

'Pepe' Sanchez, Hawaii's Humorist

Julio "Pepe" Sanchez, Waipahu welder, is a man who has a sense of humor and likes to share it.

Thousands of union workers and their families on Oahu have chortled for years over deft satire of Pepe's humorous hulas, his imitations and songs. Now, with the ILWU celebrating its 10th anniversary, the comedian has journeyed to the Big Island for a number of celebrations and proved just as popular with the plantation workers of Olaa, Honokaa and Laupahoehoe as he ever was with those of Waipahu, Kahuku, Aiea and others on Oahu.

How good is Pepe's humor and his showmanship? Well, if you put him up against Jack Benny before a TV audience he MIGHT come in second—might, that is, because a lot of Pepe's comedy is in his pantomime and his manipulation of his features.

Sanchez Tops With Workers

But if you put Benny against Pepe Sanchez down at Manners' Beach before a Labor Day picnic of plantation workers, you can bet your life Benny would run second, though he'd certainly get some laughs for himself out of Pepe's show.

The main reason Pepe is a favorite of plantation workers is that his humor is just as close to them as he is. He might try a cosmopolitan number, like an imitation of Carmen Miranda, but he'll do it from a plantation worker's point of view, and what's funny to him is funny to them.

"My shows and my jokes are mostly impromptu," says Pepe. "I get my ideas from the crowd after I get out there."

A good many of the acts are based on the plantation workers, themselves, but when he kides them he does it with a kindness that leaves no sting, only chuckles.

Old Timer on Plantation

Pepe is a small man with a large grin and he has been entertaining people for the fun of it for 20 years. Naturally, he is an old-timer in the union, and he has had many anniversaries of his own as a worker for the Oahu Sugar Co.



PEPE SANCHEZ is known to thousands as a comedian, but not so many know of his hobby of making strange creatures out of metallic odds and ends. Sometimes he feels like wrestling with one, as may be seen in this picture. He has never yet lost a fall to this particular monster.

During World War II, he took a sort of "vacation," as an infantryman with the 25th Division, spending 23 months in the Philippines, mostly in northern Luzon, and his entertaining was a little more impromptu, if anything, than before.

"When things got dull," he recalls, "I used to do hulas standing on the tables in the PX."

Taught Wife Music

Pepe also has a partner, his

wife Emily, who helps with the shows occasionally and loves it.

"I sing some numbers and play the ukulele," she says smiling. "After all, he began teaching me music when I was 14."

Aside from his work as a welder and his entertaining for union parties and picnics, Pepe finds still another outlet for his sense of humor. You'll discover it if you ever visit him, for wound

around one of the rafters of his porch, you'll notice a huge, menacing serpent.

Unless you're suffering from delirium tremens, you won't be scared much because the snake is bright green and yellow and a little too grotesque to be believed. If you examine him closely, you'll discover he's made out of sections of tubular electric insulation, and his head and other appendages are made of waste

metal scraps. (Appendages are not unusual on a Sanchez snake.)

Monster In Metal

You'll find the Sanchez house and yard is literally "infested" with such harmless monsters, very few of which anyone can classify. Pepe doesn't even try himself, except one.

"That one there," he says, "that had a head like a goat and body like something else."

Most of them are materialized figments of Pepe's imagination that just "came out that way" once he started working on them. They have valve-pieces for toes, small "elbows" for joints and leering expressions on their metallic faces. If you can look at them without laughing, you're a model of sobriety. Pepe can't resist the urge to wrestle with them once in a while, as seen in the photo accompanying this story.

The comedian's knack with metal expresses itself in another way that is dead earnest. He makes striking decorative stands and tables out of nothing more than spike nails, chains, some welding and some paint. There's something reminiscent of the iron grill work of New Orleans balconies in those stands—or maybe the iron work of Cadiz, Spain, where Pepe was born. In any event, if you study those pieces, you'll decide Pepe might have a future in making new types of furniture, should he ever care to try.

Collection Represents Friends

Still another of the Sanchez hobbies bears evidence of his great number of friends and the wide aloha his laugh-making has won him. It's a case full of cigarette lighters, some ordinary, some highly unusual. There's one like a camera, several like pistols, a few like fountain pens, one like a can of beer and another like a pop bottle. There's one small but heavy lighter made out of two half-dollars by a worker in the Navy yard. Several are of Japanese origin.

"Every one of them was given to me," says Pepe. "I'm lucky. I have lots of friends."

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NEW PAGE—Charles V. Bush, 14, is the first Negro to be appointed a page boy at the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington. Son of a Howard university official, the youngster will attend the page-boy school which reopens on a non-segregated basis in September as a result of the high court's recent ban on Jimcrow education. (Federated Pictures)

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GARDEN ISLAND BRIEFS

Two more candidates have announced their intention of running for the Kauai board of supervisors. They are Tony T. Kunitamura and Sat Racelo, both from Koloa. Both have nomination papers circulating.

With good community and labor records behind them, they should make good board members. Both belong to the Koloa Democratic Club.

DEMOCRATS plan to hold an island-wide rally Aug. 29 at the American Legion Clubhouse at Nawiliwili, according to the last report of the county committee. The convention plans to set up its Democratic platform and prepare for the fall elections. The following are the officers of the Kauai county committee; Yoshikazu Morimoto, chairman; George

(Chris) Watase, vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Henriques, secretary; Kiyoshi Kimata, treasurer; and William (Bill) Leong, executive secretary, a newly created position.

KOLOA TOOK the champion-ship of the Kauai Okinawa Young People's Softball League on Sunday when they beat Kalaheo 8-7 at the Kaumakani Field. Leading 6-5 going into the last inning, Kalaheo blew their game with two costly errors, as Koloa tied the score and went on to win by scoring two more runs in the overtime game to Kalaheo's one. By virtue of the title, Coach Seiso Kaneshiro's team will be heading for the Hui Makaaia Territorial Invitational Softball championship which is expected to be played during the Labor Day weekend.

THE FOLLOWING will be deputized to register new voters in the near future according to County Clerk James Burgess, Jr. They are: Misao Tamura, Kilauea; Haruo Nakamoto, Lihue; Masashi Arinaga, Kealia; Femio Lopez, Puhii; Edward Shimono, Eleele; Ajerico Pablo, Kaumakani; Willie Kimokeo, Kekaha; Lawrence Naea, Kapaa; Tadao Nomi, Lawai; Ernest Caires, Kalaheo; Shiro Mori, Hanapepe; Edward P. Santos, Kalaheo; Francis T. Kiyabu, Kalaheo; and Cornell T. Iha, Koloa.

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GREETINGS . . .

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ILWU 142—UNIT 70
Kilauea, Kauai

One of the most difficult positions at present, in the eyes of local Democratic politicians, is that of Tom Gill, Oahu County Committee Chairman. Even those not especially friendly to Gill admit he's throwing himself into an effort for Judge Metzger.

The trouble is, not all his fellow officers in the county committee share his enthusiasm by any means. There is a strong feeling on the part of some that a number of these same officers made a sub-rosa agreement not to appear for Metzger during his recent two-week race. Gill's enthusiasm caught on, however, and the agreement, if such it was, partially broke down.

One of Gill's shortcomings is described by his colleagues as being an unfortunate choice of words which sometimes offends those he's trying to persuade. But that as one of the dailies editorialized, is probably merely the result of a lack of experience. Some accuse Gill of being very hard-headed at times, but none deny that he's doing his best in his own way to build the Democratic Party.

★ ★

NICK TEVES has given indications that he's going to campaign again on the need of public cemeteries. That will have to be a personal campaign, popular as the item was last time, because Nick can't claim the Republicans support the project. Otherwise, how can he explain the failure of his colleagues on the board, with a GOP majority, to support him? It would seem the only effective step taken in that direction thus far was the effort by Mayor Wilson to acquire some Territorial surplus land—which Gov. King wouldn't give up.

★ ★

THE TECHNIQUE of the school-teacher with the pointer, pointing out on prepared charts the unfavorable situation of Hawaii regarding Federal grants, was used on Democratic TV programs for Metzger with great effect. The election is over and still TV owners are talking about that program, saying they'd like to see some more of the same. Probably they will, come October.

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CHRONOLOGY 1850-1954

MARCH OF LABOR

SECOND PERIOD (1900-1935)—Unsuccessful Attempts to Organize, mostly along racial lines.

THIRD PERIOD (1935-1944)—Small Scale Organization under the Wagner Act.

FOURTH PERIOD (1944 - Present)—Mass Organization of the Basic Industries and Stabilization of Unionism in Hawaii.

1850-1900: June 14—Penal contract law in force, making organization impossible among plantation labor; many local strikes and riots in the '80s and '90s over mistreatment and grievances.

1869: July—First reported strike of Honolulu dock workers, unsuccessful, to double \$1 daily wage.

1884: August 9—Typographical Union No. 37, oldest local in Hawaii chartered.

1889: About October 1—Mechanics' and Workingmen's Political Protective Union organized; active for a short while politically.

1899: May 21—Boilermakers Local 204 chartered, followed 1900-03 by locals of 12 other trades. Union membership in early years "white," large Coast haole, and strongly anti-Oriental.

1900—At least 25 strikes involving over 8,000 Japanese plantation workers; no attempt to organize unions.

1901: March 16-July 2—Machinists Lodge 341 strikes Honolulu Iron Works for 8-hour day and union shop; both strike and union smashed.

1901: December—Trade and Labor Council formed by 11 unions; chartered by AFL in 1903; almost dead by 1905. Revived in 1910 and again dies some time after 1921.

1903: April 18—Federation of Allied Trades, with 600 members, organized at Hilo to fight Oriental competition. Union movement in Hilo dead by 1905.

1903: June—1906 January—At least 14 strikes by Japanese sugar plantation labor, involving over 13,000 workers; no union organized.

1909: May 9—August 5—Strike of 7,000 Japanese sugar plantation workers on Oahu for wages and conditions equal to those of Portuguese and Puerto Ricans. Led by newspapermen and hotel keepers. Leaders Makino, Negoro, Soga and Tasaka imprisoned on charge of conspiracy. Strategy of Japanese workers was the striking of Oahu plantations, with workers of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai plantations giving financial support while on their jobs. Strike lost; no union formed, but wages afterwards raised and "welfare program" begun.

1911: John H. Wilson—reorganizes ILA-AFL among longshoremen of Honolulu, Hilo and Maui.

1916: September 19 - End of October—Strike of 1,700 union stevedores for higher wages (won) and closed shop (lost); first instance of dominated political club, dies out after 1920. interracial solidarity among workers. ILA-AFL becomes company-

1918-1920—Wave of organization resulting from high cost of living; all efforts end in broken strikes or company unions. Chief strikes: O. R. & L. stevedores (Aug. 1918); Catton, Neill Co. and Honolulu Iron Works (Aug. 20 - Sept. 27, 1910); H. C. & D. teamsters (Jan. 19-25, 1920, strike won); Mutual Telephone Co. (May 3 - Aug. 1920).

1919: August - December—Organization of Filipino Labor Union, headed by Pablo Manlapit, and Federation of Japanese Labor, the latter on all sugar plantations.

1920: January 19 - July 1—Strike of over 8,000 Oahu plantation workers for higher wages, guaranteed bonuses and 8-hour day. Filipinos begin strike, followed by Japanese. Part of Filipinos return to work after Feb. 7 at Manlapit's order. HSPA refuses to bargain and spends \$12,119,317 to break strike. Unparalleled race-baiting of Japanese by HSPA and newspapers. Wages and bonus increased and racial differentials decreased after strike. "Benevolent paternalism" and anti-unionism prevail on plantations for next 24 years. As in 1909, Japanese sugar workers strike Oahu plantations, with other island sugar workers supporting the strikers.

1921: July—George Wright of Central Labor Council and Pres. Samuel Gompers of AFL defeat planters' attempt to import Chinese coolies under contract.

1922: March 4—Fifteen Japanese strike leaders convicted on charges of conspiracy to dynamite House of J. Sakamaki during 1920 strike. (Japanese) Hawaii Laborers' Assn. dies out.

1924: April 1 - 1925: March—"Installment" strike of about 3,000 Filipinos on several sugar plantations, led by Manlapit. Strike easily broken; Manlapit sent to prison, allegedly on perjured testimony, and later driven from Hawaii.

1924: September 9—Hanapepe "massacre"; 16 strikers and 4 policemen killed.

1934: May 9-July 31—Strike of West Coast longshoremen, joined by maritime unions and leading to San Francisco general strike of July 15-19. The strength and militancy developed in this strike made possible extension of unionism to Hawaii. As a result of the strike, West Coast longshoremen led by Harry Bridges left ILA-AFL, forming ILWU.

CHRONOLOGY 1850-1954

MARCH OF LABOR

(From page G-3)

- 1934: Latter part—Organization of Hawaiian Government Employees Assn., which adopted constitution Jan. 1935.
- 1935: May 27—National Industrial Relations Act (passed 1933) declared unconstitutional, thereby junking the wage-hour codes adopted for Hawaii.
- 1935: July 5—NLRA (Wagner Act) signed.
- 1935: August—SUP and MFOWW set up union halls in Honolulu.
- 1935: September 5—First organization of Honolulu longshoremen (chartered Oct. 5, 1937 as ILWU Local 1-37).
- 1935: September 24—Industrial Assn. of Hawaii organized for "eradication of communism and radicalism in the territory"—i.e., for labor spying. Headed by former Governor Lawrence Judd, who is now a prominent figure of Imua.
- 1935: November 4—First issue of "The Voice of Labor," continued under various names through 1941.
- 1935: November 9—CIO founded.
- 1935: November 22—Organization of Hilo Longshoremen's Assn. (later ILWU, Local 1-36).
- 1935: December 30 - 1936: January 2—Successful strike of Hilo longshoremen, followed by organization of all Big Island ports.
- 1936: October 30 - 1937 February 4—West Coast shipping strike; 500 to 1,200 seamen "on the beach" in Honolulu spread unionism.
- 1936:—Metal Trades Council chartered by AFL.
- 1937—First year of successful organization by CIO and AFL in Honolulu, continuing slowly through 1938-40. Unions organized include Bartenders, Brewery Workers (with closed shop), CIO and AFL street railway workers, Dairy Workers (with union shop), Butchers, Hod Carriers, Quarry Workers, Plasterers, Painters, Moving Picture Operators and Newspaper Guild. At Hilo: Canec workers, garage workers, Hilo Electric and White Star Laundry employees.
- 1937: April 5 - 29—NLRB hearing of Castle & Cooke exposes anti-union practices of employers and police.
- 1937: April 20 - July 19—Strike of 4,000 Filipinos of Vibora Luviminda led by Antonio Fagel, extending to all Maui sugar plantations; 15 per cent wage "adjustment" won. Fagel jailed for conspiracy. Vibora Luviminda strikes of 1,800 workers on Molokai plantations, June and August.
- 1937: April 22 - 23—Port Allen Waterfront Workers strike and organize (later as ILWU Local 1-35).
- 1937: July—Organization of Kauai plantation labor begun.
- 1937: July 5—Hawaiian Islands Federation of Labor organized to include AFL and CIO locals; soon breaks up.
- 1938: May—Third Central Labor Council organized; chartered August 1 by AFL.
- 1938: May 26 - August 15 and September 27—Unsuccessful strikes of 500 CIO and AFL Inter-Island workers.
- 1938: June—NLRB field office opened under Arnold L. Wills; for about a decade of great assistance to organized labor.
- 1938: August 1—"Bloody Monday"—Hilo police wound 50 union demonstrators during Inland Boatmen strike.
- 1938: September - October—Union labor, in politics for first time, helps elect Sen. J. B. Fernandes of Kauai over plantation manager Lindsay Payne.
- 1939—Union membership estimated at about 3,500 as against 500 in 1935.
- 1939: April 26—Bill passed establishing Territorial Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations as of Jan. 1, 1940.
- 1939: June 3—UCAPAWA - CIO wins NLRB election at Kauai Pineapple Co. cannery, first union foothold in agriculture; followed by first written contract, June 29, 1940.
- 1940: May 16 - 20—First Territorial conventions of ILWU and CIO.
- 1940: July 18—1941: May 11—Strike at Ahukini and lockout at Port Allen of Kauai longshoremen.
- 1940: October 24—UCAPAWA wins NLRB election among mill hands at McBryde Sugar Co., followed by first written contract in sugar industry, Aug. 6, 1941.
- 1941: January 24, February 26—ILWU wins NLRB elections on Honolulu waterfront; later secures first contracts.
- 1941: February 1 - 28—Strike for union shop at Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.; several gains but no union shop.
- 1941: March 25—Building & Construction Trades Council installs charter.
- 1941: May 5—Local 5 signs first contract with Matson hotels.
- 1941: September 1—First Labor Day parade since 1921.
- 1941: October 18—Wage-hour bill signed, providing for 48-hour week and minimum wage of 25 cents on Oahu, 20 cents elsewhere.
- 1941, end of year—Union membership rises to about 10,000, largely in building and metal trades because of the war boom.
- 1941: December 7 - 1944 October 24—Military law. All organizable labor frozen to their jobs; wages frozen in part. Union activities suppressed and membership falls to about 4,000.
- 1942: September 17—IBEW Local B-1260 wins NLRB election at Hawaiian Electric Co., first since outbreak of war. Negotiations forced by publicizing memo of impasse, Feb. 18, 1943.
- 1943: January 16—Marine Engineering & Drydock Workers' Union organized (later nucleus of ILWU Local 150).
- 1943: April 1—Arthur Rutledge, business agent of Local 5, enters Teamsters' field, becoming business agent for Dairy Workers.
- 1943: July 16—Hawaii Employers Council organized and soon takes over nearly all bargaining with unions.
- 1943: December—ILWU begins organizing drive in agriculture and related industries. From June 1944 to end of 1945 it wins about 150 elections covering 26,000 workers.

(Continued on Page G-5)

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80,000 SQUARE MILES covered by dust in Texas give an idea of the extent of the New Dust Bowl. This is considerable when one considers the island of Hawaii is 4,030 square miles. Recently specialists who were called for help reported 16 million acres were badly damaged by drought and blowing dust. In Hawaii there is another type of erosion taking place. Sugar companies through mechanical harvesting are carrying topsoil to the mills. Tons and tons of this soil at many plantations is washed into the ocean. The ocean along the Big Island coast where sugar mills are located is brown during the harvesting season.

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CHRONOLOGY 1850-1954

MARCH OF LABOR

(From page G-4)

- 1944: January—Local 577, Am. Fed. of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFL), first union of Honolulu C&C workers, chartered. Local 646, State, County & Municipal Workers (CIO) organized in Hilo, January 27. (Both now are part of UPW.)
- 1944: January 27—Military Government brushes aside all national labor policies in its decision on dispute between Hawaiian Tuna Packers and Drydock Workers.
- 1944: June 1—Jack W. Hall becomes ILWU regional representative.
- 1944: June 21—Six-man Territorial War Labor Board set up.
- 1944: September - October—Labor's Political Action Committee (ILWU and AFL) unseats county machines of Maui and Hawaii. Two union officials elected to legislature.
- 1945: January 12—NLRB decides sugar workers, except for field hands, are covered by Wagner Act.
- 1945: May 22—"Little Wagner Act" effective July 1 signed, guaranteeing field labor the right to organize and bargain collectively.
- 1945: August 1—First industry-wide sugar contract signed, establishing uniform wage system and raising wages 7 cents an hour.
- 1945: September 10-28—Strike of Dairy Workers to maintain union shop at Dairymen's; Employers Council furnishes strikebreakers but union wins.
- 1946—High point of union movement, with over 40,000 union members by end of year. Decline thereafter to strength fluctuating between 30,000 and 35,000 because of end of war work, mechanization of agriculture and employer pressure.
- 1946: January 3—Fair Labor Standards Act settlement for sugar workers' back wages: \$1,500,000 in cash plus payment of \$300,000 taxes.
- 1946—January 30—First of 6,000 Filipinos arrive from the Philippines for plantation work.
- 1946: June 3—First industry-wide pineapple contract signed; 10 cents retroactive raise and pledge to classify jobs.
- 1946: July 19—Following "free rides" lockout, most HRT employes leave AFL and form independent Transit Workers Union.
- 1946: July 24 - 30—Furore over Central Labor Council threat of "general strike" of utilities; We, the Women organized as a result.
- 1946: September 1 - November 19 (January 2 at Pioneer Mill)—Industry-wide sugar strike of 28,000 workers; first major strike won by workers. ILWU eliminates perquisite system and raises wages by 19 cents an hour for single and 23-cents for married men, fails to get union shop. Beginning of heavily financed, well organized red-baiting campaign against ILWU, continued to present-time.
- 1946: September 14—Strike of West Coast maritime unions, followed by West Coast Longshoremen, Oct. 1 - Nov. 20.
- 1946: September - October—CIO-PAC elects many county officials and several legislators, including four union officials. Political break between ILWU and Gov. Stainback.
- 1947: April 3 - June 13—Strike at HC&D, caused by suspension of drivers for refusing to pass ILWU picket line at Hawaiian Tuna Packers (struck March 20 - April 11).
- 1947: June 23—Taft-Hartley Act passed.
- 1947: July 10 - 15—Lockout of 18,500 pineapple workers, ending in partial defeat of union and setback of organization.
- 1947: December 14—Amos Ignacio leads bolt of BBig Island sugar workers from ILWU following publication of "Izuka pamphlet" Nov. 18 listing ILWU leaders as Communists. Though supported by Gov. Stainback, Ignacio's movement flops following sugar workers' convention Jan. 3-5, 1948.
- 1948: May 2—ILWU and allied elements give leadership at Democratic Party convention.
- 1948: June 23—NLRB dismisses "three clauses" cases against three oil companies and Hawaii Employers Council, filed Dec. 27, 1945 by Teamsters, thus giving employers green light to force non-observance of picket lines.
- 1948: September 2 - December 3—West Coast maritime and ILWU strike.
- 1948: September 3 - October 8—Transit Workers strike unsuccessfully against HRT. Unsuccessful strikes also at Coca-Cola (Aug. 17-Oct. 17) and Mutual Telephone Co. (Sept. 21-Oct. 19).
- 1948: October 10-December 16—Lockout by Olaa Sugar Co. to force 17 per cent reduction of wages and weaken Sugar Workers Union; union wins.
- 1948: December 27—Federal court declares unconstitutional the conspiracy and unlawful assembly acts, challenged by ILWU. Also declares the Maui grand jury for 1947 was dominated by haole employer class.
- 1949: May 1 - October 24—Longshoremen's strike, longest in history of Hawaii and also of maritime industry. Employers refuse arbitration, calling it "communitic." Very bitterly fought, with intensive red-baiting, and arouses nation-wide interest. Trade losses estimated at \$100,000,000. Ends in victory for union.
- 1949: June 14—"Imua" born in employer efforts to break strike, later becoming employers' chief propaganda front against ILWU.
- 1949: August 6 and November 1—Dock seizure acts (unconstitutional) passed by special session of legislature. Other anti-union laws also passed.
- 1949: November—Peak month of unemployment, caused primarily by cutback of military bases; unemployment estimated at 17.5% of work force (corrected figure, 15%).
- 1950: April 30—Rightwing Democrats walkout (till March 6, 1952) over ILWU influence in party.
- 1950: April 10-19—Un-American Activities Committee hearings to "expose" Communism in Hawaii; "reluctant 39" including several ILWU leaders held in contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions; indicted Oct. 11 but acquitted Jan. 17-19, 1951.

(Continued on Page G-8)

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GREETINGS...

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UNIT 82

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Eleele, Kauai

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HANAPEPE
ELEELE

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Hanapepe Tavern
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2125

ALOHA SALES
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2465

Hanamaulu Cafe
Hanamaulu, Kauai
Phone 2-2511

BEST ANNIVERSARY
WISHES!

ILWU Local
142 -- Unit 77

**VON HAMM-
YOUNG**

LIHUE, KAUAI

BEST WISHES ...

ILWU LOCAL 142

UNIT 84

AMERICAN FACTORS

Hanapepe, Kauai

CHRONOLOGY 1850-1954

MARCH OF LABOR

(From page G-5)

- 1950: June 24—Outbreak of Korean War, resulting in increased employment also in market increase in anti-"communism."
- 1950: August 5-24—Harry Bridges jailed for opposing Korean war; stop-work demonstrations by about 9,000 ILWU members, Aug. 7-12.
- 1950: August 29—CIO expels ILWU and MC&S. CIO later makes gestures toward raiding ILWU in Hawaii but drops plans after sizing up field.
- 1950: December 20-1951 January 26—Transit Workers Union strikes HRT with ILWU aid, winning 15 cents raise.
- 1951: February 27-September 17—Strike of Lanai pineapple workers, resulting in industry-wide agreement with 7 cents raise (15 cents for Lanai).
- 1951: April 2-6—Ninth biennial convention of ILWU held in Honolulu.
- 1951: September 1—Merger of ILWU Locals 142 (sugar) and 152 (pineapple) followed Sept. 1, 1952 by Locals 136 (longshore) and 150 (miscellaneous). Other mergers: IBEW Locals 1260 and 1357 (July 1, 1952) and Teamsters Locals 904, 946 and 996 (March 1952).
- 1952: January 26—Agreement embodying pension plan for longshoremen reached by ILWU and stevedoring firms.
- 1952: February 2—ILWU Memorial Assn. Bldg. in Honolulu dedicated.
- 1952: February 14-28—Strike of Local 5 against Matson Hotels, won despite We the Women strikebreaking.
- 1952: May 27-July 28—SUP maritime strike.
- 1952: November 5-1953 June 19—Smith Act trial of "Hawaii Seven" including Jack W. Hall; convicted largely on perjured testimony and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Protest strikes of 20,000 ILWU members against Hall's conviction, beginning a few hours after verdict was announced.
- 1953: Jan. 15-24—Strike of Carpenters against Mid-Pac Contractors at Kaneohe air base, joined by Operating Engineers Jan. 20; Carpenters win 13 cents and Engineers 5 per cent raise; these rates adopted generally.
- 1953: February 7—ILWU negotiates medical plan covering longshoremen and families, effective March 1.
- 1953: February 14-May 27—Lockout of Waiialua sugar workers over speedup.
- 1953: April 23—ILWU negotiates contract, effective May 1, embodying medical plan for pineapple workers.
- 1953: May 15—Arbitrator William Cobb rules in favor of ILWU, deciding that Oahu Sugar Co. cannot make unilateral changes in incentive plan.
- 1954: February 8—Longshoremen win wage parity with West Coast as of June 15, 1955.
- 1954: March 25—ILWU sugar workers win pension plan (\$75 maximum) in new two-year contract.
- 1954: April 22-to date—Strike of Hutchinson Sugar Co. workers against hardballed managerial policy—"Beattyism."

