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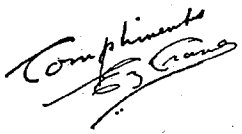
Bare Thompson's Juggling



EZRA CRANE, editor of the Maui News, has members of the Aeronautics Commission puzzled by this cartoon he sent them. If he's poking fun at them, they don't quite get the point. If he's turning loose a chortle of triumph over the Kahului airport, they feel he may be premature. Though the temporary building there was completed through the shenanigans of Harold Rice with the grudging consent of the bewildered commission, the move may not have been a good one, commissioners say. Eventually Maui people may be displeased to find Kauai has a fine air terminal and an excellent one has been planned for Hilo—on a permanent basis. If Rice and Maui had waited for the proper order of events, some commissioners say, they might have fared better in the long run.

Cop Gouged Eyes of Pearl Harbor Man To Make Pinch

Does "force necessary to subdue" include eye-gouging?

John Isaacs, Pearl Harbor worker, who was arrested near his home at 1308 Piikoi St. Saturday afternoon by two policemen, does not think so.

"What they used on me was the last resort of judo," says the husky crane operator. "If they had spoken to me nice in the first place, there wouldn't have been all that trouble."

The trouble, such as it was, originated with a squabble between the Isaacs family and Sun Chong, landlord, over whether or not the Isaacs children damaged a stone wall that serves the enclosure of several houses. When Mr. Isaacs pushed the landlord's son, someone called the police. It was reported that even the landlord asked the police to quit before the whole thing was over.

Two officers arrived quickly and started to take Isaacs into custody. Though prematurely gray, the navy yard worker weighs 220 pounds and is muscular, so the job was not easy.

Didn't Punch

"I didn't punch," says Isaacs. "My wife called to me not to. If I had, I guess they'd have called a dozen more."

As it was, the tussle went on

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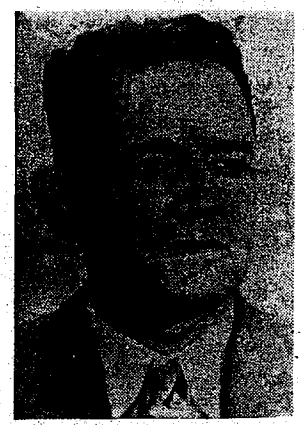

MR. THOMPSON

50 Bags Cement, Lewers & Cooke Material In Deal

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Admitted falsification of records and juggling of accounts by John C. Thompson, assistant administrator of the Hawaiian Homes Commission and its purchasing officer, were revealed this week as the RECORD looked into a three-way deal involving Thompson, a contrator and Molokai homesteaders.

Mr. Thompson explained to the RECORD that the Molokai contractor, Quiocho Nicholas, had "over-extended" himself and he

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Sherretz May Face C-C Claim; Salary Plea Is Deferred

D. Ransom Sherretz's chances of collecting salary for a period last winter, prior to his final departure from C-C civil service, when he remained on the job by virtue of a court order after being fired, are diminishing. At the same time, there were indications that Mr. Sherretz may face a suit for claims on different grounds.

Last Friday, the finance committee of the board of supervisors approved payment of the sum, Supervisor James Trask dissenting, on the ground that although Mr. Sherretz's remaining on the job did not put the board under obligation to pay him, perhaps there was a moral obligation because of the mere fact that he had been there.

Tuesday, the board showed reluctance to pass on that ap-

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Rice Black Market Rumored; OPS Top Is Generally 16c

With rumors of rice selling for as much as $25 a bag in a surreptitious black market in rice here, an official of the Office of Price Stabilization told the RECORD any price above $16 per 100 pounds should be reported. The likelihood is, the official said, that any price above that is above the ceiling.

Merchants are allowed a 17.647 per cent markup over the price they pay for rice, the OPS man said. Since rice has been arriving by various media since the beginning of the SUP strike, and from some East Coast ports, the cost price to the retailer often varies—but seldom to a figure that justifies more than 16 cents per pound.

Although most store are reported as having rice, at least in small quantities, it is reported

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First Funeral By "Dancing Goddess" Is Starkly Simple, Without Costly Items

Seldom has Honolulu seen a funeral which featured the stark simplicity of that of Bunkichi Shojinaga, 64, of 2421-A Notley St., conducted at the Borthwick Funeral Parlors by Mrs. Sayo Kitamura, the "Dancing Goddess."

It was the first funeral conducted here by Mrs. Kitamura, religionist who arrived here from Japan several weeks ago and who has created considerable stir in the Japanese community by her outspokenness and by the down-to-earth manner in which she carries her beliefs to the people.

In accord with precepts of the "Dancing Goddess," floral offerings were refused at the funeral, there was no burning of either incense or candles, and the remains of the deceased were not enclosed in a casket, but laid on a litter and covered.

According to a report published

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MRS. KITAMURA

Honolulu Dockers Alert As SUP Goon On Cleveland Is Charged With Beating

When the SS President Cleveland stops in Honolulu next week on her way to the Orient, local longshoremen of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousmen's Union and seamen of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards may have something more to say on the presence aboard of Colling (Rusty) Payne, ex-prize-fighter charged with beating up a number of men in the steward's department.

Denouncing the shipping of Payne as a part of the current campaign of Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific head, to take over the Pacific waterfronts by goon terror, the ILWU longshoremen demanded that the Cleveland be searched for weapons. There were rumors on the local waterfront that the Cleveland might be tied up for longshore action, but when the master of the ship announced that he had carried out a search, no action was taken.

Since that time, however, formal charges against Payne have been filed with the U. S. Coast Guard by MC&S members. The

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Caminos Reported Surprised By Board Action for Parole

Even Clarence Caminos, former vice squad officer, serving a 10-year sentence for taking bribes, was surprised that the parole board should recommend him for a parole only 90 days after his entry into prison.

That is the report from sources inside Oahu Prison where any number of men have been waiting for years for action on their appeals for paroles.

It was seen as highly possible that the board's reasons for granting a parole to Caminos may inspire considerable bitterness in many other prisoners, by the very nature of those reasons.

The board's first reason—that Caminos was the only one convicted out of 26 accused—has struck a number of observers as

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CPC Lays Off 250 of Harvest Crew; Hapco Exposed for Blaming Strike

KAUNAKAKAI, Molokai — At the peak of the pineapple harvesting season, California Packing Corp. laid off 250 seasonal employes last weekend.

Poor market conditions and an overstock of canned pineapple were the reasons given for the layoffs.

Libby, PacPine Watched

Workers and small businessmen are closely watching the field operations of Libby, McNeill & Libby and Pacific Pineapple Co., Ltd., hoping that these other plantations would not follow the drastic example of CPC, which reportedly is not going to harvest fruit in large areas. It is estimated that as of now, 600 acres will not be harvested.

Concerned by this move, which has jolted businessmen and workers, who look to the harvesting season to tide them over the slack months of the year, Charles Myers, head of the Hawaiian Homes Commission on Molokai, called CPC on Monday.

Mr. Myers said he was informed by the company that it will harvest pineapple on land owned by Hawaiian homesteaders.

Refute Poor Market Argument

The three companies use land of the homesteaders at the rate of $70 a month for 35 acres, and they agree in the contract to pay more if they realize a profit on their plantation operations. The homesteaders call this a "bonus" payment and last year they received a small amount.

Mr. Meyers said that if the crop on the homestead land is not harvested, the Hawaiians

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Thompson Admits He Charged Mrs. Poaha For 50 Bags of Cement She Never Got

(from page 1)

therefore could not finish the $3,000 home of Mrs. Lucille Poaha.

Case of Stolen Cement

But Thompson's records show that he has already paid out the $3,000 loaned by the HHC to Mrs. Poaha for labor and material for her home, still only half finished. Somehow, he has allowed Nicholas to buy approximately $2,500 worth of material for a $3,000 home, which any contractor would say is absurd, for labor and other costs must be figured.

And Thompson told the RECORD that Nicholas has been stealing. At one time Nicholas is alleged to have taken 50 bags of cement which Thompson had bought in Honolulu and sent to the HHC office on Molokai.

But Thompson billed Mrs. Poaha for the 50 bags and very recently told her that he did this because Nicholas was working on her house at that time, although the cement was never used on her house. On July 1 when he gave her an accounting of the expenses on her unfinished home, he charged Mrs. Poaha $75.50 for the cement which he himself, admits he knew late last year Nicholas had taken. A few days after Mrs. Poaha made her trip to the HHC office in Honolulu to see Thompson, the assistant administrator went to Molokai.

"He told me you must pay for the cement," Nicholas said Thompson told him. And to the RECORD, Nicholas said: "That is the only mistake we made."

"Who's Protecting Who?"

A Hawaiian homesteader on Molokai who is himself in the contracting business, sharply asked Nicholas:

"Why is Thompson protecting you?"

"Who's protecting who?"

Then when Nicholas was shown the list on Molokai this week which Thompson had given Mrs. Poaha, he first said that he never checked the bill of lading and the invoice from Lewers & Cooke and other building material suppliers. He explained that he went down to the docks to pick up the material.

Material Missing

How did he know which material was for Mrs. Poaha's house and which was for his other jobs? He said he knew for he had ordered certain material for one house and other material for another.

Did he use all the material billed Mrs. Poaha on her unfinished house? He said he did and when he quit her job he had all her unused materials in his yard and the HHC workers on Molokai came to pick them up. But the HHC officials on Molokai say they found only a part of the materials there.

At one point Nicholas looked at Thompson's list given Mrs. Poaha and said he had never ordered many items listed there. He said he does not know why Mrs. Poaha had been billed for many pieces of canec and for window screens and other materials. He said he had paid Lewers & Cooke because they were for his other job.

Did he buy through Thompson or directly from Lewers & Cooke? He said he couldn't remember, but these items were in invoices dated March 31, 1952, months after Nicholas had quit Mrs. Poaha's job. And Nicholas said he is quite sure he ordered all of Mrs. Poaha's requirement "one time" in October and he checked the November 31 invoice of Lewers & Cooke and said those were his orders.

