story of more than a year ago," Joseph Kealalo (Joe Blurr), president of ILWU Local 136 (longshoremen) told the RECORD, "when I heard of that fire Monday. That fire happened right where they used to unload nitrates back before you carried that story."

The fire occurred in the vicinity of Pier 29A at 2:14 Monday afternoon when a spark from a workman's blowtorch allegedly ignited leaking gasoline from a line running to the USS Ticonderoga. The ensuing blaze spread over a 50 to 70-foot span of gasoline-covered wafer under the pier's apron and was extinguished by firemen some 20 minutes later.

The story Kealalo referred to was one published in the RECORD Feb. 23, 1950, which exposed the hazard at the docks created by the large concentration of gasoline and fuel oil in the vicinity and by the presence of a nitrate-handling operation carried on at the order of a local fertilizer company.

Following that story, the Star-Bulletin ran a series on the dangers of the presence of nitrates and the Coast Guard for a time suspended such unloading here.

Ban 'Mixed' Marriages

The California supreme court ruled the state law against "mixed" marriages unconstitutional in 1948, but the senate May 21 voted to keep the statute on the books. The intent of the law is to keep the "white race" pure and "lily-white."

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing
J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168



THE TRENTON SIX in murder frameup—Front row, left to right, Collis English, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson; back row, left to right, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forest, John McKenzie.

Witnesses Rip Apart Trenton Six Case

By MILLY SALWEN
TRENTON, N. J. (FP)—Mrs. Emma English, a tiny, 64-year-old woman with a lined, somber face, told an intent jury May 23 that her son Collis, one of the Trenton Six, was at home with her all morning, helping her prepare the regular weekly wash, the day furniture dealer William Horner was murdered.

A neighbor, Mrs. Evelyn Smith, confirmed Mrs. English's testimony that Collis was at home with her all morning, except for a 15-minute trip to the corner grocery store at the time of his down-

flowed was on the stand in the first night session of the world-famous trial, outside the court some 500 people were turned away for lack of space. Some of them had come from Philadelphia, New York and New Brunswick, N. J.

At this point, all the defendants, six Negroes who had been arrested three years ago without

warrants or descriptions and held incommunicado for days until five of them "confessed," have been on the witness stand. Each denied any part in the murder for which they had been sentenced to death in an earlier trial, a verdict later set aside by the courts.

The defense has lined up two dozen witnesses to sustain their alibis, including a minister, two mailmen, a prison guard, several lawyers and a brother of the detective chief who extracted the "confessions."

Fresh Piece of Evidence
One of the defendants, Horace Wilson, startled the court when he produced a fresh piece of evidence which he received in the mail while he was in the death house. It was an income tax withholding statement, documenting his claim that he had worked two half-days for a farmer outside Trenton. One of the half-days was the morning the murder occurred.

Arthur J. Salvatore, Trenton lawyer and past president of the Mercer County Bar Association, testified that when he saw McKinley Forest, after the latter had been jailed six days and had "confessed," he was "dazed and confused," mumbled incoherently . . . couldn't recognize his own brother . . . didn't seem to know what was going on." Defense attorneys intend to prove that Forest was drugged into signing the "confession" he doesn't remember having seen.

On the stand, Forest accounted for his activities the morning of the murder by describing five or six errands he performed, including plucking chickens for several poultry markets, picking up his

previous week's pay check at a steel mill and depositing money for one of his employers.

Question Mark Deleted

Forest told of how, when he was accused of striking the murdered man, he repeated incredulously: "I hit the old man over the head with a bottle? Man, you're crazy!" The first part—with the question mark deleted—was taken down by police as his alleged confession.

Defendant Ralph Cooper's landlord told the jury that Cooper was home all evening, the time when a prosecution witness said he overheard him elsewhere planning "to do a little robbing . . . do a murder." Cooper, he added, was paid up in his rent. ((Cooper's "confession" says he planned the robbery because he "owed \$30 for rent.")

Neighbors of James Thorpe told the court they saw him working with his uncle repairing a car all that morning. It was a cold morning, they said, and they remember that Thorpe kept going back and forth into the house to get warm.

"SPEAK ENGLISH"

"Today the Advertiser tries to soft-soap people of Oriental extraction, but people have not forgotten . . ." wrote in a RECORD reader from a neighbor island. "I clipped these a few years ago to show my children when they grew up, to show them the manner in which we got 'booted around.'"

The clippings the reader sent in were editorials from the Advertiser which said in part:

"This is a 'Speak English Week' of our own launched without benefit of gubernatorial proclamation . . ."

"There is nothing wrong with the English language and for the life of us we can't see why more people in our midst don't take pains to speak it. In mind, are Japanese (sic). All of them have been in America long enough to learn English. To a good American, to put it politely, it is downright annoying. The bus rider hears them jabbering, as does the pedestrian at street corners and the customer in stores."

—July 24, 1942

"Hawaii can have no patience with an enemy language or any enemy. Those who speak Japanese show rank unappreciativeness for living in America rather than Japan which discouraged the use of foreign languages."—October 15, 1942

Gadabout

WHEN SGT. RAY LEE, Sam Piscaro and Francis Yonesaki arrested five men and charged them with gambling in the rear of a Dillingham Blvd. filling station last Thursday, the men say, they found no money.

"They get down there to charge us," one said, "and they have \$1.50 for evidence. I don't know where it came from. It wasn't around the game."

It is the contention of the five that the vice squad officers pulled the one on them that has been alleged often in the past—that of dropping a little money of their own into the case for evidence.

"They broke the front door of the place down, too," said one of the five, a taxi driver. "I don't know why they had to do that. The rear door was open—the one we were using."

IN A REVERSE sort of way, the prolonged Saturday of the legislative session is reminiscent of Eric Knight's short story of the Yorkshire mill town, entitled "Never Come Monday." When the official waker-upper of the town woke up one Monday, he decided it still felt like Sunday, so he stayed in bed. Everyone else did, too, because they knew that if it were Monday, he'd have wakened them. No one went to work at all and everyone was happy except the mill owner. The mill owner got madder the next day when old Capper Wambley, the waker-upper, said it was still Sunday, and the day after, too. Finally, by mutual consent the mill owner and Capper and the mill hands agreed to wire London and ask the king—and to go by his decision. "The king wired back that it was Saturday—seven days had elapsed by then."

"All right," said the mill hands, "Saturday's the day we get paid. If we don't get paid, we won't think it's Saturday."

The mill owner fumed, but paid, and after they had their money, one of the mill hands commented: "Let's see now. Tomorrow's Sunday, eh?"

Everyone had a fine rest.