Gadabout

NOTING THAT police have never named the one of their number who shot a 16-year-old fugitive through the legs last week, a midtown observer wonders, "Do you suppose they'll give that cop a medal?"

Chances are they won't. Whatever the faults of Honolulu police, none can say they're trigger-happy in comparison with police in most Mainland cities. There are incidents, of course, when local officers lose their heads momentarily, like any others, and there are occasions when the use of a pistol is proper. But there are also many local cops who've spent their whole careers on the force without ever firing with intent to wound or kill anyone. There are a few who've never even pulled a pistol—perhaps more than this department knows.

THE COURTESY with which the "Fascination" operators were "arrested" caused some amusement in the mid-town area. They were called and notified of warrants issued for their arrest. While the case awaits legal action, the Fascination plant will continue to operate, according to newspaper reports. Can you imagine, mid-town gaming authorities ask, the police doing any such thing with games they pinch which are run by local people—or anyway by un-influential local people? Then—the "gambling paraphernalia" is seized and held as evidence until the case comes to trial.

Police haven't been eager beavers in the Fascination case at all. Chances are they wouldn't have pinched the place at all, informed sources say, if C-C Prosecutor Robert St. Sure hadn't decided the Waikiki operators ought to be given the same treatment downtown operators get.

HUNG WO CHING made some very penetrating observations regarding the local real estate situation, just before retiring to take a year off for study at Harvard University. He said the people who can afford to buy homes have generally been accommodated and the erally been accommodated and the high that those who still want homes just haven't got the dough. So what's the use, Ching implied, of breaking your neck trying to sell them? Few real estate dealers argue with the general thesis of Ching. But his temporary reticence or two, some feel. Perhaps, says timent might have another mo-one operator, he's got most of his money invested and paying him

a good income. With no ready money to be tapped for deals like the purchase of the Kau Kau Korner area, he may feel it's just as well to relax for a bit.

INCIDENTALLY, Ching must have been stretching the blanket a bit when he claimed he didn't raise the rates of burial when he took over Diamond Head Cemetery. When the transfer went into effect and Ching announced his new rates, a reporter from this paper interviewed him. Then he didn't attempt to say the outlay wasn't considerably bigger. He did maintain the value of his improved system is so much greater than, in the long run, the expense will be little more if any. It wasn't surprising for Ching's statement to be challenged by James Lloyd. Lloyd has brought the new prices at Diamond Head to the attention of the public as often as possible.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL novel of Navajo Indians of the modern Southwest, try "In Winter Light" by Edwin Corie, published now in the 25 cent pocket size. You'll chuckle over the doing of Big Talker, the old man who was hired to sing Navajo songs for the tourists and who sang in Navajo to the delight of his own people as follows:

"I got medicine,
I got mud,
I'm the big chief from Santa Fe.
I got medicine,
I got mud,
I got mud to throw on you."

METRO MINERALS, LTD. is one of the uranium-mine-stocks being advertised here through mailers—at 30 cents a share. You send your money to Ross Martin & Co., Ltd. in Regina, Canada, if you're interested. Though for the life of us, we can't see how stock that has such wonderful possibilities as the mailers say should be selling so cheap down here in Hawaii. If it's such a good buy, how come all the investors in between aren't snapping at it?

THEY'RE ALL AGOG in the Panther Oil & Grease Mfg. Co. down in Fort Worth, Texas, if you can believe a house organ that happened our way, over a sales contest that is going to give free trips to Cuba to those selling the most grease, paint and whatnot that the company makes. The enthusiasm has run clear away with even the editors and it's showing in the figures of speech they use. They say one kind of paint, Dri-White "repels water like a young pup," and reflects the sun's rays "like a baseball from Babe Ruth's bat." Sounds awfully vigorous. One joker writes in a few tips

for selling in hot weather, which might be of use locally. "The progressive salesman," he says, "are planning and making at least one early morning call. In this way, they miss the heat of the day and find their prospect in a better mood for making a favorable decision."

And another: "Don't lose any orders by trying to sell those prospects who may not be able to pay for what they buy. Even the best of our salesmen get careless about this sometimes."

Ha! Couple more years of Ike's prosperity and it'll be hard for even the best salesmen to find customers like that.

MAYBE THERE IS more skill to "Fascination," at that, than the casual observer might notice. We hear there's a way to win consistently, but whether or not the house approves of it is another matter. The way is for two or three players to team up. But one player doesn't use his ball. He hands it to the player next to him who is therefore able to light up his board faster than anyone else and, with a little luck, beat everyone else's one. The pair win five coupons for 20 cents. Of course, the coupons are only good for another play at the board, or for buying prizes—which can be bought about as cheaply anywhere else. But it's a way of developing skill, anyhow.

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Lihue, Kauai

Vicente Barber Shop
Lihue, Kauai
Phone 2-1774

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Kauai Theater—Lihue
Pono Theater—Kapaa
PHONE 986

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Puhi, Kauai

Puhi Service Station
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Puhi, Kauai

Kauai Sporting Goods
Kalaheo, Kauai
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Kauai Machine Works
Lihue, Kauai
Phone 973

A Puhi Friend
Puhi, Kauai

Hanamaulu Central Service & Repair
Hanamaulu, Kauai
Phone 2-2421

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Acting Chairman John Bulgo, Supervisors Tom Tagawa, Manuel Rodrigues and Robert Y. Shimada signed a pledge to adhere to Democratic party rules on endorsement as far as county commissions are concerned.

Whether or not this was airtight came to a test at the board of supervisors' meeting. This happened when Bulgo appointed Charles Nouchi, chairman of the Maui hospital managing committee, to succeed his term which expired on June 30, 1954. Since Nouchi had not been endorsed by his precinct, there was a question as to how the Democrats who had agreed to abide by their party rules would vote. Bulgo's appointment was not confirmed by his colleagues.

When asked about his appointment of Nouchi, Bulgo told this writer: "This is a different matter. Nouchi is qualified and that is why I appointed him."

IN THE COMING elections Bulgo will oppose Chairman Eddie Tam.

★ ★
ABOUT A YEAR AGO this column reported that Bulgo was receiving free injection from the county. He said last week that the report a year ago was in error.
★ ★

THE AGREEMENT AMONG Democrats to abide by party regulations did not hold water, observers say, in the case of Sup. Robert Y. Shimada who voted "karnalua" when Eugene Sheffield's name came up for confirmation for a position on the hospital managing committee.

When Shimada was asked about the agreement, he remarked: "I'm going to vote for the man whether he is a Republican or a Democrat."

★ ★
SUP. MANUEL RODRIGUES filed his nomination papers for county auditor Aug. 2. He has served on the board for eight years, four years as a member of the finance committee, two years as chairman of the finance committee and two years as chairman of the public works committee.

Union families comprise about 27 per cent of the U. S. population.



"Due to the large number of commercial announcements, we are going to dispense with the entertainment."

The week ended July 17, 1954 Standard & Poor's index of industrial stock prices climbed to a point 20 per cent higher than the peak of September, 1929, preceding the crash.

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Lihue Cafe & Chop Suey
Lihue, Kauai
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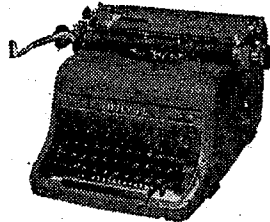
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Phone 8811

Matsuda Watch & Jewelry Shop
Phone 955
Lihue, Kauai

Tip Top Barber Shop
Lihue, Kauai

CONGRATULATIONS . . .

The RECORD has a tradition of going to the workers, learning their demands and grievances and coming through in its columns with articles and comments that deepen the understanding of its readers. It fights ignorance and those who exploit ignorance. It throws light on issues, for an informed populace is well able to decide for itself. It is fearless; it is honest.

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Joycie's Dress Shop
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Phone 951

Benny's Barber Shop
Lihue, Kauai
Phone 2-6681

Tom Soi Chop Sui
Kapaia, Lihue, Kauai

N. Yoneji Store
Lihue, Kauai
Phone 2-2832

Hale Aina
"For Delicious Food"
Nawiliwili, Kauai
Phone 970

GOP Resumes Indian Steal; Considers Lore To Be "UnAmerican"

The American Indians, for years the object of discrimination and persecution, are being cheated in a new way according to John Collier, the most famous of all Indian Commissioners, who served through 1945.

Writing in a recent issue of the *Christian Century*, Collier said: "But since 1950 a frightening change has come about. Basically it was the official denial (administrative and legislative) of the right of many hundreds of Indian communities to exist at all, of the right of Indians to exist as Indians. This denial was made and enforced in contradiction of several hundred Senate-ratified treaties, Congressionally ratified agreements and Supreme Court decisions."

Laws passed by the current session of the Republican-dominated Congress have removed the right to "trust status" and tribal name from 11 tribes.

Indians "UnAmerican" Too

Writes Collier: Implicitly or explicitly, these men now pursuing Indian ruin believe that cultural diversity—at least in terms of Indian culture—is anachronistic, even unAmerican."

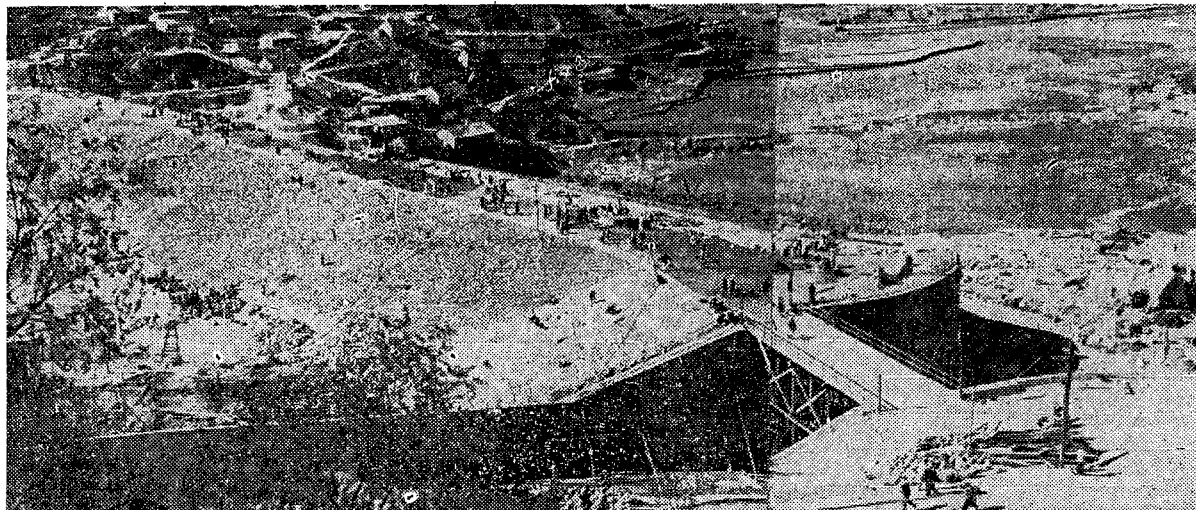
Recalling the many ways in which the U. S. has broken her treaties with the Indians, Collier cites Canada for contrast, saying, "Canada has lived up to her commitments scrupulously. From 1870 through the 1920's, we violated our commitments unscrupulously and, alas, self-righteously. And such is the course now being resumed."

One historical example among hundreds of the robbing of the Indians, Collier says, is the case of the Cherokee tribe who lost 90,000,000 acres to the white men between 1887 and 1923 by enforced land allotment. Only 51,000,000 acres remained to the Cherokees, nearly half of that being semi-desert, Collier added.

President Eisenhower called the Indian bill "this most un-Christian measure" and expressed the hope that Congress would do something to rectify it. But he signed it.



THE OFFICIAL spokesman for the Chinese delegation at Geneva was Miss Kung Peng, who conducted press conferences, explained China's policy and answered questions. By many foreign correspondents stationed in Chiang Kai-shek run Chungking during the war years, she was well liked for her candidness and brilliant mind. Feeling that Chiang's gen-darmes might murder her at any time, radio commentator Eric Savary wrote in his autobiography, correspondents had their obituary of Miss Peng written and kept in their desk drawers.



THE KWANGTING RESERVOIR on the Yungting River in North China occupies an area of 145 square miles and will be the largest artificial lake in China. The picture shows the newly completed 148 feet high dam which carries a roadway on its crest, and the spillway in the foreground. The project finished this spring and the whole area shown at the top right hand corner was submerged.

China Builds Industries, Controls Rivers

A great and fundamental historic change took place only recently when the Chinese People's Republic met on equal terms with the great powers at Geneva.

Asia has been repeatedly a battleground in modern times. Imperialist powers shaped the destinies of Asian peoples, conquering and suppressing them, and a large continental country like China remained a semi-colony.

At Geneva for the first time an Asian nation—supported by the majority of the people of Asia as the leader in the struggle for peace and independence of nations—negotiated with the West for peaceful settlement of Asian problems.

Questions pertaining to Asia must be and can be solved by peaceful talks. Asia's problems can never be solved by war. Peaceful reconstruction, independence of nations, the strengthening of nations and their meeting on equal terms are steps toward permanent peace.

People's China is undergoing reconstruction and development. Asian countries look to China for trade. This is healthy.

Native industries are mushrooming in China. A recent article in **CHINA RECONSTRUCTS**, published by an organization led by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, describes the rise of new industrial districts such as Chengchow.

China's trade with foreign countries has increased by leaps and bounds.

Geologists, another article says, are locating minerals and oil.

Another article describes the discovery of the source of the Yellow River, once known as "China's Sorrow" for the devastation it brought time and again to large areas. A survey team of 62 located the true source of the Yellow River, unknown until this discovery. Now as the Yellow River is being harnessed, the Chinese people are free to study the river scientifically, to make it flow for constructive purposes.

Besides the giant construction projects going on, tasks which seem relatively simple for modern times but left undone until the new government took over are being performed. Thus, in October 1950, soon after Chiang Kai-shek fled to Formosa, the dredging of Li-chiao shipping channel commenced. This waterway connects Canton with the sea. Unbelievably, this route was unused for more than 100 years, ever since the first Opium War, Viceroy Lin Tse-hsu blocked the waterway with timbers and rocks to prevent foreign imperialist ships from forcing their way up to Canton. Last autumn the dredging was completed and now large ships use the channel.

China is growing through reconstruction. War will not solve China's problems—neither does it solve Asian problems. The Geneva peace agreement was a great achievement for the Asian people.

Physicians Refute False Notions About Heart Disease

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following column was written by doctors of the Security Plan of Dist. 65, Distributive Processing & Office Workers.

By Federated Press

One of the false notions held about heart disease is that little or nothing can be done to prevent or relieve it. This is not true.

Almost all cases of heart trouble can be helped, especially if the diagnosis is made early. Rheumatic fever, an important type of heart trouble in children and young adults, can now be effectively checked by the use of penicillin.

Children who have had one at-

tack of rheumatic fever frequently have a heart murmur. When a doctor detects such a murmur during a physical examination and suspects from the child's medical history that the murmur was probably caused by an attack of rheumatic fever, he can instruct the family to take certain treatment with penicillin. This can prevent new attacks on the heart muscles and valves.

In some children murmurs are caused by "congenital" defects in the heart, defects that the child acquired during growth in the mother's womb. Today congenital heart disorders can be accurately diagnosed by special laboratory and X-ray methods—and what is

more important, heart surgeons can now repair many of the defects of the heart.

These surgeons are so skillful that they can open the heart chambers and close abnormal openings or remove obstructions to the blood flow.

In adult life a common cause of heart attack is arteriosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Although the cause of this disease is not known, and arteriosclerosis cannot yet be prevented, it is possible to reduce the severity or frequency of attacks by weight reduction, the use of certain drugs and other measures.

Furthermore, most coronary ar-

tery heart attacks are not fatal. Many adults suffer one or more attacks and yet lead a normal and useful life and live as long as others—when they follow carefully a doctor's directions.

Another common false idea about heart disease is that women with heart trouble should not have children. The American Heart Assn. reports that "most women with heart disease can bear children safely." With modern hospital care and the use of appropriate drugs and diet, even mothers with advanced heart disorders can go through labor and deliver a child without damaging the heart.

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

SINGE COPY, 10 CENTS

VOL. 7, NO. 1

★

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1954

Block Sunset Cemetery

Sam King's Insurance Co., New, Rises Quickly To Sell HHC \$105,000 Worth

Although it was incorporated only Dec. 30, 1952, shortly before Samuel W. King became governor, the King Insurance Agency has sold \$105,000 worth of fire insurance to Hawaiian homesteaders through the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Other companies have sold homesteaders more insurance, but they have been in the business much longer. For instance, Home Insurance has a total of \$386,000, Insurance Factors \$179,000, F. L. Waldron \$246,000, and American Factors has \$121,000.

But those are companies well known in the Territory. Although

Gov. King has been in the insurance business as an agent for some years few have heard of the company that was organized at the end of 1952.

Quit on Becoming Governor

Samuel W. King was president then. After he was appointed to the governorship, Samuel P. King became president of the insurance company. Officers, as of the latest exhibit at the Territorial treasurer's office, include Charlotte McAndrews (the governor's daughter) vice-president, James T. McAndrews (the governor's son-in-law) secretary-treasurer, Davis

(more on page 2)

\$1,500 Low Fee for Rezoning Aid, Idea, Ernest Heen Says

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Is \$1,500 a reasonable fee for getting 90,000 sq. ft. rezoned from "residential" to "business"?

An attorney who knows something of the particular case in point says it is.

A large operator in occasional real estate deals says the fee is too high—that \$200 or \$300 would be enough.

Ernest Heen, who got the rezoning and who charged the fee, says he thinks it's too low and says he was advised to charge up to \$4,000.

"Consider," says the quick-minded

realtor. "Supposing those 90,000 sq. ft. have increased a dollar a foot in value as a result of being rezoned. That's \$90,000. Then \$1,500 is just a drop in the bucket."

Whether or not the value of the property increases that much, there can be little doubt that Harry Masuda, Harry Kobashigawa and Shunseke Taira stand to make far more out of their combined property, totalling 2.06 acres, than they did before the property was rezoned. Now they're incorporated into a project to build a shopping center which is approved by the

(more on page 6)

Star-Bull's "Sam Spade" Packed Pistol Once; Friend of Police Heads

By STAFF WRITER

Strictly from an official police point of view, young Dan Katz of the Star-Bulletin is probably the best reporter in town.

His bosses, while they take full advantage of the preferred position enjoyed by Katz at the police station, are believed to regard him, however, with somewhat less reverence. His colleagues on the dailies seldom disparage his work, but they do sometimes take exception to his viewpoint.

"He thinks he's Sam Spade, or somebody," characterized one such colleague recently.

Colleagues believe Katz has gone to his editors more than once with pleas to kill stories because they wouldn't be "good for the department." While all reporters know that editors sometimes kill stories for politic reasons, they are inclined to take a dim view of an-

other reporter who goes far out of his way to do the editors' work of this type for them. Certainly no one has ever caught Katz writing anything that wasn't "good for the department."

Katz Fascinated?

Reporters, as well as some patrolmen and other habitués of the police station, feel that young Katz is so fascinated with the romance of his job as a police reporter that his judgment as an observer is somewhat biased. In fact, they say, Katz seems to labor under the illusion that he, himself, is a policeman—possibly a dashing raider of the vice squad.

"Sure, he goes on raids with the vice squad, but that's not all. You'll see him around with them when he's off-duty, sweater around his neck, maybe singing with them when they practice, or

(more on page 7)

Have A Peanut?



LUIS DEL CORRO (left) offers a peanut and a leaflet, while Monica Agaid displays a poster proclaiming, "We work for peanuts." Both men are employees of Queen's Hospital, members of the United Public Workers, who used the peanut gag to illustrate the low wages they receive at Queen's. They passed out five peanuts Tuesday night to visitors to the hospital and leaflets proclaiming the refusal of the hospital management to offer even a cent increase in wages. The leaflet lists workers in other local industries who get far better wages than the Queen's employees.

"We can't live on peanuts!" they say. "We need decent wages!"

Two Protests Bar Bulldozer From Japanese Section

Two old Japanese graves stand in the way of further development of the Sunset Memorial Park cemetery project near Pearl City, and the bulldozers that were clearing the area have stopped.

Gordon Wingham, president of the Oahu Cemetery Association, which is resurrecting the old Loch View cemetery (now Sunset Memorial Park), says operations haven't stopped because of the graves but because of an open stream which the builders have not yet determined how to "box."

But Attorney Ben Takeyesu,

who represents one of the families, admits his client is a holdout along with another who has a plot there. Although Takeyesu sees the Sunset development as a desirable enterprise, he cannot predict that the two families will give in as things appear now. One is that of Eishin Kobashigawa, proprietor of Palm Grove Market, the other Francis Sato of the Service Motor Co.

As a consequence, Takeyesu says,

(more on page 7)

Capellas, Mrs. Black, Withington, Others Rejected By Senate

Governor Samuel W. King's manner of handling the senate on the matter of appointments, a source of irritation to senators in the regular session, blew up into a full-fledged hurricane Wednesday.

After King had refused to submit a number of interim appointments for confirmation, the senate rejected 19 of more than 300 names he did submit, among them some notable political figures.

Noisy Eugene Capellas, former senator and longtime foe of labor, got the boot from the Hawaii liquor commission. Mrs. E. E. Black, wife of the contractor and GOP bigwig, was rejected for the DPI commission.

Most excitement, perhaps, was generated by the rejection of Paul Akana, choice of Sen. Noboru Miyake for the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Miyake was reportedly behind the refusal of Gov. King to submit the name of Commissioner Ben Ohai who has won the praise of many Hawaiians during nearly two years' service on the commission.

King's Excuse

King told members of the Hawaiian Civic Club appearing for

(more on page 7)

In This Issue

- Sec. A Strides in Civil Service
- Sec. B Struggle of Honokaa Workers
- Sec. C Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar
- Sec. D Operation Terror
- Sec. E Hawaii's Colonial Status
- Sec. F Trial of Makino, Soga, Others in Hawaii's First Big Conspiracy Trial
- Sec. G Pepe Sanchez—Humorist
- Sec. H Africa—People Fight Back

Sam King's Insurance Co., New, Rises Quickly To Sell HHC \$105,000 Worth

(Tuloy Panid 1)
M. K. King and Pauline N. King, directors.

According to its original exhibit, the company was capitalized at \$10,000 and there was a proviso that a director need not be a stockholder.

David K. Bent, secretary of the HHC, says that while King was chairman of the commission in 1952, he refused to insure homesteads as a matter of principle.

"Since he's become governor" says Bent, "we have given him some."

Homesteads must be insured against fire for the full amount of unpaid loans, according to HHC policy, and the commission always decides which company gets the business unless the homesteader has some particular wish in the matter.

"In that case" says Bent, "we investigate the company to make sure it's sound and, if it is, we follow the wishes of the home-

steader. I've never heard of one here that wasn't all right."

Business Spread Around?

When it's up to the commission, says Bent, the insurance is "spread around" among the different companies.

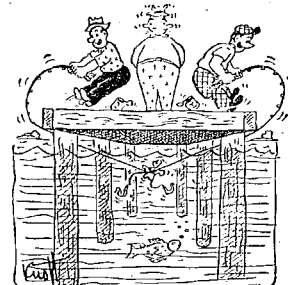
The \$105,000 figure indicates that a fairly sizable share has been spread toward Gov. King.

After the homestead loan is paid up, the homesteader is at liberty to determine his own insurance policy, though the commission encourages him to keep his home insured for his own protection.

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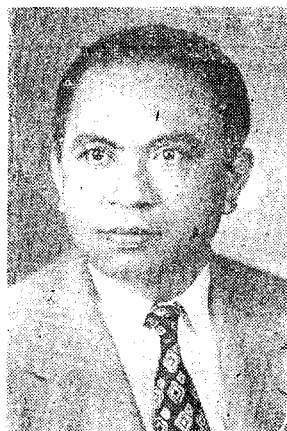
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OPEN EVENINGS

HGEA Hires Clark; Report of Offer To Herbert Kum

Two Hawaiian Government Employees Association directors confirmed this week that Jimmy Clark, well known former local football star and a player in professional football on the Mainland in recent years, has been employed to assist the organization's recruiting campaign.

Neither director, however, could think of any experience in Clark's background that might be of use to him on the job.

Both directors denied, however, having heard any report that Herbert Kum, member of the C-C civil service commission for the past five years, had been offered a job with the HGEA. Both said they think such an offer is highly improbable.

One said, "I heard it once, but it was only a joke."

From reliable sources, however, the RECORD learned that such an offer was made. Kum, who is reported readying a resignation from the commission, would not comment on the offer, or his own inclination toward it.

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Sports World
By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TIDBITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Local swimming fans will have their eyes focused on reports coming in from the National AAU swimming and diving championships to be held this coming Thursday through Sunday at Indianapolis, with defending champions Dick Cleveland in the 100 meters, Ford Konno in the 400 and 1,500 meters, and fast improving Bill Woolsey a big threat in the middle distance events. Yoshi Oyakawa, the defending champion in the backstroke, will forego this meet because of his training with the Army. There is already some talk that Konno is slipping and that Bill Woolsey will dethrone him but we believe that Konno will still be tops at 400 and 1,500 meters. Dick Cleveland will have a tough time in the 100 meters with Clark Scholes, Rex Aubrey and Henry Gideonse threats over the sprint distance. More than passing interest will be shown in the performance of young George Omekea who found himself in the International Swimming meet held here last month.