Bills Paid In March

But how could Thompson bill Mrs. Poaha for items bought after he had quit working on HHC homesteaders' homes?

Thompson himself told the RECORD that these must have been orders which were not filled earlier or ordered later, or that the bills were paid in March 1952, but ordered earlier.

But Thompson, who had approved all of Nicholas' orders, said the contractor "over-extended himself." He blamed Nicholas for buying from Lewers & Cooke when he should have bought cheaper material for a $3,000 house.

"That house would be worth more than $4,000 when it is finished," he said, ignoring the fact that the HHC loan and the contract between Mrs. Poaha and Nicholas, approved by the commission, was for $3,000.

"We're Here To Protect"

"Who is there to protect the homesteaders?" Thompson was asked.

"We're here to protect the owner," he said.

Then the man who does all the buying for the homesteaders, when contractors like Nicholas send in requisitions, said that Nicholas "over-purchased" before on other HHC contracts for homesteaders.

When Nicholas finished the home of Mrs. Lucy Malic, he owed the commission some money. The $86.41 which Nicholas is alleged to owe the HHC for overpayment made by Thompson, was carried over to Mrs. Poaha's account and she is supposed to have received from Nicholas building materials for that amount. Nicholas "over-extended himself" again on his next job, the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Hahalewai.

To Disagree

Nicholas himself, says that Lewers & Cooke made a big mistake and sent him almost double the amount he ordered for many items. Thompson, who approved the requisition sent in by Nicholas, says that was an "over-purchase" on Nicholas' part.

When Nicholas finished the Kahalewai home, he had "over-extended himself" about $730 on a $5,000 house. Thompson says Nicholas had $543.29 in building material left over on that job. This he used on Mrs. Poaha's home, with the approval of Thompson. The balance of the $186.53 Nicholas owed the HHC on the Kahalewai contract was shifted to Mrs. Poaha's account. In the accounting made by Thompson for Mrs. Poaha a few weeks ago, the HHC has this explanation:

"Transfer to account of Lot 34 as Nicholas is contractor on both jobs."

But when Thompson made the accounting for Mrs. Poaha Nicholas had left her with an unfinished building about eight months before, because, he explained, the commission did not pay him. The accounting shows that Nicholas has been paid $350, or half of the $700 which was to go to him for labor, and that Thompson had deducted about $308 to pay the contractor's delinquent taxes.

Molokai Office Gave Warning

Who is to protect the homesteaders on Molokai and what was the HHC office there doing?

The HHC office on Molokai had complained about the 50 bags of cement which they never received and correspondence in its files, it is reported, shows that Thompson had been warned time and again from the very beginning, to be careful in his dealings with Nicholas. When the homesteaders whose homes Nicholas was building began complaining, it is said that the Molokai office asked Thompson what was going on.

Thompson did not follow established practice of dealing with contractors through the Molokai office. Of the $3,000 loan to Mrs. Poaha, which he spent, she has authorized only the $350 in payment to Nicholas for his labor. If Thompson had dealt through the Molokai office, the staff could have checked on the progress of the job and even held up payments. The staff could have gone to the docks to check on materials arriving, against the bills of lading.

Boys "Slipped Up"

"The boys tried to do a job over there, but they probably slipped up on that one," Thompson said, referring to Nicholas' operations.

But the Molokai officials say Thompson bypassed that office by dealing directly with Nicholas and kept them in the "dark."

Thompson says that the charge on cement and the $186 that Nicholas owes the HHC and for which Mrs. Poaha has been billed will be deducted from her account. He does not know how Mrs. Poaha's house will be finished but he said it will be done.

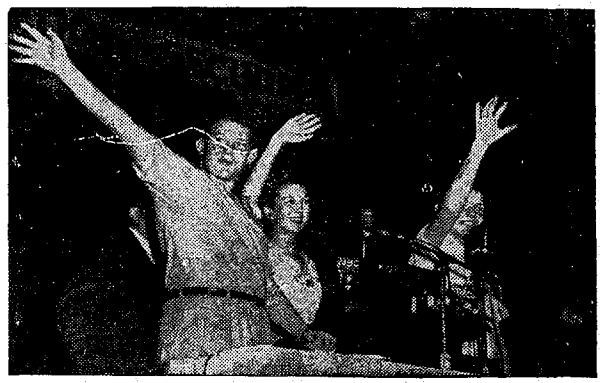
Very recently Thompson made a trip to Molokai and asked Charles Meyer, who heads the project there, reliable reports say, to use HHC's own carpenters to finish the job. Molokai officials say the carpenters are salaried employes and the contract must be completed with the $3,000 loaned by the HHC to Mrs. Poaha. There are also materials still missing—bought and paid for—needed to complete the house.

Rice Black Market

(from page 1)

from the Filipino community that some aliens who do not speak English well may have been victimized.

The OPS official said there have been numerous complaints to his office on the price of rice and some violators have been detected. He did not say whether or not prosecution of the violators is anticipated.



CANDIDATE FOR FIRST LADY—Mrs. Vivian Hallinan and two of her six sons wave to crowd at Progressive Party convention in Chicago after accepting presidential nomination on behalf of absent Vincent Hallinan. The West Coast attorney is due out of jail in August after serving contempt sentence for defense of longshore union leader Harry Bridges. (Federated Pictures)

"Almost Took An Act of Congress" for Naole To Get HHC Land On Molokai

HOOLEHUA, Molokai—"It almost took an act of Congress for Simeon Naole to get a piece of Hawaiian homestead land on Molokai, and by God he finally got it," said a homesteader, who feels that Mr. Naole was one of the most deserving.

Neither God nor Congress came to Mr. Naole on the homestead matter, although some say God helps those who help themselves. It was Mr. Naole's patience, encouragement by friendly homesteaders and the interest taken by a member of the Homes Commission that finally won him a tract.

Naole Bypassed 12 Years

Son of Eddie Naole, an old homesteader at Kahakuloa, Maui, Mr. Naole applied for homestead land in 1940. He came from a large family. Since the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of homesteading Hawaiians was instituted to rehabilitate his people, Mr. Naole was hopeful of getting land in a reasonably short time. People told him he would be given consideration because his father had pioneered on a homestead and he was raised there.

But for 12 years Mr. Naole waited, going to the Homes Commission office, asking commissioners and the executive secretary for a place to settle down. And while he waited, he saw new families get land on Molokai, where he wanted to live as a homesteader.

Story of Misplaced Application

His plight came recently to the attention of Norman McGuire, a newly appointed member of the Hawaiian Homes Commission. On one of his trips from Honolulu to Molokai, where he lives, Mr. McGuire looked into Mr. Naole's application. He began asking questions as to why this particular applicant was still waiting for land.

Previously, Mr. Naole had been told on several occasions in the Honolulu office of the HHC that either he had not applied or that his application had been misplaced. He made out a new application when so informed and waited.

After Mr. McGuire's investigation, the HHC headquarters informed Mr. Naole that he was eligible for land and he was getting it. And after waiting 12 years for a homestead tract, he got the biggest surprise of all. And it was a surprise for one who had waited so long.

On May 29 when he was granted a homestead, the commission made him a loan of $3,000 to build a home and make other improvements. Generally, it takes time before the $3,000 loan is made, and as a homesteader said, in the case of Mr. Naole, one would expect that his waiting period would be longer.

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE—Mrs. Charlotta Bass is the first Negro woman ever to be nominated for the vice presidential post. Mrs. Bass, California publisher, accepted the nomination at the Progressive Party Convention in Chicago. (Fed. Pix)

Almost one-third of all women working in the United States are over 45 years old. Of these, over 546,000 are over 65 years old.

ON VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

". . . It is notable, in the first place, that the principle of voluntary repatriation is not recognized by the laws of war. The Geneva Convention of 1929, as revised after World War II, states that POWs shall be freed without delay upon cessation of hostilities and that they may not renounce their right to repatriation.

"The Communists at Panmunjom have remarked upon the conflict between the Geneva Convention and the voluntary-repatriation principle adopted by the UN Command. The North Koreans and the Chinese Communists are not signatories to the Geneva Convention, but the UN members are, and that makes the point awkward when urged against our side . . ."

—Editorial excerpts from San Francisco Chronicle May 24, 1952.

No Split, Say Mayor Wilson, Kum; Lay Blame for Delay At Door of URA

Was there anything to the story that ran in the Star-Bulletin last week under the headline: "Mayor Wilson, Kum May Have Reached Parting of Ways"?

Nothing, say both the mayor and Herbert Kum, member of the C-C civil service commission, except perhaps the Star-Bull's wishful thinking. The "parting" assumption followed a meeting of Mayor Wilson with the commission to discuss the appointment of a relocation expert for the Urban Redevelopment Agency at which, the afternoon paper reported, Mayor Wilson verbally dressed down the commission for not approving the provisional appointment of Harry Lee.

That didn't mean anything, the mayor told the RECORD. In fact, it's not far from the Standard Order of Procedure.

Not Commission's Fault

"I call a lot of departments in here when something isn't done," Johnny Wilson said. "I was talking to the whole commission, not Mr. Kum alone. Besides, I found out it wasn't the commission's fault."

The trouble was, Mayor Wilson said, that although Edward Burns, URA director, had asked for the provisional appointment of Lee, the commission had discovered that Lee's qualifications are not high enough; that the highest job he has held is a CAF-10 as compared with the CAF-12 rating of the new job, and that two other applicants are better qualified.

In a previous commission meeting, some difference of opinion among the commissioners was apparent. Mark Murakami, present chairman, held none of the eight applicants were eligible, Herbert Kum said two were eligible and T. G. W. Walker thought all were eligible.

"Eligible" in this case means eligible by qualification to take a competitive examination that has not yet been given—or for a provisional appointment.

