

# HONOLULU RECORD

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## Palama Settlement Head Fired

### Sterling Deputizes GOP, Not Kalima; Demos Protest

A protest is due to be registered some time this week by the Democratic County Committee (standpat group) against City-County Clerk Leon Sterling, Sr. (right-wing Democrat), because Sterling refused to deputize Willard Kalima, well known musician and vice chairman of the county committee, to register voters. The action was determined upon at a

meeting of the executive committee of the county committee Tuesday. Volunteer Rejected Kalima says that when he approached Sterling, the clerk refused and said there are already enough deputies. Surprised that his volunteer services for a non-paying job should be rejected, Kalima asked that further inquiry be made of Sterling.

W. K. Bassett, member of the Democratic Central Committee, said he asked Sterling and the clerk said he had refused to deputize Kalima because, he claimed, Kalima has made derogatory remarks about him.

"The only statement I've made about Sterling," Kalima told the RECORD, "is that he's a reconverted Republican. It's his duty to deputize any voter. As a voter, I volunteered my services to the Democratic Party of Hawaii to help register Democrats. It seems he has blocked my efforts either because of party friction or for personal reasons."

Showing a clipping of a story describing a Kamuku GOP precinct meeting, Kalima continued: "Yet he goes out and deputizes a Republican from Republican headquarters to register voters at a Republican precinct meeting. I refer to Mrs. Grace Isano."

Sterling, who was out of his office most of Wednesday, was unavailable for comment.

May Be Rival The view was freely expressed among standpat Democrats, however, that Sterling views Kalima with disfavor because of rumors (more on page 7)

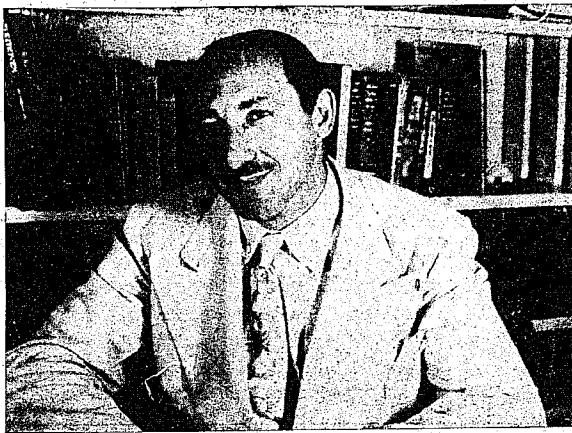
### Collision With Cop Spoils 8-Year Record, Sasahara Appeals Case

Who gives a policeman a ticket when he's involved in an automobile accident?

No one, apparently, if the case of Maurice I. Sasahara may be taken as an example. When Sasahara, a driver for the Shell Oil Co., was tried August 21 on charges of unsafe driving, it developed that the charges had arisen from a collision with a policeman's automobile. Sasahara had made a turn and the policeman collided with him. Sasahara was not given a citation until two days later, the policeman not at all.

Further, it developed in the testimony that the officer had "thought" Sasahara was going straight ahead, and that he had been travelling, by his own admission, 35 miles per hour at the time of the accident.

Following the collision, the policeman's car jumped the sidewalk and ran into the filling station. (more on page 7)



RICHARD GLADSTEIN, well known San Francisco attorney, here for the first time since he defended Dr. John and Mrs. Aiko Reinecke two years ago, now represents ILWU workers in a suit for an estimated \$2,000,000 in overtime back pay.

### Gladstein Here For Waialua Case; Comments on N.Y. Trial

"An intimidated bar is not a free bar. Without a free bar there can be no free legal institutions," said Richard Gladstein, San Francisco attorney, who with five other colleagues refused to be silenced by Federal Judge Harold Medina during the trial of 11 U. S. Communist leaders in New York.

For his part in the vigorous defense of his clients in an atmosphere created to show that the defendants were dangerous people, plotting the physical overthrow of the government, Mr. Gladstein drew a six-month prison sentence for contempt of court from Judge Medina. His sentence is expected to begin in late October.

Tactics to Immobilize Defense "Early in the trial," Mr. Gladstein told the RECORD during an interview at his hotel in Waikiki, "we saw that Judge Medina was set to cut the defense down, to silence and immobilize us. We had the choice of sitting back or contesting what actually amounted to running a train over the de-

fendants' bodies. We chose the latter."

The San Francisco attorney who is here in connection with the Waialua plantation case involving overtime pay for employees under the wage and hour law commented that one had to be at Foley Square to realize the manner in which the case was tried.

In giving an example, he mentioned that while Marxism-Leninism was a principal question in the trial, and Judge Medina al-

(more on page 7)

### Waimea Flood Victims Ask Many Questions About "Do-Little" Officials

By JOHNSON CAIN  
WAIMEA—As ruthless flood waters swept away belongings and uprooted homes in the Waimea valley, destroyed stocks in small business establishments along the village's two main trade arteries and forced some residents to flee in panic for sanctuary at higher levels, the citizens of this needlessly despoiled community had strong cause to wonder bitterly: WHY the Board of Supervisors had done nothing about the promised flood wall for the Waimea river?

WHY legislators had been permitted by County Chairman Ellis and his board to permit 19 long months to slip by without taking concrete action toward having an emergency appropriation set aside by the Territory to augment the inadequate sum

previously earmarked for this job?

WHY, knowing that the light heavy rain might well bring a repetition of the disastrous 1949 flood upon the people, C. J. Fern, Disaster Committee Chairman for the island, had not set up auxiliary (volunteer) units of firemen and police to assist Fire Chief Craddock Yorkman and the police department in their exemplary handling of an overwhelming task which kept them on duty for as much as 72 hours with little rest, evacuating people and belongings from stricken areas?

WHY Pon Lee, the old Chinese who lives in one of the low areas, and hundreds like him were forced to lose their few pitiful belongings for the second time in 19 months through the carelessness and smug complacency of appointed (more on page 7)

### Japanese Version of "Reichstag Fire" Fails

From JOHN MORI (Special To the RECORD)  
TOKYO, Aug. 11—All of the nine Communist defendants of the Mitaka runaway train incident, which took place on the night of July 15, 1949, killing six persons, were declared not guilty today by Presiding Judge Suzuki of the Tokyo District Court. Only non-Communist defendant Keisuke Takeuchi, who admitted then denied and readmitted his crime, (more on page 6)

### "Not Resolved," Says Watkins; "She's Out"—Boss

By STAFF WRITER  
Because of "personal pikia," a top-drawer administrative post in one of Honolulu's best known social agencies is vacant today. The position is that of Director of Palama Settlement, and the executive, Mrs. Eileen Watkins, has been fired and she is expected to move from the premises today, August 24. She has been director of the institution for the past 18 months.

A. Y. I. Ward, chairman of the board of directors of Palama Settlement, told the RECORD, "Basically, the thought is that the staff has expressed a lack of confidence in Mrs. Watkins to lead the organization. In view of that, the board felt that it lacked confidence as well."

Mrs. Watkins, however, said the matter is "not resolved," and she prefers that any statement to be (more on page 7)

### Big Milk Producers "Ride" Backs of Small Dairy Farmers—Ruiz

While two of the largest milk producers on Oahu who sell to Dairymen's Association are demanding flat-rate contracts with tough "or else" positions, the smaller fry dairy farmers are supporting the company, the RECORD learned this week.

The Eagle Rock Dairy owned by Lawrence Campos; and the Hygienic Dairy, Ltd., owned by Her-

(more on page 6)

### Why Did HSPA Recruiter Screen Out English-Speaking Filipinos In P. I.?

"Why don't Hawaiian sugar plantations want Filipino laborers who can read and write English?" asks Jose Corpus with a chuckle. If Robert Trent, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association representative in the Philippines, heard Corpus ask such a question, he probably would shake his finger in Corpus' face with the remark: "Because we might, unfortunately, bring one like you!"

One of 6,000 Corpus, tall and husky, the father of three children, is employed by the Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., and is vice president of the United Sugar Workers, ILWU, Waialua unit. He was one of the 6,000 Filipino workers brought here by the plantations in 1946.

"When Robert Trent set up a recruiting office in my native town of Vigan at the end of 1945, he used to come out of his office and wave his arm at all of us.

He said: 'Let's go to Hawaii. Good climate, good place. Lots of money.'"

Because Trent started recruiting before Christmas and New Year holidays which the men of Vigan wanted to spend with their families, he had very poor response, Corpus said. But after New Year's people began lining up for jobs in Hawaii.

Too Much Education "I stood in line and when my turn came, Mr. Trent asked me (more on page 7)

READ  
School Supply Graft  
In Philippines  
Page Two

## Threaten Shutdown

Why should American dental goods manufacturers pay more to their employees than workers in the same lines in U. S.-subsidized Western German industries? The manufacturers who were fighting raises in minimum wages for workers in their field told the government to keep the status quo or face a slowdown or a shutdown in defense production.

**THE THREATS** came from representatives of the American Dental Trade Association, the Dental Manufacturers Association, and other trade groups. Present top minimum in the durable field is 75 cents an hour, and in the consumer field, much lower.

In their argument, the manufacturers contended that low wages are paid in Western Germany, and the thing to do was not to raise German wages but to keep American wages down.

## Bail of 11 Communists

The Justice Department was attempting to revoke the bail of 11 U. S. Communist leaders convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence, because in speeches and writings they opposed the course the U. S. was taking in Korea.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S** motion represents a threat to civil liberties of American people generally, protested the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, asking him to withdraw the motion. The letter said that the "general rule of freedom for opponents of war, even while it is going on, has been repeatedly upheld as a constitutional right."

While the government contended that no substantial question remained to be decided on appeal of the case of the 11 Communists, the ACLU took issue with this,

citing the government's statement during the original argument on admission to bail that "there was a substantial question of the constitutionality of the (Smith) Act" under which the Communists were convicted.

**SAID THE ACLU:** Although the Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction, "questions of constitutionality are not finally determined until the Supreme Court has acted, particularly in cases of this nature."

## The Work of "Vultures"

Newspapers throughout the country gleefully reported that Harry Bridges had lost support of his membership, but at North Bend, Ore., last week, the coastwide caucus of the ILWU called such distortions the work of "vultures" scheming to destroy the union.

**IN SHOWING** their backing of their union leader the caucus condemned the jailing of Bridges as an invasion by the courts of the internal affairs of a union. And the delegates demanded a new trial for the union's militant president.

One hundred delegates who represented longshore, shipclerks and walking boss locals of the ILWU, voted to strike if necessary, to retain the hiring hall, menaced by a recent NLRB order. The caucus also went on record for a 10 per cent across-the-board wage increase to offset the reduced earnings which have sunk to a point far below the purchasing power of the 1934 dollar.

**THE UNION** representatives voted to cooperate with authorities on the question

of waterfront security, provided such a plan is not used by the union's enemies to cause a blacklist or discrimination of its members.

## Radio Blackout In Florida

Not only were radio stations knocking liberal commentators off the air, but at least one liberal candidate saw his contracts cancelled last week. Running as an independent write-in candidate for the U. S. Senate, Stetson Kennedy was refused access to the air in Florida.