A REPORTED 34 vacancies on the police force indicates that there are more attractive jobs, especially nowadays. Talk is that many cops have resigned to take jobs where the pay is better and the wear and tear less. A few may have resigned more or less at the request of superiors, it is rumored, but a story in the dailies indicates there are plenty of replacements anxious to step into the empty 34 pairs of shoes.

PRICE STABILIZATION agents have sent local restaurants questionnaires, but one recipient doubts anything important will happen to freeze or lower his prices—anything effective, that is. His strength in bucking the system lies in the fact that no standards are set for the amount of food to be served.

"It's like this," he says. "If I'm charging a dollar for hekkka and I'm told I can only charge 90 cents, you can bet your life the customer is going to get only 90 cents worth of hekkka, not a dollar's worth."

AS THEY were doing during World War II, many thousands of FBI personnel checking jobs are being farmed out to private detectives, some here in Honolulu. The jobs are in the form of names of federal employees or prospective employees, upon whom the agency asks a check. There are so many the FBI can't handle them, so it farms them out, at a dollar or two dollars a head to be investigated by the private eyes.

"If you get expenses on top of the rate," says a local operator who has taken some of the jobs, "you can make money, but it's hard work."

And what kind of job is that of private eye?

"It's a stool pigeon's job," says the man who knows. "You're a paid, bonded, licensed stool pigeon."

A. A. RUTLEDGE, agent of the Transit Workers' Union to which most Honolulu Rapid Transit drivers belong, had little to say regarding the rate increase awarded the HRT by the Public Utilities Commission, and that little was as follows: "Since they didn't oppose the increase at the hearing, it's to be assumed the people are well satisfied."

LOCAL CONTRACTORS don't just buy lots of whiskey because they're heavy drinkers, a couple of liquor dealers agreed last week, recalling that some of the construction men who buy hardly drink at all. One dealer, just making a shot in the dark, guessed that some of the liquor was going to be presented to C-C inspectors and the contractor confirmed the guess with some surprise.

FRED OHRT, the "Lunawai," had a birthday Monday, his 62nd, and was somewhat pleased to discover he'd been miscounting for some time, thinking he was already 62.

GUARD VASCONCELLOS, a new man at Oahu Prison, got a baptism by fire or something last Saturday when a convict threw a bottle of paint at him. The bottle missed, but broke on a wall and splattered paint on Vasconcellos, who was unable to identify the thrower.

Though no punishment has been reported, since no identification has been made, it is thought there may be some connection between the bottle-throwing and a recent incident in which Vasconcellos reported an inmate who, he said, threatened him. The inmate was confined to the "incorrigible unit" for four days and then released.

But all efforts to tie the throwing to that individual have thus far failed, Gadabout is told, and none of the inmates in the vicinity at that time would talk.

THERE'S MORE to last week's story headed "Girl In Prison Dope Seizure" than the RECORD knew at press time then. That story reported the search of Earl Fernandez' cell and the finding of an amount of suspected heroin after a woman visitor had been searched and relieved of a syringe and an empty capsule.

The tip upon which Captain A. Olim acted when he ordered the girl searched may have been nothing more than the letter of an inmate. A man doing time on a narcotics charge had written a note which he intended to hand to a visitor personally. When circumstances changed, he mailed the note out as a letter and it was probably read by the guards in transit. It contained the line, "If you've got anything, put it there," report says, and that was enough to rouse suspicion to such an extent that there was talk around town a whole week before Mother's Day that there would be an attempt to smuggle narcotics into the prison at that time.

ONLY ONE MAN, according to underworld gossip, has ever had enough influence or resourcefulness to be able to smuggle heroin into the C-C jail. Now he is at Oahu Prison and he is said to be having it better than plenty of inmates who have been there much longer.

Union Shop Sought In ILWU Sugar Petition

One of the steps necessary for the Territory's ILWU sugar workers', Local 142, to achieve its union shop objective is rapidly being realized, a union spokesman said this week, with the widespread signing of a petition to the National Labor Relations Board asking a vote on the question of a union shop.

Workers are signing in such numbers on Oahu that, Secretary Saburo Fujisaki said, he expected more than 90 per cent will probably signify their desire for the NLRB action.

The law requires that, in order to win the right to hold such a vote, 51 per cent of the members of the bargaining units must sign the petition, regardless of how many members sign. ILWU officials were confident this week that the percentage asking the action will be much higher than that.

West Maui Athletic Assn. Carnival Success

MAUI, May 21—Enthusiastic participation by all members and an almost one hundred per cent turnout from the Lahaina district marked the West Athletic Association carnival held on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Sunday, May 18-20. A large crowd of East Maui residents also attended the carnival. Gross receipts are estimated to reach about \$6,000.

Friday evening was marked by a parade of floats and coronation of the carnival queen, Miss Agawa of Waimea Village; Saturday by ondo dances by troupes from Pukohli, Waimea, Honolulu, Kihua and Kapunakea Villages, the prize going to Honolulu; and Sunday by a baby contest.

Tamotsu Muranaka was chairman of the carnival committee, and Mac Yamauchi is president of the Association.

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Remember With Flou

KODANI FLORI

307 Keawe Street

Phone 5353 HILO, HA

Gov. Long Said In 1936:

Loyalty Oath Offensive, Makes Teachers "Less Than Citizens"

About 15 years ago, Gov. Oren E. Long, who has signed three loyalty oath bills passed by the 26th legislature, said, on April 7, 1936, according to the Star-Bulletin, which at that time reported his speech to the Hawaii Education Association, that such

Hymn Writer Gloried In Cross of Christ; Forced Opium Upon Chinese

Pressure, special interest and personal interest had a terrific impact on Sir John Bowring, a "willing agent of the British government to force opium upon the people of China" about 75 years ago, according to the Very Reverend James Endicott, of Canada, who had spent years in China as a missionary.

Speaking to 2,600 delegates from across Canada to the National Assembly To Save Peace April 8, 1951, the 86-year-old retired minister said that Sir John went for a walk in the city of Macao, near Canton one day and saw a Catholic cathedral that had been destroyed.

Gloried in Cross of Christ
The building was destroyed; everything was destroyed except the tower, and "on the tower there was a cross, uninjured.

"Then he (Sir John) went back home and wrote one of the great hymns that will never die:

"In the Cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time."

"It seems incredible, but it's true. Not because he was a hypocrite but because somehow or other, it is possible for men to have sound theological views and deep religious feelings, but to lag woefully behind the need of the time in respect to moral problems.