The two named by Mr. Kum were Mrs. Dora Zane and Edward Stanwood, both real estate operators.

"These departments come here and blame the civil service," said Mayor Wilson, "and then I investigate and find out it was their own fault. Now all the Urban Redevelopment has to do is make a provisional appointment of one of the two who are better qualified and they'll approve it."

It hasn't been quite that simple, Edward Burns says. He maintains he has sought to make a provisional appointment before, only to be asked by the commission to hold off a little longer until an examination could be given. Since the deadline for beginning URA work actively has already passed, in June, Burns is understandably restless.

Burns Has Troubles

In the meantime, Burns says, specifications for another position he must fill, that of land agent, CAF-12, have gone up until he expects eligible applicants to be few and far between. The land agent must be a person of high school education, plus eight years of experience in buying and selling property, or in real estate appraisal, or a licensed real estate broker. Or if an applicant lacks the high school education, he may substitute an extra four years of experience. Additionally, according to the stated requirements, he must be conversant with Territorial and Federal relocation projects and with laws on same, and he must be able "to get along well with others."

Cannery Union Sets for Negotiations 2 Yrs. Off

SEATTLE (FP)—Some unions prepare for future negotiations by building up strike kitties. Local 37, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, has a new angle. The cannery union this year will operate a school with week-long classes prior to each of the sailing dates for the three remaining fishing grounds.

"We take the position our main job is to raise the intellectual level of our membership so that when our present contract expires in 1954 we will be in a better position than ever before to take on the Alaska canned salmon industry," business agent Ernesto Mangaoang explained.

The course of study will include lectures by union leaders, lawyers and professors on such subjects as labor history, with the emphasis on repressive legislation and how unions dealt with this in times past; contracts, collective bargaining and monopoly.

Man Faints When Cop Arrests Wife; Steiner Dismisses

"When he grabbed my wife like an animal, I thought, what kind of a police force do we have?"

So said grey-haired, frail Abraham Kaohou in Judge Harry Steiner's court Tuesday, telling how Officer Howard Sawyer arrested Mrs. Kaohou and hauled her off to jail.

Officer Sawyer testified that he had been called to answer a complaint of disturbance of the peace by a family fight between the Kaohous at their home at Palolo and 10th Aves. He maintained that Mrs. Kaohou invited him in after he knocked on the door and then swore at him and ordered him out.

One of the mildest things she said, according to the officer, was after he had stepped outside and she asked: "Is that God damned policeman still here?"

He arrested her on a charge of profanity.

Cop Was Rougher

Old Mr. Kaohou testified that, although there had been a family argument, he had never handled his wife as roughly as Officer Sawyer, and he was so upset he fainted. Although it did not appear in evidence, the RECORD learned that an ambulance had to be called for Mr. Kaohou.

Mrs. Kaohou testified that she resisted being taken because "I was in my own home. I can do what I want in my own home."

She also testified that Officer Sawyer bruised her side in arresting her.

Both the Kaohous said there had been no profanity from either of them, though at one point Mrs. Kaohou told Sawyer to "get on down the road."

"Did you call him a flatfoot?" asked Judge Steiner.

"I might have," said Mrs. Kaohou. "Anybody may have flat feet."

Judge Steiner dismissed charges of profanity against Mrs. Kaohou.

New York AFL, CIO Ask Review of Picket Ruling

NEW YORK (FP)—Representatives of the AFL and CIO here joined in a plea for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against a circuit court ruling which gives an employer the right to fire a worker who refuses to cross the picket line of another union.

Neither the AFL nor CIO was directly involved in the case. Central figure in the dispute was Charles Waugh, a member of the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union, who was fired by the Railway News Supply Co. March 8, 1950. Waugh had refused to cross an International Typographical Union (AFL) picket line to pick up issues of a Nassau daily paper for delivery.

President Martin Lacey of the Central Trades & Labor Council and Secretary-Treasurer Morris Iushewitz of the New York CIO Council, met with NLRB Regional Director Charles Douds to urge that he appeal the case.

"Labor cannot permit this decision to stand," Lacey told him. "It sets a precedent that every anti-labor employer in the country will take advantage of. We are not going to take this lying

U. S. farmers comprise a little more than 15 per cent of the entire population, but in 1951, they got only 9.5 per cent of the national income.

HERE IS THE CASE that has Judge Joseph Akau pondering. RECORD readers will remember this picture as an item of the wreckage left in the wake of Officer Roger Marcotte's "flying squad" in its first raid on a Pauahi St. building owned by Reginald Mun. But which place did they raid? The warrant said 127 N. Pauahi St., but Mr. Mun's lawyer, Norman Chung, maintains 127 is the location of the Economy Restaurant and that police actually raided 135 N. Pauahi. Attorney Chung has argued that the case should be dismissed because of the faulty warrant and Judge Akau, having heard argument from both sides, has been making up his mind since last Saturday. Wednesday, he notified Chung he would need more time.

In fairness to the cop whose fire axe almost decapitated General Eisenhower, it should be noted that the raid took place before the GOP national convention.

29-1 Is MCS Margin In Honolulu First Day of Central Hiring Hall Registration

On Monday, the first day of registration of seamen for the stewards' department of Pacific ships, 29 members of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards registered, as against one man from the "MCS-AFL," the paper union set up by the raiding Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Under the central hiring system agreement, set up by the National Labor Relations Board until an election of the stewards' department can be held, members of both unions register with the NLRB and shipping jobs for the next four months will be given out on a basis of seniority.

The fact that locally, only one SUP man registered was generally seen as an indication of the lack of success of the raiders to date.

The single SUP registrant was Joseph Garcia, presently working at the Elks' Club, who showed discharges from the Lurline dated April and May 1952. The MC&S on the other hand, indicated it has many more to register.

Registration was carried on under the supervision of Arnold Wills, head of the local NLRB office, and under observation of Acting Port Agent Raymond Cavaco of the MC&S and Agent Carl Christiansen of the SUP.

Walkaway for MC&S

The preference of steward's department men for MC&S was reflected in all ports where registration took place, in some far more heavily than in Honolulu. The box score of other ports, as known here Tuesday, was as follows:

	MC&S	SUP
San Francisco	1502	161
Seattle	616	84
Wilmington, Cal.	289	16
Portland	245	11
New York	379	0
New Orleans	82	2

In accordance with NLRB procedure set up, names of all men were thrown in together and drawn for job positions regardless of union affiliation. The name of the single SUP man in Honolulu came out on the 20th draw.

It is expected that, since the preponderance for the MC&S is so heavy, that even during the period of the central hiring system, filling stewards' jobs will still be done from the MC&S Hall here as in many Mainland ports.

The period will last for four months — two to set up compliance and two more during which the NLRB is supposed to hold its election, already delayed more than a year, despite protests from the MC&S, which has repeatedly demanded that it be held.

Richest One-Fifth of Population Gets One-Half of National Income

WASHINGTON (FP)—Preliminary analysis by the Census Bureau showed December 3 that "in 1949 the top 20 per cent of the nation's families and unrelated individuals received nearly half of the total money income, but the poorest 20 per cent received only 3 per cent."

Shares of the money income on a national basis were: Lowest one-fifth, 3 per cent; next fifth, 9 per cent; third lowest fifth, 17 per cent; next to highest fifth, 24 per cent, and highest fifth, 47 per cent.

In the south, the richest one-fifth received a full 50 per cent of the income. The bureau attributed this partly to the fact that the south has a greater proportion of farm dwellers and "also important may be the fact that the south contained about three-fifths of the non-white families and unrelated individuals who are concentrated in the lower income groups." The distribution among southern non-farm white families and individuals was the same as elsewhere in the country.

Since the money incomes were figured without taking into account food consumed on farms and room rent of persons living at home, some farm families may have fared better than appears. The figures also were taken before payment of taxes, union dues, etc.

But balancing this factor was exclusion from money income of proceeds from sales of property, bonds, stocks and so forth by persons who are not engaged in that activity as a business. Thus the income of rich families is probably greater than shown.

MALUHIA HOME:

PATIENTS IRED BY BORROWER

Maluhia Home house rules say that employes are not permitted to borrow money from patients, among whom are numerous indigents. An attendant who attends to the patients' needs has been borrowing money from patients who have loaned all they had on hand. Two loaned $10, which sum is said in hospital circles to have been a considerable amount for them, and before they were reimbursed, they died. Their attempts to collect the loans are tragic stories in themselves.

It is reported that top administration officers have been informed about the conduct of the attendant and one of the administration's trusted staff employes was sent by some higher-up to question patients who had loaned money.

No action has been taken by the administration. Patients and employes say that this employe is close to the administration. Once the attendant used to blast the administration for its "poor" management of Maluhia, publicly and privately. Then he joined a union in which he took an active part. But before long, he was on the side of management and he makes no secret of what he and Dr. Thomas Mossman, the administrator, discussed prior to his leaving the union.

The attendant told one of his fellow employes: "Only Dr. Mossman and I know why I left the union."

The patients ask: "Does Dr. Mossman know that he borrows money from patients and is violating house rules?"

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XLV.

"Horde" Psychology Stems From White Supremacy

A few days ago, when I was reading some material on early Chinese and Japanese contract laborers, I found that the white sugar planters and officials in Hawaii referred to the Asian people back in the late 1800s as HORDES.

This attitude of certain white people flows from their prejudice against non-whites and from their cockeyed belief that they are superior because of color. Those who are possessed by the psychology of "hordes" think that Asians and non-whites elsewhere in various parts of the world breed like rabbits and place a low value on human lives. In other words, they regard the life of a non-white as cheap.

Koji Ariyoshi

Thus on the Hawaiian sugar plantations, the white planters used blacksnake whips and set dogs on immigrant laborers from the Orient. Ask the old-timers how horses and mules were treated better, watered and rubbed after a day's work.