**KENNEDY** had bought and paid for time at Jacksonville stations WMBR and WJHP and at Miami's WGBS, but after station managers had reviewed his script, the three cancellations took place.

**WMBR** based its cancellation on the assertion that Kennedy was "not a legally qualified candidate." Kennedy said the Federal Communications Commission had advised him that write-in candidates who are qualified under the state laws are entitled to radio time the same as regular party nominees. The station would not give the candidate its reason for refusal in writing.

**WJHP** merely returned Kennedy's broadcast fee by mail with a note that said "a mistake had been made" and that no time was available.

**WGBS TOLD KENNEDY** that it was afraid of a libel suit because he had alleged that Democratic nominee George Smathers, stands ready to unleash the A-bomb. Said Kennedy: "Everyone who reads a Florida newspaper knows this is Smathers' stand. And furthermore, the Florida supreme court, as well as the FCC Port Huron decision, precludes a radio station from being sued for libel and hence from censoring or

rejecting a script for that reason."

More to the point was a Tampa station which turned down his broadcast because it felt the broadcast was "too critical of the war effort."

**THE MENTALITY** of F. Joseph Donohue, special government prosecutor, who sought to revoke Harry Bridges' bail and succeeded, seemed contagious and independent thought and discussion was becoming more and more restricted. Donohue had said: "There can be no minority opinion on Korea."

## Marshall Plan In Europe

Auto workers in the Fiat plant, Turin, Italy, have to work more than an hour to buy an ounce of butter. West German workers have to work five to six times as long as American auto workers to buy bare living necessities. And these are skilled employees.

**THESE WERE** a few observations made by John W. Livingston, vice president of the United Auto Workers (CIO), during his 6-week tour of Great Britain, France, Western Germany and Italy, with a 12-man delegation.

Said Livingston, whose union has supported the Marshall Plan 100 per cent: "The Marshall Plan is a miserable failure as far as the common man in Western Europe is concerned."

Livingston and his colleagues found that while ECA funds have rebuilt Western Europe's industry and production is at a high level, the workers receive no share in the "huge profits now being made by the owners."

**THUS, THE DELEGATES** said, morale is very low—which is extremely dangerous. "Pro-Communist, anti-Marshall Plan propaganda becomes convincing and effective," they said, and warned that this is no way to fight communism, for the workers feel they have nothing to gain.

## More Corruption

The foundation of President Elpidio Quirino's regime was still shaking from the recent expose of the biggest scandal to rock the Philippines government during the past 50 years. The further the probe of the school-and-office-supplies racket progressed, the more evidence of the multimillion-peso swindle was uncovered.

**IN A COUNTRY** where only recently tens of thousands of unpaid school teachers were starving and demonstrating to collect their back and current pay, the people were aghast to learn that many provinces had 100 to 400 years of school supplies bought by provincial officials who had lined their pockets in the fantastic stockpiling racket.

Favorite private Manila dealers had made a killing, for while procurement of materials could have been made at small cost through government offices, corrupt public officials had paid private companies unheard of sums for supplies the schools and offices would never use.

In the province of Camarines Norte, for instance, which is considered a second-class province, the yearly income is about 470,000 pesos. But provincial Treasurer Cefelino R. Dino spent 346,412.03 pesos for unnecessary school and office material. Dino had bought 576 tins of army surplus saddle soap last year at 9.98 pesos per tin when the item originally cost only .04 pesos per tin. Six months after the purchase, the province of Camarines Norte had used only 11 tins of saddle soap. At this rate, the 576 tins would last 25 years.

**TREASURER DINO** had bought from the same private firm, without giving out bids, 5,000 rolls of adding machine tape for 26,565 pesos, a supply that would easily last 400 years. Books that can be bought from the Bureau of Printing at half-price were also bought from private dealers, and they would be sufficient for 300 years' supply.

In Leyte, where the racket was first discovered a year and a half ago, and in province after province, the highly profitable racketeering has gone on month after month. Total amount involved throughout the Philippines was astronomical.

**THE SWINDLE** in Camarines Norte

was not so shocking, compared to facts being uncovered in other provinces. In Camarines Sur, the treasurer had bought 19,000 pesos worth of saddle soap and other supplies in clear violation of the law. And while he had bought the soap at .04 pesos a tin, he had sold it in Cebu for 9 pesos a tin. Here again, the school and office supplies bought by the government would last 300 years and many of them will perish in the next few years.

The Korean war commenced when the school-and-office-supplies racket had exploded in the faces of the Philippines people who usually take government corruption for granted. But this scandal whipped up the anger of the public in general.

**THUS, WHEN** volunteers for the Korean front were called, the American-owned Philippines Free Press, among other publications, commented: "Just in case well-intentioned Filipino 'volunteers' for the Korean front have forgotten, we shall itemize some of our real enemies." And the most widely circulated weekly magazine pointed its finger at corrupt government officials and highly influential Filipinos and alien merchants who swindled the country out of surplus farm machinery, engineering equipment and other vital material essential for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines. It pointed out the manner in which crop loans were used to "help" bigwigs through the connivance of influential politicians. And the Free Press blasted the school-and-office supplies racket in 31 provinces and cities.

**SAID THE MAGAZINE:** "Some Filipinos have volunteered to fight against the 'enemies of democracy' in Korea. 'But why go that far to fight when our real enemies are right here in this country.'"

Hukbalahap leader Luis Taruc had said in a recent interview by a Manila publisher in the mountains of Luzon, that government corruption, its lack of popular support, and the international situation would make it possible for anti-Quirino forces to

overthrow the government in two years. Quirino evidently saw all this.

**THUS, WHEN** Manuel Lim, chairman of the Philippines Red Cross and a "general" in the National Volunteers organization, proudly announced that his fellow volunteers were ready to fight in Korea, the president is said to have replied in a concerned and serious tone: "Why don't you fight the Huks first?"

## War of Attrition

U. S. troops cleared Korean civilians from the fighting fronts and sent them to the rear where the strategic Pusan and other towns were overflowing with refugees. Although most of the refugees did not know it, they had no homes to return to, for the GIs were burning down the houses on the roadside and even on the mountainside because they would provide cover for guerrillas.

**GUERRILLA** activities became more intensified and U. S. troops were experiencing a war of attrition for which they had not been trained. Overall, the military picture showed that the U. S. soldiers and South Korean troops, now small in number, were holding the Naktong river fronts, while the North Koreans, possessing the initiative, hurled their forces to take Taegu. On all fronts both forces traded ground, while from the air American bombers and fighters pounded North Korean troop concentrations, supply lines, and strategic positions with hundreds of tons of bombs.

**THE STRATEGIC** bombing of Korean industrial centers, transportation hubs and lines by U. S. heavy bombers further to the North, was also a war of attrition on a mass scale, trying to wear down the North Koreans by cutting off supplies.

**SYNGMAN RHEE** visited U. S. troops in the war zone to express his appreciation for the fighting they were doing. It was Rhee, president of the South Korean Republic, who approximately three years ago thought it was statesmanlike to snap: "Only see to the withdrawal of all foreign

armies, Soviet and American alike, and there will be no problem of unity . . . I will personally negotiate with Kim Il Sung (North Korean leader) . . . Koreans will understand each other."

The 70-year-old professional patriot was mouthing nonsense, and he undoubtedly knew it. And Rhee's bitterest opposition to unifying Korea became clearer as months went by.

**THE UN GENERAL** Assembly saw that open conflict would result in Korea if north and south were not unified, thus it established the Commission on Korea. The Commission's records show that Rhee had thrown obstacle after obstacle on the road to unity. The Commission finally reported, "It (Rhee's government) would adopt a non-cooperative attitude in any efforts which the Commission might make in seeking to establish direct contact with the government or leaders of the north."

Five of the Korean journalists who covered the Commission's activities were arrested by Rhee's government as "subversive." And when Rhee's candidates to the legislature were defeated overwhelmingly a few months ago, the new deputies demanded unification with the northern government. About two weeks before the war started, peace delegates from the north came south and crossed the 38th parallel in the company of UN officials. They were arrested and have not been heard of since.

**COALITION** was the only peaceful way to unification, but Rhee opposed this, for he knew he would be dumped not only by the people in the north but in the south as well.

And Rhee took comfort in the fact that the U. S. backed his stand, as against the UN position of unification, for in last year's aid-to-Korea legislation as well as in that of this year, Congress specified that "the Administrator shall immediately terminate aid under this section in the event of the formation in the Republic of Korea (South) of a coalition government which includes one or more members of the Communist party or of the party now in control of the Government of North Korea."

The unification desired by the Korean people was defeated, war came and the Koreans looked to a long war of attrition, of mass destruction, and see Rhee as the cause of their miseries.

## World Summary

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



"As I've always said, prices will go down when supply catches up with demand."

### Political Sidelights

A letter arrived from Maui saying that the RECORD was correct in reporting several months ago that Harold Rice had planted three grains of rice in the pot marked "Maui County Board Chairmanship" for this year's political harvest. Among the seeds, we had commented, one was Eddie Tam who had been publicly reported as strongly anti-Rice. Now Rice has come out supporting Tam for the county chairmanship.

The three-grains-in-the-pot idea was not ours but that of William Crozier, Sr., of Maui, who has watched Harold Rice operate for decades. Crozier, Sr., never for a moment believed that Tam was really burned up at Rice.

**ON BOARD** the President Wilson, Lt. Thomas Quirino, son of the Philippines president, was criticized last week by a lieutenant colonel and a major who were sailing with him to the Mainland for being "spoiled" by wealth.

A person who heard the conversation said the young officer defended himself before his superiors. Said Quirino: "Because my father married a rich woman, don't think I am rich." He explained that it costs lots of money to live in the Palace and to put up a good front. And on a lieutenant's wages he just couldn't make ends meet.

**A DAY BEFORE** the Wilson docked at Honolulu, Quirino threw a party for 80 people. In line with the "austerity" policy of the Philippine government, he timed his banquet to coincide with the dinner hour, so he need not pay for the food. "The passengers have to eat anyway," said a crew member. The choice dish was a delicacy called "chicken adobo." He only paid for the drinks.

"**WHAT KIND** of a place is Georgia?" asked Lt. Quirino during a conversation with an American passenger. "I'm going to Detroit to buy me a new Chrysler, and then go to Ft. Benning for training," he said.

"Looking for a good time?" asked the other.

"Well, I want to get around and enjoy myself."

When the other passenger warned Quirino about racial preju-

dice in the South and cautioned him to take it easy, the young officer's jaws dropped.

"**I THOUGHT** the Philippine government had strict laws against bringing out money from the islands because it lacks foreign exchange," the man who had talked to Lt. Quirino commented.

The lieutenant colonel of the Republic's army, who was accompanying the president's son on his ocean voyage, was heard mentioning that he was going to get himself a second-hand car on the Mainland.

Generally, a Filipino travelling abroad is allowed about \$200 a month for expenses, but some are permitted to spend more.