"Now then, we never had a better Emperor, perhaps, in the history of China than we had at that time. He sent down his representatives to Canton to confer with Sir John Bowring. He said: 'We're willing to buy every ounce of opium that you've got here in your factories. We'll pay for it at your prices, and then we'll make a public bonfire out of it and burn it all up provided you promise, and write a treaty, to stop sending this stuff to the devastation of our people.'

The British would not agree to

compulsory oaths are offensive, futile and "he should not wish to sign one."

The loyalty bills signed in the past week by Gov. Long are among those strongly objected to by 220 faculty members and about 200 students at the University of Hawaii as curtailing academic freedom and constitutional rights.

Long Said Oaths Offensive
Gov. Long was superintendent of public instruction in 1936.

The Star-Bulletin story had a sub-head which said: "Supt. Calls Proposals for Teacher Loyalty Oaths Offensive."

The speech by Mr. Long, the Star-Bulletin said, was in part "a reply to groups which here, and to a greater extent on the Mainland, have been urging patriotic oaths for teachers."

Mr. Long was reported as saying that the schools have gone ahead in relation to the freedom of the teachers to think and to teach.

"Something Less Than a Citizen"

"He emphasized the important changes," the story said, "which have taken place recently in society and said that if the schools are to help make a basis for social progress, they must attack boldly the pressing problems of this period."

The Star-Bulletin of April 7, 1936, quoted Mr. Long thus:

"This (tackling the pressing problems) must be done without prejudice. All sides of a controversial issue must be presented. It is stupid to ignore vital prob-

lems of the day. We cannot avoid debatable questions and changing issues.

"There will, of course, always be 'pressure groups' who would deny teachers the right to interest students in current problems. . . . It is those who would make of a teacher a cloistered monk, something less than a citizen, who suggest that the teacher be required to take a loyalty oath."

He then said that he should not wish to be compelled to sign one. And he suggested the following voluntary pledge which is a combination of parts from various historical documents and speeches:

"As a teacher in the schools of Hawaii, I declare my allegiance to our democratic-republican form of government and my enthusiastic aid in securing for all men those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; I pledge further that I will do everything in my power to help form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty for all people by supporting the Constitution, including its guarantee of the freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right to assemble, and by working for social change and improvements in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution to the end that this government of the people, by the people, and for the people may endure; and in support of this declaration, I pledge my life, my fortune and my sacred honor."

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MAGIC VETO

Radio is a magic medium. It brings you news and also tedium.

It brings you laughs and occasional thrills, And it drones through hundreds of fictional kills. But by far the most wonderful thing about it— You can flip the dial and be without it.

—T. Todd

Of the 1,370 livestock producers in the Territory during 1950, 340 had beef cattle, as a major enterprise, 2 sheep, 520 hogs, 430 poultry and 75 dairies.

ODDLY ENOUGH!

By Williams



Maui Notes

The Halekala Ranch Co. is due to take over the Puunene Dairy in the near future, according to reports which also have it that present employees of the Puunene Dairy will be replaced.

★ ★

LIONEL HANAKAHI, union official at Paia, has told the RECORD that since the Kahului Development Co. has taken away street lights in a number of plantation camps, people there are afraid to go out at night and prowlers are already reported in the vicinity of plantation homes in the camps.

The RECORD asked Hanakahi: "When were the lights taken away?"

He answered: "About three weeks ago, and we had lights for over four years."

According to Hanakahi, petitions will soon be circulated among residents of the camps affected, asking that the street lights be restored.

THE LEGISLATURE is a rich man's game, a local political observer said, explaining that "If you don't have money, you just can't afford to buy out the votes of the other legislators."

Applying his idea locally, he added: "Senator Toshii Ansaai and Representative Pete St. Sure are among those who can stand the jerk because they are tools of the Big Five."

★ ★

SGT. LARRY ARAKAWA, recently back on the rotation plan from duty in Korea, said he thinks the Waipahu GI (see RECORD April 12 and May 10, 1951 issues) might not have got the runaround from his sergeant and his company commander if he had seen his chaplain.

Bulb onions are produced in the Kula district of Maui. About 50 acres are planted in this crop.

Cold War At Root of Drastically Curtailed Freedom on U.S. Campuses

By MARTY SOLOW

(Federated Press)

(Second of Two Columns)

The voices of dissent, of liberalism, of minority opinions, of "unpopular" ideas, have grown weaker and weaker on the campuses of American colleges. This disturbing fact was sharply pointed up by the New York Times in its recent survey of the state of freedom in America's institutions of higher learning (Survey included 72 major colleges.—Ed Note.)

Last week we touched on some of the Times' findings—emphasizing the blacker side of the picture as reported by that paper. However, the Times did find that a total blackout of freedom had not yet descended on our campuses. Here and there it discovered schools which still affirmed the traditional right of dissenters, of those with minority opinions. It discovered that there are still some educators and some students—although it would seem the number is relatively small—ready to speak out

as they please. And this much of the survey was heartening.

Root of Whole Question Is the Cold War

While we admired the Times survey, we felt there was a serious flaw in it. True, the newspaper is not required to give the reasons for the existence of such a state of affairs on the campus, yet we had hoped the Times might tackle it. Unfortunately, reading the series, the impression emerges that the fears on the campus are primarily due to that noted tax-dodger in the Senate, Joe McCarthy.

However, to blame such a state of affairs on McCarthy is to overlook the factors on which McCarthy has capitalized. At the root of the whole question, not only of academic freedom, but of civil liberties in the U. S., is the cold war. The government, having adopted a particular foreign policy, has long since moved to shut off real opposition to it. Hence the loyalty purges and the firings, the witch-hunt committees and the indictments.

Any voice raised for peace has been labelled "red" and "subversive" by government spokesmen. The State Department

actively tagged campaigns for peace as "subversive." The Justice Department under that eminent jurist, Tom Clark, promulgated a list several miles long of alleged subversive organizations—without trials, hearings or bothering to find out anything about the organizations. (Note: This procedure was recently labelled illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 3 decision.) Agency after agency participated in witch-hunting its own employees.

Administration Paved the Way

If the freedoms of this country have been placed in jeopardy—and we believe they have been—then the blame for it belongs squarely at the feet of the Truman administration. Feeding the fires of the cold war, it moved against all who offered a dissenting opinion. As the flames grew hotter, the grounds for suspicion of individuals lengthened and soon it became a matter of grave note that an individual had been an "active" New Dealer.