This attitude of "haoles" still prevails today, and widely manifests itself in many ways. Recently, when the Honolulu **Advertiser** printed a booklet which it called "The Book of Facts" on Hawaii and in a hush-hush manner sent copies of it to the Mainland, it referred to the "fecundity" of the Japanese people here. And it said that people of Oriental ancestry here cling to the customs and living habits of the Orient, eating pickles, dried fish and pickled vegetables and preferring by their standard of values, to live in a broken-down shack rather than in a new home.

All People Place High Value On Their Lives

Now, no one wants to live in the slums. And every parent wants to give his or her children something better than what he or she had to contend with. And people, white as well as non-white, place a high value on human lives.

Because the minds of certain white people in high places are pregnant with attitudes of white supremacy, they feel it is permissible to experiment with the A-bomb in Asia but not in Europe. For them, there is nothing wrong with the flattening and searing of people's homes in cities and the countryside, killing hundreds of thousands of civilians in Korea. But they yelled to high heaven when the Nazis pounded Coventry in England in saturation bombing, but in milder form than the saturation bombing in Korea today.

Foreign Exploitation of Wealth Behind Continued Poverty

The common people of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, are poor today and many are forced to starve or survive on a sub-human level. But their lands have rich resources and these have been exploited by white businessmen and financiers from abroad. And in Malaya, for instance, where the people want freedom and independence, the British have armed soldiers standing behind laborers on rubber plantations.

Freedom from foreign imperialism and national unity make a country stronger, and instead of the riches being hauled away by foreigners, the people can enjoy the wealth of their land which rightfully belongs to them.

Press Hides Facts and Twists Information

This improvement in living standards is taking place in New China today. The American press tries to hide the facts. During the past week both the **Star-Bulletin** and the **Advertiser** ran items on their editorial pages, saying that Mme. Pandit of India, who is Premier Nehru's sister, after her trip to China, reported that conditions were bad there and the people were unhappy. A few weeks ago, Mainland newspapers carried reports of what was purported to be Mme. Pandit's observation of China.

The joke is that when Mme. Pandit found out about the erroneous news reports, she strongly refuted them, saying she had never said such a thing. For the record, she repeated that conditions had improved and there was enthusiasm among the populace.

The **Star Bulletin** and the **Advertiser** published their items after Mme. Pandit's refutation. Now, will they publish a correction, saying that Mme. Pandit had refuted the report of the observations on China attributed to her?

People Same Under Their Skins

Now, how can one think of other human beings in terms of "hordes"? I am sure Mme. Pandit does not think this of her people.

As a non-white, I have always resented this slander and I work with and hold the hands of white people who fight color prejudice, imperialism and for a better life for all at home.

I feel that human decency and respect everywhere among all people will come when man's exploitation of man ends everywhere, when man's inhumanity to man ends, when we stop sending arms to foreign countries to keep people divided and fighting among themselves so that they continue to be weak and always ripe for exploitation, and when the "horde" psychology ends—when human lives in Asia or Africa are not regarded as cheap, but that people are the same under their skins.

We Were Not for People's Independence

I remember how sick at heart I was when on the Burma border in 1944, I was told that we who were engaged in psychological warfare were prohibited from giving any hints of encouragement of independence to the Indians, the Burmese and the Siamese, because the British would object.

Then in Chungking, I was told by my superiors not to mention or encourage independence in leaflets we produced and which were dropped from our aircraft over Indo-China where the Viet Minh resistance forces were fighting the Japanese.

And I was sickened when, toward the end of 1944, I received a package of enlarged OWI photographs showing in detail how the British troops under General Scobie were crushing the Greek resistance forces which had fought the Nazis and defeated them in their region.

I Burned Photographs of British Massacre of Greek Patriots

The war was far from over then, but the British imperialists were crushing the Greek patriots to assure Britain's postwar domination of Greece. I was supposed to exhibit these photographs in North China and to have sets sent out into the guerrilla areas. When some of my superiors saw the photographs, they suggested that I burn them, for the Chinese in North China were fighting like the Greek partisans. They would become suspicious about our war aims, I was told.

Months later I recalled all these instances as I rode on horseback and with a radio team went south from Yenan to investigate a civil war front. Yenan charged that American arms were being used against its troops by Chiang Kai-shek's forces. It said that the war against Japanese militarism had not ended and U. S. arms should not be used by Chiang in attacking Yenan's forces. Such arms should be concentrated on the anti-Japanese front, Yenan insisted.

A General Said U. S. Guns Plowed Out Every Bit of Grass

Civil war had started and I wondered if China would have to go through another period of internecine warfare. I wondered whether American arms would be used extensively.

The fighting was going on at Yehtai Mountain and on my way there I stopped at a sub-region headquarters of the Communist-led army. A general in command told me that after Chiang's troops had pounded the mountain area with American guns and bazookas, there wasn't a blade of grass standing.

At the front, I found Kuomintang troops had overrun Communist-held territory. They had been as ruthless to the peasants as the Japanese soldiers.

An Old Woman, Unable To Walk After Being Raped

I visited villages Chiang's soldiers had occupied and looted. Whatever they could not haul away on stolen oxcarts and pack animals they rendered useless. They had destroyed furniture, large iron kettles and quilts. They had mixed corn, wheat and millet with manure to render the grain inedible. Deep-water wells of this mountainous region were filled with earth and precious ropes for drawing water were stolen or cut to pieces. Pigs and chickens had been slaughtered and their entrails stuffed in table and dresser drawers or hung in the cave houses. In a village school the Nationalist soldiers had defecated, as they had done elsewhere, and had splashed human excrement on the walls.

A young woman, just released by Chiang's soldiers, reported to me that she had been dragged from one blockhouse to another and raped for many days. An old woman past 75 was the only one in a village evacuated by the Nationalists just before we arrived. She was sitting, unable to walk, because she, too, had been raped many times.

Cross the Line of Fire

Everywhere on the village walls the Chiang soldiers had written: "The Red Army cannot last long; we have American guns!"

I met hundreds of homeless refugees who demanded that I cross the line of fire to visit their ravaged homes the Nationalists were still occupying. They said that as an American it was my responsibility to report everything to my government, which was backing the Chinese government.

"Go to our village," an old woman begged me.

She said the Kuomintang troops would not shoot me since we were backing them. And she pointed to my uniform.

And the peasants brought me mortar shells and fins marked "U. S." They even collected small pieces of shrapnel.

A village leader said it would take more than a decade for the peasants to recover their losses and for that many years at least, they would not forget America's unfriendly act.

How Did the Refugees Take Wedemeyer's Statement?

I made a detailed report to General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters. The Chiang forces had definitely used U. S. arms. General Wedemeyer came out with a press statement, saying that the arms manufactured in the U. S. had been sent to Chiang's government in separate pieces under the lend-lease setup. Chungking arsenals had assembled them and the U. S. had no responsibility about their employment.

One of my radio communication non-coms asked me how the hundreds of refugees we had seen would react to such a statement. He was not thinking of "hordes"—he was thinking of the Chinese peasants as people, no different from him under the skin.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

Educator Warns of U. S. Trend Toward "Vigilante State"

NEW YORK (FP)—Recent attacks on academic freedom indicate that the U. S. may be developing into a "vigilante state," President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University said here May 26.

He and 10 other educators, labor consultants and businessmen participated in a roundtable discussion sponsored by the Advertising Council before an audience of 100 business men and women.

Wriston expressed his views on vigilanteism in agreeing with Prof. Jacob Viner of Princeton University that "irresponsible groups" were threatening the American education system by charging educational leaders and institutions with being subversive.

The results of such witch-hunts were analyzed by Dr. Henry S. Commager, history professor at Columbia University, who read a prepared paper. "What happens," he said, "is not that the state or city gets rid of a lot of subversives. Not at all. It rarely finds any. What happens is that the government involved demoralizes the school system. And not for that year alone. It sets in train a whole series of influences, all of them bad.

"It discourages independence of thought in teachers. It creates a situation where students get poor teaching. It creates a situation where first-rate minds will not go into teaching or into administration. In the long run it will create a generation not only deprived of liberty, but incapable of enjoying liberty."

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FOR LATTIMORE

Washington Apologizes for Snafu; McCarran Hurls More Brickbats

WASHINGTON (FP) — Owen Lattimore, the much-headlined Johns Hopkins University expert on the Far East, was in receipt July 7 of both an apology and brickbats from Washington.

The State Department sent him an official apology for the snafu which resulted in an order to customs officials to keep him from leaving the country. Publicity on the order revealed a peculiar slip-up in secret police information involving the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI. The entire country was let in on how gossip and fiction enter into secret Federal police reports.

IPR Hit, Again

A Seattle travel agency employe had made up the story that Lattimore planned to leave the country for Russia. When the scandal broke, the government became alarmed and the FBI got an admission from the travel employe that he had concocted the tale. The travel agency employe was indicted.

Lattimore received the State Department apology only a short time before Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), author of the McCarran police state act and co-author of the McCarran-Walter immigration act, sent a barrage of brickbats his way.

The internal security subcommittee of which McCarran is chairman, issued a report on its marathon hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations. It accused Lattimore of being "since some time in the 1930s a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy." The Senate judiciary committee, of which McCarran also is chairman, approved the report.

Call Lattimore Names

More to the point, the committee asked the Justice Department to charge Lattimore with perjury because he had made some minor misstatements during 12 consecutive days of grilling by the subcommittee and its staff.

The committee also asked action against John P. Davies, a State Department official, because he testified he had not suggested that the Institute of Pacific Relations rely upon persons of Communist leaning.

After the report was made public, McCarran, under the cloak of senatorial immunity, made an hour-long speech on the floor calling Lattimore names.

HHC Grants Loans of Over $3,000 On Some Surrendered Homest'ds

Loans in excess of $3,000 are sometimes granted to Hawaiian homesteaders, an HHC spokesman confirmed recently, the occasion usually being when a homestead and house have been surrendered, and the evacuating homesteader wants to realize something from the improvements he has built.