**THE FBI** got a call last week from a woman who said she had been visited by a solicitor for the Democratic Party who told her that, as soon as she signed into the party, he would send someone around to register her as a voter. Investigation showed that the solicitor was of the walkout faction. Nor was that the only case reported.

**THE HAND OF HEEN**, say some observers, was what turned the Board of Supervisors' finance committee toward refusing to accept the opinion of Attorney Wilford Godbold, that some elements of the police back-pay case were in order and some were not. By its action Tuesday, unanimously voting to pay the police officers who were suspended during the police graft cases, the board throws the onus on Controller Paul K. Keppeler. Chances are no better than 50-50, some say, that Keppeler will pay off the policemen. But Heen has dodged a question that might have made enemies for a mayoralty candidate.

**CLOSE FOLLOWERS** of politics on Maui might be disappointed because the Bank of Hawaii asked for postponement of the Hana Belt Road case which was supposed to have come up this week, and got its wishes. Involved in the case is Willie Crozier, who was planning on spending the days in court and nights on the political stump, blasting the bank and the Big Five and the Rices. "Did the bank get cold feet in wanting

## Hongkong Traders Ask Peking Govt. For Favored Deal

HONGKONG—Manchuria has been turned into a vast industrial and mining area by the New People's Government of China, providing work for everyone, men and women, a spokesman for a 25-man trade mission representing a Chinese commercial organization in Hongkong that toured China and Manchuria for 70 days said last week.

Y. K. Mok, a leader of businessmen from the British colony, commented that the mission had been sent north to find out from the Peking government what treatment Chinese in Hongkong would receive from New China in any trade arrangement it concludes with the outside.

### Asks For Preferential Treatment

The mission had asked for preferential treatment, saying that Hongkong factories, now shut down because of the closure of the China market, are owned by Chinese and employ Chinese workers. Mr. Mok said he had also argued that Hongkong is a principal trading center through which goods flow to and from China.

Without special privileges, Chinese factories in Hongkong would be shut down permanently and Chinese would become unemployed, the mission told the officials of the Peking government.

Authorities in Peking informed the members of the trade mission that China is by no means shutting its door to trade with Hongkong, and said they welcomed proposals for reciprocal trade arrangements.

### Observation on Manchuria

While members of the trade commission were impressed by rehabilitation and improvements in China proper, developments in Manchuria where the new government has put in three years of intensive ground-work caught their attention and imagination of what can be done with China's industrial potentials.

Here are some of their observations:

- Women work as equals with men. They drive trucks, trams and operate even locomotives.
- Great advancement in social welfare activities. Women workers receive free maternity hospitalization, 45-day leave on full pay after maternity, care of babies in government nurseries for working mothers, etc.
- Law and order is extremely good since everyone works. One hardly sees a policeman, except those on traffic duty.
- Shortage of technicians.
- Food production is far above requirement and the surplus is exported to China proper or abroad.

to put off the case till December, when it has already been postponed three years?" asked Crozier.

"**THE TOWNCRIER**" of the Maui News says Crozier will provide excitement. Says the writer:

"Willie Crozier has announced that he will run for the Senate and those senatorial candidates who expected to be in for a nice, quiet election will find that the fall campaign will be long, loud and bombastic. I guess Willie has run out of names to call the people on Oahu, so he has shifted his attack to Maui. Better he runs on Maui than Kahoolawe; I like to keep my campaign strictly on the Aloha basis."

**THOMAS G. S. WALKER**, being pushed for the post of C-C disaster coordinator, showed strength in unexpected places, drawing support from both factions of the Democratic Party as well as from his own, the GOP.

## Noland Kicks Off With Dine-Dance Party Sat.

Announced as the "kickoff" of Gorman Noland's campaign to win the Democratic nomination as candidate to the U. S. Congress, a dinner-dance is scheduled for Saturday night, August 26, at the P. Y. Chong property at Waikiki. Admission is free and there will be free dinner and refreshments and an amateur contest, Noland's campaign workers have announced, and all Democrats are invited.

"This is the beginning of a fight to give the people of Hawaii Democratic representation in the Democratic administration of the national government," says Mr. Noland.

Dinner will be served beginning at 7 p. m.

## Inoculated With Ideas

"The representatives of the Japanese consul were everywhere active in adjusting these (labor) difficulties, and their influence was important in preserving order. But the Japanese laborers are not quite so subservient to authority, even of their own government, as commonly represented, or as they used to be in Hawaii before they had become inoculated with new ideas acquired in a foreign country. At Wailuku, they informed the secretary of the consulate that he had no authority over them in America and no business to interfere in their disputes with their employer. In fact, that gentleman was for a time in danger of suffering personal violence from some of his irritated fellow-countrymen." — Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, 1905.

U. S. budget deficit is expected to reach \$5½ billion in the 1950 fiscal year and \$6.2 billion in 1951.

## Deckhand Must Be 'Ichthyologist' For Maakua Job

The Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry is looking for a deckhand with a set of the most unusual qualifications known locally—and the wages are \$232 per month, plus the \$25 bonus. The qualifications include a high school education and a rather specialized knowledge of fishing. The vacancy is on the boat used for experimental fishing, "The Maakua."

The requirements in the fishing field are so extensive that one applicant, Peter Ho, is said to have commented, "What they want is an ichthyologist, not a deckhand."

### 10 Years Sea Time

Ho thought he might have a chance on the basis of his sea experience which is spread over a 10-year period and for which he has a tugboat license and the Coast Guard's certificate of an Able Seaman. The experience also includes a period during the war when he ran a tugboat around the Johnson and Midway Islands for the U. S. Engineers Department.

Surprised that he had failed to qualify, after submitting his qualifications, Ho investigated and was informed that he lacked the detailed knowledge of fishing required for the job and he lacked the high school diploma. Most deckhands lack the first, if not the second.

Territorial civil service informed the RECORD that the job has a CC-8 rating and that if Ho has other qualifications he failed to state the first time, and which might qualify him, he may add them to his application and ask for a review.

Anyhow, the job's still open for a man who can fulfill the rather peculiar bill.

## In The Local Dailies

Sometime ago the RECORD reported that Chock Lun, Star-Bulletin's Hongkong correspondent, was suspected by some local Chinese as a peddler of Kuomintang propaganda. Writer Lun blasted conditions in New China, while he extolled those of Hongkong and Formosa. The RECORD commented about the mass exodus of people from Hongkong to Canton where the cost of living is much cheaper and general living conditions are better.

Last week Chock Lun came through with an article that said 55,000 people had left Hongkong for localities in Kwantung during July. He mentioned that in Canton, capital of Kwantung province, a family of four—parents and two children—can live sufficiently on \$14 a month, or \$3.50 per person per month.

### Cost of Living Low

While the word "sufficient" is an obvious exaggeration, he lists prices in Canton thus: rice, \$4 for 133 pounds; two bedroom house, \$3.50 rental a month; pork, 30 cents a pound.

Lun's 55,000 emigres are too conservative. The Far Eastern Economic Review, a financial sheet published by the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corp., says 100,000 people left Hongkong for the Chinese mainland between July 1-14. And while the population of Canton has increased 10 per cent recently, prices of goods have declined 26 per cent.

### Treatment by Chinese Press

Locally, Chinese sources say, the so-called C. Q. Yee Hop paper, the New China Daily, translated Chock Lun's article from the English daily, but significantly left out the parts which mentioned Canton's conditions. While this part which was the major portion of Lun's article was blue penciled, the part about an attempted assassination of Gen. Yeh Chienying, governor of Kwantung, was

translated and published.

"Really a bamboo curtain," commented a Chinese who read both papers.

But—the Kuomintang organ, Chun Hwa Kung Pao skipped the article altogether. The above Chinese remarked that if Lun criticized the Peking government on the Chinese Communists, the Chun Hwa Kung Pao would pick up his article immediately.

"I've noticed translations of such articles carry a byline that says the Kuomintang paper's correspondent had sent the article."

Saturday the Star-Bulletin carried an article saying that the China Weekly Review, a weekly magazine published by an American in Shanghai, quit publication because of financial difficulties. The Star-Bulletin reporter interviewed Miss Mary Barrett, formerly a Review staff member, who stopped here while flying back to the Mainland. The RECORD has been informed reliably that the Review will continue publication as a monthly, a decision most probably made after departure of Miss Barrett.

Editor John W. Powell, whose father was crippled under Japanese captivity during the last war, said he decided not to discontinue his magazine because he feels the need of helping to counteract the "planted Kuomintang rumors, gossip and other pap peddled by disgruntled self-styled 'refugees'" on which Western Press correspondents in Hongkong were basing their dispatches about China.

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# Magoon Compromise On Band Is Single Men Seek ILWU "Ultimatum" To AFL's Reile More Welfare; Fox Can't Explain Why

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH  
In spite of A. S. Reile's written protest of "discrimination" against the American Federation of Labor unions, the Royal Hawaiian Band will play, according to the latest official ruling, from a fixed stand at the corner of Miller and Beretania Streets during the Labor Day parade. The notification informing interested parties of the decision, approved by Mayor John H. Wilson, was sent both the AFL and CIO-Independent groups August 15.

"By stationing the band at Miller and Beretania Streets," that communication stated, "to play for the entire parade, both the AFL and CIO sections—the largest number of participants in the Labor Day celebration—will be served."

### No Compromise

In a protest dated two days later, Mr. Reile wrote: "We wish to inform your office that we will not agree to any so-called 'compromise' of the ILWU—that the band be stationed on the corner of Miller and Beretania Streets where the ILWU section of the parade ends. To do so would be to discriminate against AFL unions of the Territory of Hawaii."

Mrs. Harriet Magoon, Mayor Wilson's secretary, who handled the disposition of the band for the mayor, expressed surprise at Reile's statement when she told the RECORD, "But it wasn't an ILWU compromise. It was I who suggested it."

The ruling and the Reile communication follow a dispute (see last week's RECORD) in which Reile insisted that the band play at the head of the parade, which has been customarily led by the AFL section, and in which he refused to accept any arrangement other than that. In that stand, Reile ignored the priority recognized by the mayor's office in favor of the CIO-Independent group, which placed its request for the band well before the request of the AFL.

"It is procedure as old as the City Hall," said one official "that those who ask for the band first shall have it."

Waiving any such priority, Ralph Vossbrink, representing the CIO-Independent section, had agreed to Mrs. Magoon's proposal as being equitable. There was never any proposal, as reported by one radio commentator, to put the band at the head of the CIO-Independent contingent.

### Sees "Ultimatum"

Viewing Mrs. Magoon's compromise proposal in some manner best known to himself, Reile wrote on the 17th: "The Central Labor Council cannot and will not accede to the ultimatum of the ILWU."

Although Reile had told someone he would lead a delegation, including IGEA members, to the mayor's office to demand that the band march before the AFL contingent, Mrs. Magoon said no such delegation has appeared, nor has she heard anything since

the August 17th communication. The reporter, conjecturing as to how Reile would protest the placing of the band, wondered if he would take the AFL contingent on some route different from the usual one.