ONE OF THE MOST controversial factors in local boxing crept into the Ken Davis-Abel Donnell ten-round main event when the fight was suddenly halted with Referee Louis Freitas making the ruling of a technical draw in the seventh round. This ruling was made by Freitas on the basis of his interpretation of the TBC rules, which read that if a boxer is accidentally butted in a bout so that he cannot continue, the referee shall call the bout a draw if the injured fighter is behind on points or declare the injured boxer the winner if he has a definite lead on points. Prior to this Referee Freitas stopped the fight and raised Donnell's hands in token of victory but an uproar went up among the officials at ringside and after a hasty consultation with officials Referee Freitas reconsidered his first verdict and declared the technical draw ruling. Donnell's corner protested vehemently after this second ruling, contending that the injury which was caused in the sixth round was patched up during the intermission and Commission doctor Barney Iwanaga allowed the fight to continue and that the injury was reopened not with another butt but by a left hook of Donnell's.

The fight up to the verdict was close, with Donnell making a bid and appearing to get stronger and more confident as the fight progressed. Donnell's left hooks to Davis' head and body punches were slowing Davis up, and fans got an inkling of Davis' worries when he switched twice to left-handed stances and from his protestations against Donnell's tactics. If the injury hadn't occurred the rest of the fight would have been one of the best in a long time.

The prelims were way above average with good pairings. In the curtain raiser Wilfred Tisalona, 133 lbs., TKO'd Linford Chung, 134 lbs., in the fourth; while in the other prelims Ray Carvalho TKO'd Bobby Acosta in the fourth in a lightweight scrap; Martin Cambra wore out Mel Freitas and then clipped him a right to the jaw in the closing seconds of the third round to win by a KO. In the semi-final Dan Santiago went to a well-earned draw with Aladino Gusman in a five-rounder. We thought Santiago had the edge and deserved the duke. The promoter Hugh Finlay and his assistant Augie Curtis presented one of the best cards and while they received the raves of the fans that wouldn't be enough to save the pinch of some dollars they may have dropped on the last two cards.

ONE OF THE SILLIEST promotional stunts we've heard of was scheduled for Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin under a wrestling promoter. It was a proposed bout between a character by the name of the Sheik of Araby and one time champion Joe Louis, now making the rounds as a wrestling referee. The former champ was to meet the Sheik as the windup of a pro wrestling card at the Fond Du Lac fairgrounds. This was stopped on orders of Fred Sady of the Wisconsin Athletic Commission, who followed the rulings of state attorneys who said that the commission had powers over such matters. For Joe Louis to get sucked into this kind of thing is beyond us and for the promoter to fleece the sucker public on this kind of a match only goes on because the newspapers and the sportswriters go along with the promoter to make it appear as if this kind of a match is "real" stuff. Which also reminds us how phony pro world's championship matches are what with these "exhibitions" going on every week. We don't know whether the drivel that is being printed in the sports pages about pro rassing locally is being written by our local sportswriters or by "praise agents," but brother, they should try eating some of the tripe being fed the public!

RENO ABELLIRA lost a unanimous decision to Gene Fullmer of Utah last week in a middleweight bout over ten rounds, which may slow his chances of getting more work on the West Coast. On the other hand Frankie Fernandez who was an underdog before fighttime to Livio Minelli came through with an upset win over the former European welter champ. TV pictures of the fight if they are shown here will give a better insight on the match. With this win Fernandez can expect more work. His style is also popular, which also makes it good for TV viewers.

WE CAN'T HELP BUT WONDER why Nisei organizations aren't protesting the perpetration of the "Mr. Moto" type of villainy and casting that Japanese rasslers have to take in order to make the grade in pro rassing. For years Negro organizations fought against the stereotypes Negro actors and actresses had to play in order to make a living. This type of casting called the "Uncle Tom" type is gradually being withdrawn because of the vehement action of these groups and more parts with human dignity have been granted the Negro. It is no laughing matter that quite a number of the rassling fans eat up this "Mr. Moto" stuff and it is no wonder that statements like this are on the lips of even members of Congress: We find the Japanese to be tricky, cunning, evasive with an Oriental twist to their mental processes and we find that they hardly can be assimilated as Americans!

Hire TH Personnel Man Without Residence; Scored Highest on Test

Robert Fischer, new personnel classification expert for the Territory, does not fulfill the three-year residence requirement, Arthur Akina, civil service director confirmed this week, but he has been hired according to procedure, nevertheless.

Fischer, who fills the post left vacant when Mrs. Nesta Gallas came to work for C-C civil service, comes from Sacramento, Calif., where he was in government personnel work.

Lacking residence, how does he quality?

Civil service gave a test, Akina says, and of those who took it, only Fischer scored high enough to qualify. Thus, the Territory civil service can say Fischer was hired when no local applicant was found eligible. Some who might have qualified did not take the test, it was ascertained, possibly because they are satisfied with their present positions.

Children in "Good" Districts More Vandilistic, Akinaka's Report Shows

Children from the "good" sections of Honolulu are more vandilistic than those from "average" or "poor" districts if a report by C-C Building Superintendent Arthur Akinaka is any indication.

Making a study of vandilism in schools at the request of the C-C civil service commission, Akinaka reported on the average damage done school establishments by students and he couched his report in monetary terms.

On an average, Akinaka reported, children at school in "good" residential districts average a breaking 11.5 cents worth of school property per capita. The average student in the "average" districts broke 10 cents worth, and those in the "poor" districts were lowest of all with only 6.7 cents worth per capita.

Akinaka, reading his report to the commission, didn't attempt to draw any moral from the figures.

Instead, he seemed to discount their significance.

But Commissioner Wesley Ross saw a meaning.

"The children who live in the poor districts appreciate good things more," Ross said, "and they take better care of them."

The study was presented as a part of the data being collected by the commission in an effort to discover whether or not school custodians who live on the property should have to pay rent or not.

Mrs. Nesta Gallas, civil service director, read a report similar on data which brought out no definite conclusion as to whether there is more or less breakage when there are no custodians on the grounds.

Commissioners did not indicate what disposition they will make of the problem when they closed the hearing.

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Star-Bull's "Sam Spade" Packed Pistol Once; Friend of Police Heads

(from page 1)

helping them do their shopping. I tell you, he thinks he's a cop!"

That is the opinion of one who has observed Katz' antics for some time.

There is evidence that even Bill Ewing, managing editor of the Star-Bulletin, shares that view.

After interviewing Katz on a TV show concerning the police beat, Ewing wound up with, "Thank you, Dan Liu—I mean Dan Katz."

The crack brought chuckles from local newsmen for the following week. Few believed Ewing's slip was really a slip at all.

Katz's close affiliation with the police has caused some to wonder if he might not really be a member of the force—at least of the police reserve. The department, queried on the point, hesitated for a time, first said he had been formerly, then came up with the answer that he had never been a member of the reserve.

Packed Pistol Once

The idea that Katz was a cop probably derived from a period when, presumably with police authority, the reporter carried some sort of a pistol, or police revolver. Just why he carried it is not clear, though some say it was because one of the more uncouth of the men-about-town had spoken harshly to him regarding stories he had written.

The pistol disappeared later, however, and it was said in the newspaper fraternity that the disappearance was inspired by the Star-Bulletin's management who feared that the gun might go off and hurt somebody.

Be that as it may, the Star-Bulletin derives certain advantages

from Katz's zeal and his love affair with the police department. The afternoon daily occasionally scores "beats" over its morning rival, and it is believed in the trade that the department often releases important news at the right times for Katz's deadlines. It is also believed that the Star-Bulletin has a copy of the super-secret code-card for police calls so that it can listen knowingly by shortwave radio to police news as it happens, straight from patrol-cars.

Just how seriously the slender young reporter takes his duty as a police reporter was seen some time ago when Bob Krauss, columnist from a rival paper, wrote a column of kind-hearted eulogy for an individual.

Piqued Over Praise

Katz clipped the column out and stuck it on the Star-Bulletin's bulletin board with a remark written on the bottom. His remark was that the column was over-complimentary "for a suspected pimp and dope-peddler."

Krauss, as it happened, entered the Star-Bulletin that day and saw the comment, then wrote his answer. It was that maybe the man was a "suspected pimp and dope-peddler," but he had done numerous works of good, of which Krauss named several.

A bit later, Katz had added another comment: "What about his wife? She's the biggest whore in town."

By this time, the whole office was getting interested and, perhaps, a little irked. Anyhow, a third reporter wrote a final comment: "What about his great grandmother? She was convicted of playing pinochle."

But if the Star-Bulletin's Sam Spade has a sense of humor it hasn't been reported yet. Fighting crime is an awfully serious business with Dan Liu—we mean Katz.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

law, those who battle too determinedly for FEPC may end up in jail and with the loss of their citizenship. But since millions of Negroes, particularly in Dixie, have never been treated as citizens, expatriation would mean little change in status anyway.

OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

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Two Protests Bar Bulldozer From Japanese Section

(from page 1)

"They haven't touched the Japanese section."

Others of the Japanese community who have relatives buried in the old cemetery have settled for removal and plaques, Takeyasu says.

All the clearing with bulldozers has been done in the Hawaiian and Chinese sections of the cemetery, but Wingham denies reports that ancient bones were turned up from forgotten graves and tombstones and markers knocked over and destroyed.

Hit Shallow Graves

What happened, says Wingham, was that some of the ancient graves had been shallow and the bulldozer, cutting to a depth of less than two feet, uncovered some of the "remains of bones." As for markers, he says they were carefully charted and set aside.

If any ancient graves were disturbed, they were those of "unknown," Wingham says, and no one could be expected to know where they were.

Nevertheless, he was notified by the Territorial Board of Health last spring that he would have to get a permit to disinter bodies. Each such permit costs \$5 and Wingham asked for a legal opinion on whether or not he has to get permits for "unknowns."

The opinion from the attorney general's office was to the effect that he would need a permit for the "unknown" dead as for anyone else.

Out to Change Law

"It's a bad law," he told the RECORD this week, "and I'm going to the legislature to try to get it changed. Why should you have to pay for moving a body from one part of the same cemetery to another? Why do you not have to have a permit for moving human remains when they're cremated and in an urn? They're human remains just the same."

A large interest of the Loch View cemetery, consisting of about six acres, was reportedly sold to the combine headed by Wingham last year for about \$8,000 by the Oahu Land & Railway Co. He is reported still attempting to buy out owners of small numbers of shares, but has not met with complete success.

Opposition from Japanese families owning plots there came, Wingham says, because of a "misunderstanding." While he was on the Mainland, his agents went to talk to the people, he says, and gave them the idea that the bulldozers were going in to destroy the graves whether they liked it or not.

Ben Takeyasu also says there was a mistake in sending agents who could not explain in Japanese to the older people.

But apparently no one has yet convinced the two families still holding out, though Wingham says that doesn't matter.

"It is not right for two people to block the progress of thousands," he says, and indicates he'll proceed when he gets the problem of the open stream solved.

In that case, the two holdouts may have to ask for the injunction they have threatened to get before to keep the remains of their ancestors intact and on the same location.

More On \$1,500 Fee For Rezoning

(from page 1)

city planning commission and even sought by the Hawaiian Housing Authority for 400 families it has living just across Kam IV Road. And a much larger community will be next door when the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency Kallhi project is complete.

Break for Pig-Raisers

For a change, all hands agree, it looks as if some of the former pig-raising families are getting a break. They have a good thing, say all who know about it, whatever they paid.

Ernest Heen, veteran of the C-C and territorial governments, realtor, self-styled "expediter, and "developer," and one of the best lobbyists in the business, stepped into the picture months ago.

The three wanted rezoning for business purposes, and Heen saw they would never get it singly. So he suggested they incorporate and set up a proposition that the city planning might view favorably.

"It's a way you can do something big by using several little pieces," says Heen. "It's a way the little fellows can compete against the big ones—by joining together."

First Fee \$10,000

Heen mentioned a fee, too, and that was much higher—\$10,000.

"But that was for the whole thing, promotion, getting clients for the shopping center and all," he adds.

Finally, after studying the idea

for some time, the three decided to accept Heen's proposal, and to hire him to represent them at City Hall. Like many other average citizens, they felt it would be better to be represented by someone who knows the ins and outs of the planning commission, and who would know how to make the proper approach.

Influence-peddling?

Ernest Heen shakes his head and says, "They just didn't know where to go, who to see."

But it is likely that the three hoped the Heen name might carry some weight before the planning commission, too.

Whatever the case, the rezoning was approved in fairly short order, after the regular public hearing. It was Heen who drew up the necessary documents of property description, and he who represented the trio before the commission.

The planning commission is pleased with the proposed shopping center because 82 per cent of the land is allotted for off-street parking.

It's that very shortage of parking space about the city that has given Heen an idea which, he says, is well exemplified by the Kam IV Road project. The idea is that of joining small properties into incorporated larger ones so that space is available for large enterprises.

Others On The Fire

At the moment he has a similar deal cooking on Waikiki Beach, and there are still others in the offing. He believes he is almost the only "developer" following this particular idea—one exception being Attorney Ben Takeyasu who helped organize a shopping center at Waipahu.

But to get back to the \$1,500 fee—is it fair, or too high?

"I'm in business," says Heen. "I'm selling ideas. I think it's cheap."

Probably it's all in the point of view.

Capellas, Mrs. Black, Withington, Others

Rejected By Senate

(from page 1)

Ohai that he is opposed to appointing a territorial employe to the commission. Ohai is a game warden on Kauai and arrests he made in line of duty are said to have irked Sen. Miyake.

Another commissioner, not up for confirmation, is Mrs. Ellen Smythe, chief clerk of the senate, who was appointed to the HHC by King early in 1953. When the senate is not in session, Mrs. Smythe is first deputy to C-C Clerk Leon Sierling.

Harry J. Palmer was another rejectee for the HHC, and Dr. Paul Withington, chairman of the territorial boxing commission, was also rejected. Others who failed of confirmation included: Ralph Matsumura and Sam E. Chu, Honolulu liquor commission; Kendall J. Fielder, Honolulu police commission; William Tuttle, Marko Meyer and Ernest G. Paschoal all of the Maui police commission; J. S. B. Pratt, Alvin Stearns and John Waterhouse of the industrial research advisory council.



"TYRANNICAL MAJORITY"—Sen. William Knowland (Calif.), Republican majority leader, is shown inspecting coats set up in cloak rooms outside Senate chamber where Democrats and independent Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) tried to out-talk administration's sell-out of atomic power to private interests. Morse accused Knowland of leading "tyrannical majority." (Federated Pictures)

Greetings

TO THE RECORD

ILWU Local 142

UNIT 60

Libby - Field

★

WAIHAWA, OAHU

Into the Seventh Year

The time is now here—and before it becomes very late—for decent people who believe in democratic rights to rally their forces to stop rampaging reaction in its tracks.

Like a wild bull turned loose, McCarthyism has numerous people on the run, scurrying for cover. If a considerable number of people turned around and stood their ground challengingly, the bull would have the biggest surprise of his life. This shouldn't be a surprise, for why should a handful of power-mad self-seekers be allowed to intimidate millions and ride rough-shod over whomever they choose.

People on the run cannot think clearly and courageously and with perspective.

And clear thinking is essential for people to be free.

Many RECORD readers have commended this weekly for its presentation of matters unpopular with vested interests. In this sixth anniversary issue they heartily congratulate the RECORD for standing fast in face of attacks to give its views on issues that concern the people.

Vested interests and their tools have tried to silence the RECORD. They have failed because the RECORD enjoys strong and militant support from its readers.

Last year's fifth anniversary edition, with 60 pages packed with ads from those supporting the RECORD's hard and continued fight, was extremely upsetting to the vested interests. They attacked the RECORD and its advertisers in an effort to isolate this paper from workers and their friends. They tried to crush the RECORD and their concerted effort was given wide publicity by the dailies.

Under such an attack, the RECORD now comes through with its sixth anniversary edition, its largest, with a total of 72 pages.

All this demonstrates that in a time of rampaging McCarthyism, our readers stand fast and protect their cherished constitutional right to a free press—to their right to read views both acceptable to the ruling elements and unpopular with them.

It is a tribute to our readers that through their support in the way of subscriptions, they have kept the RECORD alive and fighting for the best interest of people in general.

As some of our greeting messages say, freedom of the press in this Territory boils down to the free functioning of the RECORD. It is the newspaper under attack and freedom of publication is directly involved.

Today on the national scene, which is clouded by witchhunting McCarthyism, strong efforts are made by those who want to cut off the free flow of ideas to silence publications that do not conform to the status quo. Such efforts will be defeated only by an aroused populace who refuse to be deprived of freedom of the press.

On its sixth anniversary, the RECORD is heartened by the demonstration of support by its many friends and supporters.



WAITING FOR LEFTY?

The government reports that unemployment rose in June, the latest date for which figures are available, to 3,347,000. And Pres. Eisenhower's chief economic adviser, Dr. Arthur Burns, forecasts that unemployment in July, to be reported in August, will reach 4 million. Not too long ago, Burns said that a level of unemployment exceeding 2 million to 2½ million is "something to be regarded very seriously by the government and the nation." Joblessness has now passed Burns' limits in every month since February. When is the administration going to regard the situation very seriously?
AFL News-Reporter

WARN AGAINST DANGER OF "THOUGHT CONTROL"

Should Congress or the executive branch of the government be allowed to establish an "official" brand of Americanism and then tell educational foundations, church organizations and other private groups this: "If you try to teach any social, economic or political ideas which differ from this official policy, the government will take away your tax exemption and thus make it practically impossible for you to exist." That dangerous threat is being made by Congressman B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), chairman of a House investigating committee. . . . As Labor reported, Reece held hearings at which his handpicked "experts" made fantastic charges that foundations financed by the Rockefellers, Fords, Carnegies and other wealthy families are trying to spread "socialism," through schools, colleges and other educational organizations.
Labor

DOWN A RAT HOLE

The Hat Cap & Millinery Workers Union has announced that it plans to lend the Kartiganer Hat Corp. of Massachusetts \$250,000 to remain in business at its present location and to maintain present union standards. . . . Somehow we have a feeling that the union is only throwing the money of its members down the wellknown rat hole. Let's be realistic, if the corporation were economically sound, union investment money would not be welcome, even as a gift. . . . The Hat Cap & Millinery Workers are victims of the same economic circumstances, highlighted by plant migration, as many other unions in the textile and light manufacturing fields. It is not a single boss or corporation they are fighting—it's an entire system of economics. Reading Labor Advocate

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Police State Laws

I do not know, at this writing, how much of Atty. Gen. Brownell's police state legislation will be passed by Congress. But I do know that if certain measures are made into law and are upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, the federal government will be in position to effectively silence any person who dares raise his voice on behalf of civil rights.

This means that any member of a racial minority who speaks out against white supremacy, a union member who criticizes management, or an individual who voices objection to basic federal policy faces not only the prospect of a fine and jail but of loss of citizenship.

Let's take a look at the police state program that President Eisenhower, through Brownell, has asked Congress to enact:

1. Authorization to tap wires at the sole discretion of the attorney general.
2. Power to deprive of citizenship those convicted under the Smith Act.
3. Destruction of the protection of the Fifth Amendment by compelling testimony under "immunity."
4. Death penalty for espionage in peace time as well as in war.
5. Extension of the statute of limitations in all cases under the general heading of "security."
6. Stiffer penalties for harboring political refugees.
8. A new perjury law under which the government need only prove conflicting statements by a witness, not as now, that one is false.

Even if only the citizenship bill becomes law, this plus the Smith Act is all the thought police need, in a time of hysteria, to suppress all dissent. This bill, called the "expatriation act of 1954," would make aliens of persons convicted of insurrection or rebellion, advocacy of violent overthrow of the government, or conspiracy to overthrow the government forcibly.

Planning Mass Arrests

Meanwhile, according to dispatches from Washington, Brownell's boys are planning mass arrests under the second section of the Smith Act which invokes severe penalties for mere membership in the Communist party. Convictions up to now have been on the charge of conspiring to advocate and teach the necessity of overthrowing the government by force and violence.

This will make it amazingly simple to jail virtually anybody the government wants to silence. It's an easy matter these days to produce a witness who will swear in court that at a given time, you were a member of the Communist party. Since it is your word against that of a government witness, how are you going to prove otherwise? (If you have a method, get-in-touch-with Dr. Oppenheimer or Harry Bridges. They'd love to use it!)

Following conviction on the convenient charge that you were once a member of the Communist party, you would no longer be allowed to call yourself an American. You could not vote, hold public office, obtain a U. S. passport or visa, practice any profession requiring citizenship, and would have to register as an alien and report annually to the government. You might possibly be deported, even though native-born.

Suppression Takes Priority

As a Negro, I see in this a serious menace to all who have fought white supremacy. It takes no great imagination to foresee how a racist might use this section of the Smith Act to frame and get rid of all militant Negroes who demand equality and invoke expatriation to force them out of the land of their birth. The same, of course, goes for trade unionists or members of any other group.

When we realize that the Eisenhower administration has made no attempt to pass civil rights legislation, but has given priority to measures intended to suppress traditional civil rights, the reactionary program of the ruling group in Washington is doubly underlined.

The White House has failed to give even lip service to a program of laws insuring equal treatment for minorities. In a day of rising unemployment, passage of a federal fair employment practices bill (FEPC) is of primary importance to non-white groups. But Eisenhower has voiced opposition to such a measure and sponsors of such legislation have been turned down in their bid for White House support.

If the Brownell police state measures become (more on page 7)



MR. DAVIS

Civil Service Improves Despite Attack; Imposters Would Have Trouble Today

By STAFF WRITER

For five years the Republicans have viewed civil service as a possible vulnerable spot where they might attack the administration of Mayor John H. Wilson and the present election year is no exception. It seems certain from publicity in the past year on the case of Roger C. Marcotte, the discharged police officer, that the GOP will attempt to make some sort of political capital of the case.

But the Marcotte case is only the latest in a series of "cases" that made uncomplimentary, front page headlines and editorial blasts since 1949 for the commission, and which were relegated to small stories in the back pages as the correctness of the commission's position became evident.

Herbert Kum, twice chairman and always a member, during that period, has probably come in for more individual criticism than any other commissioner. Once he was the announced target for an "investigation."

Impostor Exposed

But in 1949 the target was a temporary commissioner, the late Robert Miller, and his offense was that he exposed an outright impostor who happened to be a favorite of a number of department heads and the Star-Bulletin. The impostor was K. C. Warford, who had wangled his way to a high position in the C-C bureau of plans upon falsified records. Warford claimed he had graduated from the University of Oklahoma (which had never heard of him) and held an engineer's license in

Florida (which had no record of same).

Initial newspaper blasts favoring Warford and the department heads who backed him dwindled to nothing as Miller proved his charges. But Bobby Miller had left so many red faces among department heads that, a couple of years later, when Mayor Wilson nominated him for a permanent seat on the commission, the "lobby" among supervisors prevented his confirmation. One charge was that Miller would "upset" City Hall.

Long before, however, personnel practices had been "upset" by a study of Research Associates, Ltd. and its personnel expert, Edward C. Gallas, in what became in conversation of the times, "The Gallas Report." Authorized by Mayor Wilson as a step toward cleaning up inefficient personnel practices at City Hall, the report made 161 recommendations, the first being that all three commissioners resign.

Ideas Adopted

The hue and outcry against the report was terrific, the report coming as it did close on the heels of the Warford Case. Opposing it most strongly were C-C department heads who felt their "prerogatives" would suffer. Charles Kendall of the HGEA spoke in ardent opposition to the report.

But in the end, the commission adopted 132 of the recommendations, though not the one recommending that it resign.

After the Gallas Report, it be-

came more obvious that D. Ransom Sherretz, civil service personnel director, was to have his wings clipped. Many of the recommendations had the effect of restricting his authority. And the commission never forgot that Sherretz had shared heavily in the responsibility for hiring Warford.

Soon, the commission felt forced to needle Sherretz to get its orders carried out, and even to get the approved Gallas recommendations put into effect. The focus on Sherretz disclosed numbers of cases where hiring had been irregular.

By late 1951 a move to oust Sherretz from civil service was taking shape, and so was Sherretz' defense. The controversial director proved to have powerful friends on both dailies, in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and in other Republican strongholds—or else the Republicans felt the need of stirring up an "issue" for election year.

"Tiser" Charges Flopped

A series of stories in the Advertiser presented a series of "charges" against the commission, especially Herbert Kum, and Sup. Sam Apollonia seized upon them for an "investigation." Two outside attorneys were engaged by the board to hold the probe and, significantly, they were Sam P. King, now chairman of the GOP central committee, and Nils Tavares, always a GOP stalwart.

Offering such aid as possible was Frank McKinley, then an acting C-C attorney who has since

been appointed to a judgeship by the GOP administration.

The "investigation" was shortly exposed as being based entirely on the Advertiser's charges and no one could substantiate them. For a time the hearings made headlines, but before long editors were forced to play the stories down in the back of their editions.

Few facts had been brought out and the two Republican attorneys were never able to make any use of the miles of wire recording of the proceedings they took. Neither were they able to draw any pay for the time they spent.

In the midst of the hearings, Sherretz was fired by the commission on charges of incompetence and failure to carry out orders. With Robert Dodge as an attorney, he shortly took the fight into the courts and unearthed the only charge against Kum that enemies have ever been able to make stick—that he also held a notary public's commission and, therefore, was illegally on the commission.

The only trouble was—so were a good percentage of the other commissioners in the Territory. Before long, Kum resigned, was reappointed and confirmed by the board, and was then on the commission without question. The Supreme Court felt that, since Kam was de facto commissioner, his previous acts should stand.

Sherretz On New Job

Sherretz's influence was shown

even more clearly when he was appointed secretary to the Territorial Retirement System by the King administration—despite his firing by the C-C commission, and another firing Mayor Wilson threw in for good measure.

Another case that raised a hubbub for a short time came the following year when the commission ordered severance of the pay of Ralph I. Price, first assistant to the C-C traffic safety engineer, on grounds that Price had attempted to deceive the commission. Price was unable to prove statements that he had attended the University of Pittsburgh and that he had held various jobs in Allegheny Co., Pa.