"According to law," John C. Thompson, assistant to Secretary Dan Ainoa, said, "the commission must pay the man surrendering the homestead the appraised value of his propertry."

Such a case is that of Raplee K. Cummins Jr., who got a loan of $8,000. There have been a number of others, one on Molokai, in which the man surrendering the homestead asked $13,000 for his property.

In that case, the commission refused to grant so large a loan and it was necessary for another eligible Hawaiian to make an outside deal with the man giving up the homestead.

In cases where loans above $3,000 are made, Mr. Thompson said, the commission takes some care to ascertain whether or not the applicant has a job good enough to guarantee that he can make the payments. The monthly payment on an $8,000 loan, for instance, would be $75.

Those who have surrendered homesteads on Molokai, Thompson said, have usually expected to get more for their homes and improvements than those on other islands.

FAVORS RATTLESNAKE OVER TURTLE—Former President Herbert Hoover, shown surrounded by newsmen at GOP convention in Chicago, told delegates on foreign policy strategy: "I do not propose that we retreat into our shell like a turtle. I do propose the deadly reprisal strategy of a rattlesnake." (Federated Pictures)

Mayor Wilson Says Eisenhower Easier For Democrats To Defeat Than Bob Taft

Mayor John H. Wilson, speaking as a lifelong Democrat, applauds the results of the National Republican Convention, and gives his reasons as follows:

"As a Democrat, I can say that the Republican Party nomination of General Eisenhower for President pleases me. Taft may have been President Truman's favorite Republican candidate, but Eisenhower is mine. He has two strikes on him before he comes to bat. The Republican Party will not back him anymore than it did Wendell Willkie. To a party organization, a man must be a consistent member of the party. Why, Eisenhower was talked about as a possible candidate for the Democratic Party for President four years ago.

"The other strike is that the people of America do not look with favor on the army moving into the presidency. The last time it succeeded, the country had the very unpleasant regime of Ulysses S. Grant—a great general but far from a great President.

"Also, the Republicans muffed it when they failed to nominate a pro-Taft man for the vice presidency. That was either a blunder or the pro-Taft people would not accept it, indicating that the rift between the Eisenhower and Taft forces is still wide.

"General Eisenhower of New York has Senator Nixon of California as a Republican teammate this year. Governor Dewey of New York had Governor Warren of California four years ago. As I seem to remember, a man named Truman carried California."

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Preparation for a gigantic Labor Day parade in Central Maui, to be followed by a luau in the evening, has started rolling after last Friday's meeting held at the Japanese Language School in Lahaina by members of ILWU Maui County Division Defense Committee and UPWA. Invitation has been extended to other labor groups.

Plans for one big Labor Day demonstration might be changed if the sugar companies now in negotiations with the union force union members to strike. If agreement is not reached by deadline at the end of August, on Sept. 1 which is Labor Day, demonstrations will be held in West Maui and possibly other places.

Committee chairmen for the Labor Day program are:

Amador del Castillo, chairman of the Labor Day; Thomas Yagi, program; Augustine "Chick" Baptiste, transportation; Eddie Ujimori, publicity; Kameo Ichimura, Labor Day luau; Amador del Castillo, entertainment at luau. All ILWU unit coordinators comprising the float committee are to meet and elect its chairman.

The UPWA representatives were headed by Thomas Noda.

Guests at the meeting were Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the RECORD who spoke briefly on the Smith Act case to the defense committee members, and Miss Rachel Saiki, staff member of the RECORD.

★ ★

MORE AND MORE small merchants are complaining about the retail operations of Alexander & Baldwin which wholesales at the same time. Businessmen, particularly general merchandise and grocery store operators, in Kahului and Wailuku are the hardest hit.

★ ★

WHEN A PROPRIETOR of a small store in Kahului wanted to sell his store and return to Japan not long ago, A & B said he couldn't sell his shop. A & B would not give out a new lease and so the small businessman who has operated the store for 30 years sold out his merchandise at a loss. Another store owner in Kahului is considering closing out but he too cannot sell his store.

★ ★

NUMEROUS politicians are wondering where they stand with labor, now that elections are coming up. The arm-pumping season is right around the corner, if you notice the look in some of those who have voted wrong or who have served the privileged few but now want labor votes.

★ ★

IF THE Democratic county committeewomen are entitled to votes at county committee meetings, their votes must be considered in setting the quorum, Willie Crozier said long ago, in a letter to that body. Last week he brought this up again, for only the number of votes held by county committeemen have been counted in setting the quorum—in which the committeewomen have been voting. Crozier explained that if the committeewomen are given votes, there would be two representatives from each precinct and thus the quorum must be raised 100 per cent. In order to have a quorum, more members must attend meetings.

★ ★

A LAHAINA fifth-grader might forget this story but old-timers in the community will be telling it to him years from now, for this youngster's classroom experience is being passed from mouth to mouth, in the homes, in the shops and fields.

His teacher asked in an examination: "What is the capital of T. H.?"

The youngster looked at the "T. H." and the more he looked at it, the more it looked like "J. H." so he wrote on his paper, "Jack Hall."

When the teacher returned the paper, she wrote a question on the side: "Who is Jack Hall?"

The parents of the youngster wanted to know why he was having such a wonderful time laughing to himself when he came home that day.

When asked, he told the story to his parents, who are militant union members.

"As if she doesn't know who Jack Hall is," he remarked.

★ ★

FOR THE benefit of teachers, some Lahaina unionists say a park or a road or both, should be named for Jack Hall. The Baldwins have too many named after them already, they say.

★ ★

THIS SAME youngster one day listened to his teacher, who was asking for a map of the world. He heard various suggestions about where they are available and finally he came up with a suggestion. He said that the round emblem dyed on Tee and sweat shirts of union members, with a map on it, ought to be sufficient. It has ILWU over it.

Why not cut one out? he asked, and offered his father's sweat shirt. Everyone had a good time and laughed.

Union consciousness begins early, the elders in Lahaina are saying. After all, they were quite old when they organized their union. They never heard unions discussed in their classrooms.

Duarte Answers Suit For $584,548; Says Won't Be Intimidated

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., has sued the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union for $584,548, charging that 500 warehousemen damaged the firm's Berkeley plant by a slowdown before they struck April 15.

President Charles Duarte of the ILWU warehouse division, said: "This is an attempt of the company to intimidate the union and we will not be intimidated.

"We had three months of negotiations prior to the strike. Instead of discussing our demand for a 17½-cent hourly wage increase and the restoration of work to four of our men, the company is trying to wipe out our gains made during the last five years."

Potato Picker Pays $200 for Freedom

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ALN)—The United Nations ad hoc committee on forced labor received a telegram from reporter Stetson Kennedy asking for an opportunity to present "shocking evidence of the vast extent to which slave labor exists in the U. S." Kennedy wired from Florida: "I can provide such evidence in the form of sworn affidavits and wire-recorded interviews with slave laborers themselves. Millions of American Negroes engaged in turpentining, lumbering and farming are held to involuntary servitude. The prevailing price of freedom in the slave market, as recently paid by a potato picker of Hastings, Fla., is $200." A spokesman for the UN committee would not disclose whether it had accepted Kennedy's offer to testify, but hinted that since the committee had concluded its hearings, his offer had been rejected.

Stormy Events In Life Of W. E. B. DuBois To Be Published This Month

A new book by W. E. B. DuBois, entitled "In Battle for Peace," will be published in July by **Masses & Mainstream.**

Subtitled "The Story of My 83rd Birthday," the book is a personal narrative dealing with the stormy events in the life of the distinguished scholar during the past year. The Negro scholar has been named as one of the ten greatest living Americans.

Unmasks Warmakers

The highlight of the story is the trial and acquittal of Dr. DuBois and his colleagues of the former Peace Information Center on charges of failing to register as "foreign agents."

The book includes comment by Shirley Graham (Mrs. DuBois), who took a leading part in the successful fight to vindicate her husband and his associates.

"This exciting human document has a profound message for the American people at this hour," declared Samuel Sillen, editor of **Masses & Mainstream.** "Dr. Dubois unmasks the warmakers. He shows how peace can be won. We are honored to publish this great book by a great American. It will be hailed by many thousands of readers here and abroad as a major contribution to the cause of peace."

"In Battle for Peace," describes the background of Dr. DuBois' work for peace and its relation to his life-long crusade for Negro freedom and colonial liberation.

"In Battle for Peace" will be published in a popular one-dollar edition as well as in a regular trade edition. Advance orders may be sent now to the publishers at 832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Gadabout

JUDGE ERNEST ING was dismissing vagrancy cases right and left Wednesday morning, these being the people who were picked up three weeks ago by Officer Roger Marcotte's "wrecking squad." Among them was Walter Hong who has told the police commission how Marcotte shook his fist and called it his "warrant" while making the arrest.

Marcotte, who apparently learns some things slowly, has taken to shouting "Communist!" at some of the persons he has arrested for alleged gambling and who have beaten his charges. Since last week's issue of the RECORD, he's been getting some fancy, though perhaps unjustified replies.

★★

THE CASE OF JOE HALL continues to rankle in the minds of a number of Oahu Prison guards who feel he was the beneficiary of a kind of favoritism entirely out of place in government service. He is still maintenance chief with a rating of CC-12 though, as the RECORD reported long ago, he was jumped several grades to that spot. It has been charged that Hall failed to pass the competitive examination and was allowed his job on an unassembled examination instead. Two others who took the examination are reported to have passed. It's old stuff, but the men who guard the prison walls have not forgotten it.

★★

D. RANSOM SHERRETZ, former personnel director of the C-C civil service commission, has been out of office since February, but his shadow still rises occasionally at City Hall. Three weeks ago, it rose in a hot exchange of words between his successor, Aubrey Price, and Herbert Kum, then chairman, over the matter of "Form 13" blanks which Mr. Price had ordered printed. Mr. Kum was put out when he discovered the job had already been finished, because he had expected revisions on the payoff slips (which is what Form 13 is), with entries to indicate whether the employe receiving the slip and the accompanying money was getting merely regular payment, suspension, or stoppage.