Whatever he does, Mrs. Magoon said, the band will play at the corner of Miller and Beretania Streets so far as she is concerned.

## Pruyn Wins Raise In Civil Service Despite Nobriga

In spite of Marian E. Pruy's resignation from her position as director of marionette shows at Ala Moana Park, repercussions are still being heard in the Parks Board. The RECORD has learned that five Parks Commissioners have expressed themselves as regretting her resignation, and the discharge by her department head, Theodore Nobriga, which preceded it.

"What does Nobriga think he is, a dictator?" one is reported to have said.

Further, the RECORD has learned, Nobriga opposed Miss Pruy's request for a higher civil service rating in a hearing before the reclassification board, prior to her discharge, but the board decided against him and in favor of Miss Pruy, raising her rating not one grade, but two, from SP-6 to SP-8.

Miss Pruy's resignation came as a surprise, after she had announced her intention to appeal the case (see RECORD last week) and this week she said it was prompted by the belief that nothing could be gained by the appeal so long as the attitudes of Nobriga and others in the department remain as they are.

Although mandatory reinstatement has been unanimously recommended by the Holdover Committee's sub-committee on civil service as an aid to employees who win appeals of their discharges, there is nothing at present in the law which requires that an employee be re-hired, though he may be completely vindicated of the charges that caused his discharge.

Mrs. Pruy says she has no long-range future plans at present except, "We're going to try to put on that show for the Community Chest."

The marionette director has won favorable comment for puppet shows she has done on television programs on the Mainland. She said she does not, at present, anticipate a career in television.

## Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)  
whooping it up for the complete suppression of the Negro and of all white progressives who support the Negro people in their fight for equal rights."  
What's your rating under the Gook test?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index rose .8 per cent between April 15 and May 15, reaching a level of around 169. This was the biggest jump in the index in almost two years.

A hitherto unpublished story of the Welfare Dept. is that of a maze of financial pathways which not even Acting Director Maurice Galen Fox has been able to explain. While it is clear that the expenses of the Welfare Department are high because of the high number of unemployed, it is not clear why something has not been done about some of the points that have been brought out by Fox and sub-committee (of the Holdover Committee) on welfare.

Perhaps the answer lies outside the Welfare Department, but Fox told the sub-committee there are 5,000 "employables" getting welfare money. It is not Fox's province to provide jobs, of course, but members of the sub-committee are said to have wondered, outside the meeting, why the City-County's work program could not have been adapted to help this group find employment.

A phenomenon brought out by Fox was that in recent months, the money needs of single men have been rising, while those of married men have, by comparison, decreased. When the committee members asked Fox the reason for such an unexpected development, the welfare director couldn't satisfy them.

The chief question that faces the Welfare Department and the Territory's government, for that matter, is a possible source from which \$180,000 can be raised. That's just about the amount needed to balance the welfare books, if the governor's contingency fund is used.

## Washington Star Questions Jailing Of Harry Bridges

WASHINGTON (FP)—The conservative Washington Star, in an editorial Aug. 7, expressed doubts about a federal judge's decision canceling the \$25,000 bail of West Coast Longshoremen's President Harry Bridges.

The jailing of Bridges, declares the editorial, "gives rise to a sense of misgiving that is not devoid of justification."

Complaints against the chief of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO), the paper says, were that he preferred a cease-fire appeal to the North Koreans to direct intervention in Korea and that he refused to disclaim the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"But do they constitute conduct that is inimical to the security of the U. S.?" the editorial continues. "If the answer is yes, then it follows that there are thousands of other people whose views on either or both of these questions make them dangerous to the security of the country."

The editorial concludes "we should never lose sight of the distinction between an opinion which may seem disloyal and an act which is disloyal."

### CORRECTION

It was Harry W. Awai, not Henry W. Awai, who saved a fellow workman's life with his last living act (RECORD, August 3), just before he was killed by the falling bucket of a power shovel on a C-C Department of Water Supply job.

The oil industry's total investment was \$30.2 billion at the end of 1949, according to the Chase National Bank. It said the investment was exceeded only by agriculture, railroads and utilities.



JACK DESHA, departing the City Hall via the discharge route, nevertheless rated a farwell dinner and an aloha present from his old friend and fellow Republican-in-arms, Henry Nye, deputy controller. To insure his friend a suitable exit, Nye circulated mimeographed sheets for department heads to pass among the stenographers and secretaries to induce them to contribute \$1.50 each. One dollar was to go for the dinner and 50 cents for a going-away present for Desha—though it's a mystery to this department why many of the employees, who know Desha only by sight, if at all, should be levied upon even so much as a nickel to give him a present.

DADO MARINO and Charles E. Kauhane were two "name" visitors to the Bethel Street Press Club last week. The Champ's motives were quite clear—he was there to sell beer. Kauhane's motives were not quite so obvious. Maybe he was on a fishing trip.

CHARLES KAUHANE is said to have a considerable interest in the construction of roads in Maui County these days—more than merely legislative interest, that is.

"GOOKS," as an offensive racist term, has not seemed to have much significance for Riley Allen, but one fight was reported last week when two GIs called a local boy a "lazy gook" they didn't feel like fighting for (however they figured that). In the fight that followed, according to the report, the soldiers learned thoroughly the resentment local people feel at the term. If they mouth it again, it will probably be out of the hearing of any able-bodied person to whom it might conceivably be applied.

MELODRAMA of a fight of thrown knives on Nuanuu Ave. last week melted into slushstick when no one was injured and no arrests made. Throwing knives, incidentally, is bad tactics. A spectacular instance of how bad it is occurred in the first session of the Arkansas Legislature in 1838: After an argument, Speaker of the House Col. John "Horse Bars" Wilson, descended with drawn bow-knife from his dias to engage a Major Anthony, who had called him uncomplimentary names. Anthony drew his own knife and threw it at Wilson. The knife glanced off Wilson's arm, cutting him superficially, and the Speaker continued to advance. Anthony caught up a chair and tried to defend himself, but Wilson pulled the chair away and disemboweled Anthony, killing him instantly—with the House still in session. Wilson was subsequently cleared of a murder charge, but impeached as Speaker. You can look it up in the files of the Arkansas Gazette, one of America's oldest newspapers.

MARIAN PRUYN'S firing came August 9, and though her superior, Ted Nobriga, said the whole matter was in the hands of civil service, the commissioners received their first direct information August 17, the day the RECORD carried the story and the day the S-B followed up in its late editions. Not so sleepy as formerly, the S-B was asking questions about the Pruy case a few minutes after the RECORD was on the newsstands. Could be the dailies are getting smart. They went after four RECORD stories last week, mxy pronto.

EITHER E. P. TONER or the S-B perpetrated a falsehood in the statement that the two Democrats, who challenged his position, after being charged by him, had "returned the affidavits unsigned." The truth is that in at least one case, only the charges and a letter from David Benz were enclosed—no non-Communist affidavit was there for signing. It's a small point, but indicative of the motives of those who wish to abandon

don a position enunciated by Mayor Wilson and maintained by a clear majority at the Territorial Democratic Convention.

JIMMY KANE, who used to manage the Golden Wall Hotel on Smith Street, worked at trying to give a reputation of respectability to a place that was sadly in need of same. He lost his job because his boss felt his pay was too high. Two weeks later, the place got raided because of an alleged gambling game there.

HORACE LIVERSAY, who taught a number of classes during the U. of H. summer school, came up once with the hitherto unheard of views on the Fair Employment Practices Committee—that in New York, people who felt frustrated by the fact that their own lack of qualifications kept them from getting jobs, applied to the FEPC. He implied that many of them were Jewish. He also failed to mention the real purpose of FEPC—that of eliminating racial discrimination as a factor in employment. Since he believes the above, he obviously fails to comprehend that, by its very nature, the FEPC puts stronger emphasis on qualifications. Those views ought to get him a good job in any Dixiecrat university.

A POPULAR 442nd vet may be doing roadwork soon, according to report, to bring his weight down to the specifications Hollywood requires for the "Go For Broke" movie, now in the casting stage, which will deal with the action of the AJA contingent of the armed forces in World War II. "Too old and fat," was the verdict of the cold-eyed casting director. Like a lot of others, the would-be thespian had eaten himself into the officer class since the war.

THE POLICE GRAFT CASES, which were something of an issue during the '48 campaign, are due to rise again, though probably with less vigor, in the coming campaign. Some of the elements of a political issue are embodied in the fight of the officers, suspended during the clean-up begun by J. V. Esposito, to win their back pay. A number of such officers are still on the force, of course, and one of them, Edward Hitchcock, was recently promoted to the permanent rank of captain.

TWO BEERS, a spectator in traffic court might decide, is the most dangerous amount to drink. That's what most imbibing defendants maintain they've had. An exception Tuesday said he'd only had a beer and a half, and he never explained what happened to the other half. His name—William Beers III.

ROBERT WEINSTEIN, national director of the United Public Workers of America, will arrive in Honolulu next Wednesday to assist with a new UPW organizing drive throughout the Territory. Henry Epstein, local UPW representative said, and to attend the Territorial conference of the union Sept. 2-3.

ROY JAMES SAVAGE could on Tuesday congratulate himself upon being one of the luckiest men in Honolulu. Admitting that he had been driving 40 miles an hour on Kalaheua Ave. July 28, and that he struck Mrs. Mabel Williams, 70, and knocked her 64 feet, Savage pleaded guilty to careless driving and Judge John Akau gave him only five days in jail, a \$50 fine and suspension of his operator's license for five months.

## Kilauea Walkout

Female field hands, Japanese and Portuguese, were locked out by Kilauea Plantation on November 23, 1900, because they had demanded a raise from \$8 to \$10 a month. After 10 days the plantation rehired the women at the \$10 they demanded.

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# "Gook" Attitude Hurts U. S. In Korea, Says N. Y. Timesman

The use of the word "gook" for Koreans, both north and south, represents attitudes of GIs which in the first month of the Korean fighting has made "most of the South Korean populace indifferent and might make them hostile," the head of one foreign mission in Korea told New York Times correspondent Walter Sullivan.

Writing in the Times of July 25, Sullivan said: "On a personal basis the GIs are about the friendliest soldiers in the world. But they find Korea primitive. Almost invariably officers and men refer to the Koreans as 'gooks,' a term used during World War II for South Pacific island natives."

### Western Prejudice

A U. S. missionary, one of the few left in Korea, expressed similar concern and told Sullivan that Korean officers are snubbed by some newly arrived American officers.

"The language barrier is partly responsible for the friction," says Sullivan, but "fundamentally, however, the United States soldiers look down on their Korean allies and the latter, sensitive and proud, are quick to feel it."

This attitude is not peculiar to Americans alone, writes Sullivan, but to the majority of the Westerners "who still regard the Orientals as inherently backward, especially in the mechanical field."

### "Couldn't Have Been Gooks"

To illustrate, Sullivan wrote of certain Britons in Shanghai who saw earlier this year "Communist searchlights and anti-aircraft shells converge on a bomber to shoot it down. The Britons said this showed Russians had manned the guns because the Chinese never could have done such a thing."