The Marcotte case had been preceded by a number of tiffs with the police department, an organization whose independence in many respects makes it chafe against any outside control. Lit's antipathy for civil service control of standards has been expressed on numerous occasions, but never has any clear case been presented that proved civil service wrong. On the other hand, civil service has often presented data to back up its arguments with examples from excellent police forces on the Mainland.

And with the highly efficient, highly objective Mrs. Nesta Gallas having replaced Sherretz, few have been able to criticize the staff work of the department.

With the commission, it's another matter. Perhaps Wesley Ross, the Republican on the commission, has taken as much of the brunt of GOP attack as any member. Once an effort was initiated to throw him out of his own party.

But in spite of such pressure, Ross has stood steady with the Democrats on issues he felt were just—as at the recent Maui conference of commissioners when the Oahu commission led the successful defense of the right of a UPW official to address the assemblage.

And despite the GOP criticism, few cool observers will deny that civil service on Oahu is far more efficient, of greater service to the employe than before Mayor Wilson came to office. K. C. Warford couldn't fool the C-C staff so easily today.



PAPAIKOU, HAWAII



- Hiroshi Fukuhara
- Takashi Inouye
- Yoshito Koshimoto
- Akira Koyanagi
- Kazuo Morimoto
- Mitsuru Muramoto
- Sadao Oishi
- Mitsuru Okamoto
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GREETINGS . . .

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Dried Milk for Animals, Not for Hungry Children

Too many California children are going to school with near-empty stomachs while the Government sells its stocks of dried skim

milk to feed processors at 3½ cents a pound, according to the California Farm Research & Legislative Committee.

child unable to pay 6c a half-pint for fresh milk or 20c to 25c for a hot lunch which includes a half-pint of fresh milk.

Papaaloa Fountain Service
Papaaloa, Hawaii

Country Inn
Honokaa, Hawaii

Tabata Studio
Papaaloa, Hawaii

T. Kaneshiro Store
Honokaa, Hawaii

Greetings!
J. K. CHING

Out of 560 million pounds for which the Government paid 16.7 cents, almost 400 million have already been knocked down at the 3½ cents price. The Wall St. Journal (May 14) estimated that there will be 650 million pounds in storage this year for which 16 cents is being paid.

Housewives now pay 33c to 39c a lb. at the stores.

"At 3½c," the Social Workers were told, "the cost per child of providing a warm, nourishing milk drink flavored with cocoa would be infinitesimal. This drink could be given free to every school

"It could provide a school breakfast wherever parents are too poor to send children to school with sufficient food."

School lunch funds represent 1/10 of 1 per cent of the Federal budget!

Funds tied up in government stocks of farm goods total \$6.3 billion and are expected to climb to \$8 billion by next year.

Sixty bills to get more surpluses to the unemployed and other underprivileged groups are before the House Committee on Agriculture, NOT ONE has reached the floor for a vote.

S. 3308 (Douglas, Ill.) provides that \$2 billion worth of surplus foods be so distributed.

Even an additional \$1 billion worth for domestic distribution through a food stamp plan, as proposed in H. R. 7870 would help stabilize prices for farmers and give tens of thousands of people some of the additional food they require.

1415 Emma St. Being Checked By R. Control

Rent control investigators were reported beginning a careful check of rentals and conditions at 1415 Emma St., the address police say has been the location of more complaints of criminal activity than any other in the city.

Preliminary reports of investigators made some time ago, after a lengthy article in a daily newspaper, indicated that there may be widespread violation of rent control by the landlord there.

The most recent formal complaint on this count was made by a welfare worker who attends cases there. Tenants, however, told a reporter from a daily two weeks ago that the landlord still overcharges.

The units at the address are registered under the name of S. Kim. Although a sign at the address advertises the place as the "Aloha Hotel," it is believed its characteristics are such that it may be classified as a residential establishment with the operator not able to qualify under "transient" rates.

Papaaloa Community Store
Papaaloa, Hawaii

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Ph. 7-B-10

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A Hilo Businessman

Greetings

FROM HAWAII'S 24,000 WORKERS IN SUGAR, PINEAPPLE, LONGSHORE AND MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Workers through strong alliance with friends of labor and believers in democratic processes must turn the current reactionary tide to bring sanity, job security, world trade and lasting peace.

Peace and jobs are urgent demands of the people. The problems of unemployment must be met squarely and adequately, to lift suffering from the jobless and their families and to protect economic and other gains won by the working people.

There is no substitute for relentless struggle to make democratic processes triumph over McCarthyism.

This union reaffirms its hearty support to the Honolulu RECORD, an independent paper that speaks out fearlessly.

ILWU Local 142

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DIVISION**

**MAUI
DIVISION**

**OAHU
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**KAUAI
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Common Sense

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in New York**

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Let Others Read Your RECORD**

Arm the People with Facts!
McCarthyism Must Go!

Cleveland, Ohio

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Greetings!**

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**San Francisco
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DAGMAR
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DAGMAR LANNGE
NILS LANNGE
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for its
Outstanding Record in Behalf
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Salute to the RECORD!

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Editors' Magazine Blasts St. George Bill; Defined As Blow At U. S. Freedom

NEW YORK (FP)—A charge that the St. George bill violates freedom of the press was made by Editor & Publisher in its June 14 lead editorials. The bill, introduced by Rep. Katherine St. George (R, N. Y.), gives the postmaster general power to deny second and third-class privileges to certain books, films and publications.

A spokesman for the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) told Federated Press the union executive board at its June 20 meeting would probably take action on the bill, which he describes as "a stinker."

Hearings on the measure were due to begin shortly in Washington. The proposed law would deny postal privileges to printed matter "which advocates, advises or teaches or explicitly or by implication favors the political, economic, international and governmental doctrines of communism or any other totalitarian form of government, or the establishment in the U. S. or any foreign state of a Communist or other totalitarian dictatorship."

Wide Latitude

E&P, weekly magazine of the newspaper publishing industry, said under the wording of the St. George bill the postmaster general "could deny mailing privileges to any newspaper of general circulation that honestly or mistakenly supported a Russian-sponsored peace movement. Action could also be taken against a newspaper that supported Tito or Franco or Peron or any other dictator of the right or left that appeared on the scene."

"We do not think it should be left to the postmaster general, or any other man in Washington," E&P continued, "to censor the reading tastes of the American

public with the limited qualifications spelled out in this legislation. He is required only to have 'reasonable grounds' for believing that a second-class entry should be revoked."

The magazine noted that many top Communists have been convicted under the Smith act. "But," it said, "when we attempt to restrain publications, either directly or by indirection through the postal service, we come into conflict with our free press guarantee."

The first amendment was adopted as a protection for the utterance of opinions—unpopular as well as popular . . .

"It seems to us," E&P concluded, "that the U. S. has withstood successfully a multitude of foreign ideologies for 150 years, particularly in the last 20 years. Barring a call to violence and revolution, why not let the Soviet sympathizers and related crackpots continue to have their say in the market place of ideas? Their fortunes are at the lowest ebb in 20 years, their followers declining and their

publications struggling for economic survival. We prefer to have them out in the open trying to chip away at the foundation stones of our freedom than see us gradually tear down the structure for them in the mistaken belief that we are protecting ourselves."

ANNIVERSARY
GREETINGS!

★
Four
New York
Friends

Greetings!
J. H. CHUN

GREETINGS

from

Progressive Japanese Americans
of San Francisco

ANNIVERSARY
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- HARRY LEE
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Anniversary
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LABOR SCHOOL
San Francisco, Calif.

"Learn from the People
—Teach the People."

Greetings To The RECORD

And congratulations on your consistent fight
for a police force with a full consciousness of
police courtesy for young and old alike.

OLD MEN OF PAUHI ST.

Fraternal Greetings

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H. YOSHIOKA
MILLIE YUI
TWO FRIENDS

BIG ISLAND NEWS BRIEFS

CHARLES (CHUCK) OTA favors allowing government workers to participate in political action. The restrictions, as they operate, are strictly phony, says Chuck because, "If you back the right men, they'll close their eyes. If you play the opposite end, you'll be chopped off."

Ota says many a county worker was out for Chairman Kealoha in the last campaign and, of those who opposed him, some felt pressure, others got something worse. Assistant Fire Chief Edward Bento, who backed the Democrats for instance, was fired. Now he has been hired as civil defense fire chief on contract basis for a year and he is reported to have rejoined the Republican Party.

JOHN LEITE, formerly office manager for the county engineer and a man who served the county for 30 years, will run as a Democrat for the board of supervisors this fall. Leite retired early this year and some say it was under GOP pressure. Politicians are expecting some resounding exposes when he takes the stump in his campaign.

MINORU SHIGEOKA, controversial figure at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital last year, was hired to take Leite's place—the seniority of office workers being forgotten. What with Shigeoka being known more for his "pull" in the right places, and for his hostility to the UPW than anything else, office workers are all the more irritated about his appointment. There are indications they will not forget in the fall.

SUP. SAKUICHI SAKAI will get some Democratic opposition from down-Kohala way, according to rumor—partly because he switched to the Republicans and partly because there are those at Kohala who believe he has not taken care of their interests. Some

say Sakai is more interested in the Kohala Hospital than anything else—Mrs. Sakai is head of the hospital at present.

BUD YOSHIDA is another who may not be returned to the board, according to some politicians. Complaints against him are that he listens too much to the plantation and not enough to the citizens.

PER DIEM WORKERS always hold the bag! They're still waiting for their back pay and increments, although salaried workers got theirs June 30. No one seems to know why the pay is delayed so long, and the officials don't explain, but rumors are flying thick and fast. One is to the effect that computations were messed up. In any event, much more delay is going to bring some angry men before the board asking questions and demanding answers.

JIMMY SPENCER, road overseer up Kamuela way, was the object of a number of complaints a few months ago. The local paper stated that the UPW was charging Spencer with favoritism and a bad attitude toward the workers. Then Spencer came in and talked with the chairman and the engineer and after it was all over, Spencer got the white-wash job. Everything was "just fine," the papers reported and the charges were

unfounded. Our guess is the GOP chairman was covering up for Jimmy because he's a great voter.

TOM CUNNINGHAM will definitely run against Kealoha this fall, this department has learned, though he has made no official announcement. County workers consider his chances good and recall Cunningham has a reputation for keeping his word.

IS IT TRUE that the dietician at Puumaila Hospital brings her own lunch to work? Maybe it's just a joke, and maybe liaison man Lyman should look into it.

RAYMOND KOBAYASHI will be running for his old post in the house of representatives and Sam Bento, who looked good even losing last time, is out for the house, too. Both are Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATIC KICKOFF dinner will be August 27 at the Ocean View Club—\$2.50 a plate.

RAILROAD CAFE

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Greetings!

Norio Otake

Honolulu

Greetings!

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and GEORGE
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Women's Auxiliary

Local 20, Honolulu



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HONOLULU

Anniversary

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Manila "Puppet" Paper Recalls How Army Sought Rice, Ignored Movies

"Release of Prisoners Praised by Governors"

That's the headline from the top of the August 16 issue of the Manila Sunday Tribune. At the bottom of the front page appears the following advice to the public:

"NOTICE"

"Firing Practice"
Date: August 17 to 20.
Time: 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Location: North Coast of Canacao, Cavite
Classification: Rifles"

"HDQ OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY"

Yes, the paper is 12 years old, published only a few months after American forces on Corregidor surrendered and before strong guerrilla opposition to Japan had been organized in the Philippines. The Japanese generals were pronouncing some easements of the rigid military restrictions, suggesting that more power would be given local officials, and reporting too confidently that they had already won the confidence of the people of the Philippines.

Homma Confident

So on the same front page is an announcement by Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma that "Filipinos have come to the realization that they cannot gain independence without relying on the assistance of Japan."

The release of Filipino prisoners of war was the big news, applauded by officials the Japanese generals had put in power—the first of the "puppets." It is interesting to recall those names today.

Leon G. Guinto, for instance, was mayor of Manila. Dr. Rufino Luna was "director of the bureau of local governments."

Some of the governors were: Alfonso A. Pablo of Cotabato; A. T. Hernandez of Camarines Sur; Luis Y. Ferrer of Cavite, G. Z. Villanueva of Oriental Negros; Cayetano S. Lucero of Samar; Nicanor Carag of Cagayan and Pedro C. Quitain of Davao.

Farmers Asked To Raise Rice
One of the most important articles in the paper is "An Appeal to Filipino Farmers" and the appeal is to cultivate at least 10 per cent more land than before, especially in rice.

A Colonel Uzaki, in charge of the food problems of the office of the Japanese Military Administration, appears to be chiefly responsible for the article. Interviewed, he says he has flown over the Philippines to observe what a wonderful country the Philippines is, especially for agriculture.

What had America done for the Philippines, asked Uzaki. She had certainly built wonderful concrete roads, automobiles "which ran with dazzling speed," and "such wonderful machinery as harvesters; threshing machines together with the necessary oil and gasoline."

But the Filipino farmer remained hungry, Uzaki continued, because the Americans had encouraged him to raise crops for export rather than for home consumption. Such crops were sugar, copra and abaca, according to Uzaki, and the fine roads were, after all, only a means to enable the Americans to sell more gasoline.

In spite of the Japanese occupation, no effort had been made as yet, apparently to censor out American movies, as advertisements from the theaters show. "Swing It, Soldier," with Frances Langford and Ken Murray was playing at the Grand, "Nothing But the Truth" with Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard at the Dailys, "Strawberry Blonde" with James Cagney and Olivia DeHavilland at the Avenue, and a "Russian Fantasy" at the Metropolitan.

Liliha Auto Service

1547 Liliha St.
PHONE 83-7425
Honolulu

CALL 83-7935

Green & White Taxi

516 Dillingham Blvd.
Honolulu
Ask for Charlie Lovell

Hawaiian Oke & Liquor Ltd.

GREETINGS
102 N. Hotel St.
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Hosoi Funeral Home

1490 Nuuanu Ave.
HONOLULU

Greetings

Julian Napuunoa & Family

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DAN'S

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HONOLULU

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Sixth Anniv. Greetings!

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WEDDING PARTIES
HOME PARTIES
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1435 S. Beretania St.
(Ewa of Sears Roebuck)
HONOLULU

Palama Grocery

PHONE: 88-7025
594 N. King St.
Honolulu

WAFFLE SHOP

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For fine liquor, come to the

Hoffman Bar

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and Nuuanu
Honolulu

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Pawaa Dry Goods

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO RECORD READERS AND UNION MEN FOR AUTO TOPS AND SEAT COVERS.

Deluxe Auto Top Shop

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Anniversary
Greetings!

Melting Pot

CHARCOAL BROILED
STEAKS
OUR SPECIALTY

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HONOLULU

FORT DELICATESSEN

★
Phone: 5-2408
1120 S. King St.
HONOLULU

CONGRATULATIONS

on your
Sixth Anniversary

PARADISE FLORIST

Phone 52-1485
HONOLULU

Mok Larn Chein Chop Suey

PHONE: 6-4091
1119 Kapiolani Blvd.
Honolulu

ALOHA
TO THE RECORD

MAKIKI FLORIST

Flowers for all occasions at the
Phone 5-6070
1363 S. Beretania St.
Honolulu

The Struggle of Honokaa Workers

As Prepared by Rank and Filers
As we look ahead we like to think that our trade union movement which concerns our whole lives and that of others in our community runs deep.

A deep-going movement is healthy, clean. You find that in water. For movement does a lot of cleaning.

The same holds true for our union movement at Honokaa. At times it slowed down, almost to a stop. Stagnation is poisonous. We needed activities. We needed militant struggles.

Like water, movement only at the top, on the surface, is deceptive. You don't know what is the condition underneath. And eventually the whole water will stop moving, before you know it, unless the movement goes deeper, with pressure down below freeing the dammed-up water.

It is like that in a union movement. Deep rank and file movement keeps it democratic, progressive, militant and clean.

Before The War

Long before the great majority of us became union-conscious, in 1938, under the direction of Harry Kamoku the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA)-CIO began organizing sugar workers on the Big Island.

A seaman named Alfred Jensen did organizational work in the Olaa and Honokaa areas. By the end of 1938, Kamoku reported that he had organized Honokaa sugar workers. The union soon went out of existence.

The sugar workers needed a union. They had all kinds of grievances. But they could not bring them up as individuals. They would have been fired.

Then the war came. Sugar workers averaged 19 cents an hour compared to an average \$1.25 for defense workers. They were frozen to their jobs.

The conditions were ripe for organizing the workers. In June of 1943, John Owens and Lawrence Shiveura of the AFL made first attempts to organize sugar workers at Honokaa Sugar Co. Deletario Reyes and Simplicio Florita worked with them. The majority of the industrial workers (not field) were signed up.

In the summer of 1944, Frank Thompson and Harry Kamoku of the ILWU-CIO started an intensive organizational drive. They concentrated on agricultural workers and signed up the majority. At this stage Frank Jesus and Ernest Awong were spark plugs.

Very early in 1945, approximately 300 workers met at Camp 2 clubhouse. Reyes who had helped organize the industrial workers had agreed to join forces with the ILWU's agricultural workers. At a good meeting with thorough discussion, the workers decided to join the ILWU.

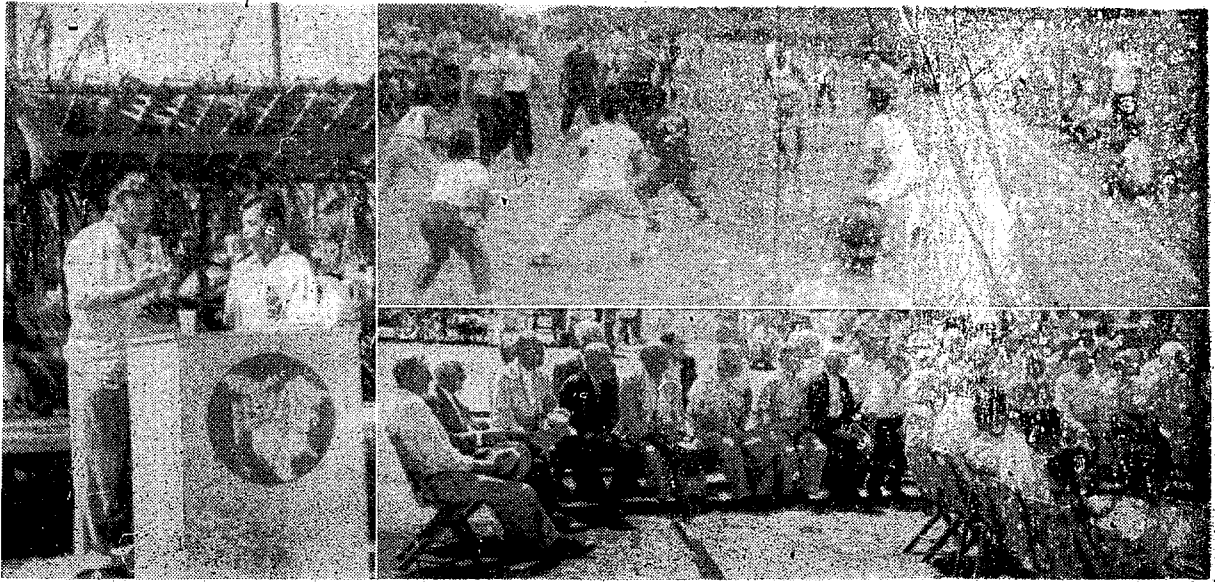
The year 1945 was successful, organizationally. The condition was ripe for organization and enthusiastic union members went out into the camps under a full day's work to sell unionism.

Many of today's leaders received their first orientation on what is a union. And many of those who militantly worked to build the organization are gone—some to the employer's side, some out of the industry and some, while in the industry, have slowed down or are inactive. And new leaders came up. They are all too numerous to mention here.

Finally the time came for the NLRB election. On March 2, 1945 Honokaa workers voted seven for the AFL, three for no union and hundreds for the ILWU.

1946 Strike

A new stage was reached. On



JACK W. HALL, ILWU regional director, receiving testimonial of appreciation from Yoshito Takamine, business agent for Units 8, 9, 10 and 12, at the 10th Anniversary celebration of the union at Honokaa. Upper right panel shows a volleyball tournament during the three-day celebrations. Here Haina team is playing Honokaa. Lower right panel shows pensioners honored by the unit, with presentation to them of leis and lifetime certificates of union membership. New sugar contract negotiated this year provides for a pension plan.

The story of the Honokaa ILWU Unit 12, as prepared for the RECORD by its members parallels to a large extent the experiences of many unions. In its step by step development, the course was not always forward. For example, when a top officer wavered, the ranks felt it. When he went over to the company's side after doing serious damage to the unit, the ranks had to be regrouped. But as the parent union placed special emphasis on developing new leaders, the union movement became rank and file. Employer attacks under this condition helped to strengthen the members.

Aug. 1, 1945, the Honokaa Sugar Co. signed a contract with the ILWU.

Education of the rank and filers was stepped up. Union meetings were educational. The study of the contract provisions with assistance of Dave Thompson, ILWU educational director, Frank Thompson, Jack Hall, Fred Low, Yasuki Arakaki and others further developed our leaders.

1946 rolled along and quietly. August came and the contract ran out. The sugar industry took on the newly organized workers throughout the Territory. The strike commenced on Sept. 1 and lasted for 79 days.

The strike crowded much needed experience into the workers' ranks. It pushed up new leaders who tackled new and untried situations with courage and ability. The ranks constantly

moved, and the movement was really rank and file-deep.

Leaders Must Produce

The strike struggle was a severe test for leaders. Leaders who had coasted along had no rank and file contact, no deep roots. You had to produce, do the job for the membership to win their respect and confidence. And without rank and file support some leaders withered away. But new leaders came up because there was activity. They were trained. When the ranks are militant old leaders cannot live on laurels of the past. They must produce.

So 1947 began with Akira Okayama as chairman. He was the unanimous choice of the membership for playing the leading role in the strike. Frank Jesus, active in the early period, was chairman during the strike. But it was Akira, a new leader, who

(More on page B-8)

Greetings from

ILWU

Local 142

Hawaii Division

To the Honolulu RECORD which consistently champions the good cause of workers and their friends. The RECORD is attacked by anti-labor forces which want to silence its voice. An attack against the RECORD is an attack against labor.

Best wishes for your continued fight for jobs, civil rights, peace, security.

Greetings from Olaa

Olaa Super Service

Minoru Imada, Prop.
(Union Oil Products)

Minoru Tagawa
(Expert Auto Repair)
Olaa, Hawaii

Olaa Photo Studio

Olaa, Hawaii

SAKO STORE

Gen. Mdse., Liquor, Meat
Phone 12-B-21
Kurtistown, Hawaii

K. Fujimoto Store

Olaa, Hawaii

S. Kimoto Store

Gen. Mdse., Liquor,
Shell Gasoline
Products

Mt. View, Hawaii

E. R. Cabugon Store

Gen. Mdse. & Fresh Fish
Billiards & Pool

PHONE 6-B-9
Mt. View, Hawaii

T. Ueyama Store

General Mdse.

Phone 4-W-42

Mt. View, Hawaii

Mt. View Liquor Retailers

Simon Latsil, Prop.

Mt. View, Hawaii

Iwasaki Camp Store

Shinji Toma, Prop.

Gen. Mdse.

Kurtistown, Hawaii

K. Yamada Store

Gen. Mdse., Liquors

Phone 13-B-9

Mt. View, Hawaii

Mt. View Bakery

S. Kotomori, Prop.

Mt. View, Hawaii

Olaa Garage

OLAA, HAWAII

Phone 2-W-14

Alonzo Bus Service

Ariston Alonzo, Prop.

Kurtistown

Hawaii

Olaa Theatre

OLAA, HAWAII

Phone 10-W-14

OLAA GROCERY STORES

8½ MILES CAMP BRANCH

PHONE 10-W-25

9½ MILES CAMP BRANCH

PHONE 15-W-43

OLAA LIQUORS

PHONE 3-W-44

OLAA VILLAGE

KEAAU STORE

Olaa, Hawaii

PHONE 5-W-43

Keau Service Station

Olaa, Hawaii

Phone 8-W-17



COFFEE IS GOLD in Kona today. Recently when a former coffee farmer revisited the coffee district on the Big Island, he was fascinated by the great change of attitude of farmers toward their trees. A coffee planter he visited was building a cottage in his farm and had cut just enough trees to fit the building on a plot. Branches loaded with coffee, hanging over the cleared plot, were tied with ropes and bent away from the building site. When the former farmer raised coffee in Kona 20 years ago ago, price was about 5 cents a pound of parchment and farmers did not give a second thought to cutting a few extra trees. The University of Hawaii extension service was then encouraging farmers to chop down trees and go into truck farming. The service gave this kind of talk until very recently when it about faced, saying the high price of coffee (now about 60 cents a pound of parchment) is here to stay for 8 to 10 years. For a comment on this see section C in this issue. Ed.)

Fujiwara Bus Service

Olaa, Hawaii

Filipino Store

Olaa, Hawaii
Phone 7-W-44

Mateo Barber Shop

Olaa, Hawaii

FREEZE FRUIT FOR JELLY

By JO LYNNE
Federated Press

Formerly the homemaker who put up jams and jellies for her family had to spend many hot hours over the stove and work endless hours to use these precious fruits and berries before spoiling. Sometimes juices were extracted from fruits and canned to be made into jelly later but this was almost as long and hot a process as making the jelly at once.

jams, jellies and preserves in cool weather without any loss of flavor or juice. In fact, the freezing and thawing softens the fruit, releases the juice and causes the fruit color to dissolve in the juice.

The juice may be extracted from ripe, juicy berries without heating once they are defrosted. Simply crush or press the berries and extract the juice as usual. Other fruits need only a minimum of heating to extract the juices. However, in using these juices, for jellies, it is better to add pectin to make sure the product will jell.