Mr. Sherretz was ordered to make that revision back in 1949 by unanimous vote of the commission, as the RECORD reported at that time, but he failed to do so. With Form 13 printed again, typists will be instructed to type in the missing data—which might have been printed.

★★

SEAMEN from the SS Permanente, which brings cement to the islands for the cement company of the same name, say the waste in the unloading operation is terrific. They say the equivalent of from 200 to 300 bags remains in the hold each trip, to be cleaned out and dumped into the sea when the Permanente is on her return voyage.

★★

SALESMEN of Universal Motors are being issued stern warnings these days that they'd better keep up their sales quotas or they may find themselves hunting other jobs. Reason for the pressure from the top, of course, is the entry into the Ford selling field here of the Hull-Dobbs Co., of Tennessee.

★★

NOTING THAT the OPS knocked down the price of Chevvys, a man who bought a '51 model last year wants to know: "How much refund am I entitled to and how do I collect?"

★★

TUCKER GRATZ, who resigned as U. S. customs collector here, had a very lucrative alternative in prospect. He is one of the two new liquor dealers who got the franchise to sell the highly popular Schenley products. The three who lost Schenley are Hawaii Liquors, Cereal & Fruit and Pacific Liquors, and some of the representatives of those wholesaling companies are not happy.

"We build the line up," said one, "and they go and give it to someone else. Is that fair?"

It is also noted, for whatever it's worth, that the three losing firms are operated by local people and both the new agents are Mainlanders.

★★

SHERRETZ was back again last Friday when the finance committee voted to pay him three weeks' salary when he came back to work brandishing a court order after an initial suspension by the commission and Mayor Wilson. Attorney Nathaniel Felzer advised the committee that it was not obliged to pay—if it felt morally obliged because work had been done by Sherretz during the period, that was a matter for the committee to decide. Jimmy Trask opposed, saying the committee need feel no moral obligation, but he was alone. Indications were, though, that he would raise his voice again when the matter comes to the attention of the full board.

★★

ENDORSEMENTS of a thesis reported in the RECORD some months ago concerning the desirability of a municipal cemetery continue to come in. At that time, the RECORD surveyed the cemetery situation in Honolulu and found that dying is an extremely expensive procedure. The survey was inspired by the increase in prices at Diamond Head Memorial Park after it was purchased by a concern headed by Hung Wo Ching and put in operation under the policies of the Nuuanu Memorial Park and Mortuary, owned by the same concern.

Now comes the report of a special part of Diamond Head Park, called Section G, where it costs about $70 more than in the other lots. The only general distinction known is that all interred there are Protestants.

★★

BILL KURITA ADACHI, former longshoreman and now a member of the C-C fire department, is the new president of the reactivated Democratic Precinct Club in the 18th of the 4th. Ichiro Nakamura and Alice Wahilani are county committeeman and county committeewoman. Ernest Gomes, veteran at serving as chairman in the voting booth, declined this year on the ground that the pay isn't worth the work.

★★

"JOE WAS WRONG AGAIN!"

That was the chortle of a number of locals following the victory for Eisenhower at the GOP convention on the first ballot. The reference, of course, was to the fact that Delegate Joseph R. Farrington led the four-man Taft group of the Hawaii delegation, along with Samuel W. King. The Star-Bull made much of the politic distribution of the Hawaii votes and the fact that statehood was in the platform—but they weren't kidding anybody. Joe still backed the wrong horse.

★★

"THE WRECKING SQUAD" as Officer Roger Marcotte's boys have come to be called in downtown Honolulu, may have been disbanded as a police unit. Members are now observed working on other squads and on other duties. Whether or not the experiment was a victory for or against civil service remains to be seen. Maybe it proved that motor patrolmen without any particular ratings can do as good a job, if they're vigorous, as officers of more experience and higher ratings. Maybe. And then again, maybe it proved that comparative rookies aren't safe to be trusted with such raiding authority because of their predilection for breaking up furniture and threatening the arrestees.

Tampa Terror Like Trial By Hysteria Facing U. S. Labor

SWING SHIFT by Margaret Graham, 494 pages. (The Citadel Press, New York); $3.00.

Edmond McCaffery, born of a Virginia coal mining family, a railroading man at an early age, had the kind of burning interest in his own economic class that took him into battle after battle in the long war of the American trade union movement against the big interests for wages and living conditions.

His story, which seems biography made into a novel, is one of many which, as the author says in her preface, offer material for countless inspiring books "on the lives of families who populate our mining and railroad towns, textile elements or steel mill shanties."

But it is also a story of the most important 50 years in the struggle of labor. As the author also says, "Within the span of one man's birth and death, one-quarter of the world changed economic systems. Two world wars were fought. The first aggressive phase of fascism was crushed."

The most aggressive phase of fascism McCaffery meets is that of the racist Ku Klux Klan bosses at Tampa, Fla., where he helps the cigar makers in their early struggle to organize and where he and the most militant of the organizers are sent to prison in a chain-gang system that has been the disgrace of this country since long before Hitler.

In these times of trial by hysteria, when labor leaders and progressives who dare to differ with the administration are also sent to jail, the story of the Tampa frameup and the courage of the workers before it, is very timely. So is the story of the organized fight by which the workers enabled their champions finally to walk free.

An important part of McCaffery's story is that of his participation in the American colony of the '20s which was a part of the building of Siberia from the feudalism of tsardom to the socialism of the USSR.

After two years, the railroader comes back with an attitude similar to that of Lincoln Steffens, also back from the USSR, when he said: "I have seen the future and it works."

For McCaffery, the American worker, there had never been any doubt that an economy and a government in the hands of the workers would surpass anything to date.

Through the terror of Tampa, the frustration of Washington politics and the struggles of the West Coast waterfront later, Mac's confidence never wavers.

The novel has technical deficiencies. Characters, even that of Mac at times, fall short of the convincing impact they might carry—yet the impact of the narrative itself, makes up for such deficiencies. It is a narrative of a struggle so engrossing that it all but obliterates characterization at times—a story from which those engaged in the same struggle today can learn.

E. R.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

DIRTY BLOW FOR TOM AND TOMITA

We don't claim to be an expert on weightlifting nor the comparative ability of bantamweight Richard Tom and featherweight Richard Tomita as against the rest of the lifters from the other countries, but it was a rude shock to read newspaper accounts that the coach of the American weightlifting team, Bob Hoffman, had substituted two other men in the heavier weights to concentrate on winning the one and two positions. Hoffman is quoted as saying that the lighter men didn't stand much chance against such standout competition and therefore, he felt that the proper strategy is to win the other places in the heavier divisions.

We understand that the selection of the nine men for the team and their distribution as to class is at the discretion of the team coach. We somehow differ with Bob Hoffman on his idea of the Olympic Games. The principle of winning may be his determining factor in "releasing" the two men, but the fact remains that they went through the qualifying rounds and won first places on the American team and qualified as members of the American team, the dream of every athlete in America. Both Tom and Tomita would have done their best at Helsinki and winning a title or not, the two would have gotten the satisfaction of having done their best for Uncle Sam. Merely standing by as observers could mean only one thing to our boys from Hawaii, swallowing their frustrations and conceding to the wishes of Coach Bob Hoffman.

Winning or not, our two representatives from Hawaii would have gained a world of experience competing against the world's best. And therein lies the importance of both Tom and Tomita competing, if they were allowed to compete. The value of competition is in winning, of course, but the greater value is in the experience of the two, plus the greater satisfaction of representing the U. S. A. Tom and Tomita can lay the groundwork for the future. Even if they didn't win any of the first places at the Olympics, Coach Bob Hoffman can't go around conceding placing in the lighter weight divisions. And somehow or other we've never liked anybody conceding defeat for us before we've even been given a chance to try.

What will Dr. Richard You have to report on this?

★★★

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The County of Hawaii comes through with the announcement that future plans call for the development of parks and recreation beaches throughout the Big Island. The Volcano Isle is blessed with numerous beaches that would be attractions for people living on the island as well as visitors from the other islands. Tourists with ideas of "doing" the islands a little differently than just making the circuit via hotels, may find the idea of camping in parks and on beaches the real way to do and see Hawaii.

Public camping facilities here in the Territory have never been thoroughly explored and a program of developing these sites for the citizenry as well as for the visitors should be in the plans of the various parks boards and commissions.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO we took a ride down Lahaina way and after passing the picturesque town we noticed a beautiful beach. After making a mental note of the place, we backtracked our way to it and, without benefit of a locker for changing into our bathing trunks, we took a swim. The water was crystal clear and the sands were as clean and white as those shown in tourist brochures. Somehow we found that this beautiful beach is called Fleming's beach, purely from the standpoint of usage by the people living around there. We don't know whether or not it is a private beach, but we believe that the folks on Maui should work toward getting a public beach in the Lahaina area and name it, if needs be, after the person who owns it, who could in turn, donate the beach to the county.

Candidates for public office on the Island of Maui please note. The Mayor of Wailuku, the Honorable Edward Tam, is requested to look into this matter by the West Maui Athletic Association.

OUR OPERATIVES report that last week at the South Seas, Ralph Yempuku made an announcement about his two pro boxing dates in August much in the nature of something he has planned for a long time. It is interesting to note that not too many of our pro fighters are in training at the present time, so with that in mind, we'd like to conjecture a guess that pro boxing won't be starting as early as August.

THE TALK ABOUT Harry "Kid" Matthews getting the run around is nothing compared to what Archie Moore, the Number One challenger, has been getting from Joey Maxim, the champ, who just won on a TKO from Ray Robinson. Moore has been a challenger so long it would take more than threats of an anti-trust suit to force the International Boxing Club to give Archie Moore a crack at the title before he starts on the way down.