This crusade against our freedoms was avidly picked up by important newspapers and eagerly exploited by such individuals as McCarthy. However, they could never

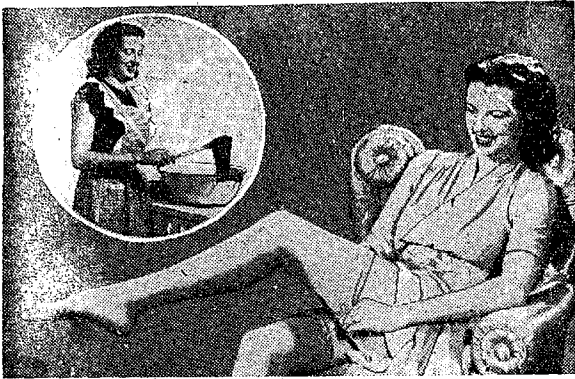
have achieved the dubious success they have, had not the administration paved the way and laid the basis for their success.

The administration is now reaping the savage whirlwind it set off. The present hooligan attacks on freedom and ideas are not directed so much at the small minorities who still cling courageously to them—but rather at anything that even smacks of decency, of humanity, in the present administration. The traditional American freedoms—the right to critical inquiry; the right to dissent, the right to hold "unpopular" views—seem on the way out.

What we have left is an ever-growing spirit of "conformity," a feeling of "Shh-h, don't talk or the goblins are gonna get you." And should the American people sink into political apathy, into fear of voicing differences and disagreements, then they would become easy marks for the unscrupulous schemes of unscrupulous politicians and their businessmen allies.

We hope the day never comes—and it never will if those who have faith in our democratic way of life fight to defend it.

"New" Hosiery Pairs From Old



SAVE ON STOCKINGS—If you've been having runs and tears in your nylon hosiery, chances are your dresser drawer is full of unmatched hosiery. By using a stocking dye, you can pair them up for plenty of extra wear and save on your clothes budget.

First step is to remove enough of the old color from the stockings to enable you to re-dye, says the Tintex Home Economics Bureau. Both the dye and the color remover—available at all fabric dye counters in department, drug and variety stores—require no boiling, so they're safe for nylons.

Re-dyeing your hosiery is a real money-saver, since a single 15¢ box contains enough dye for many pairs. The color remover, too, is only 15¢. There are six light and four dark shades to choose from, and you can vary these colors considerably, the Tintex Bureau points out, simply by varying the amount of dye used.

BILLION-DOLLAR COMPANIES PAY WELL—TO EXECUTIVES

By FEDERATED PRESS

NEW YORK (FP)—America's exclusive crew of billion-dollar companies are generous with their employes, raising their pay when profits go up. And profits went way, way up last year.

The generosity, however, doesn't seep down below the \$100,000-a-year man. That is what Swift & Co. paid its president, John Holmes, in 1950, and he was the lowest paid top executive of the 17 companies whose sales went past the \$1 billion mark last year.

\$1 Pay Out a Year

Industrial kingpins received "spectacular" pay in a survey reported in the May 19 issue of Fortune. There were a few exceptions, like W. S. S. Rodgers, board chairman of the Texas Co., who received a \$1 pay out for the year. That left him with a total salary of only \$171,177 in 1950.

Other increases reported by Business Week included the \$40,000 more made by President Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, highest paid man in the U. S., a \$100,000 boost received by President Crawford Greenwalt of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and a \$130,000 raise won by board chairman Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Seven GM Bosses Got More Than \$400,000 Each

These three were the highest-paid executives in the U. S. last year. Wilson's pay was \$462,156, Greenwalt rated \$539,550 and Grace received \$464,321.

In order, the remaining top executives of the billionaire firms were paid:

Chairman J. F. Drake, Gulf Oil Corp., \$391,084.
 President Ligan Warren, Safeway Stores, Inc., \$367,754.
 President Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Co., \$280,234.
 Chairman K. T. Keller, Chrysler Corp., \$250,800.
 President Benjamin Fairless, U. S. Steel Corp., \$222,897.
 President Gwilym Price, Westinghouse Electric Corp., \$216,231.
 President Eugene Holman, Standard Oil Co. of N. J., \$209,918.
 Chairman W. S. S. Rodgers, Texas Co., \$171,177.
 Chairman Robert E. Wilson, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, \$149,970.
 President B. B. Jennings, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., \$146,433.
 President Fowler P. McConnell, Sears Roebuck Co., \$127,378.
 President Frederick Specht, Armour & Co., \$103,200.
 Chairman Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward & Co., \$101,100.
 President John Holmes, Swift & Co., \$100,000.

Business Week listed only the head of each firm, but indicated that pay of other executives was equally lavish. All seven of the top GM officers, for example, were paid more than \$400,000 each.

Others With Fat Salaries

Treated handsomely by other firms that didn't quite make the billion-dollar class, but still got along comfortably, were these high-paid executives:

President John L. McCaffery of International Harvester Co., \$178,698; President George H. Coppers of National Biscuit Co., \$168,929; President John Haggerson of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., \$219,115; President Paul Hahn of American Tobacco Co., \$227,209; President L. A. Van Bommel of National Dairy Products Corp., \$150,860; President James H. Rand of Romington Rand, Inc. (for year ending March 31, 1950), \$138,578; Chairman Thomas J. Watson of International Business Machines Corp., \$373,637; President John Himman of International Paper Co., \$150,000; Chairman J. Spencer Love of Burlington Mills Corp., \$250,000; President Harold Blanche of Celanese Corp., \$238,177, and President Edward Little of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Corp., \$350,000.

When the Ruhr iron, and steel magnates, who were part of the Big Business behind Hitler, recently began negotiations which would outline their part in the remilitarization of Germany, they

imported a delegation of U. S. lawyers to argue their case. Head of the delegation was Robert Patterson, former Secretary of the Army.

SHOW BUSINESS

By STANLEY STEPHENS
(Federated Press)

FAILURE OF ANTI-RED FILMS

In a matter of less than 10 days, the New York World-Telegram and Sun and the New York Herald Tribune have carried two featured weekend articles with the following headlines:

HOLLYWOOD LAGS ON ANTI-RED FILMS—Lack Merit of Earlier Pictures on Fascism (World-Telegram); and

NEW BREED OF PROPAGANDA MOVIES—Hollywood Swings Wildly at Communists but Holds Back Its Best Punch: Humor (Herald Tribune).

The heads are self-explanatory. The writers, Alton Cook and Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., both pretty good movie critics, note with alarm that the Iron Curtains, Red Menaces and I Was a Communist for the FBI have been failing to gain the public favor of Confessions of a Nazi Spy or The Great Dictator. But what neither one points out is that perhaps the front-page hysteria is not as accurate a measurement of today's public opinion as the very real anti-fascist sentiment of 10 to 15 years ago was.