Pedro Diosan Pool Room

Olaa, Hawaii

Eugenio Store

Olaa, Hawaii
Phone 4-B-19

Morita Fountain

(Also serve Sushi and Saimin)

Olaa, Hawaii

Tanioka Transportation

Kazuki Tanioka,
Prop.



Olaa, Hawaii

Isa Vegetable Store

Olaa, Hawaii

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FROM PUNA!

We take pride in the growing influence of the RECORD.

It speaks out honestly and clearly and hits hard.

Like all newspapers, the RECORD is partisan. It is with the common people—with the workers, farmers and small business people. Unlike the dailies, it is not with the big interests.

Because the RECORD champions the vast majority of people it is singled out from among the press in this Territory for attack by the Big Five, their mouthpieces and reactionaries in government.

The constant attacks have strengthened the RECORD. They have not side-tracked the RECORD from important issues. They have made the RECORD's voice sharper and clearer.

The militant editorial stand of the RECORD imparts courage. It helps people to think more deeply, to gain perspective and grasp what the score is about in this period of ruthless profiteering, anti-labor attacks, frameups and informers.

That is why the RECORD is feared by vested interests.

Its impressive fifth anniversary edition last year made the big interests and their mouthpieces scream.

We join with business people, farmers, individuals, and fellow workers in congratulating Hawaii's honest and courageous newspaper.

C. A. EVANGELISTA TAILORING

Olaa, Hawaii

H. SUZUKI STORE

OLAA, HAWAII
PHONE 3-B-14

Y. AKIYAMA STORE

Olaa, Hawaii

PHONE 2-B-17

ILWU LOCAL 142 - UNIT 3

(Olaa)

Trade Balance Strongly Against Hawaii

In 1950, Dr. James Shoemaker's first report for the Bank of Hawaii showed that \$31 million more went out of the Territory than came into it. His latest report, released a few weeks ago, shows that situation has been altered to the advantage of Hawaii with \$12 million more coming in.

The Territory than leave it per year.

Still the lack of self-sufficiency of Hawaii may be surprising to some, in view of the fact that Hawaii is largely agricultural. The total food bill for Hawaii in 1953 was \$130 million, and only \$42 million of that was produced in Hawaii.

More than nine-tenths of the dollar volume of other things used by people here comes from the Mainland or from foreign countries, Shoemaker reports. Leading item among these is motor cars and parts, for which we spent

\$43 million. Petroleum products cost us \$41 million, metals (mostly iron, steel and tin plate) \$33 million, dry goods and apparel \$24 million.

If one considers tangible imports and exports alone in figuring the trade relationship, the balance is strongly against Hawaii, Shoemaker points out, since we actually exported only \$266 million of our products and imported \$403 million worth of commodities.

"Invisible Exports"
But money comes into Hawaii in many ways through what Shoemaker calls "invisible exports." Primarily, these are services to armed forces and other Federal installations, to the aircraft and shipping industries, to tourists, motion picture companies and the like.

Shoemaker figures that two-fifths of the income of Hawaii is realized through the export of agricultural products and three-fifths through "invisible exports." Of our expenditures, however, he says three-fifths are for commodities, less than one fifth for services, and "well over one fifth were payments to the Federal government."

Sakoda Barber Shop
Pahoa, Hawaii

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

PAHOA GARAGE

Pahoa, Hawaii
Phone 11-B-11

Pahoa Bakery

Pahoa, Hawaii

Mama Market

145 Mama St.
Milo, Hawaii
PHONE 5304

A Honokaa Friend

DROP IN AT

Ruby's

for tasty meals and your favorite drinks

Honokaa, Hawaii

M. Toma Bakery & Restaurant

Pahoa, Hawaii

PAHOA FILIPINO STORE

Phone 6-B-26

S. K. Nakamura Store

General Mdse.

Mt. View, Hawaii

PAHOA FILIPINO BARBER SHOP

Pahoa, Hawaii

K. Sueishi Store

Pahoa, Hawaii
Phone 9-W-26

T. Momita Store

PAHOA, HAWAII
PH. 8-W-31

Aloha

ALEJO TEJADA

Olaa, Hawaii

Greetings!

Ambrocio Bueno

PAPAALOA

Yamaguchi Bros. Service Station

Pahoa, Hawaii
Phone 15-B-16

GREETINGS

From

A. CALZO

Pahoa, Hawaii

S. Miura Store & Poolroom

Pahoa, Hawaii
PHONE 5-B-16

Olaa Auto Body Shop

AUTO BODY
TOP REPAIRING

PAINTING

OLAA, HAWAII

Four

Honokaa

Friends

S. Shiigi Store

Pahoa, Hawaii

K. Yamaguchi Store

PAHOA HAWAII
Phone 10-B-26

Sixth Anniversary
Greetings . . .

Remigio F. Bartolome

S. F. Bartolome

Kapoho, Hawaii

Salute to the RECORD!

A champion of the best interests and common cause of workers, farmers, small ranchers and business people.

ILWU Local 142 - Unit 12

(Honokaa)

**Galinato Taxi
and Pool**

Honokaa, Hawaii

**Mira Quality
Tailoring**

Honokaa, Hawaii
Ph. 6-W-428

**Aloha Meat
Market**

Honokaa, Hawaii
Ph. 2-W-430

Honokaa Pool Hall

Honokaa, Hawaii

Nagao

Transportation Co.

Honokaa, Hawaii

Sports Center

Honokaa, Hawaii

Sakata Art Studio

Honokaa, Hawaii

Ph. 2-W-303

Vets Super Service

and

Coastline Express

Honokaa, Hawaii

Honokaa Electric Shop

HOME AND INDUSTRIAL WIRING
Westinghouse Franchise Dealer
PHONE 2-W-454
HONOKAA, HAWAII

Castillo's Music Store

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 6-W-355

Jimmy's Restaurant

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 2-B-387

S. Saito Fish Dealer

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HONOKAA, HAWAII

Fujimoto Super Service Station

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 2-W-443

Harris Sanitary Laundry

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 2-W-328

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Sensational High Fidelity Chassis H.F. 200

Adds New Miles to TV reception

Radio Electronic Service & Repair

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 4-W-322

Hamasaki Jewelers

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 3-W-109

Hiroshi "Scrub" Tanaka

ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
HONOKAA, HAWAII

THE SWEET SHOPPE

HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 3-W-303

HONOKAA CAFE

HONOKAA, HAWAII

Honokaa People's Theatre

Hamakua Theatre -- Paavilo

Papaaloo Theatre

T. Onomura Contractor

KAPULENA, HONOKAA, HAWAII
PHONE 4-W-358

**Patronize
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Advertisers**

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Store**

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97132

**D. Cuaresma
Store**

Halaula, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2381

H. Naito Store

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2553

**Kohala Service
Center**

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2685

Union Market

KOHALA
HAWAII

PHONE
KOH. 2861

M. NAKAHARA STORES

**Paavilo, Hawi, Ookala,
Halaula**

HAWAII

THEY SUPPLY HAWAII'S MARKET:

How Much Do Calif. Farmers Make?

(Ed. Note: The Territory imports fruits and vegetables from the West Coast. There are constant speculations as to the amount and rate of profit of California farmers.)

A few from Hawaii go to the West Coast to work on farms or to operate farms.

The following taken from the June 1954 California Farm Reporter gives a good overall picture of what farming is like on the Mainland, especially for small growers.)

Of the 137,168 California farms reported in the 1950 census, 110,895 or 80 per cent were under 30 acres. Few crops will yield enough net income to support a family on so few acres.

A study of returns per acre in Kern County last December, shows that cotton growers NETTED \$73 an acre; alfalfa, \$9.53; rice, \$63.65; barley, \$13.06; field corn, \$41.06; milo, \$9.35; sugar beets, \$58.04.

Potato growers LOST \$69.17 an acre; onion growers, 24 cents.

Fruit Investment Big

Thus 30 acres in the most profitable field crop, cotton, would net only \$2,190. A \$5,405 annual income, says the Heller committee

of the University of California, is necessary to support a family of four.

Fruit crops, which entail a great investment, often show larger grosses, but net income is relatively small and fluctuates widely from year to year because of weather hazards, changing yields, and unstable prices.

Grapefruit, for example, in Riverside and Imperial counties netted \$63.45 an acre in 1952 but showed a loss of \$49.98 in San Bernardino County.

Lemons in Orange County netted \$160.65 an acre, in San Diego, \$343.28. In Los Angeles County navel oranges netted \$51.79, but Valencias lost \$105.80 an acre. Olives in Tulare County lost \$103.01 an acre the same year.

Majority Don't Make Living

Census figures on gross farm income (net is not reported) again prove that a majority of California farmers don't make a living from farming.

Of the 126,397 commercial farms in the state in 1950, only 33,351 took in more than \$10,000 that year; while 93,046 grossed less than \$10,000.

Net farm income from cotton was only 29 per cent of gross in Kern county last year according to extension service figures. Net for rice was 28 per cent; for sugar beets, 22 per cent; for barley, 11 per cent and for alfalfa only 6 per cent.

For these crops \$10,000 gross would net from \$600 to a maximum of only \$2,900.

Loss In Eggs

The cost of producing a dozen eggs in Sonoma county (according to extension service studies) is 42.3 cents; in San Bernardino county, 45.5 cents.

At the current wholesale price of around 40 cents, farmers are producing at a loss. Similarly fryers and broilers today are selling below the 31 cent cost of production estimate.

Because many farmers can't make a living from agricultural production alone, an ever greater number are forced to seek work off the farm. In 1945 there were 41,928 farmers, 30 per cent of the total, who did outside work. In 1950 the number had risen to 59,311 or 44 per cent.

More than 50,000 of these men and women worked off their farms 100 days or more.

There's tough competition for every one of these jobs today.

LIBERTY MARKET

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2573

Sincerest Wishes
to the
HONOLULU RECORD
on its
Sixth Anniversary

Frank Coit Jr.
Halaula, Hawaii

Nanbu Hotel

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97111

**J. SAKAMOTO
STORE**

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97633



MULES, JEEPS and weapon carriers are used for transportation on this steep road up from scenic Waipio Valley.

**Mule Trains Costly But
Most Dependable at Waipio**

By KOJI ARIYOHI

WAIPIO—Taro which sold for \$8.50 a 100 pound a few years ago is today selling for about \$4.25.

In Waipio Valley, well known for scenic beauty and taro production, farmers are now taking up coffee farming as a sideline since coffee promises prosperous years ahead.

Road Is Bad

While the price of taro has gone down, transportation charges from the bottom of Waipio Valley to the main highway one mile up the steep cliffside remain high.

Cost of transporting one bag of taro weighing 100 pounds one mile up the cliffside is 75 cents. A mule carries two sacks.

This charge is high because the road is bad. Only a jeep or a weapon carrier with front-wheel drive can make the steep grade. On rainy days chains are used. The road, with large holes and big rocks sticking out, is hard on vehicles.

Cost of running jeeps on the rocky road is high. Trouble calls from a garage to a car stuck half-

way down the slope cost about \$25.

William Haraguchi, a resident of Waipio, calls this "pali trouble." He says Andrade Service from Honokaa is generally called upon during car trouble on the hill.

Improvement Authorized

The county of Hawaii has been authorized by the legislature to improve the road. The sum authorized is not sufficient to improve the road from the bottom of the hill to the top, it is said, but a substantial portion can be constructed.

The neglect of the Waipio road is pointed to by Hamakuans as an example of the treatment people of the district receive because of no representation on the county board of supervisors.

The 75 cents charged for the one-mile haul can be compared with normal transportation charges on the East Hawaii coast. The same 100 pounds of taro is hauled to Hilo from the top of the hill, a distance of about 60 miles, for 25 cents.

Mules for Hauling

Only a few farmers in Waipio own jeeps and those who own them generally use mules to haul their taro. Big independents like Nelson Chun and Mok Chu own numerous mules and horses. Chun has a large stable, and has the largest taro acreage. The larger part of his 40-acre farm is planted in taro.

Seiko Kaneshiro, who owns stores in Hilo and Hamakua, also raises taro in Waipio and has about 15 mules.

Haraguchi, a medium farmer, has 20 acres in taro and from 10 to 15 young mules and 8 horses.

A mutual aid cooperative formed by small farmers of various racial groups has 12 mules. Its president is Ginji Araki, 72, retired taro grower who devotes his time to helping small farmers. Like Haraguchi and others in the valley, he is interested in coffee production.

The co-op transportation unit first began with 7 mules owned by its Hawaiian members. Its vice-president is Harrison and the co-op has active members like Suye Kawashima, a veteran.

Central Service

Kapaau, Hawaii

Route Van

Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97125

S. Goya Store

Halaula, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2313

Segregation at Kohala

In the whole district of Kohala, there is one swimming pool and one plantatio tennis court. They are located in the boss-haole residential area of Kohala plantation at Hawi and are used by haoles.

"Almost Inconceivable"

During the course of the great Oahu sugar strike of 1920 by Japanese and Filipinos, the daily press tried to make it appear that conditions on the plantations, while not as perfect as in Paradise, were so good that the unions had no cause for complaint. Unfortunately for consistency, once in a while they printed stories that gave the lie to this strike-time propaganda.

Less than two months after the end of the strike, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser carried at length a speech made at Hilo by Sumner S. Paxson, recent president of the board of health. After describing Hawaii's shortcomings generally in the health field—this was when Hawaii's infant mortality was higher than in any one of the other states and territories—Dr. Paxson did what the Advertiser called "Take a Wallop" at the Big Island plantations.

Can't Describe

"Plantations have recently taken up the work of employe welfare with splendid results as far as furnishing recreation is concerned," he pointed out, "but in the majority of instances, the most important factor for good health has been overlooked and that is the proper and sanitary housing of employes, the disposal of waste matter and the supplying of pure drinking water."

He then quoted from the report of Dr. James T. Wayson to the board on the existing health and sanitation conditions on the Big Island.

"It seems almost inconceivable," says Doctor Wayson, "that such extreme insanitary conditions could have been allowed to exist on the Island of Hawaii, but as no pen picture of mine could give in detail the existing conditions, I have taken a series of photographs which speak for themselves." And from the photographs that I have personally seen, sanitary conditions among the Russians in Siberia a few months ago were ideal to what now exists on the Big Island."

"Speaking of the Paauilo Camp, Dr. Wayson says:

"Let a typhoid carrier loose in this camp and it would be a miracle if an epidemic were not in order."

Concrete Mass of Filth

"At the Kohala Sugar Company, the entire camp of buildings, outhouses, kitchens, stables, pig-pens and privies are but a concrete mass of filth and insanitation.

"Many laborers' cottages on the various plantations have but one window and few have verandas at all.

"It is a commonly known fact, that in many instances, Orientals will closet themselves in rooms with doors and windows shut, even in the hottest weather. Picture a family squatted in such a room with the elders smoking cigarettes and the children prattling on the floor, inhaling the air which contains deadly poison.

"I suggest that the plantation workers' homes should be built with the proper portion screened and the occupants, peculiar as it may sound, be forced to breathe pure air and with the proper kind of education the benefits of pure air to their health can be taught. (Editor's Note: It appears that the plantations did not provide screens for their workmen's houses; windows and doors had to be shut to keep out insects.)

"Yet, remember, pure air is what nature supplies, yet it must take the laws of sanitation and human ingenuity to carry out the rules of health and there is another fact that brings home the illustration of how helpless it would be to build homes and overlook health protection:

Drink Ditch Water

"At Niulii Camp (in Kohala), open privies are situated on the edge of a gulch, thus draining into a stream along which, lower down, are houses. The occupants of these houses naturally obtain water from this stream; water polluted with human foecal matter.

"In the entire report of Doctor Wayson there is but one instance of sanitary sewerage for the disposal of waste material, and many plantations are still using ditch water for drinking purposes."



DARK AND IN FINAL stages of deterioration, these houses are homes of Waipahu workers. The workers keep the interior as neat and livable as possible but plumbing is bad and the kitchen area is damp from open sewers. Rats infest the area.



NOT FAR FROM THE modern town of Lihue, in the old plantation camp, workers still are forced to use these unsanitary and dilapidated outhouses. Kahuku plantation, Oahu, had these and when the board of health forced it to tear them down, the management complained and blamed the RECORD's campaign for making the company use money which it said could be spent otherwise to benefit labor.

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K. Umamoto Store

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Aloha, RECORD, On Your
Sixth Anniversary

The RECORD gives honest news courageously.

It is an ally of workers.

ILWU LOCAL 142 - UNIT 13
(KOHALA)

Honokaa Unit Builds

(From page B-1)
gave direction and confidence to the members.

After the strike, after the show of rank and file solidarity, the employers used the kid-glove approach. The workers won substantial pay increases, adjustment in overtime, conversion of perquisites into cash, thus striking a powerful blow to 100 years of paternalism.

The Sleeping Pill

In 1947 the Big Five agreed to 7 and 8 cents an hour across-the-board wage increases—which later proved to be a sleeping pill. The Honokaa management's approach to the workers was: "Let's cooperate." We are in a bad financial position.

This attitude changed as the company's financial position improved, and the management told workers: "Don't tell us how to run the company!"

The employers timed their attack. In December 1947 the union, especially on the Big Island, was rocked by the "Ignacio revolt." Amos Ignacio was top officer of the island. He wanted a "kingdom" of his own. He used red-baiting charges hurled against ILWU leaders by Ichiro Izuka to

split the ranks. Izuka was paid handsomely by the Big Five for a smear pamphlet someone ghosted for him.

Ignacio failed to capture a "kingdom." For his work the employers gave him in late 1948 the position of boiling house superintendent—a big jump from his former position at Pepeekeo Mill as an evaporator tender. He came to Honokaa with AFL's Lawrence Shigeura to swing the unit into the AFL. New unit leaders told Ignacio to "Git the hell out of Honokaa!"

Only Two Officers

This however was a time of almost no movement in the unit. The "Ignacio revolt" had slowed it down.

The 1948 unit records show that there were just two officers, Yoshito Takamine, chairman, and Yoshito Yano, sec-treas. They were new. The unit couldn't get others to accept responsibilities.

Frank Jesus, one of the key leaders, was already showing his weaknesses. He had become business agent. It was apparent that he was unacceptable to the ranks and he showed his colors by quickly accepting a foreman's position.

Into the leadership of the H-wail Division, which was shaken by the "Ignacio revolt," stepped George Martin, a worker with ability, drive and sincerity. The Division leadership was in good hands.

Our unit had to regroup after the severe setback. The International union sent the right man to help develop the unit.

Chet Meske who assisted Dave Thompson in the Hamakua coast plantations devoted a great part of his time to education of the stewards on the job and in the camps. Rank and filers who received training under him later served as officers in various capacities. Things began to move. It was a deep-going movement.

Management Hated Meske
Meske had drive. He inspired confidence. In carrying out the union program he dragged the new officers half of the time.

He pounded the principles of the ILWU at weekly meetings of the board and stewards. He alternated meetings in 20-odd camps.

This was not all. He went house to house asking for grievances from the rank and file during daylight hours. His nights were

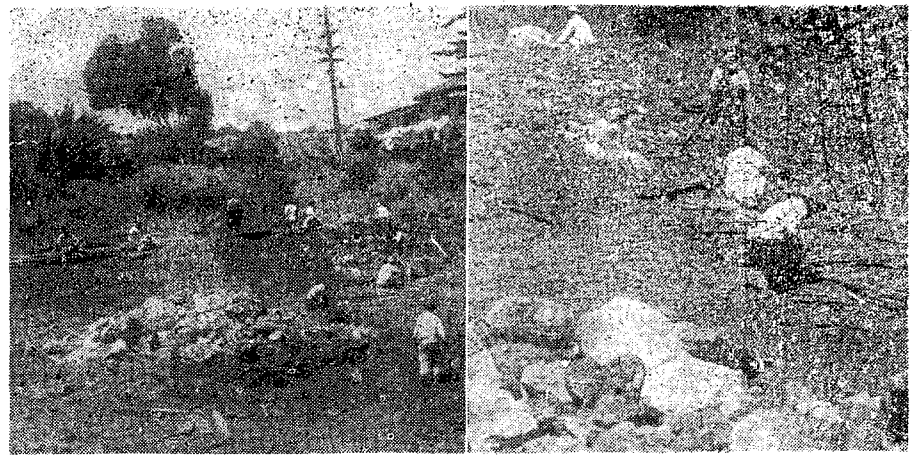


PHOTO AT RIGHT shows ground being surveyed in Honokaa at the site chosen for Unit 12's new union building. Left panel shows Honokaa unit members preparing the ground for the construction of the building.

taken up in meetings. He went to foremen's homes, seeking grievances they had against the company. Or else he went there to pass out leaflets.

Meske soon incurred the dislike of industrial relations director John Morse.

Morse fought us in his own way. Once when Takamine, Yano, Yoshio Matsumoto and Flomino Fuerte were touring the camps with a loudspeaker to announce a coming meeting, Morse began blasting his horn in front of the unionists' car.

He yelled at the workers to get out of the plantation camp. "We'll go when we like!" they answered.

Morse went to get police help but couldn't get the police to stop the union leaders.

We The Women

New officers developed. The union movement became broader.

The employers felt strong. In the longshore industry in 1949, they refused to arbitrate and forced a strike, which they lost. The broom brigade of haole bosses' wives marched in front of the union's Honolulu office.

In Honokaa during the waterfront strike, the company spearheaded a drive to organize "We the Women." The unit officers met this move by organizing the union women's auxiliary.

The ranks saw the company's hand in trying to turn the women against union members. The management refused the use of its clubhouse for a unit officers' meeting but loaned it to the "We the Women" organizing outfit. The unit officers held their meeting by the clubhouse. Morse tried to interfere with it and was blasted by union members.

Militancy returned to the ranks. The management tried other tricks to split the union.

Splitting Tactics

Morse, for example, told Yano, then sec-treas., not to associate

with Takamine, unit chairman, because, he told Yano: "You come from a good family."

Yano replied, "I associate with whom I like. It's none of your business!"

The management stooped low. You can visit the Takamines, a big working class family with Yoshito at the head of more than a dozen children. He left school early, had to work to help his brothers and sisters go through school. He did a magnificent job. He sacrificed plenty. He developed himself. And he is not interested in personal advancement, which is a trifle to him in the picture of the whole union movement.

But a man like Morse helped shape up our unit. He gave reason for us to move.

There was Meske to give guidance. If a new rank and file leader was unsure of his ground, Meske was there to pump confidence into him. Thus he nurtured numerous members.

1949 Was Better

One lasting remembrance of Chet is the Haina Park. Taking his suggestion and encouragement, the officers and stewards on their own time started building it with company equipment. In such a way did our union grow with roots spreading deep within our community.

Meske overworked himself and had to be replaced. Koichi Imori, veteran union organizer, came and acted throughout the year as adviser. He came to the weekly board and stewards' meetings.

In 1948 only two had held down the official unit positions. In 1949, we had a full slate of officers.

In 1950 this unit sponsored a Labor Day program for the first time, a three-day affair featuring dancing, movie, side shows, parade and sports program. Yasuki Arakaki, local trustee, the key speaker, dealt with the evils of the Taft-Hartley Law, the curse of labor unions and all working people today.

Link With Other Groups

In 1951 our Labor Day celebration was again a three-day affair. Robert McElrath, our union's public relations director, was key speaker.

During this holiday we made another advancement. Our unit 12

sponsored a bon dance at Haina, and as a community project the officers and stewards cleared a long-neglected graveyard in Haina. The following year this project was turned over to the community organizations.

A high point in 1951 was the stopwork demonstration of our unit, along with other ILWU units, in protest against the jailing of Harry Bridges. Our International president had protested against the "police action" in Korea, and as months went by his stand won wide support in this country.

FBI Intimidation Fails

Activities for 1952 included, besides the Labor Day celebration, a testimonial dinner for Jack W. Hall, indicted with six others under the Smith Act. This was the first testimonial dinner of such nature in the Territory, given by Units 9, 10, 11, 12. Later in the year our Unit put over a Harry Bridges Rally at which the public, businessmen and company representatives were invited and were present.

1953 saw the Honokaa unit walking off the job in protest against the conviction of Jack and six others in Smith Act case, clearly demonstrating that this unit is 100 per cent for Jack.

Because of our public demonstrations, like rallies, the FBI attempted to intimidate people in this community, trying to isolate our union. But this scheme failed.

New Unit Building

Hamakua and Hilo businessmen have been generous in their support to us. Gradually more and more realize that we must work together, for gains made by workers directly improve their business.

1954 finds the Honokaa unit with a team of officers working closely, moving with the ranks to put over numerous programs.

This year we won improved contract provisions through negotiations. We recently observed our union's 10th Anniversary with a three-day celebration.

Now we look forward to Labor Day, a month from now. This year we will have a gigantic celebration. And during the celebration we will have a house-warming for our new unit building, marking another milestone in our progress.

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Phone 2620

Dodo Mortuary

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Hilo, Hawaii

Phone 2306

Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Thur. Dec 7 1916

NEW PROCESS OF SUGAR MAKING FOUND MAY ADD MILLIONS TO ISLAND INCOME

J. N. S. Williams Announces Discovery of Methods For Extracting Additional Three Per Cent of Sucrose From the So-called "Final Molasses" Before Meeting of Planters Association

ADDITIONAL COST IS LIGHT

INVENTION of a new process for the recovery of sucrose from final molasses that will mean a gain of at least three and half per cent in the commercial sugar crop of the Islands, a money value of approximately \$2,525,000 a year on the average sugar price

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT created worldwide sensation since the process opened a way of extracting sugar from what it was believed "final molasses" and because it upset established theories on sugar extraction. **William H. Crozier Sr.**, then a chemist at Papaaloa, never did receive public recognition while he was alive.

When J. N. S. Williams, field engineer for T. H. Davies & Co., read the sensational report on the new process of extracting more sugar out of "final molasses" at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn. meeting on Dec. 6, 1916, a tall man of managerial ability, with an oarsman's arm, was hard at work in the chemistry laboratory at Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.

Only when he died, in the obituary in the dailies, did William H. Crozier Sr. receive credit and public recognition for his great contribution to the world's sugar industry.