IN 1948, the American soccer team lost to Italy in the opening round by a score of 9 to 0. Using Bob Hoffman's criteria, we should never have sent an American soccer team to the Olympics this year.

IT MIGHT COME to our readers as a shock, but the United States barely nosed out the Argentine team in the basketball elimination before the championships by the close score of 59 to 57, in the 1948 Olympics championships. The U. S. team trailed Argentina at the half-time by six points. This year's team is made up of 14 players from the National AAU championship team, the Peoria Caterpillars, the Phillips Oilers and the NCAA winner, the University of Kansas.

INDIA HAS BEEN TOPS in the game of field hockey and will be hot for the title again this year. We wonder why?

JUDO, WE UNDERSTAND, will be an Olympics event in 1956. Because the sport has been associated with Japan doesn't necessarily mean that Japan will have all the champions in all the weight divisions.

Honolulu Dockers Alert As SUP Goon On Cleveland Is Charged With Beating

(from page 1)

charges include assault and threatening of violence.

Knocked Out On Docks

One MC&S member, Murray Bemis, was knocked out by Payne on the Yokohama docks May 19 and hospitalized after the boxer had twice attempted to fight with him aboard the ship.

Bemis charges that Payne was on the Cleveland "to instigate fights and riots among the crew members and to cause a breakdown of the morale of the personnel belonging to the union on said deponent's (Bemis') ship."

Another MC&S member, Eudonis Bailey, charged that when he boarded the ship to sign articles for the present trip, Payne and four other men met him in the passageway to ask him if he had signed on. When he did not answer, one man grabbed him and threw him against a bulkhead and Payne drew back his fist and started to swing.

"I threw my fist up, so he stopped," Bailey said.

Threatened With Gun

Then one of the other men stepped up, Bailey charged, and threw open his shirt to expose the black butt of an automatic pistol in a shoulder holster.

"If you leave the pier on this ship," the man said, "you won't see the States again."

Following the encounter, Bailey said, he went to his room, "thought it over and decided it would be too dangerous to make the trip, so I left the ship."

The third charge, by Isaac Taplan, MC&S, is that one day earlier, June 18, when he was talking to other MC&S members, Payne told him: "You don't never have to sign on."

Payne then tried to push him in an effort to start a fight but Taplan moved away.

Used By Racist Union

The MC&S Voice reports: "Payne is a Negro and Lundeberg refuses to ship Negroes in his deck department. In an attempt to use Payne on a union that does not discriminate, Payne was sent to this Union some months ago and we shipped him out. Being an SUP goon, Payne immediately started throwing his weight around for Lundeberg, and the stewards' department members demanded that he be taken off the ship when it returned to the States."

The American President Lines took him off but then secretly flew him from the West Coast to Honolulu where they put him on again, but without a job in the stewards' department. The master put him to work making bunks for the sailors.

Again in mid-June, when the Cleveland sailed on her current trip, the APL promised the MC&S it would not ship Payne. But the company waited until all MC&S members had signed on, then put him back on the ship an hour before sailing time.

It was this action that threatened to precipitate action by Honolulu longshoremen when the Cleveland docked here on her way to the Orient. Now that the ship is on her way back and formal charges against Payne have been made, there are waterfront rumors that ILWU longshoremen, also targets for one phase of Lundeberg's raiding, may not consider it safe to work cargo with the SUP goon anywhere in their vicinity.

Sherretz May Face C-C Claim; Salary Plea Is Deferred

(from page 1)

proval. Supervisor Sakae Amano, who originally voted to pay Sherretz, said he had inquired at the civil service office and found that the former personnel director actually did no work during the disputed period. Mr. Amano indicated that he might not vote the same way again and suggested that action on the measure be deferred.

Supervisor Nick Teves had explained the approval to the board, saying that Sherretz's case was like that of other officials who had been under suspension and were later paid.

"We have good precedent," Teves said.

Mr. Trask, who had raised the original doubt last Friday, contradicted Teves and said the Sherretz case is different because he was not suspended, but fired, and that no obligation of any kind existed.

Teves agreed that the resolution be again referred to the finance committee and that civil service be consulted to determine whether or not Sherretz actually did any work during the disputed period, something less than a month.

Mayor Wilson brought a new element into the Sherretz situation when he announced: "I've been contemplating filing claims against him (Sherretz) for the money he paid Warford."

He referred to K. C. Warford, an imposter hired by the C-C with the approval of the civil service staff and who, it was later revealed, did not have either a college education or an engineer's license as he claimed on his application.

Outside the formal meeting, some doubt was raised as to whether or not Nathaniel Felzer of the C-C attorney's office, had advised the finance committee correctly when he said there was no legal obligation and the board should determine for itself whether there was a moral obligation.

According to Section 6575 RLH, referring to the pay of suspended persons: "No person so suspended shall be entitled to any pay during the period of suspension unless he be reinstated . . ."

Since Mr. Sherretz was never reinstated, there are many who argue it is entirely illegal for the board to pay him anything for the period after he was first notified of his suspension Dec. 27, 1951. Sherretz claims pay for the following three weeks.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

South remain Democratic when the chips were down. It seems to me that the Republicans, therefore, are writing off a number of Northern states they might have a better than even chance of winning while snatching at the shadow of the South.

Truman Failed To Deliver

These are the reasons why the 1952 presidential election has been handed to the Democrats—if they are smart enough to accept, later on this month. They can bank on a majority of Dixie states, no matter what their platform or who their candidate.

But if they will come up with a strong platform and candidates appealing to Negroes and Labor, the Democrats can grab the big Northern states with heavy populations and electoral votes. Even though Truman failed to deliver on either the repeal of Taft-Hartley or enactment of civil rights legislation, nevertheless, the Democrats would offer more to these important groups.

So we must wait and see whether the Democrats will meet this challenge—or whether they will give birth to a platform and standard bearer so poor that they could be supported by neither Labor nor Negroes, thus handing the election to the Republicans by default.

NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT—New president of Mexico is Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, candidate of the government-backed Party of Revolutionary Institutions.
(Federated Pictures)

More On Eye Gouging

(from page 1)

all over the sidewalk. Mrs. Helen Kanahele of the Kalawahine homesteads happened by and was shocked to see an officer on top of Isaacs, who was then prone on the sidewalk, apparently gouging or striking at his face.

When she came closer, she says an officer wearing badge 369 told her to "get the hell out of here! You have no business here."

But Mrs. Kanahele stayed and kept her eyes open.

Isaacs Called Witnesses

Isaacs, aware of the need for future witnesses, called to Mrs. Isaacs: "Come here and watch what they're doing to me."

Mrs. Isaacs came to see the action and it quieted down somewhat as she told them: "You can take my husband but don't you manhandle him."

With a handcuff on one wrist, the officers attempted to pin Isaacs to a stone post and handcuff his hands behind the post, and it was at this point that one officer started first choking Isaacs against the post with an armlock from behind, and then gouging at his eyes, the witnesses say.

"You could hear him gasping and trying to get his breath," Mrs. Kanahele said. "A minute later he told them: 'That's right, go ahead and poke your fingers in my eyes.'"

At that point Isaacs gave up any sort of resistance and "went quietly," but next morning he had several deep scratches on his nose and face where the officer's probing fingers had dug in.

Because he felt he had been at fault in the original argument, Isaacs doubted he would fight the charge of disturbing the peace the officers put against him. On Monday he forfeited bail of $25.

"If it had been old-timers," he says, "I don't think there'd have been all that fuss. Old-timers have more sense."

The officers wearing badges 369 and 329 were identified as William Ah Nee and Abraham Aiona.

Some old-timers among the police may remember Mr. Isaacs as a man of strong determination. When they arrested him several years ago on a mistaken identity, they held him all night, he says, because he refused to give his racial extraction.

"That was the only reason they held me," he says, "but why should they ask that? It didn't have anything to do with the case."

PLEADS BAD PINE MARKET

CPC Lays Off 250 of Harvest Crew; Hapco Exposed for Blaming Strike

(from page 1)

would not receive a bonus in the event the companies enjoy a profitable year.

CPC will not pick some of the fruit on its own plantation land but the homestead land will be harvested, Mr. Meyers said he was assured.

There are reports circulating that the second crop will be plowed under on some CPC land.

Retrenching Bad

Talk of a poor market demand on the Mainland for pineapple is dismissed in various quarters by the remark that the pineapple companies seem to be limiting the pack to keep up prices. Retrenching anywhere would hit island economy since the buyers of goods are deprived of pay to purchase necessities.

Some recall the long strike on Lanai when the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. let an estimated $20 million crop waste on the ground during its 1951 harvesting season and came to agreement when the season was about over. They say that the company limited its pack and at the same time saved in wages for the harvesting operations on Lanai.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Co. on Lanai a couple of weeks ago laid off about 80 seasonal workers at its plantation in the midst of its harvesting operation.

This week Hawaiian Pine reported that its net sales for the fourth quarter ending May 31, 1952, totaled $15,467,207, or more than $9,687,873 of net sales reported for the fourth quarter last year.

The company also reported that its 1950-51 fourth quarter sales were depressed by the non-availability of products due primarily to the Lanai strike. Observers say, however, that the company issued a statement recently that because of glutted market conditions, it may cut down on its packing, indicating that it would let fruit rot in the field. They say when workers are not forced to strike, fruit is left to rot in the field.

While the company blames the Lanai strike in its statement this week, the statement mentions that in May 1951, and at another time, in October of that year, the company cut prices.

The reduction in prices, obviously effected to boost sales, was instituted during and after the Lanai strike, which indicates that sales were not depressed by the non-availability of products but because of an opposite condition—poor market distribution and sales. Cuts in price point out that plenty of pineapple was available.