At Taejon, several Americans of the 24th Division, had similar reactions: Sullivan reported of a sergeant who had fought his way

out, as saying: "It couldn't have been 'gooks' shooting those guns and driving those tanks."

Sullivan gives many reasons for the American attitudes that are reduced in language to the word "gook." Lack of understanding of Koreans is one. Others are: GI "resentment at being sent in to a fight they do not fully understand; their impatience at Korean inexperience with modern devices . . . their mistrust of all Koreans because of their inability to distinguish friend from foe, especially near the front."

"In recent days this correspondent has heard several higher-ranking officers in Korea making disparaging remarks (of Koreans) even in the presence of Orientals," Sullivan said.

### Doing Political Damage

The GI view of Koreans is believed to be doing political damage, comments Sullivan, and "while the military crisis in Korea holds the center of the stage, the influence of the United States forces on the political situation within that country may prove a more serious problem in the long run."

"In many respects, success in Korea depends on political, not military considerations."

Sullivan concludes his article with this observation: "The critical question is whether the United States soldiers can be educated into an understanding of Korea and her problems."

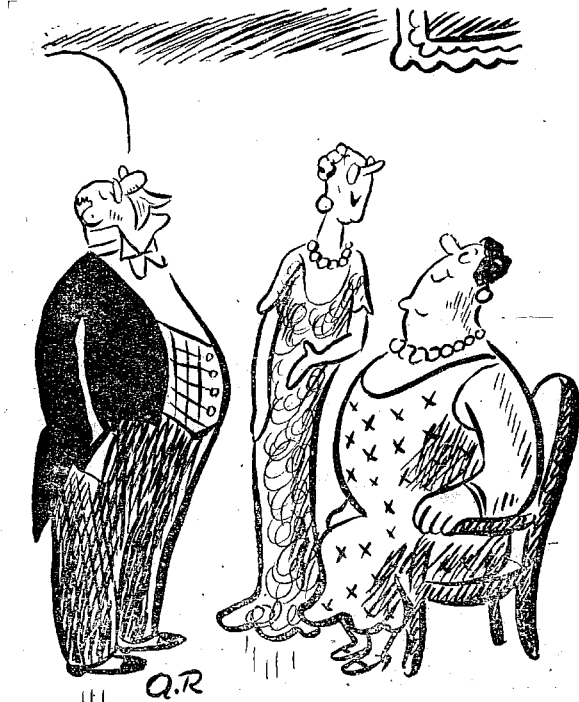
### A Former GI Writes

After reading Walter Sullivan's article, Fradley H. Garner, Newark,

N. J., a former GI who was stationed in Seoul with the occupation force, wrote to the newspaper:

" . . . The specters Prejudice and Stereotype already have done considerable damage in Korea, as Sullivan might have pointed out. 'Gook' was a familiar sound throughout the war and during the occupation, applied, not as the article inferred, only to Pacific Island natives but also to the citizens of South Korea—part of an Asiatic peninsula. The word is an ironic case of semantic back-firing. According to the language guides distributed to American occupying personnel, the Korean word for 'American' is 'Me-Gook.' When a GI wanted to let a Korean know he was an American (usually this was obvious enough but the word was a good conversation opener) he said: 'Yabo-sayo. Me-Gook!' ('How do you do; I'm an American soldier'). Words are tricky. This one boomeranged and the Koreans became the gooks. The prefix was dropped and an ugly connotation was added.

"Possibly the Koreans neither suspected nor realized that 'gook' came to mean for Koreans what 'nigger' means to a Negro. Both can be explained on the same psychological basis; the difference is only one of degree. Judging by Sullivan, the Koreans now realize that their nickname contains an objectionable innuendo. And we are just discovering that it is detrimental to our cause, 'Gook' and all that it implies is typical of the attitude that is causing so much alarm among United States advisors in Tokyo."



"The country club just voted him the most anti-labor employer in the country."

## Leading Africans Denounce Korean Intervention as Stubbs Talks of Recruiting 100,000 Non-Europeans

NEW YORK Aug. 1—Strong opposition to American armed intervention in Korea has been voiced by leading representatives of the African people in the Union of South Africa; Uganda, East Africa and Sierra Leone, West Africa, it was stated today by Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs.

Communications received from leaders of African organizations in these areas, he said, indicated that the Africans' view of the war in Korea parallels that expressed in the protest statement signed by more than 100 Negro men and women in the United States and released last week by the Council on African Affairs.

### Speak For Peace

From Johannesburg, South Africa, comes the declaration, adopted at a mass meeting held in that city on Sunday, July 16, that the "African, Indian and colored people of the Union (of South Africa) stand for the cause of peace in the world. We want peace, not war." The meeting demanded the immediate withdrawal of British, French and American troops from Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya, and all other colonial countries.

Africans were particularly indignant over the statement, of a white South African military leader, Brigadier E. T. Stubbs, who, in response to the U. N. request for South African assistance in the war against the North Koreans, said that he was ready to recruit 100,000 non-Europeans in South Africa and lead them in combat or non-combatant service in Korea whenever the United States said the word.

### Names U. S. Imperialists

From H. A. Wallace Johnson in Sierra Leone the Council has received the text of a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the West African Civil Liberties and National Defense League (incorporating the West African Youth League, Sierra Leone Section), expressing "strong protest on behalf of its members, the toiling masses and progressive element of Sierra Leone and West Africa in general, against the attitude of the American govern-

ment in the Korean dispute.

"The intervention on the part of American imperialists on the side of the anti-democratic and pro-fascist South Korean government, in the opinion of the league, is a demonstration on the part of the American government that it stands in favor of World Fascism against which thousands of African youths fought and lost their lives in the Second World War. The peoples of Africa will not henceforth take part in any war which is designed to further the interest of European finance capital and the maintaining of imperialist domination over any nation of the world, regardless of race, creed or color."

The resolution declares that in the event of the Korean war developing into a World War, "the peoples of Africa should stand firm against any manner of participation." The resolution concludes by pledging "fullest support" for the Korean people's fight for freedom, democracy and national independence and also "to all organizations throughout the world who are engaged in the present world peace campaign toward the great goal of liberty and freedom of mankind as a whole."

Another statement received from the exiled Uganda leader, Semakula Mulamba, in London, where he heads the African League declares:

### Why Military Action?

"The scandalous events in Korea are showing to the Asians, Africans and other decent peoples of the world that imperialism has no morals. When it fails to solve the political, economic and social problems which it creates wherever it strikes, it resorts to military force, causing wars, under the guise of 'protection' and 'holy' motives, to hide its bare dishonesty."

The Uganda spokesman states, the United Nations has been "converted into a scapegoat of the United States Government for the irregularities and irresponsibilities in Korea," pointing out that "it is only birds of a feather that are flocking together in the armed interven-

## British Press Comments On U. S. Formosa Policy

LONDON (ALN)—British newspapers are issuing loud warnings to the government not to get mixed up in any Chinese-American war that may result from U. S. actions in Formosa. The Liberal party's Manchester Guardian editorialized Aug. 11:

"The western world is horrified at the thought that by President Truman's declaration on Formosa, the U. S. may have laid itself open to possible war with Communist China . . . to force the discredited Chiang Kai-shek back on the Chinese people."

The unofficial Labor party weekly Tribune warned the same day that if U. S. action in Korea was "to be transformed into an unholy war for the restoration of Chiang, the whole of Asia would soon be ranged against such a policy and Soviet communism would ride to victory over a shattered United Nations."

The pro-labor New Statesman & Nation wrote Aug. 12: "If war begins between China and the U. S. on the issue of Formosa, the aggressor will not be the Communists. It would be the doing of Gen. MacArthur . . . When MacArthur allows Chiang Kai-shek to talk of re-conquering China with American help, we wonder whether the American people are now so completely the victims of war propaganda that they can be tricked into so wicked and disastrous an imperialist adventure."

tion in Korea, and sooner or later they will have to fly away!"

"The Nehru-Stalin proposals, which were most surprisingly rejected by the U. S. Government," he states, "are the only right formula for the solution of the present Security Council problem."

## Waialua News Bits

"I WAS A WATERBOY for four years. That was in the old days when we Filipinos felt waterboy was one of the highest jobs we could get," says Roberto Navarro, chairman of the agricultural committee of the sugar union at Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. "But the union changed the whole 'divide and conquer' tactics of the bosses and now we are treated alike with other racial groups."

"I CAME FROM the Philippines as a boy in 1921. I remember when I first began working for the Waialua plantation, a laborer who made mistakes or who did not please the luna was told: 'Take your kau kau tin and go home.' Just like that. Now, it is not like that," Navarro commented.

"OF COURSE," added Navarro, "there were all kinds of ways of pleasing the bosses. Chicken, liquor, money and fancy candies swung lots of weight with those directly under the manager, and some workers fell for this. Now, with the union as their bargaining agent, workers don't stoop and crawl like that," smiled Navarro, who was once a boxer who brought fame to Waialua, and pride to the plantation management.

NAVARRO certainly deserved promotion to supervisor which he was for two years, but his popularity as a boxer must have helped the management in giving him the raise, say some Waialuans.

"In those days, the Filipinos came last in everything," explains Navarro. "When I was a supervisor the Ranch camp was built, so I applied for a house there since I got married. I was on the waiting list but my name got shoved behind whenever someone married and needed a house. Only a Filipino supervisor got that kind

of treatment. My wife and I waited and waited for a house. Today we have the union housing committee. There is no discrimination."

THE WAIALUA plantation is repairing camp houses and installing toilet facilities inside the buildings. While the contract between the company and the union allows increase in rental when improvements are made, employees don't want to see rents shoot up through the ceilings.

"The unit there has a good housing committee and the stewards are active, so we do have protection," said Just dela Cruz, vice president of the sugar union on Oahu.

EMPLOYEES AT WAIALUA remember how they defeated the company's attempt to hike rentals in Mill 6 camp last year. The company influenced Jose Aquire, then secretary-treasurer of the unit there, to accept an increase of \$8. He lives in Camp 6 and was the first to accept the higher rent. Other employees balked and the union itself stepped in to negotiate with the company, which had first proposed a \$12 a month increase. Final settlement was an increase of \$4. The argument the workers raised was that the old houses had been paid for years ago.

The membership has replaced Aquire, whom they felt was easily influenced by the management, not only in this instance. Waialuans say, however, that Mrs. Aquire is his immediate influence. She has gone on the air for the management, condemning a n d criticizing the union position in the past, and workers from all Oahu plantations have picketed her home. She is employed on the management's staff.

**Sports World**

By Wilfred Oka



**U. S. LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION—  
HOLY HYPOCRITES?**

Alice Marble, former Women's Tennis champion, writes a blistering guest editorial in the July issue of the American Lawn Tennis, a magazine devoted to the doings of the tennis world. She writes, and we quote: "It tennis is a game for ladies and gentlemen it is high time that we acted a little more like gentlepeople and less like sanctimonious hypocrites."