No Mention of Crozier
The Advertiser's front-page lead story on the Williams' report said (sec cut) "Invention of a new process for the recovery of sucrose from final molasses that will mean a gain of at least three and half per cent in the commercial sugar crop of the Islands, a money value of approximately \$2,525,000 a year on the average sugar price this year, was reported (to the HSPA meeting) by the inventor J. N. S. Williams..." (Our emphasis—Ed.)

Williams got the credit for the discovery. Nowhere is the name of William H. Crozier Sr. mentioned.

A letter from Williams to Crozier dated Dec. 8, 1916 and sent to the latter at Papaaloa explained:

"I enclose herewith a copy of a paper describing the new process for the recovery of sucrose from so-called Final Molasses, which I read at the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association last Wednesday afternoon. I also enclose a copy of the 'Advertiser'... which gives newspaper comment on the announcement..."

"No names, excepting that of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company were mentioned in the paper which I read, for the reason that, although the fact has been established that sugar can be extracted in paying quantities from so-called Final Molasses, a great deal of

work has yet to be done to prove that the process will be a commercial success, and until this is done I think it is best not to mention any individual names in connection with this matter."

Why did Williams speak about "no names"? Was he self-conscious that he got the publicity?

Because of slow steamer mail, on Dec. 20, 1915, Crozier was writing Williams:

"I did not see any mention in the papers about recovery of sugar in waste molasses, did you put it up (to the HSPA) and what is the opinion?"

While the report did not mention names, the Advertiser story said:

"Mr. Williams' work on the new process has extended over two years in a series of painstaking experiments."

Applause for Hero
Explaining what the Williams invention meant to the sugar industry in money gains, the story continued:

"Taking the estimated sugar crop for the sugar year 1916-17—850,000 tons—and the average price for sugar received during the past year—\$111 a ton—the three and a half per cent gain would represent a money gain on the marketable produce of \$2,525,250."

Williams was a big hero in the eyes of the sugar barons. The Advertiser described how the top brass of the industry reacted:

"Recognizing Mr. Williams' discovery as the biggest single achievement of the year in the work of increasing the sugar producing efficiency of the Hawaiian Islands, the members of the association greeted the reading of his report with a round of hearty applause."

Williams deserved some credit, and some boost in recognition of his contribution, for he had certain technical knowledge which he passed on to Crozier via letter, mostly. Williams was Crozier's superior in the T. H. Davies agency.

"It Is Surprising"

To this superior Crozier had written on March 12, 1916, on a matter which has brought additional tens of millions to the sugar industry since then:

"... I'm sending you by Parcel Post four Jars Solidified Molasses that I have been experimenting with. I took a piece of fine gauze and put it into the hand centrifugal and it is surprising the amount of grain that it caught, there was a lot of the grain passed through with the Molasses so I put a piece of tar paper behind the fine gauze and put the Molasses into the Centrifugal again and recovered a lot of the grain. I am not quite sure if some of it did not dissolve, although I don't think it did..."

At Laupahoehoe Crozier was already analyzing "Final Molasses" (that from which all extractable sugar was taken out) from a few T. H. Davies plantations—Kaiwika, Kukaiiau, Paaulo—and it was found that boiled-to-a-complete or almost complete absence of water, the sucrose contained in the molasses crystallized out in a very small, but distinctly formed and truly shaped sugar grain. This discovery overthrew the generally accepted opinion of the time that such a thing was impossible.

"You Are Doing Better"
On Nov. 7, 1916, one month before his report to the HSPA, Williams wrote Crozier on the molasses experiment:

"There is no thought of letting go at this stage, you have confirmed all previous experiments and are doing better than any of them, keep the good work up and we will reach the point we are aiming at very soon."

On Nov. 22, Williams wrote:

"Mr. Davies will be here next Tuesday, and I will be glad to have what information you can give me to lay before him when he arrives." (Apparently Mr. Davies was making his periodic trip to Hawaii from Britain. Ed.)

World Attention
The new discovery by Crozier attracted international attention. In the April 1917 issue of The International Sugar Journal, H. S. Prinsen Geerligs, Ph. D., wrote:

"With considerable astonishment I have read in several sugar papers... of a new scheme, advocated by Mr. J. N. S. Williams, intended to extract sugar from final molasses—one not working on a new basis, but only by the application of evaporation, cooling and curing in practically the same manner as usually done..."

"One reads further that it is a correct statement to say that the sucrose in all final molasses produced in the territory will crystallize out in a grain that is visible to the unaided eye if the molasses be evaporated to a density to say 99 degree Brix at ordinary temperature."

"I was very much struck by these statements, which, if true, tend to overthrow entirely all

molasses-theories established for some decades past. All work devoted to the study of the formation of molasses made by numerous scientists and practical men for scores of years—both in the province of beet and of cane sugar would be rendered void, if really one had only to evaporate one's final molasses to a density of 99 degree Brix to see all of the sucrose crystallize out in a condition which allows of its being extracted by centrifuging."

Williams answered Dr. Geerligs in the July 1917 issue of the International Sugar Journal, and uses his name in taking credit for the Laupahoehoe experiment, although he had written Crozier that it still was not time to mention names. Williams wrote:

"To my knowledge, and previous to my announcement in December 1916, no one had ever observed or published the fact that in the absence of water, sucrose will crystallize out of a compound of sucrose, glucose, gums, and ash."

"... I have shown that it is true, that after greater concentration, more sugar crystallizes in molasses." (etc., etc. Our emphasis. Ed.)

"I Cannot Find"
On September 17, 1917, Williams who was taking issue with Dr. Geerligs, a sugar authority, wrote Crozier:

"I cannot find in any of your letters to me a statement of the method you use to determine the sucrose in the final molasses resulting from spinning in the molasses separator; will you be kind enough therefore to reply to the following questions by return mail."

"In determining the degree Brix

of the molasses, to what extent do you dilute..."

"In determining the sucrose in this final molasses, what method do you use..."

"I am now engaged in writing up a report on low grade molasses for the Annual meeting of the H. S. P. A. and would be glad to have your reply as soon as you can send it." (Our emphasis—Ed.)

Williams wrote Crozier from Honolulu constantly, encouraging him and pushing him. For Crozier the work of experimenting with molasses was an extra load.

Other Work Besides...
On Nov. 12, 1917, Crozier wrote Williams:

"Just a few lines to let you know that there are more departments on this Plantation that need looking into besides the Boiling House and the Laboratory."

"On Wednesday Oct. 30 we got rain, not much but there were about 300 men put to cut cane and of course tried to flume it to the mill. The flumes were all so rotten that they broke..."

"On Nov. 4 we had a big rain that set the gulches running and lasted until Thursday and all the cane that got to the mill... 731-144 tons of cane with hundreds of tons scattered along the flume, and about 75 tons together with a part of the railroad down the Laupahoehoe gulch and both Burchard and Hutchinson hanging around the Mill and Office."

"Now first thing they will be saying that I done them up in their cane weights so it is a good time to look into the matter while I am still on the plantation."

Besides difficulties like these, (more on page C-8)



THE CROZIER'S AT THEIR Papaaloa home located on the main highway, near the present location of the company bulletin board on the Honokaa side of the Papaaloa store by the sugar mill. Sitting with William H. Crozier Sr. is Mrs. Sara Doherty Crozier who marched in the torch parade with Queen Liliuokalani in protest against the white missionary-business interest bloc that overthrew her government. She was the only white woman who attended the Wailuku Democratic election rally with a Democratic banner in her hat in 1932, before the Democrats took over the national administration. Standing are (L) William Jr., and (R) Clarence, who as territorial legislator fought for reform measures and took Big Five interests head on.

Political Coercion of Workers Dies With Advent of Union; Memory Remains

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
How much political coercion of employees by employers is there today?
The answer, so far as organized labor is concerned, is very simple. There's virtually none at all because the bosses know that people who will organize and fight together for higher wages and better

conditions cannot be scared into giving away their voting right.
Yet among the many workers who don't belong to unions, there may be more than you think. It was only a couple of years ago that an employe at a filling station was telling me some facts which later formed the basis for a RECORD expose of discrimina-

tion when he put an ordinary request in a rather extraordinary manner.
Boss Is Republican
"Please don't use my name," he said, "and don't tell anyone where you got this. My boss is a Republican."
So individual cases of coercion do still exist. As for the old days on plantations, when workers were frightened away from political speeches by non-Republicans like Willie Crozier and Jack Hall, they began to vanish with the advent of the ILWU.

Stories of subterfuges workers had to use to conceal their votes still abound. They'll tell you, for instance, that a boss used to watch the strings to which voting pencils were tied. If the voter swung them to the right, for instance, that meant he was marking the Republican side of his ballot, the left for the Democratic side. So workers learned to turn their ballots upside down and swing the pencil where the boss wanted it, yet mark the ballot where they wanted it.
Probably the bosses are a little sorry now that they used such methods, for memory of them makes it all the more difficult for them to "sell" their candidates today. But where there is no organized opposition, the big bosses always use coercion. A recent article in the Saturday Evening Post tells in lurid detail the manner in which George Parr, political boss in South Texas, has profited by economic boycott, intimidation, physical violence and even murder in electing his candidates by 40-1 margins. In one case, Parr backed a write-in candidate who secreted the usual proportion of votes—though many of the voters in Duval and Jim Wells Counties can't write their names.

Although such methods may win for the time being, they lose over the long haul. During the great depression, a boss at the world's largest clothespin factory in West Virginia set out a box of buttons boosting Alf Landon for President against FDR. An employe was supposed to pick up a Landon button when he picked up his pay check.

Rebel Was Hero

Nearly all the workers picked up the buttons, of course, though many tossed them in wastebaskets in the next room. But the hero of the plant was the man who refused to pick one up and subsequently lost his job. FDR carried the county widely despite the factory boss and the Literary Digest.

What about the idea, often spread by Big Business and its spokesmen, that union men vote in accord with the "orders" of their leaders?

Well, John L. Lewis once tried to "order" the miners to vote against FDR and they ignored him by the thousands. More subtly in 1946, Lewis tried to dump Sen. Harley Kilgore in W. Va., by "passing the word" against him. But the miners had come to see Kilgore, a New Dealer, as their friend and they just wouldn't believe "the word." They sent word to Lewis that someone was misquoting him and they went right ahead to reelect Kilgore.

Most union leaders know what bosses find out the hard way—that you don't successfully "order" working people in the voting booth—not when they've already won battles for their union, their livelihood and, in essence, their own self-respect.

Campaigning In '30s

During the 1936 political campaign, Willie Crozier bought one share each in Waialua, Ewa and Waipahu (Oahu Sugar) plantations. This was done to overcome practices of plantations to bar non-Republican candidates from plantation camp areas. As owner of plantations, Crozier could demand that he be given access to their properties. Crozier who ran for the senate that year recalls he had no trouble at Waialua and Ewa. At Waipahu he was chased by plantation policemen as he went around the camps with a loud speaker rigged on his vehicle.

In the second quarter of 1954 the American people saved 7.1 per cent of after-tax income. That was the smallest proportion of saving in a year.



Greetings . . .

The RECORD has the correct approach of speaking out for people's rights and their best interests when strong reactionary forces try to silence it. Nothing good for the workers and their friends can be gained without militant struggle.



ILWU Local 142—Unit 8
(Laupahoehoe)

Aloha from Puna & Kau

Olaa

ANTONIO ACOB
PETRONILO ALCONARA
AGAPITO AGUINALDO
SUEICHIRO AOKI
YASUKI ARAKAKI
Y. ASATO
BENEDICTO AYALA
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Mountain View

PEDRO GONZAGA
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MIGUEL LASERONA
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CLEMENTE LUCAS
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SILVINO CASEL
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MRS. UTO ISA
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Y. YAMADA
VELMA YOSHIDA
HILBERT YOUNG

Union Business Agents Have Beefs, Too

"If a business agent writes a letter, it is too long . . . If he sends a post card, it is too short . . . If he attends a committee meeting, he is butting in . . . If he fails to collect dues, he is slipping . . . If he asks for advice, he is incompetent; if he does not, he is bull-headed . . . If he gives his reports complete, they are too long . . . If he condenses them, they are incomplete . . . If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run

things . . . If he remains silent, he has lost interest in his organization . . . If he is caught at the office, why doesn't he get out? . . . If he can't be found, why doesn't he come around some time? . . . If he is not at home at night, he is out drinking . . . If he is at home, he is ducking . . . If he doesn't agree the boss is a skunk, he is a company man . . . If he calls the boss a skunk, he is ignorant . . . If he doesn't beat his chest and yell strike, he is a con-

servative . . . If he does, he is a radical . . . If he wins by striking, he is a hero . . . If he doesn't, he is a bum . . . If he doesn't stop and talk, the job has gone to his head . . . If he does, that is all he has to do anyway . . . If he can't put a member to work who got into trouble, he is a poor agent . . . If he does, that is what he is being paid to do . . . If he should give someone a short answer, we will get him in the next election

. . . If he tries to explain something to them, he is playing politics . . . If he gets a good contract, why didn't he ask for more? If he gets a poor contract, he asked for too much . . . If his suit is pressed he thinks he is a big shot . . . If he looks shabby, he makes a poor agent . . . If he takes a vacation, he had one all year . . . If he doesn't he is afraid of losing his job . . . If he is on the job a short time, he hasn't had enough experience . . . If he

is on the job too long, there should be a change."

—Long Beach Labor News

★ ★

Yoshito Takamine, ILWU BA, Hawaii Division, says the writer of the Labor News should have said a business agent's wife has a tougher job than the b. a. with the odd long hours he keeps and the time he spends away from home while doing union business, but sacrifices are essential to do the job right."

Hearty Greetings from the Island of Hawaii

Ookala

JOHN ADRIAN
DOMINGO ANONGOS
SANTIAGO BAGUIO
BENNY BOLIVAR
DOUGLAS CARDOZA
WILLIE DE MATTOS
GIL FLORENTINO
RICARDO GALAPIA
K. HIRAMOTO
HARRY HIRATA
CARL IGNACIO
HIROMU-KOBAYASHI
KANAME KOBAYASHI
HARRY MACHIDA
KUNIKAZU MACHIDA
CERILLO MARTING
TAKEO NAKAMA
LOUIS RAMARAMA
F. ROLDAN
HISAICHI SATO
TEDDY THERLTON

Paauilo

PACIANO APOSTOL
PABLO BACILIO
DICKIE CORNELIO
GEORGE DE MELLO
WILLIAM DE MELLO
WILLIAM DIAS
ITSUO FUJINO
TEOFILO GALSOLE
DOMINGO GOMES
MR. AND MRS.
KIYOSHI ISHISAKA
M. KIMURA
T. KINOSHITA
ALBERT MAHUNA
R. MAHUNA
H. MATSUO
K. MATSUO
TSUNEO MURAMARU
U. MURAMARU
MIYUKI NARIMATSU
ISAO NISHIKAWA
MUNEO NISHIYAMA
HOWARD OGATA
TAKEO OKITA
JAMES ONTIVEROS
C. SHOTA
J. THOMAS
A FRIEND
MR. & MRS. SHIZUO
WATANABE
F. YASUTAKE
TSUNEO YONEDA

Laupahoehoe

EUGENIO ACEDO
LORENZO ARTIENDA
GELACIO CARIASO
FLORENTINO CANNIDAY
DOMINGO DELA CRUZ
HENRY H. JENSEN
EDWIN NORTE
MARKHAM E. SPENCER
ICHIRO SUGIYAMA
MANABU SUGIYAMA
GEORGE UCHIMA
M. A. YNIGUES

Halaula

ANDY AGPALO
HENRY AKANA, SR.
C. ALEJANDRO
ANDREW AKO
H. AMARAL
WILLIAM ANU, JR.
ARTHUR ARAKAKI
DAVID ARAKAKI
MYLES ARAKAKI
MARCELLO CASTILLO
JOSEPH CARVALHO, JR.
JOHN COIT, JR.
MARIANO DRES
SATOSHI HIRANO
ANACITO HONOBAGA
IWAO KANDA
MANOHA KAPELIALA
S. KISE
MAMORU MAEDA
DOC MATTOS
SHIYOICHI MIYAHARA
HARRISON MERSBERG
FRANCIS MIKI
FRANK MONIZ, III
SHINE MOROMISATO
LEFTY NAKAYAMA
RICHARD OKINARA
MIKE OSHITA
A. PASAMONTE
JOHN LEE PAU
GEORGE RAYMOND
MIGUEL REALIN
TAKAO SHIMONO
DALE SPROAT
WILLIAM SUMIC
MASAO UEHARA
CORNELIO VENTURA
WILLIAM WONG
A. YAMAMOTO

Hilo

JACK AH CHIN
GEORGE P. T. AH CHIN
RAY C. K. AH CHIN
DOMINGO CASTILLO
MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM
T. HAKAMOTO
S. HIROSHIGE
ELIAS KAAUKAI
BILL KAWAI
K. KUGISAKI
MARTIN LAIGO
Y. MABUNI
R. MARCOS
N. MASUCHIKA
Y. MIYAZU
Y. MIZUKAMI
YOICHI NAGATA
R. Y. NAKANO
JOHN NUHI
J. ONOUYE
ARTURO PASCUA
E. RAMOS
ZACARIAS RESPECTO
Y. S. SONG
MAHUKA TABAY
JERRY S. TANABE
T. TOMITA
A. UEMURA
M. UNEBASAMI
M. K. YAP
URBANO ZAMBAGA
SIX FRIENDS

Paauhau

B. BALESTEROS
C. CORPUZ
E. CORPUZ
A. DILAN
H. GRACE
T. GATCHALIAN
PABLO JULIAN
E. NANO
A. VILARIA

Hakalau

ALBERT GARCIA
K. KURISU
H. MIYAMOTO
SUKI NISHIHARA
M. SARUWATARI
S. TAIRA
M. TAKEYA
PAUL UNOKI
TAKEO URATANI

Pepeekeo

FELIX AGAMATA
TITO AGBAYANI
SHIGEICHI ASUKA
PAULINO BALUYOT
MARCELINO CABASA
BEN CABATU
AGAPITO CASTRO
ROBERT DE MOTTA
DAMASO DOCUSIN
GREGORIO DUGOSIN
ALFRED GONZALVES
SEIYA HASEGAWA
BARTOLOME MOLINA
TETSUO NAGO
KAZUTO NISHIOKA
KAZUTO OKINAGA
THOMAS OTA
MARIANO SALUDARES
IGNACIO QUIRIT
A SENSANO
TOYOICHI TERAMOTO
A FRIEND
A FRIEND

Kukuihaele

& Honokaa

GUILLERMO BAUTISTA
BENJAMIN BUMANGLAG
JUAN CODIAMAT
GREGORO DELION
F. FUERTE
H. K. FUJII
EMILIANO GRAYCOCHIA
A. K. HOKAMA
MARIANO LOPEZ
P. MALACAS
DANIEL MARTIN
K. MORISHIGE
FRANKLIN NACNAC
ANACLETO NUNIES
FRED OLEPAU, JR.
WALTER PARESA
CAYETANO SINGCO
HISASHI TAKAE
ROBERT TAKAE
T. TAKEOKA
LEON TANGAR
MASAICHI TAKEOKA
YOSHIO TOMA
NEMECIO A. YARTE

Honomu

ENRIQUE AGPALASIN
H. ANCHETA
MELCHOR BADUA
SISENANDO BALTAZAR
JESSE BISQUERA
PAUL BISQUERA
BEN CABIGAS
HIROSHI GUSHIKEN
SEIGI HANASHIRO
S. KATEKAWA
LICERIO PAGTAMA
MR. NICKIE SADO
MASATO UEKAWA

Papaikou

EULALIO ACOSTA
TEOFILO BADUA
I. CORCORO
EMILIO GALANO
R. HIROKANE
S. HIROKANE
MARIANO ILDIFONSO
JUICHI INABA
JACINTO JAVIER
YASUYUKI KUROKAWA
A. LUCAS
G. B. MILLARE
RIOSHO MUKAI
F. NAUNGAYAN
R. PABILA
RICHARD PAYAO
RUFO RUISTAS
NOBORU SASAHARA
K. SHIGEHARA
SABURO SUGAI
WATARU TERAGAWA
T. TOMITA
S. TONGPALAN
TAMOTSU TORIKAI
F. VISITACION
NOBUO YAMAOKA
SHUICHI YAMAOKA
A FRIEND

Papaaloa

AMBROCIO BUENO
TRANQUILINO
BAREMEDA
TRANQUILINO
B. GASMEN

Greetings from Papaikou Peepekeo & Hilo On Your Sixth Anniversary

Fukuba Store
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57317

Torikai Store
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57378

Pepeekeo Trading
Pepeekeo, Hawaii
Ph. Honomu 465

T. Nekoba Store
Pepeekeo, Hawaii
Ph. Honomu 461

Kuhio Concession
Kuhio Wharf
Hilo Hawaii

Kalaoa Garage
★
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 50790

Hironaka Store
★
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 5671

Namiwo Service Station
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57375

Highway Service Station
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57686

BAR HAVANA
Cor. Kilauea and Ponahawai
Hilo, Hawaii

My sincere thanks
and best wishes to
the voters.
★
SAM BENTO
HILO, HAWAII

S. Yamada Contractor
★
Papaikou, Hawaii
Phone 57224

R. Sumida Fish Market
89 Lihwai St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 4164

Modern Shoe Repair
185 Kilauea Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 54419

Mamo Pool Room
30 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

Fran's Tavern
Papaikou, Hawaii
Phone 57661

Peggy's Barber Shop
Papaikou, Hawaii

Gabriel's Barber Shop
112 Ponahawai St.
Hilo, Hawaii

★
S. Yoshiyama Store
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57315

M. Kurohara Tailor
61 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

GREETINGS ON YOUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS
Hawaii Division
Hilo, Hawaii

Pahoa Cash & Carry
PAHOA, HAWAII
PHONE 4-W-41
AND
Piopio Cash & Carry
262 PIOPIO STREET
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 2614

Hawaii Fish Cake Manufacturers
116 Lihwai St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 3041

"Courage is Contagious"
The RECORD carries on a hard fight on key issues of the day while it is under sharp attacks from those that want to still its voice.
Congratulations!

ILWU LOCAL 142-Unit 5
(ONOMEA SUGAR UNIT)

GREETINGS . . .
The struggle for a better deal--more pork chops and security--becomes sharper and the RECORD is always there with the workers.

ILWU LOCAL 142-Unit 6
(PEPEEKEO)

Mariano C. Calderon
extends
best wishes
★
Papaikou, Hawaii

Patronize Our Advertisers

Sixth Anniversary Greetings from Hilo

**Mun Hu Chun
Chop Suey**
100 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 2868

Robert's Bakery
2882 Kilauea Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 5824

Mooheau Barber
45 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

MAMO MARKET
145 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

The Bake Shop
64 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 4718

A Hilo Friend
Hilo, Hawaii

M. Lee Kim Chee
325 Keawe St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 54213

City Blacksmith
969 Kinooole St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 45611

**Sam's Waterfront
Taxi**
Next to Mariner's Bar
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 2560
Ask for Ann or Sam

Ogi Noodle Shop
OGI NOODLE SHOP
67 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

**Happy Lunch
Shoppe**
128 Kilauea Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 5108

LINCOLN GRILL
483 Kinooole St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 4730

SIXTH
ANNIVERSARY
GREETINGS

Yoshiaki
Ichinose
Hilo, Hawaii

T. MUKAI
VEGETABLE STORE AND
LIQUOR DISPENSERS
Keawe & Haili Sts.
PH. 3157 - 2225
Warehouse: 3317
Hilo, Hawaii

Hilo Products
★
1378 Kamehameha Ave.
Hilo Hawaii
Phone 4119

Cebu Barber Shop
77 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

**Fashion Barber
Shop**
1450 Kamehameha Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 4752

**Kimura Fish
Market**
97 Lihiwai St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 4156

Toy's Liquor Store
COMPLETE LIQUOR
STOCK
Ice Cold Beer
50 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 5193

**Sunbrite Bottling
WORKS &
S. Ikeda Shoyu
BREWERY**
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 3893

KODANI FLORIST
307 KEAWE ST.
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 54953

**Willie's Bus
Service**
For Smooth
Sampan Rides
Ask for Willie

Any part of the Island
At Reasonable Rates

Phone: 59741-2824
Papaikou, Hawaii

Sixth Anniversary
Greetings . . .
Workers have a stake in the RECORD
which champions their best interest for a
better deal—peace, job security, more pork
chops.

ILWU LOCAL 142—Unit 4
(HILO SUGAR)

GREETINGS, RECORD!
Stand firm and keep plugging.
Continue to support workers, small business people and farmers.
Lower the boom on vested interests when they push for speedups on the job and a speedup toward bad times in the people's economic, social and political life. People must have security.
Make people think.
Anniversary is a time to take stock. On the waterfront we have just observed our Sixteenth Anniversary of Hilo's "Bloody Monday."
Since then we have come a long way, but there will be "Bloody Mondays" if the present tide of reaction is allowed to sweep away the gains we all have made.
Your heads up editorial policy will pay off. We are with you and support you. We want no more "Bloody Mondays" but security, peace and progress.
ILWU Local 142—Units 14, 14-A, 15
Hawaii Longshore Division

COFFEE TALK

JORDAN RAMOS READIES PULPER; CLAIMS HAMAKUA CROP BEST

In Honokaa, people generously give tips on how to raise coffee. Suggestions are listened to, even if the speaker is known to have had no experience in coffee growing.

Obviously the number of people interested in growing coffee is great. And this includes those who do not own land but are hopeful Sam King's administration will open government land in the mauka area for coffee farming.

The Ramos brothers who bulldozed and uprooted 200 acres of coffee trees in 1949 say, "We blew up a gold mine."

Jordan Ramos, rancher, is again looking at coffee production in a big way. He alone in Hamakua is putting a mill in shape. Coffee trees take four years before they begin to bear berries and Jordan means business.

He has the advantage of having the know-how. He and his brothers grew up on his father's coffee farm. In the old days about 20-30 years ago, the Ramos coffee ranch and the Louisson plantation produced coffee which commanded a higher price on the Mainland than Kona coffee.