★ ★

Purge Returns;

Blacklist Grows

While Larry Parks' contract has been dropped by Columbia and his future seems uncertain despite his breast-beating before the un-American committee, Edward Dmytryk, only one of the Hollywood Ten to recant, has been hired by the King Brothers to direct Mutiny. This will be a quickie and the engagement represents Dmytryk's starting again on the lowest rung of film directing. But the committee members are gratified at his rehiring, as they feel this assurance of future employability will encourage more Hollywood figures to turn on their friends.

LEST WE FORGET

General Omar N. Bradley, writing of the first Nazi concentration camp the Americans liberated in 1945, described his visit to the camp:

"The smell of death overwhelmed us even before we passed through the stockade. More than 3,200 naked, emaciated bodies had been flung into shallow graves. Others lay in the streets where they had fallen. Lice crawled over the yellowed skin of their sharp, bony frames. A guard showed us how the blood had congealed in coarse, black scabs where the starving prisoners had torn out the entrails of the dead for food. Eisenhower's face whitened into a mask. Patton walked over to a corner and sickened. I was too revolted to speak. For here death had been so fouled by degradation that it both stunned and numbed us."

Today, J. Edgar Hoover has asked Congress to appropriate funds for the creation of a number of concentration camps in the U. S. for the imprisonment of several thousand alleged Communists and "subversives," when the state of "emergency" shall warrant it—in the mind of the FBI.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

are spending billions fighting in Korea and rearming ourselves and a large part of the world for a bigger war, you can easily see how great a disaster it would be for Big Business if our government had a "genuine movement for peace." All of which means that so long as Big Business directs federal policies, we'll have a war economy.

AGAINST CHINA INVASION

Washington (FP)—The Mutual Broadcasting System reports that radio ballots gathered by Frank Edwards, commentator, were 14-1 against invading China.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE FERNANDEZ-DAWSON FIGHT

In a fight on a very slippery canvas caused by Manoa rain, Freddie Dawson, Negro top contender for the world's lightweight title, took a ten-round decision over Frankie Fernandez, local welterweight king, last Tuesday night at the Stadium. A vicious left hand plus superb condition, got the nod for the visitor from Chicago.

There was no doubt as to the winner after the ten rounds, but what had many fans grumbling was the announcement after the fight of Judge Willie Whittle's scorecard which called the battle a draw at 13 points for each fighter. However, Judge Frank Gomes saw Dawson the winner by a 14 to 12 margin. Reliable Walter Cho, the referee, gave the nod to Dawson by a 16 to 12 score. Our scorecard came nearer to Cho's. Many of the fans couldn't quite see how Whittle called the fight a draw.

A good left jab, a sharp left hook, a stinging right cross, and an excellent defense at close quarters gave Dawson the margin of victory over the dangerous Fernandez. Dawson had a bit more speed in the exchanges and what should have been hard potential kayo punches by Frankie lost most of their sting because Dawson beat Frankie to the punch. Fernandez is by no means washed up and as long as he has that right hand of his, he will be a dangerous opponent and a good drawing card.

In the first prelim, Leo Tolentino won over Puna Titcomb in a four-round decision. Puna promised to knock out Tolentino when signed for the match. However, he did not deliver. He surprised us by staying the limit.

In the second preliminary, Harry Frodente, who just turned pro, kayoed Linford Chung with a beauty of a right to the jaw in the second round. Of course, Frodente got decked in the first round himself but managed to clear himself with a clean kayo. Frodente's own danger zone is his jaw.

Ernest Sylva won in another four-rounder over Salvatore Torres while in the five-round semi-final, Carl Cabral lost to Ike Patton in what could have been a good fight. Instead, it was slow and listless with neither Patton nor Cabral too anxious to fight.

★ ★ ★

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We are in receipt of a letter signed by James Masayoshi Mitose and a Suehiko Ogata who are of the opinion that the articles written by this columnist and our Maui correspondent, Eddie Ujimori, regarding the "medicine man" role that "Professor" Mitose played in insulting to their status as Kenpo and Nin-jitsu professors and artists. Mitose is the "medicine man" who sold herbs and other medicine to people on Maui and collected, in one instance, a thousand dollars from an elderly Japanese woman, but who was finally exposed by the writings of our Maui correspondent. Both Mitose and Ogata signed the letter as professors of Kenpo Jiu-jitsu (Sho Rin Ji School) and Masters of the Art of Invisibility (Koga School of Nin-Jitsu).

We remember seeing some Japanese movies during our kid days when such characters as Sarutobi Sasuke and Ishikawa Goemon did disappearing tricks through the medium of Nin-Jitsu, but we do not believe that there is a Master of Nin-Jitsu in our midst in the Territory. The last time we saw Master of Nin-Jitsu Mitose he was visible even to our myopic eyes!

THE OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB which figured prominently in the Keo Nakaina case a few years ago, is now sponsoring a club song contest, departing from "exclusiveness" by opening the contest to anyone in the community. We wonder if the contest winner were from one of the racial groups excluded from the club, whether or not the winner will be able to dine there or use the club facilities?

THE AAU TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS featuring the Japanese track team on their way to South America, was quite successful in performance and spectator interest. However, several eligibility technicalities were raised regarding University's Harry Kahaanui and George Uyeda. The rather adamant attitude of a certain singing waiter-manager-bouncer, who is also track coach of a local team, almost caused a rhubarb among the committee members who worked hard to make the meet a success.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE of calling by phone, on Mrs. L. Fullard-Leo, for many years custodian and compiler of local AAU records and considered by AAU officials as the walking encyclopedia of Hawaiian athletics. Our purpose in calling was to clarify the 50-year exhibition special that is part of the AAU Track and Field Championships. Mrs. Fullard-Leo, when questioned about the time made by Ray Melim, stated that watches were made in fifths of a second and that only after 1930 did AAU officials start to use watches registering tenths of a second. According to her records, Melim's time was unofficially clocked at :05 2/5 and there can be no world's record at this distance because the event is not officially recognized. The 60-yard dash is official.

THE ATTEMPT by a certain clique to "force" players in the Honolulu AJA League to play exclusively for the Asahis, met with definite opposition by those who are outside of this group. If this policy is accepted by other members of the league and becomes an official ruling, then the present agreement of free choice of individual ballplayers to play for any member of the Hawaii League may be lost. Our sources say there will be plenty of beefs on this issue and power politics will not be able to ram this through as an official policy.

A PROMOTIONAL HUI attempted to introduce women rasslers to Honolulu several years ago. Al Karasick, when asked what he thought of women rasslers, said that he would never stoop to the importation of freaks or wahines as long as he was promoting pro wrestling in the Territory.