People who depend on pineapple for a livelihood say that better distribution, advertising and stepped-up sales through lower prices to compete with other fruits are the steps which the companies must engage in vigorously, while at the same time, employing workers and giving them pay sufficient to meet higher living costs.

More On Funeral

(from page 1)

in the Japanese section of the Hawaii **Hochi**, there would be no grave and no tombstone.

Mrs. Kitamura had instructed her followers, according to the same report, that they need not leave work to attend the funeral. She holds that the body of the deceased is only the instrument of the live spirit and when the life has departed, the body is no longer of importance.

The "Goddess" took occasion to deliver a sermon of some 15 minutes, a part of which she devoted to her oft-repeated metaphor, that people are no more than worms, forced to struggle over the tops of one another for momentary ascendancy.

Comment Is Favorable

The unusual and inexpensive manner of the funeral have occasioned considerable comment among members of the Japanese community and some of the comment was favorable. Elders were reported as approving the absence of expense and ostentation, saying there was much to recommend a type of funeral which would leave families unburdened by the usually heavy expenses.

Caminos Reported Surprised By Board Action for Parole

(from page 1)

highly improper and even cynical. By it the board appears to usurp the functions of the court, observers say, in setting themselves above the judge who passed sentence.

Agreeing with the official report that "Caminos hasn't done a day's work since he's been here," a prison source is inclined to doubt that his diabetes is as serious as described officially. Since the grafter never appears for exercise or moves around with other diabetics, his condition must either be very bad or maybe not bad at all, prison observers say.

Action of Gov. Oren E. Long, who refused to commute the death sentences against John Palakiko and James Majors, is being awaited with interest.

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TO "DEAR JOE" WRITERS OF THE ADVERTISER

The silence at Advertiser Square on the current SUP jurisdictional shipping strike is deathly and particularly noticeable after all the howling, name-calling and red-baiting the Advertiser did during the long Hawaiian waterfront strike of 1949. Is the Advertiser silent because it's not the ILWU, even though the strike is a phony?

Remember how the shipping and stevedoring interests hollered in 1949 that "arbitration is communistic"? The workers did not want to go out on strike but wanted to have arbitration by an impartial third party—while they kept on working.

Arbitration is un-American, argued the bosses, and forced the longshoremen to strike

The issue was clear-cut. The dockers wanted an increase in pay, for they were receiving a great deal less than longshoremen on the West Coast, who do the same work on the waterfront. But they weren't even demanding parity with West Coast workers.

In the attempt to confuse the issue and to mislead the public and to heap the blame of the strike and the suffering of the public on the longshoremen, the employers kept hollering "arbitration is communistic!" They wanted to create the impression that arbitration is "communistic, subversive and un-American," and that they were upholding "freedom" and "democracy" by refusing to arbitrate.

The Big Five bosses, in their anti-ILWU campaign, forced the calling of a special session of the legislature to break the strike.

And using the legislative chambers as a sounding board, the employers' stooges in the house and senate called for an investigation of the ILWU by the House un-American committee.

The Advertiser, a mouthpiece of the employers, yelled day after day through its "Dear Joe" editorials, saying the union demands for wage "parity" sounded good and were attractive, just like arbitration, but it said the union actually wanted to bring about a condition of economic distress through higher wages that would cause "heart failure, bankruptcy and more important than that, Revolution. If you keep on long enough."

The Advertiser rooted for the boss-haole wives with aching feet and tired backs, who carried brooms and picketed the union hall. These wives hollered for the "Communist leaders" of the ILWU to leave the islands—these boss-haole wives with maids and mansions. Some obviously held brooms in their hands for the first time.

The boss-haoles called upon Oriental women to join their picket line. They appealed to Hawaiians.

The Big Five bosses who have the controlling interest in Matson Navigation Co. finally gave in to the workers' demands —after a costly strike, and after the unsuccessful effort to break the ILWU by first attempting to bludgeon the militant stevedores.

All this was in 1949 when so much red hysteria was whipped up by the bosses.

But on July 1, 1952, President Paul St. Sure of the Pacific Maritime Association, of which Matson is a powerful member, said:

"As to wage demands, whether old or new, we have offered (Harry Lundeberg and the SUP) governmental or private ARBITRATION. We think this is a FAIR method to use." (Emphasis ours)

So the people of Hawaii were fed a lot of malarkey in 1949. Why wasn't it a "fair method" in 1949? Yes, why? "Dear Joe" of the Advertiser.

Why aren't the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser printing St. Sure's statement? They ought to banner-head the story if they have the public interest at heart, so that the shipping and stevedoring interest could be widely exposed for creating discord and red hysteria, helping a depression and bringing suffering in 1949 to so many here in the islands.

Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XXVI. "SOME EXAMPLES SHOULD BE MADE"

Hawaii is not and never has been even the semblance of a republic; it is the same military despotism which it was the week after the Queen's dethronement; only this and nothing more.
—Julius A. Palmer, American Journalist, 1895

This is not a military history. Therefore we pass by the many interesting details of Hawaii's last armed struggle against the rule of the haole oligarchs. Enough to say that the rebels never had a chance. The government used its troops skillfully, splitting up the enemy forces and keeping them on the run.

There were brisk skirmishes along the Moiliili road and on the slopes of Diamond Head. By nightfall the rebels were already broken into small bands and their escape was sealed off by forces stationed at Waimanalo Pass, Punchbowl and Nuuanu Valley. The last shots were fired on Wednesday as Wilcox led his men out of Manoa toward Pauoa Valley. On Monday, January 14, 1895, all the leaders were captured. Their followers had already surrendered or melted away.

More Lives Lost In Hanapepe Massacre Of 1924 Than In Hawaii's "Revolutions"

The Hawaiians had gone out without food or blankets, expecting to march promptly on Honolulu, not to skirmish through the wet, cold January nights. Many were unable to fire effectively the Winchester carbines they had received. Unaccustomed to artillery fire, they scattered whenever a shell was fired harmlessly from the Republic's field guns. As the government troops themselves were not eager to meet the enemy hand-to-hand and both sides took full advantage of cover, only two men were killed, both on the rebel side. More than twice as many men died in five minutes in the Hanapepe Massacre of 1924, when Filipino strikers were shot at by Kauai policemen, than lost their lives in all of Hawaii's "revolutions."

More interesting than the military campaign is what the Republic did to wipe out all opposition to itself. At noon on January 7, the police began arresting everybody known or suspected to have had any part in the uprising. In all, counting those captured in battle, 216 men and one woman were arrested. The woman was Queen Liliuokalani, who had gone to Ewa on the 6th, hoping to ride back in triumph to her Palace.

The haul was a wide and varied one. The oligarchy took advantage of the rebellion to make a clean sweep of its old opponents. Along with the military leaders of the uprising were the rank and file "kanakas" taken with arms in their hands, and a number of "low whites" who frequented the waterfront.

(To Be Continued)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

THE DEMOCRATS CAN WIN

The Republican convention in Chicago last week handed the 1952 presidential election to the Democrats. It will be later this month, however, before we know whether the Democrats have decided to accept.

What the GOP did was assemble both a platform and a pair of candidates that are certain to be poison to two important groups of voters: Labor and the Negro. This means that if the Democrats can come up with a strong platform and candidates of the stature of Averell Harriman, who has tremendous Negro backing, they will again get the support of the bulk of Labor and Negroes, as they have consistently done since 1932. And that spells victory in any man's language.


MR. DAVIS

I hold no brief for Harriman. I shudder at the thought of a Wall Street banker piloting the ship of state—particularly one who has departed so far from the principles of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But the alternate prospect of Eisenhower and Nixon heading our government leaves me shaking as if I were in an advanced stage of the palsy.

As you who read this column know, I don't like Ike. This is not an original attitude; it has been held in common by several million Negroes during the four years since the general told a Senate committee that he was opposed to the integration of white and Negro troops.

Ike, Bad To Worse; Nixon Also

We had been waiting for some sign to indicate that Ike had changed his mind. Instead, he has gone from bad to worse. Segregation ran riot under Eisenhower as commander of the armies of Western Europe. He has yet to speak in favor of strong civil rights legislation.

As for Nixon, he earned his reputation as a member of the un-American committee, almost since its inception under the fire of organized labor and Negroes. He joined with Mundt to author the Mundt-Nixon bill, defeated in Congress but arising later as the McCarran anti-subversives law.

One thing can be said about both Eisenhower and Nixon: They are both pure and unblemished by even the slightest taint of liberalism.

The GOP platform on labor and civil rights is quite in keeping with the past reputations of both candidates. The best they can offer Labor is a selection of double-talking platitudes and a promise to change Taft-Hartley—probably to make it worse.

Where Negro, Labor Votes Are Decisive

As for civil rights, leading Negro Republicans have long sought positive action by the party, pointing out that only when the GOP decides to firmly support the legitimate aspirations of minority groups will it win back the millions of black voters who went over to the Democrats 20 years ago and have not returned. This was again stressed at the convention—and ignored. The plank on civil rights is so weak that it does not even ask for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission—and thus is in line with Ike, who says the states should handle this matter.

There are a dozen or more states where the Negro vote is decisive in a close election. I mean by this that when the rest of the vote is fairly evenly divided, if the Negro vote in that state is overwhelmingly Democratic or Republican, this will determine whether that state goes into the Democratic or Republican column.

Add to this the strength of organized labor, and it becomes evident that the GOP is handing a number of important states to the Democrats—if the Democrats play their hand smartly.

Depending On Magic Name of Ike

Undoubtedly the Republican high command is depending upon the magic name of Eisenhower to build such an overwhelming majority that neither Labor nor the Negro vote will be decisive. In such case, there would be no obligation to either group.

There is also the hope that Southern states will break with tradition and vote for Ike. This would be in keeping with the Southern Democrat-Northern Republican coalition which has dominated Congress. Undoubtedly, the weak planks on labor and civil rights are kisses blown to the Dixiecrats.

But it has been tried before—only to have the

(more on page 7)