Miss Marble was referring to an inference by a USLTA member that Althea Gibson of Florida A & M would not be invited to the necessary qualifying tournaments preceding the Forest Hills finals. Miss Gibson is the well known Negro Women's champion who last month defeated Mela Ramirez, the Mexican champion, at the National Clay Court Championships held in Chicago.

Huzzah! for Miss Marble and to many others who are raising their voices in protest against the USLTA jim-crowism!

**ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD**

Augie Curtis, Hawaii's Boxing Impresario, comes up with a match that has the locals plenty "huhu." There has been a sort of un-official ruling by the august boxing commission that a main event with two Mainlanders was something to be frowned on. However, Curtis has been having a hard time getting the local managers to take on tough competition. In a way, you can't blame the managers for trying to protect their prize commodity—a good record on paper.

Just go over the number of blokes who fattened their boxing records on paper by being fed a stream of bums, has-beens and down-at-the-heels actors. Takeshita, Yasutake and Kim are examples of what the worrying manager will do to protect his charges. After a boy has been built up on a series of bums, along comes a fairly good boy from the Mainland and many of our local fighters fold up under pressure. The Takeshita-Terry Young case is a good example.

The arrival of Freddie Dawson from Australia will make quite a number of the local managers go into hiding. Dawson, a hard better, comes back from Australia with a record that has the local fighters all agog. While either a Fernandez-Dawson fight or a Kim-Dawson fight will draw the cash customers, we believe that neither Kim's or Fernandez's managers will take any part of Dawson.

In the meantime, Fernandez is getting older day by day and the communique issued by the managers of Fernandez, coinciding with the Dawson arrival, that their pride and joy is suffering from a cold makes us believe that Dawson is not a welcome arrival here in Honolulu. Nuff sed!

**SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE**

We took in the U. S.-Japan swimming meet movies at the Varsity theatre this week, which were paired with a Japanese tear-jerker. The hearts and flowers saga clunged along for over an hour while the object of our affection, the swimming movies, ran for about ten minutes. The commentary was in Japanese which made it all the harder for us, as the movies were rather dark in most spots.

However, it gave us an idea of the terrific interest of the Japanese people in swimming and the pictures of the crowd which packed the swimming stadium indicate that Japan is making an all-out effort to regain the championship at the next Olympics.

Ford Konno was shown with a trophy after winning the 1,500-meter freestyle event. Konno got a terrific hand from the audience at the Varsity.

Ed Nakagaki, a carpenter by trade, won the recent AJA Golf championship by shooting a 69-69-76 for a total score of 214 for the 54-hole tournament. Eddie, incidentally, worked as a caddie at Waialae for many years. We are happy to see a working stiff take the thunder away from the play-boys.

Here we go with our suggestion for Labor Day to the ILWU Longshoremen's Union. We'd like to see a big-of-war between teams of longshoremen. This event, formerly the most popular here in the Territory, should be revived. How about it Levi, Joe Blurr, Benny and all you monmonas?

To Ted Nobriga of the Recreation Department goes our RECORD orchid of the week for his interest in returning the volleyball court a facilities to the boys at Kuhio Beach. Work is rapidly going on and before long the Kuhio Beach Volleyball games will be in full swing. Another orchid goes to Willard "Honey" Kalima for spearheading the work to bring concerted action to bear on the Parks Board for the return of the privilege of playing volleyball.

Brown Watabu, catcher for the Rural Red Sox, champions of the Hawaii League, is a member of the ILWU Sugar Union over at Wai-pahu. Brown is an active member of the ILWU and is respected for his ball-playing as well as for being an active-union man in a strong union town.

Joe Rose, who made quite ado about the rift between Tony Garnier and Lau Ah Chew in a recent broadcast, came through with another blast on the incident of the "changed locks" at Lau's gym. We called up Lau regarding this statement by Joe Rose and Lau issued the following in reply: "As far as I am concerned, Tony Garnier quit after his return from the Mainland. As sole owner of Lau's gym, I have the right to change locks any time I feel like it to protect my property. I have never fired anybody in my life and if a man quits on me voluntarily then it's his business and not mine."

Life magazine writes in a recent issue, about the pitfalls of horse racing and gambling. Which reminds us of the New York Stock Exchange and our own local exchange. Of course, these come under the heading of business and investments.

**Big Milk Producers  
"Ride" Backs of Small  
Dairy Farmers—Ruiz**

(from page 1)

man Von Holt, have contracts with Dairymen's which are expiring and have been demanding the renewal of the present agreements in the face of the company's insistence that the two join the milk pool.

**Paid by Butterfat Content**

"All the other milk producers supplying Dairymen's are in the pool which pays all the expenses of processing and distributing the milk. Dairymen's gets a fraction of a cent a quart as guaranteed profit and we get paid periodically according to the butterfat content of our milk, after deductions are made for running the pool," Freddie Ruiz of Hilltop Dairy told the RECORD.

"The Eagle Rock and Hygienic dairies ride on the small producers' backs," Ruiz commented, because these dairies concentrate on Holstein cows whose milk contains less butterfat.

About a month and a half ago when the milk producers in the pool were assigned quotas, with regular rates paid for their quota supply and about half the price for surplus milk, because demand for milk increased, Eagle Rock and Hygienic both received flat rates for all their milk, which price is higher than that of the best milk with highest butterfat content supplied by members of the pool. Guernsey milk has more butterfat than Holstein milk, producers told the RECORD.

**Flat Rate vs. Pool Method**

Ruiz said that while Dairymen's took surplus milk at nine cents a quart, to be used for ice cream and chocolate milk, the Hygienic dairy truck drove directly to the ice cream department to unload its milk because the company preferred to use milk with low butterfat content for ice cream. Thus, according to Ruiz, surplus milk of small producers with higher butterfat content commanded only nine cents but was used for home delivery milk, while Hygienic received about 19 cents a quart for milk used in ice cream.

The smaller producers, some of whom also prefer the flat-rate contract, say they want uniformity of purchase policy. Producers like Ruiz say that Campos and Von Holt should join the pool. Others say all should have flat-rate contracts with the producers keeping their noses out of the milk processing and distributing end. They want to know how much they are getting for milk when they deliver it to Dairymen's. They say that in the pool method, dairy farmers do not know what they are getting until the periodic accounting is made every 45 days by Dairymen's. If the expenses at Dairymen's are high, their share is less.

According to some milk producers, the former manager at Dairymen's played favorites when drawing up contracts, and under his management dairy producers were always curious as to what the others were getting.

**Present Manager Better**

Ruiz says that the present manager does not discriminate as did his predecessors, against smaller producers.

"Until he came, no one knew what kind of a contract the big fellows had," he said.

The smaller producers pay much more for labor at their dairies, with a more liberal employe policy, Ruiz commented. Also, the small dairymen are forced to pay more for cows. Because they are paid according to the butterfat content of their milk, the majority of them have more Guernseys, which do not produce as much milk as Holsteins.

Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia still have poll-tax voting laws.

**BOOK REVIEW**

**Shaplen Tells Little of Asia, Much Of Why Newspapers Fail of Purpose**

**THE LOVE-MAKING OF MAX-ROBERT** by Robert Shaplen—New York, Signet, \$0.25.

For two bits you can now see for yourself, in this book with an unduly lurid title, the reason why it is impossible to find very much of the truth about Asia in our newspapers and magazines. Robert Shaplen, as the blurb advertises, "was there," meaning he spent a few years covering China, Manchuria and Southeast Asia for Newsweek, and this reviewer can vouch for Mr. Shaplen as being above the average among American correspondents in energy and integrity.

He did not accept Kuomintang handouts at face value. Nor did he spend all his time gathering tales from habitues of the Cathay Hotel's cocktail lounge. He went to considerable trouble to travel by jeep through the areas where the People's Government was instituting its land reforms, popular elections, and the first scientific health care much of China ever saw.

He traveled through an area where he might have seen the very seeds of the movement that threw Chiang Kai-shek and his bloated bureaucrats out of China. Shaplen, apparently, was thinking about something else.

**Shuns Asian Sources**

He might as well have stayed in the Cathay, if this book is a sample of what he learned. He might have met every principal character there, or in the Cathay's Calcutta, Manila or Saigon counterparts. For his tales (there are five) come not from the people of any of those places, but from Americans, White Russians, Portuguese, French and one German, people who are, themselves, almost universally confused about their presence in Asia.

They are pathetic people. Crane McKenzie, an ex-GI, shocks himself by throwing away his own middle-class values in a series of amorous relationships, and then frightens himself even more by talking to a Chinese Communist of the Shanghai underground, so that he feels he must flee (with a bottle and a White Russian prostitute, of course) to Hong Kong.

For one paragraph, Shaplen tries to imagine what the agent of the underground thinks and then gives up, apparently having frightened himself, or having sensed his own inadequacy.

**Pathetic In Profit**

Col. John Delaney, another of his pathetic people, has achieved

the post-war position in Manila where he never had it so good—according to the standards of many American officers. He stands in with "the General," he has a beautiful mistress recruited from the Red Cross, and a beautiful black market set up with a Filipino collaborator. He also has a wife and children arriving, but they give him less concern than the loss of his military rank—without financial loss or punishment—when his operations are exposed.

Delaney neither knows nor cares anything about the Filipino people, and the reader cannot give Shaplen credit for an interest much more profound.

In Dr. Richter, Shaplen most closely approaches an effort to treat a character who has some appreciation of the movement of Asia's peoples, and it is significant that he again chooses, not an Asian, but a Westerner, as an interpreter. Because of practicing only a little of what he believes, Richter, a German Socialist, suffers, dies and becomes as pathetic as the others.

**Shaplen Most Pathetic**

Shaplen himself, appears in his book as perhaps the most pathetic of all. In his preface, he writes: "The loneliest man I have seen is the American abroad. He is forever a traveler, a passer-through, but rarely a participant."

The pathos of Robert Shaplen is more apparent when one reflects that, of all his characters, not one comes of anything but a Western, middle-class background. There is not even the viewpoint of an American seaman, or a GI from a farm or factory, to alter his viewpoint. Macao workers appear to do so to provide background, not to express ideas.

Yet Shaplen had a better chance than any of his characters to foresee future events in Asia, and he had better equipment than most of his fellow correspondents for telling about it. Perhaps the real pathos lies in the blinders that were attached to his vision by Newsweek and before that, by the New York Times, where he served his apprenticeship, before he was ever deemed safe to be sent out to Asia to report events for American readers.

E. R.

In the U. S., 52 per cent of the saw timber is in the hands of private industry, 7 per cent is held on farm wood lots and 41 per cent is owned by federal and state governments. The most favorably situated stands are almost all commercially owned.

**Japanese Version of "Reichstag Fire" Fails**

(from page 1)

was given a term of life imprisonment.

Prosecutors previously demanded death sentences for three, life imprisonment for two and terms of from eight to 15 years' imprisonment for the rest.