Which reminds us that there will be two wahines putting on a judo exhibition — a Miss Tanaka and a Miss Smith — at the Civic this coming Sunday under the Al Karasick banner.

Between 1917 and 1947 the Justice Department brought 16 anti-trust cases against General Electric. The last case was laid aside

in 1950, one week before President Truman appointed General Electric's president, Charles E. Wilson to be Director of the office of defense mobilization.

Horrible Midwifery Mess of 20 Years Ago Corrected By Board of Health

(from page 1)

midwife had attempted a difficult delivery.

● "A Filipino plantation laborer who is lured to the city by metropolitan glamor, lays down his hoe one day and goes out as an obstetrician the next. Japanese women who have never seen a rubber glove and do not even know what lysol is, are delivering more children than the most busy obstetrician.

● "... this community tolerates another 'malodorous condition which is even worse than that of the midwives . . . 35 to 50 per cent. of the children born here are ushered into the world without the aid of a doctor OR a midwife. These children are attended by some 'friend,' or a neighbor or a husband. Think of it—that your young motherhood is being treated with less consideration than a good dairy cow!

● "... the highways and byways are placarded with midwife signs . . .

"What efforts are being made to regulate and control this practice? "Absolutely none, is the answer. Any charwoman who wears of her job can start in the practice of midwifery if she can but find a patient who will trust her. There is no one who will question her right to do so, or specify how she must do it."

Figures Show Improvements

In 1931, one year after this report was given, the bureau of maternal and child health was given supervision over the midwife program in the Territory. Midwives were licensed and by 1932 there were 187 registered midwives. Today, the total number of midwives in the Territory is 19, with 17 on Oahu, one on Maui and one on Kauai.

Improvements in maternity care can be seen from various aspects. For example, while 28 per cent of the deliveries were made

by physicians in 1930 and 72 per cent by others, mostly untrained, in 1950, physicians delivered 97.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent by others.

Figures of childbirths of the past 20 years give sharp contrast in the rate of deliveries attended to by physicians and untrained individuals.

In 1931, physicians attended 3,425 births in and out of hospitals; midwives, 2,142, and untrained attendants, 5,252.

In 1949, physicians delivered 13,609 babies in hospitals and 153 not in hospitals; midwives delivered 256 babies, and untrained attendants, 205.

In 1950, physicians delivered 13,659 babies in hospitals and 51 not in hospitals; midwives delivered 167, and untrained attendants, 182.

While the number of midwives has decreased, those practicing are given continuous education under the guidance of the bureau of maternal and child health, bureau of public health nursing and obstetrical consultant for the Territory. Midwife supervision is considered part of the generalized public health nurse's responsibility.

Objectives of Midwife Supervision

The board of health objectives in midwife supervision are:

- To standardize midwife techniques and procedures to safeguard the mother and baby.
- To provide midwives with opportunities for obstetrical and nursing consultation at all times.
- To establish and maintain a friendly relationship between midwives and nurses.
- To protect midwives from misunderstanding by the public.

Back in 1930, Dr. Schattenburg remarked:

"In this community, legislation will be only the first step. Then will follow the long and arduous task of some capable administrator over maternal welfare, to educate our cosmopolitan population to the value of modern obstetrical practices."

The accomplishment has been tremendous in protecting our mothers and infants.

Pine Exec. Blasts To Frighten Fish From Party of 3

(from page 1)

"pirates" for attempting to fish the waters near his land holdings.

Although Fleming's resignation, reported here last Saturday and rumored as having occurred immediately after the blasts, came as a surprise to many here, his behavior was no surprise to Richard Souza, assistant game warden, who was present. Souza says Fleming did exactly the same thing to spite his father, John D. Souza, some 15 years ago.

Officials Present

Last Thursday's episode began when H. M. Anderson, chief fish and game warden, Richard Souza, his assistant, and Akina were sitting together in a car not far from the beach, Akina says.

David Fleming, Jr., approached their car.

"We asked young Fleming if it was all right to fish there," says Akina, "and he said 'sure.'"

The three had sighted a school of fish 30 or 40 feet from the shoreline and they ran to their boat, Akina says, which was about 100 yards away.

Fish Crazy by Blast

"As we were about to get into the boat," the fisherman says, "we heard one, two, three, four terrific blasts of dynamite. Right after the blast a school of fish came swimming under our boat a few times. We tried to lay our nets but it was too late. The way I look at it, the fish were crazy from the concussion of the blasts."

Shortly afterward, two men appeared and, suspecting that they had set off the blast a few feet from the water's edge, the three began to ask questions. But before they could get answers, Akina says, David Fleming, Sr., appeared and explained in the following words:

"I told them to set off the dynamite and I did it on purpose to scare the fish away. I didn't want you, Akina, to catch any fish."

Fleming also told the three, Akina says, that they had passed through his land on their way to the sea.

Evidence Seen

That was all that happened at the time, but for one thing—may be an important one. Several persons, among them Willie Crozier, well known contractor and politician, visited the scene and said they saw dead fish.

But the chain of events set in motion by the blasts had not yet ended.

The elder Fleming, it is reported, immediately drove 25 miles to see Al Burdick, Territorial highway engineer, to get him to issue dynamite shooters' licenses to the two men who had fired the blasts.

Burdick Evasive

When this reporter called Burdick later, he was at first evasive, saying the two had licenses issued a year and a half ago. But when pressed, he admitted those licenses had expired and were renewed May 24—the day of the blasts.

Chief of Police Jean R. Lane, when queried, answered only that he had been on his vacation and didn't know anything about the blasts.

Game Warden Anderson, Akina's fishing companion, said he had made a report of the incident to his Territorial headquarters at Honolulu and he did not feel free to comment further.

Fleming demonstrated a similar attitude toward Akina once before, the fisherman says, when he threatened to burr Akina's truck. That time, too, the executive had been angered by Akina's fishing.

Fleming Balks On License

Friday, the day of the blasts. Game Wardens Anderson and Souza saw the elder Fleming. They asked to see his license, but he refused to show it, though insisting that he had it.

Saturday, the elder Fleming visited Alex Akina's home and, finding the Akinas out, told their



YOUNG REBEL—Sixteen-month-old Debbie Goldman explains why she joined in week-long consumers' boycott of meat staged by New York City tenant and consumer groups: Buyers' strike was widely supported by housewives fed up with high prices. (Federated Pictures)

Policies Changed Says Lin Yee Chung As Tenants Recall Tripling of Rent

(from page 1)

leases were abolished during the war; then rent was almost tripled, residents say, by an action taken in March 1949. They were notified of the raise in a letter signed by H. S. Young for Pang Sing, then treasurer of the society.