"When we grow coffee in Hamakua, we aren't experimenting. Hamakua grew the best coffee at one time," says Jordan Ramos.

His coffee pulper is nearly ready to pulp the berries. He also has a large hulling machine to peel the parchment skin off the green coffee which will then go to the roaster. The hulling machine is sitting in his coffee mill and has to be erected.

About two bags of parchment coffee which Ramos harvested last year are still on his drying platform. The parchments are big and would give number one green coffee if hulled. Recently a visitor to the Ramos ranch took a handful of the large parchment for seedling. Ramos cautioned that some of the coffee probably came from Hawaiian type trees, which are not as productive and strong as the Guatemala type.

In the gullies going up to the Ramos ranch, there are coffee trees growing wild. Yoshito Takamine says they probably began growing there when ranchers bulldozed coffee trees and dumped them over cliffs.

The Ramos brothers and others say that while coffee trees in Hamakua need shade, the thick growth of silver oak in the old Louisson plantation was not helpful to growing healthy coffee trees.

Jordan Ramos remembers Ushima Morita and Ho Wai Kong, who with Otsu, organized the Hawaii Coffee Mill Ltd. in Kona. Ramos says "Morita was the finest man."

Morita, a former Japanese school teacher, knew the coffee industry thoroughly. When coffee commanded a good price in the 20's, he took laborers to Hamakua to harvest coffee. Before he died he was working on a program of taking Kona farmers to Hamakua to raise coffee there.

"Morita knew Hamakua produced good coffee," Ramos says. His son is James Morita, city-county attorney.

Businessmen Like Fortune's Super-Snooper Stuff

NEW YORK-(FP)-Fortune magazine complained here that a proposal for a super-snooping device which it made in a recent issue to kid the national trend to investigate everything turned out to be not so funny.

The exclusive \$1.25 a copy "magazine for the rich," flossiest of the Henry Luce publications, said reader reactions to the story showed they had taken it completely seriously.

Was "Spoofing" Protest
The tongue-in-cheek story described and recommended a so-called universal card, which would be punched with holes and notches. When put through a machine, the card would "tell everything about a man," including his life history, education, organizations he belongs to and even his relations with his wife.

All job applicants would have to carry the card. To manage this system, the story proposed creation of an all-powerful "central secretariat."

Fortune said the story was a "spoofing" protest against "the current trends to slotting and rating people" in the U.S. and was intended to "reduce these trends to absurdity."

Praise By Businessmen
The magazine said the mail it has received indicated most of its readers did not realize the story was supposed to be a satire. Some were indignantly opposed to the scheme, Fortune said, but others, particularly businessmen, wrote to praise it as a great idea.

Two business firms informed the magazine they were "seriously considering adopting the card plan." Fortune said, "and several inquired as to whether they could get in on the ground floor of the central secretariat."

The conscience-stricken Fortune editors commented: "The horrible thought has occurred to us that we may find that, in fact as well as in fancy, we have fathered a universal card system."



THESE VENEZUELAN OIL WORKERS will strongly take exception to the kind of talk the University of Hawaii agricultural college experts are giving. Recently at a farmers' conference, Dr. John H. Beaumont said, "We've already recommended increased production of coffee (in this Territory)." This recommendation was made because, he explained, the U. S. government and international relations "will not permit coffee prices to slump" as in the 1930's. Relations with South America are so important the U. S. will not let coffee price drop in about 10 years, he declared. In contrast to his statement, the U. S. has depressed Chile's copper price by purposely not buying. Bolivian tin dropped from the 1952 high of \$1.21½ a pound to about 80 cents. These are strategic items.

EX-COFFEE PLANTERS

In Kukuihaele, part of Honokaa sugar plantation, there is a "Kona camp." This name was given to the camp by Honokaa sugar workers because in the late 30's when coffee prices dropped as low as 4½ cents per pound of parchment (today it is about 50 cents), many Kona farmers left their farms for plantation employment. Many went to Kau. Those who went to Kukuihaele settled in Kona camp.

The Hasegawas live there and like it. Many have gone back to Kona after the coffee price went up to new heights in recent years. Today there are few Kona people in Kona camp.

TWO OLDTIME coffee farmers in their eighties, from Kona but now living in Kau, were discussing the prosperity in Kona. Both of them said that they would rather remain on sugar plantations than return to Kona to work in coffee farms. Especially on rainy days, picking coffee is most unpleasant, they said.

The two women are active but they say, let the young ones return to Kona.

Higashi Gift Shop

Paauiilo, Hawaii

Ph. 6-6422

Fukumoto Jewelers

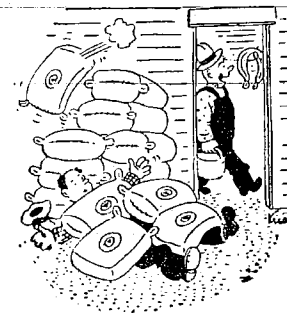
Paauiilo, Hawaii

Ph. 6-6473

Dick's Bar

Paauiilo, Hawaii

★
Phone 6-6155



"Mr. Jackson! Now we don't need them union brothers. I restocked the feed today so we could get at it easier, Mr. Jackson!"

Nakashima Restaurant

PAAUIILO, HAWAII

Keep It Up!

To the RECORD—staunch ally of labor—the Big Five are no sacred cows. Keep exposing the dailies!

ILWU Local 142—Unit 10

(Paauiilo)

Hi-Way Fountain

PAAUIILO, HAWAII

PHONE 6-6111

NAKAHARA STORE

PAAUIILO, HAWAII

PHONE 6-6344

Arakawa Market

Paauiilo, Hawaii

"BLOODY MONDAY," REMINDER TO WORKERS

Hawaii's big employers made Kuhio wharf at Hilo the battleground for their open and most brutal class warfare on August 1, 1938.

Seventy-three Big Island police officers armed with tear gas bombs, riot guns, clubs and bayoneted rifles attacked 500 unionists and their supporters who were picketing peacefully.

Reminder to Workers

When the smoke cleared, the casualties totaled 51.

Since then Aug. 1 has been commemorated on the Hilo waterfront as labor's memorial day. Dock workers observe the anniversary of Aug. 1, 1938—"Bloody Monday"—by laying their work gear down for 24 hours.

The employers do not like the commemoration of this landmark in Hawaii's labor history, for it is a reminder to workers of what happened and still can happen again—if they lose their militancy and solidarity. For labor it is also a gauge to measure their forward march.

It gives them confidence and at the same time constant awareness that their advancement has never been inevitable but every gain has had to be won by hard and relentless struggle.

"Big Shots" Gave Order

Labor's struggle on Aug. 1, 1938 took the form of peaceful picketing.

Harry Kamoku, then a leader of Hilo longshoremen, once wrote to the RECORD:

"The demonstrators had assembled to picket the scab-manned Waialeale, but the police, under Sheriff Henry Martin, would not permit peaceful picketing. The police officers threw gas bombs right and left and let us have it with buckshot."

After the smoke had lifted from the battleground, and the wounded taken to hospital and homes for medical treatment, Sheriff Martin explained:

"The big shots in Honolulu asked me to give protection to their ship."

The Hilo Chamber of Commerce boasted, "Property rights had been preserved."

Chairman Spencer of the county board of supervisors said:

"I was supposed to have a meeting with the sheriff and other officials before the actual shooting had started but the sheriff went and took things in his own hands."

Sheriff Martin brazenly remarked:

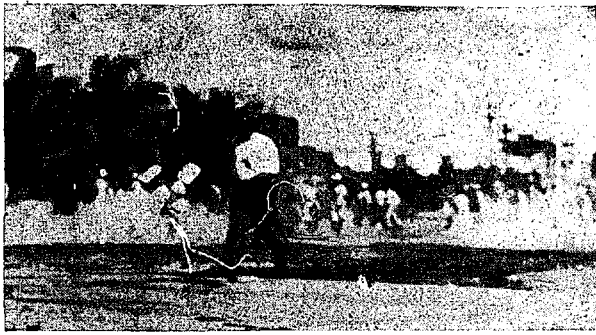
"By some error which cannot now be explained some of the shells were loaded with buckshot."

Open Class Warfare

Investigators of this open class warfare were Hawaii's big employers, Martin and his police force were the instruments used by the big bosses who always control them to protect their "property rights," which they will stretch to include every privilege they can grasp.

Just prior to Aug. 1, 1938, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. announced that the scheduled trip of the S.S. Waialeale would be cancelled to avoid recurrence of an incident.

On July 22, when longshoremen demonstrated against the scab-manned ship, Police Officer



VIOLENCE IN EMPLOYER-INSTIGATED open class warfare in Hilo took place Aug. 1, 1938. Some demonstrators fell back into the water, others were trapped between bombs and gunfire. Here Sheriff Martin who used his police against workers is seen running from the range of fire. Police used buckshots.

Charles Warren had thrown a gas bomb at the peaceful demonstrators.

The Waialeale and her sister ships of the Inter-Island company were being struck by the Inland Boatman's Union (CIO) and the ILWU Local 1-37.

The Hilo Chamber of Commerce, noted for its reactionary policies, pressured the ship company to resume the Waialeale's scheduled trip. Sheriff Martin got his orders from his big employer bosses. He pledged to protect life and property.

Whose life? And what property? The Waialeale?

On the morning of Aug. 1 as the Waialeale appeared over the horizon and headed toward Kuhio wharf, Martin's men did not go aboard the ship to pick up arms. He already knew that 84 members of the scab crew were armed. Passengers reported seeing the crew carrying arms. The company denied the crew was armed.

Order To Shoot

Under their constitutional rights of free speech and peaceful assembly, 500 unionists and their supporters gathered at the docks to protest strike-breaking. They carried placards saying: "Don't be a strike-breaker; It doesn't pay!" "Help Inter-Island Workers Win Their Just Demands!"

"The order to shoot came while

we were sitting down," Kamoku told the RECORD in 1949.

By 10 a.m. the unarmed, peaceful demonstrators were sitting down. Officer Charles Warren, who had thrown the gas bomb on July 22 had no business to be assigned there, if Martin's purpose was to protect life and property.

Warren went to Kal Uratani, longshoreman, and shouted, "Get the hell out of here!"



JUDGE METZGER Exposed Grand Jury

As Uratani stood up, turned his back to Warren to do as ordered, he felt "the point of the bayonet go through the left side of my back!"

At 10:15 a.m. Deputy Sheriff Peter Pakele gave orders to shoot. Kamoku later described the police violence thus:

"Some (of the 500) fell back, crowded off the pier apron into the water, and others were trapped between gunfire and bombs."

What "property rights had been preserved"?

Under guise of the often used "property rights" protection, the employers had used open violence against workers.

Controlled Jury

They did not only control the police but the jury members too through economic power to hire and fire, through credit system to smaller businesses.

A grand jury investigated this police violence and reported on Sept. 20, 1938:

"We, the grand jurors . . . after hearing the evidence and after due deliberation, find that a state of emergency existed on that date and the said evidence is not sufficient to warrant an indictment against any person or groups of person."

"This report reads to me more like a policy committee of some civic organization than that of a Grand Jury. . . . It is a matter of several men were grievously injured by shooting, by stabbing by broken jaw bones or something of that sort."

Incumbent territorial attorney general, Edward N. Sylva, was then a special deputy attorney general. He is the same man who today, naively or otherwise, "takes to the radio to say there is no class in human society and Communists advocate class warfare."

"Bloody Monday" is a memorable day in Hawaii's labor history.

13 Years Later

Since then unionization grew. On the Big Island, after establishing their base on the waterfront, the workers by the latter part of 1938 organized the first plantation union at Honokaa.

Throughout the islands unionism grew, with organization stepped up on Kauai, at the other end of the island chain, by Jack

Hall and his colleagues.

Thirteen years later to the month from "Bloody Monday" the powerful ILWU was attacked in a national anti-union campaign with the arrest of Jack Hall and six others under the Smith Act.

Judge Metzger, then a Federal district judge, reduced individual bail of \$75,000 set for each defendant to \$5,000. For this and his other decisions for justice, fair play and common sense, he was removed from the bench by congressional pressure under growing atmosphere of McCarthyism.

Government Hand Exposed

The Justice Dept., through two FBI agents, attempted to buy off Hall, ILWU regional director, by proposing to drop his Smith Act charges if he would go along with the government in cooperating to try to take the Hawaii ILWU local out of the international union.

The hand of the big employers in the Smith Act prosecution became clearly apparent. The voices of the FBI agents monitored by the ILWU provided a sensational story, but the employer controlled dailies and radio purposely refused to give it publicity. This expose was truly one of the biggest news stories of 1935.

Today the observance of "Bloody Monday" serves to keep labor on the beam, to defend their gains and to win a better life, to struggle for peace and against violence.



EDWARD SYLVA No classes in society

PROTESTS AGAINST JAILING OF CIVIL LIBERTIES FIGHTER MOUNTS

Protests against the jailing of William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of Civil Rights Congress, are beginning to come into the office of the people's defense organization.

D. N. Pritt, internationally prominent British attorney, wrote: "I learned with great sorrow—though, alas, no longer with shocked surprise—of the action taken against William L. Patterson for alleged contempt of court."

Innocent Would Be Victims

Patterson is serving a 90-day sentence for contempt, for failing to produce original receipt books with names and addresses of contributors. These receipt books no longer exist, according to a sworn affidavit submitted by Patterson. This would ordinarily remove any contempt citation.

The insistence of the government and the court on going through with the contempt charge, merely exposes the whole fraud involved in making the attack on CRC a tax issue. This is clearly seen by Attorney Pritt, who continues:

"If he had complied with the requirement to produce records, many innocent people would have been the victims of that persecution which seems to be the national pursuit of certain circles in the United States today.

Meaning of Arrest

"I know that his friends will take every possible step to assist him and to carry on the great work of defending the victims of persecution, including himself, while he himself is under jail sentence. In that work you have the sympathy of all progressive individuals and movements everywhere. We can only hope, with you, that as a result of the contempt with which the ruling circles of the United States are now regarded in every civilized country, the ordinary people of America will assert themselves and put an end to such persecutions."

The same clear understanding of the meaning of the Patterson arrest was expressed in a letter sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell by the Executive Boards of the Joint Board Fur Dressers

and Dyers Unions, over the signature of Leon Straus, Executive Secretary. The letter declared:

"Executive Boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, have unanimously adopted a resolution vigorously protesting against the recent sentencing of William Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, to 90 days imprisonment for contempt of court because he did not produce the names of contributors to his organization."

Another Inroad

"The demand by the government that Mr. Patterson turn over the names of innocent people for persecution represents still another inroad by the evil forces of McCarthyism into the life of our country. As trade unionists, who know only too well of the history of the vicious anti-union 'blacklists' in impeding the organization of the American labor movement, we recognize the danger of calling for lists of organizations' members or contributors.

"We therefore call upon the government to withdraw its demand for these lists so that the contempt charges against Mr. Patterson may be similarly withdrawn and so that he may be freed from the prison where he is now serving."

The Civil Rights Congress announced that an appeal is now being made to the U.S. Supreme Court against this arbitrary jailing. CRC urged a campaign of letters to Brownell, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., demanding the release of Patterson.

* *

This week the attorneys for William L. Patterson, imprisoned leader of the Negro people and National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, have appealed to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson for his release on bond pending appeal.

Basing themselves on the Rules of Civil Procedure, the attorneys, Reuben Terris and Ralph E. Powe, find in their brief that Patterson has an absolute right of appeal, and having appealed, he has an absolute right to freedom on bond.

Unsung Hero

(from page C-1)
Crozier had numerous mechanical troubles during his experiments. But by Feb. 24, 1917, Williams was writing him:

"Negotiations in connection with putting in a very large plant for handling molasses under the new process are now pretty well advanced, and I will let you know at a later date just what has been done."

Fired From Job
It is said that Crozier was once considered for managership at Paapealoa plantation. But he reportedly told one of the Davies bosses that if anyone makes money he should be willing to pay his share of taxes and such talk by a potential manager didn't make a favorable impression on the executive.

Crozier never did get credit or recognition for his contribution to the sugar industry. He left the sugar industry with which he became associated as a luna shortly after coming here from New Zealand. He was not of manager material for the semi-federal plantations. He was fired from his first job when he grabbed the assistant head luna at Paauhau plantation and dragged him off his horse and chased him off the field because he was whipping Chinese laborers.

Physically, Crozier was a big

man. Once he quit his work at Laupahoehoe plantation just to go to Honolulu to oar for the Myrtle boat club.

Was The Inventor

Because of his experience and knowledge about the sugar industry he was considered in 1919 for the territorial government's sugar expert position. His task would have been to advise homesteaders growing cane and to protect them, so that they would not be cheated out of payments and sugar contents of their crops.

The big interests fought Crozier and influential senators threatened Gov. McCarthy that they would take the appropriation for the sugar expert's position out of the budget if Crozier were to get the job. Before he died one year ago, he told a newspaperman that it still made him "burn up inside" to think how the government let down the Waiakea homesteaders.

Crozier never complained that he was not remunerated for his contribution to the sugar industry. He was active. He liked to work. He had a brilliant mind. He was the first man to build a bulldozer.

Crozier was an inventor. He was the inventor of the sugar processing method of 1916 which has brought millions to the island industry.

Pitting Worker Against Worker

"A FOOLISH STRIKE — The native laborers employed in discharging lumber vessels at the Esplanade, and who were getting \$2 per day, struck on Thursday for \$3. The consequence was that Chinamen were employed in their places at \$1.50. Mr. Wahineaua, a sort of leader among the native dock laborers, was overheard to threaten violence to the Chinamen, but receiving an intimation that such a course would lead to the prompt arrest of those taking part in it, discretion was deemed to be the better part of valor. The natives are endeavoring to kill the goose that lays their golden egg." —Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Sat., March 27, 1880

★ ★

"CHINESE VS. SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS — We learn from the native newspaper, Pae Aina,

Meat Consumption Less

The American Meat Institute predicted, May 12, that U. S. meat supply will be highest in 10 years —25 billion pounds—the second greatest production in history.

Production will be 160 million pounds MORE than in 1953, but per capita consumption will be only 151 pounds compared with 154 in 1953.

The increased surplus will force DOWN the price to producers. Packers will continue to profit from high consumer prices. —June 1954, California Farm Reporter

that on Sunday last an affray occurred at Lahaina between some Chinese and the South Sea Islanders in the employ of the Pioneer Mill. The trouble arose about a vegetable garden. The Chinese made a rush with hoes, but the Islanders rallied with stones, which they threw with accuracy, compelling the Celestials to retreat in doors, with bloody noses. First blood for the Islanders. The overseer and the engineer of the plantation coming on the field of battle, restored peace. —Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Sat., March 13, 1880

Fearful Approach

U. S. News and World Report declared in its June 11 issue: "Boom revival is not likely short of a new war." But the vast majority of the people do not want war. Only a sick economy needs periodic bloodletting and destruction on a mass scale to keep its wheels of production turning—mostly for production.

★ ★

For the ninth successive month, employment in manufacturing has declined. Latest available figures—from April to May—show 193,000 workers were added to the army of unemployed.

★ ★

The \$30 million General Motors Corp. received in payment for the destruction by fire of its Livonia, Mich., transmission plant is believed to be the biggest payoff ever made on a single insurance claim. British and U.S. insurance companies paid the bill.

K. Higaki Store

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Honoumu, Hawaii

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ILWU LOCAL 142-Unit 7

(HAKALAU)

OPERATION TERROR

Evacuation of Japanese Americans Gave Precedent

By a Los Angeles Reader

"Operation Terror" began at one minute past midnight on June 17 in Southwest United States.

Federal agents invaded private homes of Mexican laborers, routing men, women and children from their beds. They terrorized people, decent, hardworking people resting their bodies for the next day's toil.

"Biggest Offensive"

What is "Operation Terror"?

Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr. announced it as a militarized campaign, "the Government's biggest offensive against Mexican laborers in history."

On June 14—American Flag Day—he said it was about to begin.

It started at midnight, this terror campaign. In the words of immigration officials "flying squadrons" of U. S. deputies "swept through fields, factories and communities "to ferret out . . . to capture . . . to herd over the border . . . to flush out" defenseless Mexican laborers.

Federal agents invaded business places, pushed owners about, dragged away customers and employes before they could pick up their purchases or wages owed them by employers. U.S. planes swooped down to "spot" field workers.

Headed by Mexican-Hater

Placed at the head of this drive was former General Joseph M. Swing, known by newsmen as "a professional, longtime Mexican-hater." Swing was with Pershing during the 1916 invasion of Mexico. He was also a scab-herder in the 1948 maritime in San Francisco.

The wartime treatment of the Nisei and their alien parents was picnic compared to the current terror, it was cruel and selfishly motivated mainly by the same interests now behind the attack against the Mexicans. There, in 1942, a precedent was set, a setback for the people, especially minorities.

But in peacetime U. S. what makes possible this kind of action? It is the sweeping tide of reaction that pushed through a law such as the Walter-McCarran Act—a legislation which restricts rather than frees individuals, which threatens rather than assures people of their constitutional guarantees of freedoms.

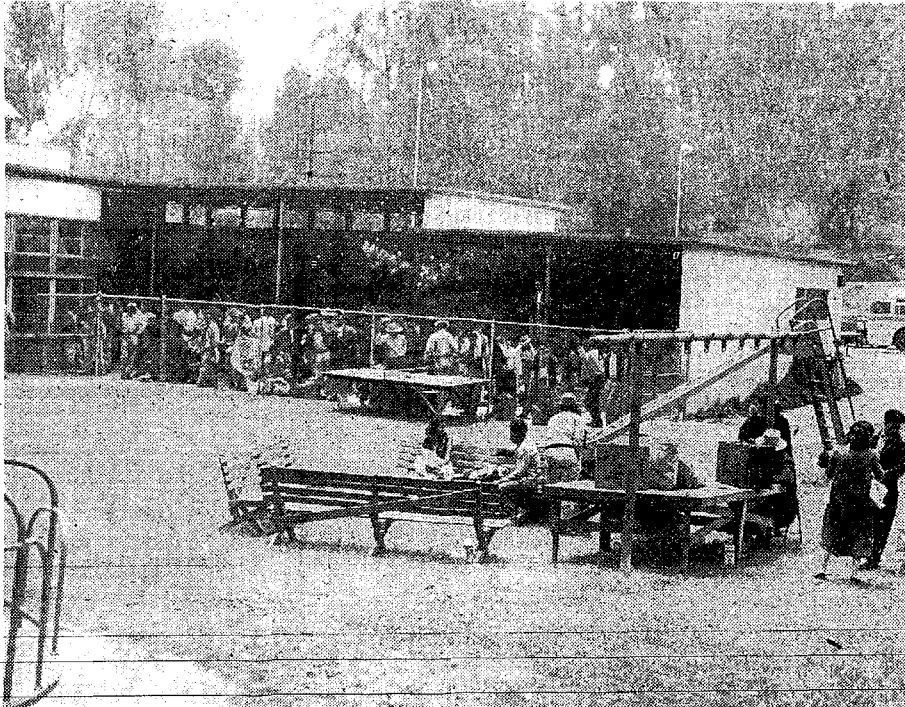
Illegal Treatment

There is nothing clean and wholesome about the Walter-McCarran Act.

There is a lovely park and playground here in Los Angeles called Elysian Park, run by the country, where most of the Japanese Kenjin-kais have their annual picnics. Now it is a "security camp," a concentration camp for Mexican workers and their families.

Here clearly expressed is one meaning of the Walter-McCarran Act.

For the Mexicans due process of law was suspended—illegal arrest without warrant; illegal grilling of citizens and non-citizens alike without right of counsel;



ELYSIAN PARK RUN by Los Angeles county was quickly turned into a detention camp. Herman R. Landon, district director of the immigration service, claimed no

women and children were involved in the round-up. This photograph of the detention area makes him an out and out liar.

unlawful jailing without public hearings or right of bail. All these and wholesale deportations were the rule.

Many were killed outright for resisting arrest. Others were forced to crawl before deputies. When one deputy was asked why he used the crawling method, he declared, "The handcuffs weren't working that day."

TERROR—of Corporate Farms

The July 9 editorial of the ILWU "Dispatcher" called the reign of terror, "one of the cruelest and crudest campaigns in the history of man's inhumanity to man. . ."

The editorial goes on: "No one ever heard of mass deportation of these Mexican nationals when pecans and avocados or oranges or lettuce leaves are ripening in the fields of the big corporate farms. . . The key to it all is low wages and high profits."

It called the whole problem employer-made and extra profitable because the Mexicans without any rights dare not join unions or complain when they are herded off jobs even before they are paid their due wages.

Condoned by Government

The threat of deportation is a strong weapon employers exercise over alien laborers through assistance of government agencies. The President's Commission of Migratory Labor, 1951, thus reported:

"The 1949 Idaho State Employment Service Reports reads: The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Recognizes the need for farm workers in Idaho, and, through cooperation with the State

Employment Service, withholds its search and deportation until such times as there is not a shortage of farm workers." (Our emphasis—Ed.)