**Anti-Communist Frameup**

From the very beginning, the commercial press and the Japanese government have made a continuous propaganda to give the public an impression that "this was a prelude to Communist armed revolution." In fact, this propaganda has played an important part in the strong-handed anti-Communist drive in Japan since last year.

However, the trial of the incident, which was started nine months ago, revealed that the charge was based completely on the imagination of the prosecutors without any evidence whatsoever against the Communists.

**Third Degree Exposed**

Furthermore, the defendants exposed how the prosecutors ill-treated them to squeeze out false confessions and that the procura-

tory authorities, instead of maintaining the material evidences of the crime, destroyed them before a special committee of expert engineers sent by the railway workers' union could investigate the runaway train.

They accused the authorities, claiming this a political conspiracy for the purpose of an anti-Communist drive.

**Plantation Government**

"It must be remembered that the Planters' Association includes a very strong element composed of men who are citizens of other countries than America, who regard tropical countries as colonial possessions to be exploited for the benefit of citizens of the home country. They have little appreciation of the American spirit and little sympathy with any effort to develop a democratic commonwealth in Hawaii—if such development interferes with the present system of sugar planting."—Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, 1905.

## Waimea Flood Victims Ask Many Questions About "Do-Little" Officials

(from page 1)

and elected officials? **WHY? WHY? WHY?**

### Appreciates Publicity

These are questions that townspeople and merchants alike are asking their supervisors and more particularly Chairman Ellis as they clean out inches or feet, depending upon geographical location, of mud and flood refuse from homes and business establishments throughout the community.

The Red Cross did manage to get a soup kitchen set up . . . after enough non-Red Cross volunteers, both from the flood area and surrounding communities, had been found to augment the understaffed group in doing a good job in time of need. But a talk with one of the Red Cross officials on hand left this reporter with rather a bad taste in his mouth.

Her closing remark was: "Of course, we always appreciate all possible publicity on these things."

That capped it as far as one local resident was concerned. He remarked: "I'm not surprised."

## "Not Resolved," Says Watkins; "She's Out"—Boss

(from page 1)

made should come from Mr. Ward.

### Puzzled By Comment

Ward said he could not understand the "not resolved" comment. He said that, as a courtesy, Mrs. Watkins was offered a chance to resign, but that since she did not take it, her status is "tantamount to being let go."

"Is she in or out?" he was asked.

"She is out," Ward said.

Ward emphasized that the board's action had nothing to do with lack of energy, honesty, or anything else on Mrs. Watkins' part except "personal piliika."

### Offered to Resign

Mrs. Watkins' difficulties with the staff became known to the board some time ago, Ward said, and at that time Mrs. Watkins offered to resign in the interest of harmony.

"When we saw it just wouldn't work out," Ward said, "we made the gesture but she had changed her mind."

Qualifications for the job, for which no successor has as yet been sought, include thorough understanding of social work.

"Mrs. Watkins had a great deal of experience in social work," Ward said.

### Does Group Work

Formerly, Ward said, Palama Settlement did a great deal of health work, but now it devotes itself to group work in education, recreation, and social work in Palama. Its recreation department last year included 1,500 members, while its pre-school education department had 45 students, its music school about 100, and its summer camp at Waialua, 200.

"Mrs. Watkins' job was to correlate the activities of all these," Ward said, and added that it is largely an administrative position.

Visited by this reporter at her settlement apartment, Mrs. Watkins would not say she is moving, but there were no sheets on the beds and a number of half-packed suitcases were to be seen along with pictures and small furniture which appeared to be stacked in preparation for loading.

Ward said later that Mrs. Watkins is leaving Thursday.

Asked if he would recommend her highly for a future job, Ward said he would, but he feels she "doesn't get along with people very well."

Every time something happens, everybody wants to get in the act; that's good. We appreciate it, but we'd appreciate it more if they were less concerned about how much publicity they were going to get out of the deal. Always a bunch of glory-grabbers around."

The lion's share of credit for relief and rescue goes to Fire Chief Yorkman, his men and the police department who carried on almost all of the evacuation in the area with the help of a National Guard DUKW (Duck), an amphibious vehicle, under the command of Capt. Charles Cherry and a relief unit composed of two trucks and men from the Kekaha plantation.

### It's Our Job

Chief Yorkman commented: "It's our job and we're glad to do it, but it would have been a lot easier on my men if we'd had an auxiliary unit standing by to give them a break. Most of them have worked anywhere from two days to 72 hours straight without rest."

The river made two mighty surges within a 24-hour period, the second flood coming after many residents, feeling danger past, had returned to their homes to start cleaning up the mess. Those able and equipped to evacuate were not caught entirely flat-footed though; due again to the fire department, which covered the community with sirens screaming in warning against the impending onrush of waters.

The fire department warning system was later augmented by an ILWU public address system mounted on a car driven by Harold Roberts of the Kekaha unit. This PA system was employed in giving storm-and-flood warnings to that portion of the population remaining in their homes.

Members of the Waimea community are grateful to all of the groups and individuals responsible for aiding them, but there is a rising tide of feeling that threatens to expose to public view the glaring oversights and inadequacies of those highly placed individuals responsible for this second overwhelming debacle which engulfed the defenseless community in less than two years. A period, it is felt, in which those same officials might easily have taken the steps necessary to prevent the financially ruinous and heart-rending disaster of August 17, 1950, a disaster costing Waimea residents an estimated \$68,000.

## Korean Background

"When the American troops came ashore three weeks after Japan capitulated, the natives met them with sullen silence, contempt, or jeers. The convoys, as they passed through the villages on the route from the seacoast to Seoul, were pelted with sticks, rocks, and even human feces. Once billeted in the capital, the troops were restricted to quarters until it was safe for them to circulate. After a year and a half, the jeers were less open but there was still a certain amount of danger. Resistance to the American occupation took the form of occasional acts of incendiarism, beatings, and underground activity that now and then flared up in street demonstrations. Unless a Korean was certified, it was better not to have him around. Also, the indoctrination officer had told us that they were inveterate pilferers. 'Even the honest ones,' he had said with a knowing smile, 'will pilfer—especially clothing. But on the certified Koreans we are able to maintain a better check. We can usually recover. Meanwhile, steer clear of the others.'"

P. C. Tullier in "The New Yorker," July 15, 1950

## Collision With Cop Spoils 8-Year Record, Sasahara Appeals Case

(from page 1)

Sasahara's truck remained where it was.

Sasahara was found guilty, fined \$10, and had his license suspended for one day, thus marring his record of eight years as a Shell driver without a traffic violation.

Because that record has considerable importance in his job standing, he has filed notice of appeal through his lawyer, Myer C. Symonds.

## Mrs. Symonds Visitor

Mrs. Leah Symonds, mother of Myer C. Symonds, local attorney, was among passengers who disembarked from the Aorangi last Friday.

Returning to her home in San Francisco from a visit with a sister and a brother in Australia, and to New Zealand where her mother was born, Mrs. Symonds has stopped over in Honolulu for a two-week visit with her son.

Mrs. Symonds' trip to Australia was her second in 30 years.

## Gladstein Here for Waialua Case; Comments On N. Y. Communist Trial

(from page 1)

lowed prosecution witness Louis Budenz to give his version of the term as taught by Communist leaders, Robert Thompson, a Communist official and a defendant in the case, was not permitted to give his party's views on the term.

### In the Court's Transcription

Rephrasing his questions to Thompson-time and again as the judge sustained the prosecution's objections to his questions, Mr. Gladstein said he finally read the exact words of a question previously used by the government prosecutors in asking Budenz what Marxism-Leninism meant. Even this question when it came from Gladstein was also barred, he said, adding that instances like this are replete in the court's transcription which anyone can see.

Why didn't the public get such information? First, Mr. Gladstein explained, the press representatives were carefully selected. The New York Times, for instance, put its financial editor in charge of the news coverage. The Roy Howard newspaper chain had Fred Wolman, a Pulitzer prize winner for his anti-Communist articles. The Hearst press with its INS wire service had Howard Rushmore reporting the trial. Rushmore was not only a Communist "expert" but in 1941 he was a witness against Harry Bridges during his second deportation trial.

Commenting on the increasing intimidation-of-lawyers-who-defend minority groups or people associated with what are today unpopular causes, Mr. Gladstein said: "I do not think that lawyers will give in to that kind of intimidation, although the program would be partially successful."

### Here 2 Years Ago

He said some lawyers would be more inclined to do less zealous

## Why Did HSPA Recruiter Screen Out English-Speaking Filipinos In P. I.?

(from page 1)

two questions: 'Did you go to school?' I said: 'Yes.' He asked me: 'Can you read and write English?' I said: 'Yes.' And he dismissed me by saying: 'We can't have you. We don't want you, or something like that,' Corpus recalled.

Following Corpus was a school teacher who answered truthfully, and he too was rejected.

"When we went out, an old-timer who has worked in Hawaii was on the other side of the street," Corpus continued. "He asked us if we had any luck. We told him what had happened."

Corpus and the teacher were told they had made a big blunder by saying they knew English.

"They don't want Filipinos who know English," this man told the two.

### Recruiters Wanted Bribes

The school teacher then rubbed his hands on the ground to give further appearance of a laborer's

hands, then rubbed them against the sides of a concrete building. Corpus, who was dressed in a white suit, went home to change to his working clothes.

The school teacher did not pass the second time but finally was accepted. Corpus failed on three tries.

"The Filipino interpreters with Mr. Trent wanted bribes but I did not want to give any. Some bribed the recruiters and signed up but you cannot bribe the X-ray machine. So after paying for the jobs the doctors said 'no' to many of them. These people were so sure of coming to Hawaii, they had sold their cows and many things they owned."

Corpus went to his cousin who was a cashier for the HSPA and explained his problems. The Filipino recruiters said Corpus was a marked man because Trent knew he spoke and wrote English. Corpus argued that with thousands of unfamiliar faces passing in front of him, Trent could not remember him. On his fourth attempt, Corpus was accepted.

The HSPA recruiting office was on President Quirino's property; so was the bunkhouse for the labor recruits. Vigan is Quirino's native town and he had acquired wealth through marriage.

### "The Hawaiian House"

"The place we lived in was terrible and the food was bad. Our home was nearby but we had to live in the big, warehouse-like house. The building was called the Hawaiian House and we had enough of that place. We began to wonder if all the things Mr. Trent promised about Hawaii were true," Corpus said.

While the contract the laborers signed specified wages on the plantations at 40 cents, Corpus explained, the immigrants received \$4.50 a day in Hawaii. The sugar union had been organized a year before their arrival and it fought for equal pay for the new employes.

"I was surprised when on the ship the seaman signed us up into the union. When we came here we were union members, those who spoke English and those who did not," Corpus said.

But if Robert Trent were to see Corpus, a militant rank and file union leader today, he would certainly regret that the latter had slipped through his screening which in Vigan barred those who spoke, read and wrote English.

## More On Sterling-Kalima Dispute

(from page 1)

that the popular musician, an amazingly successful newcomer to politics, may be a candidate for the clerkship in the coming campaign. Kalima will at this time neither confirm nor deny these rumors.