"That wasn't so bad," says one who had his residence on the property then, "but they made the change in March and demanded payment of the rent beginning with January of that year. We didn't pay it and so far as I know, no one else did."

The question of the society's status as an eleemosynary institution was raised following Gov. Long's signature of a bill, introduced by Rep. William Leong (R) of Kauai, to exempt the society from taxes. Since the society is having a number of improvements made by the C-C government, including a sewer main and a new road, the propriety of the exemption bill was questioned by some who knew the story of the rent.

Fair Trade Seen

But to President Ching and to the city-county, it's a fair trade.

"We gave them all the land they need for the road and for the sewer," says Ching, "not because it's so important to us, but because it's an improvement to the whole area. We'll go along with anything like that."

And Rep. Leong's exemption bill

son-in-law they were little better than pirates, and accused Akina of trespassing.

But Akina has investigated the status of that particular plot and he maintains it is owned by a party other than Fleming. Anyhow, Akina adds, Fleming doesn't own the beaches or the sea, and he can't bar people from the sea.

And what about the dead fish? Sec. 365 says in part: "No person shall use gun powder, or any other explosive substance, or poison in taking fish within or upon any harbors, streams, reefs or other waters within the jurisdiction of the Territory."

And Sec. 411 says in part: "Every person who . . . kills or destroys fish of any kind by means of explosives . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not more than one hundred and fifty days, or by both fine and imprisonment . . ."

is understood to have been recommended for passage by the Honolulu C-C government.

As for the area now inhabited by the residents, it is to be cleared for inclusion into the cemetery in the not-too-distant future, Ching says, and considerable modernization is in store for the whole cemetery.

Residents of the land have, to date, paid rental on a basis of surface area, the supposition being that they are farming it.

Committee Okay Needed

Whether or not they will be able to get it for "just enough to pay the taxes" in the meantime, if they approach the society is a moot question.

"Everything," said a patron of Lin Yee Chung, "is decided by a committee of five. The committee gives you space if you want to bury someone, and the committee must have passed on the rent thing back during the war. But of course, the committee changes."

Generally, however, all familiar with the society agree, its officers are also officers of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

O. Prison Inmate Falls; Negligence Said Possibility

(from page 1)

maintenance at the prison, under whose charge the work was being done, has only recently been advanced to a CC-13 civil service rating from CC-7, and it is alleged that he came to the prison only a little more than two years ago, in the capacity of dog trainer.

If he can prove negligence, has Nunes a legal case?

A lawyer who once pushed a claim for a Kulanii prisoner says probably not. If the case is to be proved, it must be carried past a standing opinion from the attorney general's office, which denies any claim.

Another lawyer says that if negligence is proved, Nunes has a case, despite his status as a prison inmate and thus deprived by law of his civil rights.

The one bright spot in the present picture for Nunes is the freedom he enjoys in the hospital. His wife, five children and his friends can visit him every day without difficulty.

He has heard he'll probably be in the hospital about three months.

Bullet Hole In Plane Is Followed By Lanai Arrest

(from page 1)

titude of Lanai police toward the people there for many years—that they have flagrantly ignored the constitutional rights of the people as a matter of practice.

Judge Carlson, handing down his decision, said that, although the people of Lanai had heard much of constitutional rights, they had given "cooperation" to the police rather than insistence on a strict observance of such rights. As proof that this was not a bad situation, the judge cited the fact that Lanai has bought a great many war bonds.

The judge then pronounced Sonico guilty as charged and fined him \$5, suspending the fine.

Interviewed by the RECORD, the attorney said: "It seems to me that we're setting up a strange situation when we teach our children in schools about constitutional rights, yet deny those rights in actual practice."

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

oratory and 'pig and gin,' win their support. Moreover, through the division of the natives between the Republican, Democratic and Home Rule parties, their influence is neutralized.

"The Anglo-Saxon is not anxious about having the name of power; what he looks for, always, are the actualities of power. He is willing to have the Hawaiians hold many of the offices, even though he regards them as inefficient administrators . . . so long as nothing is done to disturb him—the dominating white man—in his control of the land, the machinery, and the labor supply of the islands."

(To Be Continued)

STAR-BULLETIN'S HOGWASH

Sometime ago Delegate Joseph Farrington in a heated exchange with Rep. Cox of Georgia told the Dixiecrat that Hawaii is far advanced over the southern state when it comes to civil rights matters. The delegate from Hawaii was right.

On Monday this week, very much out of line with Farrington's boast and argument, his Star-Bulletin came out with an editorial that the late Gene Talmadge, the governor of Georgia who was burned in effigy by students of the state university system because of his racism, would have gladly run in his hate sheet.

The Star-Bulletin, in trying to harass the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress for the latter's unsuccessful efforts to have the legislature act on a bill "to prohibit discrimination in Honolulu bars and dance halls," said:

"No one COMPELS (Ed. emphasis) any person of any race to go into a bar, saloon, dance (sic) or tavern in Honolulu. This is not a matter of employment nor of a Fair Employment Practices Act.

"There are many bars and saloons in Honolulu where persons of any and every color are not only permitted but welcomed. So the HCRC, in yelling about 'discrimination' is chiefly trying to stir up dissension—a familiar bit of party-line strategy."

This editorial in the afternoon sheet is lousy with racism, the kind that was harbored by Outrigger Canoe Club policy makers who barred Keo Nakama because he was an Oriental. This also was not a matter of COMPELS and the Star-Bulletin

tude that keeps citi-
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disc City of Alohaland.

It is the same attitude that keeps citizens of Oriental descent from high government appointive offices, or non-haoles from ground floor, front office positions in some of Honolulu's big haole firms, or that maintains double standard pay for whites and non-whites in private employment.

The Star-Bulletin, showing surprising naivete, says that discrimination in social life is "not a matter of employment nor of a Fair Employment Practices Act."

We still do not have in the U. S. A. a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act because racists, like the Dixiecrats, fight its enactment.

There is a law against restrictive covenants (for haole only residential areas) but we have perennial violators here. Does the Star-Bulletin raise its voice in denunciation of the rich haoles who want segregation in Alohaland?

Progressive laws are fought for and made by people of strong principles. The status quo elements smear and try to make such causes unpopular. Laws just aren't there, to be up and used. Thus, the U. S. Constitution was born of a bloody struggle. Its provision, the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibiting slavery, came after another costly struggle.

There are laws in several states that prohibit business establishments from barring people because of color. These laws resulted because there were people, decent people, principled people, who fought for them.