Jack Burns, chairman of the county committee, will get in touch with Sterling some time this week, it was reported, to register the committee's displeasure and to try to get him to reverse his ruling on Kalima.

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**FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE**

Urban E. Wild, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has announced that his organization will form a committee to gather information on work stoppages and strikes. We all expect this conservative man to blame the union leadership for labor disputes and he does this in a remarkable manner, saying above all, that he does not oppose labor unions "as such."

In flamboyant manner he told his membership that "the health and welfare of the people of these islands is the responsibility of each one of us, and I believe that you have the right to expect your Chamber of Commerce to be interested and active in doing its part by making the community aware of any threat which may occur to retard the health and welfare of our people, and this your Chamber of Commerce is prepared to do."

We do not expect the Chamber of Commerce committee to gather facts impartially. We do not expect it to view labor's side sympathetically. Nevertheless, here are some suggestions of conditions and questions which the chamber's committee members might look into.

To begin with, the committee members should read the speech by Thomas G. Spates, a so-called expert in personnel management, brought here by the Hawaii Employers Council. Mr. Spates suggested to Hawaii's employers that they use 16 incentives and what actually amounts to "soft-soaping" employes. Then, toward the end he says: "Are you aware that in those 16 essential incentives there is no reference at all to either absolute wages or benefit plans?"

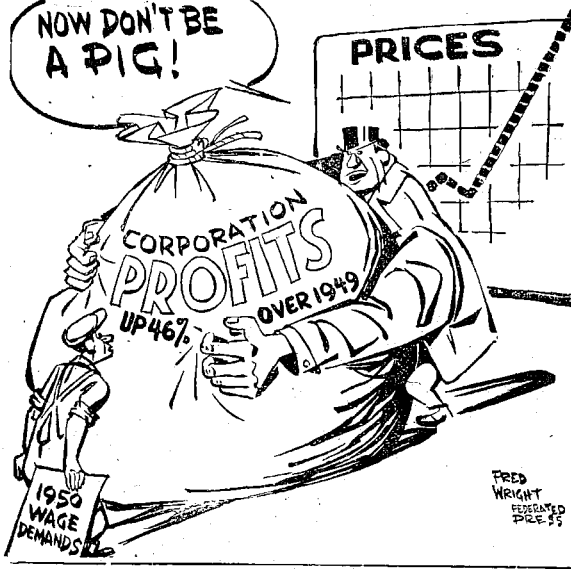
There you have it — the strategem to raise employe productivity by speedup, by friendly words and what have you, but no compensation to pay for additional work. And at the conclusion of his speech, which the employers applauded heartily to show their appreciation, Mr. Spates said: "Americans prefer those principles and incentives to unionism."

If the chamber's committee would take time out to discuss these matters with the workers, they would discover that the employes are wise to the maneuvers, and soft-soaping tactics and the bull-whip psychology of the management. They would find out that laborers here understand that the persecution of Harry Bridges and his jailing are prongs of attacks directed against them. We have heard rank-and-filers say: "If Bridges was a phony, a pro-employer-union-boss, would the government and the big employers go after him for more than 10 years?"

Laborers in general realize the great contributions Bridges made to the trade union movement in America. For them, Bridges' efforts have meant not only increase in dollars and cents but gains in socio-political lines. While many of their immigrant parents bowed under the bull-whips of the plantation lunas, they now sit across the table and bargain equally with management.

Laborers know too, that the intensive mechanization causes unemployment and speedups. When they work at a normal pace which would allow them to continue working hour after hour, day after day, certain employers yell "Slowdown" and in intimidation, suspend a few from employment. The union holds the workers together and we have seen them leave their jobs in unison in supporting the suspended workers, for as they say—"An injury to one is an injury to all."

If the Chamber of Commerce is really



**Looking Backward**

**THE KAHUKU WALKOFFS**

Honoluluans in the habit of staying up all night—if there were such back on November 24, 1894—saw a strange procession stumble down Nuuanu Avenue between the hours of ten and three. Barefoot or wearing wooden clogs, a hundred and fifty wet, muddy, chilled, hungry and bitter Japanese laborers straggled down from the Pali.

Led by seven "agitators," they had walked the 38 miles from Kahuku through a driving rain, over muddy roads, with nothing to eat since noon, and with some of them carrying their luggage—yet, to walk the distance in one day, in good weather and unburdened, was considered an athlete's feat!

**Climbed the Old-Pali Road**

Two hundred men and some women had decided to leave Kahuku, but 50 of the men got cold feet and the women soon had to turn back. At Waiahole, the marchers ate lunch. By four in the afternoon, they reached Kaneohe. There the real test began, climbing the old-Pali Road, with its cobblestones, in the pouring, cold rain and the dark.

Many became discouraged and had to be urged on by their leaders. Their clogs slipped on the stones and they fell and barked their knees. Most of them ended up by going barefoot. The best of them were fully six hours coming over from Kaneohe.

The column of strikers broke up at School Street, seeking friends and Japanese hotels. So bitter and tired were the men that a very slight provocation would have started a fight.

**Workers Complain, Management Denies**

They complained very bitterly of mistreatment by the Kahuku management: "Luna huhu; too much hanahana; Kahuku no good." The houses were miserable, the water supply poor, the fuel allowance short, they claimed; they were compelled to work day and night at times and forced to walk to work when trains were running. These claims were all denied by management.

Immediate cause of the strike, however, was anger at a luna who was in the habit of beating the men. A Japanese and a Portuguese had a fight and were separated by the luna. It was claimed that the Japanese was roughly handled. "He appealed to the sea lawyers of his camp" is the way the Advertiser reported it. The seven "sea lawyers" thereupon organized the strike—which was, of course, strictly forbidden by law in 1894.

The strikers wanted to lay their grievances before Goro Narita, Japanese charge d'affaires to the Hawaiian Republic, and before "Mr. Okkots," chief inspector. This they succeeded in doing, but meanwhile warrants were issued for the seven ringleaders. They were fined \$5 each and on the morning of the 24th the 150 started their long hike home.

"There has been trouble with Japanese at Kahuku a couple of times before," the Advertiser reported. "On one occasion, they stoned the office."

**Trouble Again; Luna Beats Japanese**

And there was to be further trouble. Six weeks later (January 4), immediately before the Hawaiian uprising to put Queen Liliuokalani again on the throne, 94 Japanese laborers again marched into town through the rain and mud. Twenty-five others had stopped at Kaneohe because they were too tired to proceed further.

This strike was for the same reason, trouble with a luna, and most of the marchers had been in the strike of November 21.

The strikers were met at School Street by a squad of police, who marched then, wet and tired as they were, to the Oahu jail.

At Haula they had already been stopped and brought before a judge. "We don't want your law—we want our own," they told him. Refusing to plead either guilty or not guilty to the charge of quitting work, they were fined \$5 each for contempt of court. Evidently the judge had no way either of collecting the fines from the 120 marchers or of stopping them from marching through Haula.

This time, probably because Nuuanu Valley was occupied by Hawaiian rebels, the strikers got a free ride back to Kahuku by the steamer "Kaala."

interested in the health and welfare of the community, let us see the organization do something to correct one of the greatest shames of Hawaii's management—the stinking out-house mess which workers have to put up with on plantations.

Why pick on laborers all the time? Do something for them, for their dollars keep business going and provide funds for the activities of the chamber itself.

**Frank-ly Speaking**

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

**THE GOOK TEST**

Do you object to "Gook"? Are you opposed to such kindred terms as Chink, Jap, Dago, Kike, Nigger, etc.? If you are, then you may not be a good American. It is doubtful whether you could pass a loyalty test. The chances are excellent that you are a Communist.

That is the conclusion I drew from the Star-Bulletin, assisted by Jenkins of IMUA. A couple of weeks ago the afternoon daily carried the white supremacy expression, "Gook," in its news columns. Two letters of protest came in from Ralph Vossbrink and Esther Bristow.



MR. DAVIS

**Praised By IMUA**

In a ridiculously weak defense of its use of the term, the newspaper sought to discredit the letter writers by pointing out that they were two of the hostile witnesses accused of communism at the un-American hearing. It wasn't quite clear whether Vossbrink and Bristow protested because they were suspected subversives, or whether their objection was new evidence that proved their disloyalty.

But either way, it was all right with IMUA's Jenkins who wrote a letter praising the Star-Bulletin for its defense of the white supremacy term and its attack on the protesting pair.

So what do we have? On the one hand, two citizens fingered as Communists have strong objections to racial epithets and are vocal about their beliefs. On the other, a newspaper and the head of an organization who shout about preserving "American democracy" stand up in defense of insulting terms aimed at non-white people.

**Qualifications of a "Good American"**

The conclusion is obvious, that, according to the Star-Bulletin and IMUA, you cannot be a "good American" and object to "Gook." Since it is only a half-step from Gook to Jap, Chink, Dago, Kike, Nigger, etc., if you are a "loyal citizen" you will find no fault with any of these terms. Speak out in opposition and you wear the Communist label.

Although the Gook test may be unique in Hawaii, it has long had its counterpart on the Mainland. Recently, two of the best known liberal senators were given the equivalent of our Gook test and failed. They were Claude Pepper of Florida and Frank Graham of North Carolina. Because they believed that minority groups—the Gooks—ought to have a bigger share in this democracy we brag about, they were accused of being at least "fellow travellers" and went down to defeat in the primary elections.

The Gook test is used in Washington itself. Our national capital, you know, is the place where our officials spend days and nights packaging democracy for export in such wholesale lots. Apparently we've sent so much abroad that a serious shortage exists at home.

Recently Judge Frank H. Myers of the District of Columbia court, rendered a decision which has the effect of legalizing segregation in Washington. The case, which attracted wide attention, upheld the policy of restaurants in refusing service to Negroes or to mixed groups. The defense was that the people who insisted on being served were "Communists." In other words, class people as Gooks and Communists and automatically they have no rights!

**Terrible Repercussion Abroad**

As a result, Washington officials are now taking steps to arrest mixed groups who enter white cafes seeking service. Shortly after the Myers decision, 15 members of the Interracial Workshop were taken to jail when they entered a downtown cafeteria and requested food. The restaurant manager justified his refusal to serve them on the ground that they were "Communists"—on the obvious theory that anybody who wants equality of treatment is a "dangerous subversive." The Gook test!

In a statement blasting the Myers decision, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who visited several months ago in Honolulu, said:

"This decision will have terrible repercussions throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose colored peoples we are asking to support our action in Korea. Radio Moscow will tell the world that Washington, the nation's capital, is still jim crow by judicial decision."

In other words, the Gooks will know that they are still Gooks.

Phrasing it even more pointedly, two liberal leaders, Roy H. Wood and Robert Paul, declared in a joint statement:

"The Truman administration, having launched an aggressive war against the colored peoples of Asia, can find neither the time nor the will to protect the civil rights of the colored peoples at home. The racists, like Senators Eastland of Mississippi and Russell of Georgia, who are whooping it up for mass murder of Koreans; are also

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