The Star-Bulletin's attempt to smear the HCRC is hogwash, giving off an abominable stench in our Alohaland.

The HCRC deserves a bouquet for its commendable efforts.



Looking Backward

"WONDERFUL HAWAII"

II.

Editor's Note—The following Looking Backward was taken from articles by Ray Stannard Baker, who wrote strong exposes of social and economic conditions in the U. S., in the early years of the century known as the "muckraking" period. The articles on Hawaii appeared in the American Magazine in 1911 and 1912. They indicate how much change has come to the Territory and yet how similar conditions are in many respects to the earlier years he describes.

"Now the power of the corporation aristocracy of Hawaii, of course, rests upon exactly the same fundamental advantages. Land, machinery, labor! Control these and you control the world!" wrote Mr. Baker in describing monopoly here.

At that time there were no trade unions as we have them today, winning concessions from big-industry employers who have done almost everything they are capable of to destroy the unions. The younger generation which takes a leading part in the labor movement was either in infancy or still unborn.

How the Minority Whites Controlled Others

"Control is made easier in Hawaii, as it was in the old South, by the presence of a very large population of non-voting workmen. This not only includes that half of the population which is made up of Chinese and Japanese, but of thousands of Portuguese, Spanish, Russians and others, who are not yet naturalized. Fully three-quarters of the population of Hawaii have no more to say about the government under which they are living than the old slaves. The total registered voters in the islands, indeed, is only 14,442 (in 1910). Of these, nearly 10,000 are native Hawaiians, and only 1,763 are American born. The remainder is made up of naturalized Portuguese, British, German and other whites, and 396 Chinese and 234 Japanese. Of the 234 registered Japanese, the highest number who ever voted in an election is thirteen.

"One would imagine from their predominance in number of voters that the native Hawaiians would dominate the islands. They could do it if they voted together, but as a matter of practice they are no match for the powerful money-controlling, land-owning, employment-giving white man. Indeed, in the bygone days of the old native government even before they had large property rights, white men controlled the doings of the old kings and queens; and when the control proved unsubstantial and another arrangement seemed to promise better business conditions, they turned out the old royal family and organized a republic; and then, when they were ready, and for business reasons, they sought the admission of the islands as a Territory of the American Union.

Teacher and Enlightener of Natives

"Ever since the early times of the old, rugged, domineering New England missionaries the white man has been the teacher and enlightener of the natives, and for generations his advice and guidance have been accepted; he has the strong position of the educated man who is accustomed to lead.

"On the other hand the native, all along, has manifested a good deal of independence. He has always maintained a Home Rule party which at one time was almost in control of the island government. The native loves oratory and public meetings and has taken to politics with enthusiasm, and being able to live in that tropical country with allowance of fish and poi, he is rather more independent than men of the working class in northern climates.

Upon Native Weaknesses

It has been possible to 'reach' him in a hundred ways by his own weaknesses. He has been flattered with banquets or has been coaxed and cajoled by whites who spoke his language and he has been won over by appointment or election to inconspicuous political offices. And recently, as he has learned the rules of the game, large sums of money have been used in the elections. Hence the leading natives are hired at high wages as 'runners' and action they go among their own people and by the use of

(more on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

PEACE WOULD BUST BUSINESS

No doubt about it, Big Business has a mortal fear of peace. Many firms would be ruined. For proof, all you need to do is watch the financial news.

Last week the Star-Bulletin carried an article on the New York Stock Market by Rader Winget under date of May 22. In a sub-heading, "Peace Rumors Depress," the article said:

"The market has been depressed on numerous occasions by rumors of impending peace or a cease fire in Korea. Traders figure that peace would either cut back the rearmament effort or at least dislocate the national economy enough to jeopardize business stability."

Immediate Effect of Genuine Peace Move

Here's what the Wall Street Journal had to say on March 9:

"A genuine movement toward conclusive peace in high government quarters would, of course, be the most wholesome turn that international relations could take. Its immediate effect, however, would be to render swollen inventories of high-cost materials and finished 'hard goods' much less satisfactory to their owners than they now appear to be. It would undoubtedly usher in another 'mild recession.'"



MR. DAVIS

Understand, the article said a "genuine movement toward conclusive peace." This indicates that the organ of Big Business evidently does not consider peace talk in Washington as "genuine" but rather as so much bunk. At the same time, it must be remembered that those who shape government policy come from Big Business and are aware, like their publication, of what a "genuine movement toward conclusive peace" would do to business.

The Journal of Commerce went a step further and said: "A reversal of the present tense international situation and a consequent lessening of the demand for goods would mean sudden death for many firms, particularly marginal concerns whose capital is now tied up in high-cost merchandise."

Not Patriotism—But Love for the Dollar

It should be evident from such statements as this—direct from the horse's mouth, as it were—that Big and Middle-Sized Business as a group, back our war in Korea and expenditures of billions for rearmament not because of patriotism or love of America, but love for the dollar. The killing and maiming of thousands of humans is unimportant if it insures huge profits for them.

What the Korean war and speeded-up and expanded rearmament has done is provide a basis for creating the popular belief of impending scarcities in goods. The rigmarole around the Office of Price Stabilization has helped bolster the myth. Many firms grabbed all they could and stuck it into warehouses to sit back for the coming time of shortages when they could make a financial killing.

As of now, however, there are scarcities in very few classifications of consumer goods. One notable exception is certain grades of paper, but it is only fair to point out that there were shortages a year ago, prior to the Korean war; the present situation has merely extended and heightened them.

Why Peace Means Bankruptcy For Profiteers

But in almost all fields there is an overabundance of goods. The long-range speculators, of course, are looking toward the day when the manufacturers will be so busy turning out implements of war that there will be only a trickle of consumer goods. This would mean that our war economy would have to continue for several years in order to get the kind of profits the long-range speculators anticipate. That is why peace is feared by many businessmen, for it would mean bankruptcy. It is to their advantage that we humans continue killing one another.

But even without peace, there is danger to Big Business. Price orders issued by O.P.S. were themselves inflationary, and the cost of such essentials as food is so high today that most of the general public either can't or won't buy many items. The demand for goods has definitely slackened, what with increased prices, and both manufacturers and retailers are worried even now.

Factories on the whole are producing more consumer goods this year than in 1950, with the output rated at an approximate 20 per cent increase over last year. But it is not moving. Those speculators who stuffed warehouses hoping to make a quick killing aren't disposing of the merchandise. Manufacturers now fear that retailers won't be able to take all their production. In fact, many marginal operators will have to unload their present holdings at a loss in order to meet their bank loans.

If that kind of situation can develop when we

(more on page 6)