A Texas employer spokesman was quoted in the same report:

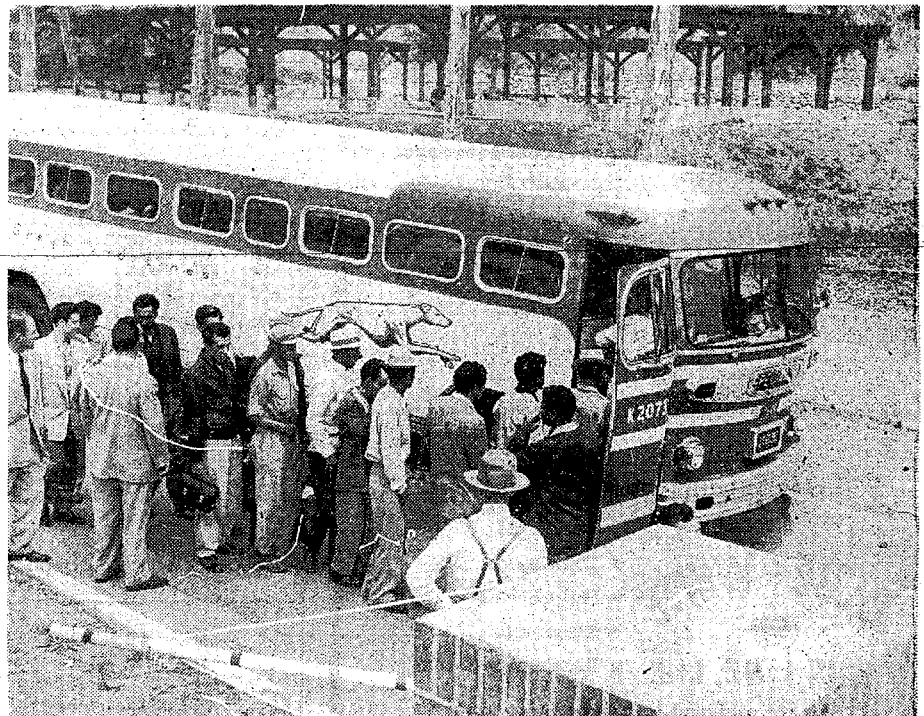
" . . . the border States need special consideration in this matter because their agricultural economy was largely developed by Mexican labor—a policy that was partly illegal, but yet condoned by our Government officials for many years."

The commissioners also found the following: "that to assure that he will stay until his services are no longer needed, his pay, or some portion thereof, frequently is held back. Sometimes, he is deliberately kept indebted to the farmer's store or commissary until the end of the season, at which time he may be given enough to buy shoes or clothing and encouraged to return the following season."

President Dave Beck of the Teamsters Union says almost the same thing in his editorial letter printed in the March, 1953 Teamster which says in part, "There seems to be an 'understanding', an understanding dictated by the selfishness—and-greed-of-the-large-farm-and-processor-groups-to-get-labor-as-cheaply-as-possible,use-it-and-kick-it-out."

Terror for Profits

Terror has long been a weapon to keep Mexican farm workers in (More on D-8)



VICTIMS OF A WORSE TREATMENT than that which Japanese and Japanese Americans suffered in wartime relocation in 1942, these Mexicans were mercilessly rounded up by Federal agents in the Los Angeles area for deportation. Here some

are being loaded for the ride to Nogales, Arizona, where they were put in a stockade. From there they will be sent to Mexico. Some were picked up on their way to work, carrying lunch cans and working gears. They weren't allowed time or opportunity to contact families or friends.

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Bombs Rock Chicago Fed. Housing for One Year

By MARY BURKE

CHICAGO-(FP)—When Donald Howard and his wife became the first Negro family to move into Chicago's all-white Federal Trumbull's Homes a year ago, violence began.

BOMBS ROCK THE housing area nightly and violence which should cause Federal and local police to act immediately to protect lives and property is practically ignored.

For a year mounting protests by unions, church organizations and civic groups have been unable to force Chicago's mayor Martin H. Kennelly to take effective action to halt the violence. A few arrests have been made, but the cases have either been thrown out on technicalities or minimum fines have been imposed. There has been no effort to round up the ringleaders.

Rioting has been staged with almost military organization and planning. Intricately involved is the South Deering Improvement Assn., whose former president, Carl Buck, has openly incited violence in statements carried in the local newspaper, the Daily Calumet. The SIDA has reportedly helped those arrested, providing bail and paying fines.

SO THOROUGH IS THE police indifference that bombs set off one block away

from the Negro families' homes night after night are simply ignored. And into this setting 11 Negro families moved—to support the courageous stand of Mr. and Mrs. Howard and their two children.

These are 11 American families, mainly professional and skilled workers with the usual personal and financial problems, who find themselves in their present situation because they are determined to have a decent place to live.

"I'm not a noble person. But I am a Negro woman and I can sympathize when I see another Negro in trouble. Maybe I'm more aware of it because I'm going to have a baby. I keep thinking, what kind of life awaits my child if I myself don't have the courage to do something about a situation like this."

THESE ARE THE words of Mrs. Joseph Sneed. She and her husband are one of the 11 Negro families now living in bomb-rocked Trumbull Park Homes, a formerly all-white federal housing project in Chicago's southside.

Mrs. Sneed, youthful and attractive, will be having her first child any day. But that has not saved her or the other expectant mothers among the Negro families from the almost constant barrage of rocks, insults and bombs hurled by mobs of teen-agers and adults who openly defy

the numerous but relatively ineffective police guards stationed in the project.

Joe Sneed is a draftsman, attending school at night to become an architectural engineer. Sitting with his wife in their simple apartment, he tells of the rotten firetrap they left to come here. "How could we stay there when we knew the baby was coming? What can a man do if he can't even try to provide a decent home for his baby?"

THEN THERE'S Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown. He is a law student. "We were paying \$100 a month for a little apartment which had previously rented for \$47.50," he told this reporter as he chatted in the Sneed's living room. "I was working to pay the rent and buy food. There was just nothing left over for school. And it was the usual story—no garbage collection, too little heat and too many mice. Besides, there wasn't enough room for our two little girls. Then, with another one on the way, we had to move."

Brown's relaxed composure gave no hint of the strain of the past several months. "We wanted to move some place nice and quiet where I could study and read, become a lawyer and perhaps some day write a book or two," he said, breaking into a laugh.

Awaiting the arrival of her third child

in a few weeks, Mrs. Brown told of being hit by a rock recently and numerous other incidents. "The only regret I have about being here," she said, with her quiet smile, "is that my oldest little girl, Debbie, 3½, is becoming upset by all the violence and namecalling. I don't want her to grow up hating people—but I also don't want her to grow up in a slum."

ALSO AMONG THE famous 11 families of Trumbull Park are Mr. and Mrs. Herman King and their four children. Raised in the south, King lived through a bloody race riot while serving in the army in the Philippines Islands.

"I thought I knew what to expect," he remarked slowly, "but this is the nastiest I've seen yet. I remember that night in the Philippines. I never want to see anything like that again. A lot of innocent people were killed. Men ran around screaming with fear and hate and confusion. It could end like that here. But it doesn't have to end that way if the mayor would only arrest the ones behind this thing. Anyone can point them out. It can be stopped without bloodshed."

The other families seated around the room agreed it can be stopped. They agreed on something else, too. Come what may, they will not move.

Sixth Anniversary Greetings From Maui

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RICHARD MARTIN
J. MIGUEL
MASANOBU MIYASHIRO
HIROTO MIZUBAYASHI
NOBORU NAGATA
MASAO NAKAIMA
JERRY NAKAMURA
MOTOHARU OKAFUJI
GEORGE S. PAVAO
MIGUEL PAVAO
ROSINDO POLI
SILVANO RAO
MRS. TETSU SAITO
MISS KAMADA TAMANAKA
MISS USHIYO TAMAYOOSE
KATSUJI TOMITA
FERNANDO YADAO
TOSHIO YAMAMOTO
KAMABACHI YAMASHIRO

Paia

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ALICE AIPALENA

THOMAS F. BESSEN
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KAZUTO FUJIWARA
H. FUKUSHIMA
HARRY D. KOHAYASHI
BEN TABACO

Puunene

F. ALCONCEL
ALLEN ARAKAWA
K. ARAKAWA
SHIN ARAKAWA
ZENICHI ARAKAWA
DOMINGO BARBOSA
DICK BARCAI
A FRIEND
H. FUCHIKAMI
M. FUKUDA
DAVID GIBO
J. HERNANDEZ
Y. HIGA
T. HIGASHI
SOSUKE HONDA
HIDEO KAMIMOTO
TOMIO KAWACHI
PHILOMENO LOPEZ
CLARA MATSUI
SABURO MATSUI
KIYOSHI MORIMOTO
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AUGUST PIMENTAL
ANDY PRESBITERO
PUUNENE FRIEND
PEPITO RAGASA
IWAO TAKAMORI
DORIS UJIMORI
EDDIE UJIMORI
GORDON WATANABE

Wailuku

EDWARD AKUNA
SIMEON ALO
SAM BROWN
ALICE R. CANTO
JOSEPH CORDEIRO
AMADOR DEL CASTILLO
ABEL FEVELLA
A FRIEND of the Union
MISS ALICE GINOZA
RICHARD ISAACS
SAMUEL KAHALEKAI
JACOB KALEHUAWHEO
MOSES MALIKAPU
TADAICHI MORIMOTO
SHOSAKU NAKAMOTO
SHIGERU NAKAMURA
MRS. EDNA J. NISHIDA
EDWARD NISHIHARA
THOMAS NODA
GEORGE PARESA
KAZURO SUGIKI
SAM TAKAKI
JIN TAKAMIYA
THOMAS S. YAGI
FIVE FRIENDS

Kahului

TERUICHI AKIYAMA
BERNARD BARTOLOME
FRIENDS of Labor
JOE KAWAMURA
A. KOBAYASHI
DOMINGO MOLINA
MASAO SAKUMA
J. SHISHIDO
VINCENT SOUKI
JEROME TABELISMA
KENJI TAMURA

T. TOMITA
JAMES USHIJIMA
FRANK YAGODICH
MAMORU YAMASAKI
TAI SUNG YANG
MASARU YONEDA

Haiku

T. HANAMAIKAI
HOSHICHI HIGA
R. KATENA
BOBBY KAWAHARA
TAKEO KAWAHARA
EDWARD OGAWA
PAUL OSHIRO
TSUGIO OSHIRO
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ISAMI TAMAYOSE
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CHUYO NAKAMA
YEIKI NAKAMURA
TAKESHI OKI
USHI OSHIRO
USHIMATSU SUZUKI
MASAMI TATSUMI
SHIGETO TOGUCHI
FRIENDS

Pukalani

MONICO CAGLAYAN
F. CALURA
A. CALURA

SEIGIN HIGA
T. KAMEYA
NOBUO KAWAHARA
MARTIN PERRY
CRISANTO SAGUIBO
NAOICHI UYEHARA
MRS. SHIGEKO UYEHARA

Waikoa

CALIXTO BUGARIN
JUAN DE GUZMAN
MANUEL DE LIMA
PEDRO EBREO
HENRY HEW
JAMES KAPUHA
MELQUIADES LEANES
PHILIP MAU
EMILIO SERRANO
HAROLD SHIM
TEODORO C. TALUB
PAUL WONG

Kuiaha

Z. ARAKAWA
NOBUO SUDA

Makawao

U. DUMARUN
ISAMU SHIROMA
ISAO SHIROMA

Kaupakalua

VICTORIO ARAFILES

Peahi

S. FUKUROKU

Gov't Report Documents Changes In Hawaii Since 1939 on Income

One of the most important studies made in Hawaii in recent years is obtainable for 55 cents in stamps from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. It is **Income of Hawaii**, by Charles F. Schwartz, of the Office of Business Economics, Dept. of Commerce.

In this study, which documents in detail the revolutionary changes that have taken place, "A definitive measure of the annual flow of personal incomes in Hawaii is provided for the period since 1939."

Per Capita Income Similar

In these years, 1939-52, disposable personal income increased about two and one-half times in dollars, 100 per cent in purchasing power and—most important in its effect on the standard of living—65 per cent in purchasing power per capita.

Personal income, it is well to

bear in mind, is not the same as individual income, for it includes income to churches, clubs, unions and other nonprofit organizations. Military personnel stationed in Hawaii are included, Islanders working abroad are not.

Hawaii in 1952 had an average personal income quite similar to that of the Mainland, \$1,721 as against \$1,718. Hawaii's per capita income was ahead of that 31 states.

Effective Buying Income Doubles

Another source shows that in 1936 Hawaii's per capita effective buying income (which is not quite the same thing as personal income) was only half the Mainland average.

Taking 1939 income as 100 per cent, Hawaii rose to 396 in 1952 as compared with 371 on the Mainland. Almost three-fifths of this rise was during the two years 1940-41. Since Hawaii had been less hard hit by depression than the Mainland, the rise locally, from a nearly "normal" level, was even more impressive than appears from the percentages.

This rise was accompanied by a

broad shift in industrial structure. In 1939 private industry provided 74 per cent of personal income and the Federal government only 17 per cent. In 1952 the proportions were 61 and 31 per cent respectively, the remainder coming from local government. At the height of the war the Federal sector amounted to almost three-quarters of the income, 72½ per cent.

This dependence on Federal spending, otherwise unhealthy, has a marked effect on the average of civilian employe earnings. "In both 1939 and 1952 the average earnings of employes in private industries were about 8 per cent below the all-civilian average," raised by Federal salaries.

Sharp Rise in Plantation Pay

Particularly striking in the private industry field is "the substantially above-average rise that has occurred on the plantations."

Average annual earnings per full-time employe on the sugar plantations rose from \$688 in 1939 to \$2,868—318 per cent in dollars, around 150 per cent in buying power.

Corresponding rise for full-time employes of pineapple companies was from \$923 to \$3,112, which is 237 per cent in dollars.

The study, excellent as it is otherwise, does not mention that the ILWU was one important factor in this spectacular rise.

JOHN E. REINECKE

The federal government owns \$146 billion in military assets and \$35.4 billion in civilian assets, including electric power facilities, ships, armament factories, housing, surplus farm products, national parks, public lands and buildings.

10,000 Seamen Lose Their Jobs

Mobile, Ala. (FP)—Over 10,000 maritime officers and seamen in the American merchant marine have lost their jobs since last August, according to Pres. C. T. Atkins of the Masters, Mates & Pilots (AFL).

Atkins told the union convention here May 12 that 2,000 of these unemployed were licensed officers.

He said a recent survey by the American Merchant Marine Institute showed the current active private fleet employed less than 73,000 seamen and officers. In the last two years, he said, shipboard employment has been cut by a third.

"The recent reductions result largely from lay-up of government-owned Victory ships which formerly serviced the military forces," he said, "as well as from substantial lay-ups of privately owned tankers and Liberty ships in tramp service."

Economy Market

Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-718

East Maui Auto Shop

Paia, Maui

Hirai Store

Paia, Maui

Katena Store

Paia, Maui

M. Saiki Jewelers

Paia, Maui

M. Seki Store

Paia, Maui

Shishido Barber Shop

Paia, Maui

Nakamura Barber Shop

Paia, Maui

Waki Store

Paia, Maui

Horiuchi Meat and Grocery Store

Paia, Maui
Phone 3-W-584

Hew Store And Restaurant

Paia, Maui
Phone 3-W-718

Matsuoka Radio Service Shop

Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-643

IKEDA'S

Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-527

Bataan Garage

Paia, Maui
Phone 4-W-714

N. Kobayashi Auto Supply

Paia, Maui
Phone 3-B-605

Paia Auto Repair

Paia, Maui
Phone 2-B-571

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Wimpy's Corner

Paia, Maui

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Tanaka Service Station

Paia, Maui
Phone 2-B-596

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3-B-531

15 Million Signatures Against H-Bomb

LONDON-(FP)-Fifteen million signatures is the goal of a group circulating a national petition against the hydrogen bomb. The peace initiative is sponsored by a group of eminent men and women of varied political outlook who have formed a Hydrogen Bomb Campaign Committee.

The campaign got under way at a mass rally in Albert Hall, which brought together on the platform leading trade unionists, pacifists, Methodists, Salvation Army members, Quakers, Cooperative members, Socialists and Communists.

Clerical workers, draftsmen and firemen were among the organized workers whose union representatives sat on the platform.

Declaring the national signature campaign open, Labor MP Anthony Greenwood said humanity was facing its greatest crisis. The petition calls on the British government to take the initiative immediately to bring about a meeting between the Soviet Union, Britain and the U. S.

Sec. George Doughty of the Assn. of Engineering & Shipbuild-

ing Draftsmen told the rally: "If we sanction this bomb then millions of people, the builders of a new age, will be blasted from the earth." His union, like all the other unions that have held conventions since the U. S. H-bomb tests in the Pacific, has demanded the banning of the bomb.

Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, scientist and a member of the Society of Friends, speaking as a pacifist warned: "I am quite sure that if we have a European war, atomic weapons will be used." Chairman of the Hydrogen

Bomb Campaign Committee is Dr. Donald Soper, president of the Methodist Conference. His determined activities for peace in recent weeks have included a poster parade around Piccadilly Circus to blazon the demand for an end to the H-bomb peril.

The day after the peace meeting the annual convention of the United Textile Workers Assn., which has 300,000 members, unanimously backed a resolution urging the banning of all atomic weapons.

All the public works and relief expenditures of the New Deal from 1934 to 1941 totaled only \$19 billion.

Greetings from Kahului

Yoshizu Vegetable Market
MAIN STREET
Kahului, Maui
PHONE 33-8115

Y. Noda Market
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-6982

Margaret's Beauty Salon
LANAI SHOPS
Kahului, Maui
Phone 72-321

Steven Marques Barber Shop
717 Main St.
Kahului, Maui

Tinn Chong Pool Hall
763 Main St.
Kahului, Maui

Aloha Restaurant & Bar
Temple St.
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-1563

Shibano Store
Market St., Wailuku
and
Hale Keiki
Lanai Shops, Kahului

Maui Shokai
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6062

Tasaka Candy Shop
LANAI STORES
Kahului, Maui
Phone 72-513

Ige Market
Main St.
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6311

Takahashi Vegetable Store
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6273

Nobumoto Tailor Shop
793 Main St.
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-5552

Arakawa Meat Market
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Waipahu, Oahu

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Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-0751

Miyama Tailor
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6121

Kay's Barber Shop
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-4895

Kawahara Restaurant
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-8611

Kahului Barber Shop
Main St.
Kahului, Maui

Onishi Co., Ltd.
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6225

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MAIN ST.
Kahului, Maui
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Watanabe Pet Shop
LANAI SHOPS
Kahului, Maui
PHONE 72-413

Y. Kobayashi Store
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6101

Kaneshige Jewelry
Kahului, Maui
Phone 32-4883

Kahului Radio Service
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-1712

Kahului Shoe Shop
LANAI SHOPS
Kahului, Maui
Phone 72-522

Okada Fish Market
Kahului, Maui
Phone 33-6271

Operation Terror

EVACUATION OF NISEI, ISSEI SET PRECEDENT

Civil liberties are indivisible. Their denial to one threatens denial to others. That is a lesson of wartime evacuation, an inroad into constitutional rights to which most liberal and progressive forces gave way. 110, 000 people of Japanese ancestry were uprooted and moved inland. Big produce ranchers, selfish interests and racists were behind the drive to oust the 110,000—and many of them grabbed properties of the evacuees and profited. Today the exploited Mexican workers are victims of the same forces. When will this inhumanity be stopped? Democratic-minded people must stand fast. The fight of the Mexicans for security of life is their fight.

(From D-1)

poverty. Terror pays off for the ruthless employers. Government statistics show that 60,000 live in houses that have no sanitary sewage disposal; 67,000 have no garbage disposal facilities; 10,000 use ditch water for drinking; 34,000 have questionable water supply; 33,000 have no bathing facilities; 70 per cent of the houses have no screens or very poor ones.

Roots of the problem go back to the U. S.-Mexico War and the Texas "annexation," when half of Mexico was taken over. This vast territory includes the present states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Texas and part of Colorado.

U. S. Control

A situation arose in which despite the geographic continuity and unity of territory, part of the Mexican people were cut-off from the best and most arable lands to the North, and the other part was placed in the status of a conquered people. U. S. interests did not stop with armed aggression.

Today, 70 per cent of Mexico's zinc, lead, gold and silver is controlled by American firms. In 1951 U. S. investors took out \$5 million more than the total of new investments during the three-year period of 1949-51. The exploited Mexican people live in extreme poverty. 40.6 per cent received incomes of less than \$139 per year and 84 per cent, less than \$416.

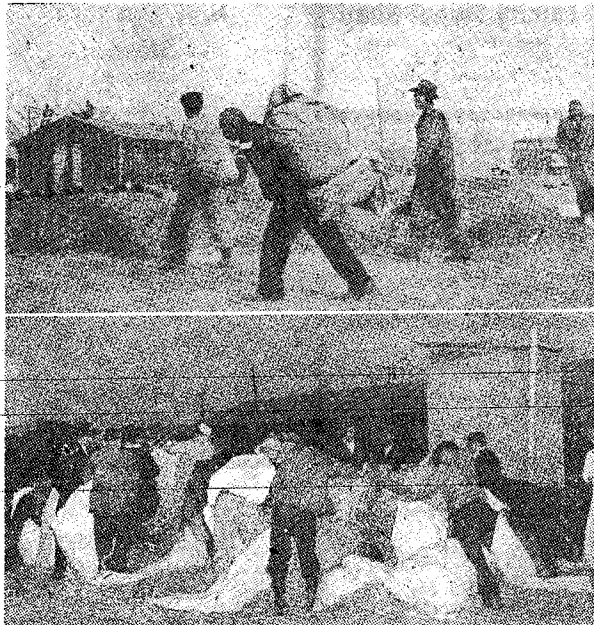
U. S. interests went still further and sabotaged ex-President Cardenas' land reform program by helping to put into office administrations which were more friendly towards the U. S.

Unlawful Drives

It is easy to see, then why so many have answered the call of the North, promising them employment.

During the War and the post-war boom millions of Mexicans were called in to work in the fields. To facilitate immigration, the U. S. concluded an International Agreement with Mexico to be renewed every year, and which would supposedly guarantee certain conditions for the workers.

This year, however, on March 4, Congress passed a unilateral bill which enabled U. S. interests to recruit Mexicans under conditions violating the International Agreement. President Eisenhower signed the bill on March 16, only 6 days after the signing of the International Agreement on March 10. This is typical of the arrogant attitude with which the U. S. treats her Latin American neighbors. Now that the boom is over and economic crisis stalks the



FORCED OUT OF their homes on the West Coast in a hurry, this first group of evacuees arrived in Manzanar evacuation camp in 1942. In the background is the Sierra Nevada mountain range which formed one wall of Owens Valley. Cold, strong wind churned dust that swirled through the valley and blew into bare barracks room with wide cracks in the walls. The Hearst newspapers said the "Japs" were coddled, with good food and beauty parlors waiting for them.

country, we are witnessing these unlawful drives to herd people out of their homes and jobs.

Anti-Statehood Bloc

Mexican Americans have the right to first class citizenship. They have an outstanding war record. They have suffered the highest casualty rate and have won the most Congressional Medals of Honor. They gave to the Southwest its basic techniques in mining, irrigation, cattle and sheepherding. The first cowboys were Mexicans. The American culture and language is full of Mexican influences.

It is of interest to the people of Hawaii that the racist growers of the Southwest in alliance with the Southern Democrats are the chief opponents of Hawaiian statehood.

Organizations and individuals disturbed by "Operation Terror" can follow the example of Local 6, ILWU, which sent a letter to Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell, Jr. demanding:

- Stop the raids immediately.
- Set up an international agreement covering the hiring of Mex-

ican nationals that would protect the interests of both American and Mexican workers in regard to wages, working conditions and living arrangements.

● Channel hiring through a central agency responsible to both governments.

● Punish violation of the agreement on the part of employers by severe penalties, such as fines, jail sentences, or both, as well as the revocation of licenses.

★ ★

Much of the material is taken from:

● A pamphlet soon to be published called, "Shame of a Nation—A Documentary Story of Police-State Terror Against Mexican Americans in the U. S. A." Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 W. 3rd St.

● Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, 1951.

● Step-Children of a Nation—The Status of Mexican Americans, by Isabel Gonzales. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10,



ORDERED TO LEAVE for Manzanar with only personal effects that one can carry, an evacuee (upper photo) is shown walking to his future home in the desert area. The photo below shows evacuees arriving at nightfall, busily filling sacks with straws for their bedding.

GUILD DEMANDS REINSTATEMENT OF FIRED TELEVISION WRITER

NEW YORK (FP)—The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) July 14 asked the United Press to reinstate with full back pay writer Theodore Polumbaum, who was fired in April 1953 one day after he defied the House UnAmerican activities committee.

Polumbaum was employed as a television scriptwriter in UP's Boston bureau. In a decision announced July 1, George A. Spiegelberg, New York attorney assigned to the case by the American Arbitration Assn., held the reason the wire service gave for firing Polumbaum did not constitute "just and sufficient cause" under the Guild contract.

Entitled to Protection

UP maintained, however, that the arbitration was in its favor because Spiegelberg's discursive opinion held UP was justified in firing a reporter "who takes a determined stand on one side of a highly controversial question."

ANG Exec. Vice Pres. Ralph Novak said: "Whether or not a proper reason exists for dismissing Polumbaum, apart from the reason specified by the UP in its written statement of cause, is immaterial to the present proceedings. Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement are entitled to the procedural protections set forth in the agreement. An employee dismissed for a stated reason cannot properly be deprived of his job for another reason, any more than a person indicted for one offense can be imprisoned because although innocent of the offense of which he is accused, he may possibly be guilty of some other offense."

ANG wire service administrator Steve Ripley, who asked the UP for a meeting to discuss Polumbaum's reinstatement, said: "The fact that the arbitrator included opinions which he himself holds are not properly includable is surprising and confusing, but it does not vitiate his final ruling." Background of the dispute is this:

Subpoenaed by the House committee as a witness, Polumbaum refused to answer questions as to his political beliefs and associates,

citing the first, fifth and sixth amendments. In effect, he challenged the committee's right to inquire into his personal beliefs and refused to answer all questions because, if he had answered any he would have waived his legal right to protest the committee's jurisdiction.

"At A Loss"

Polumbaum had previously signed a personnel record when he became a UP employe, answering No a question as to whether he had ever belonged to a "subversive" group. In his House testimony Polumbaum said he had answered the question "in good faith" and said he would answer further inquiries by his employer about his political affiliations.

The arbitrator said Polumbaum "obviously had the legal and constitutional right to take the position that he did." UP contended Polumbaum was fired because he "intentionally created a doubt as to his honesty . . . and this . . . conduct . . . was incompatible with the best interests of journalism."

The arbitrator said he was "at a loss to understand this clause" and added: "I had assumed that the best interests of journalism in an ideal sense would consist in dissemination of the truth regardless of its momentary unpopularity. Surely, John Peter Zenger's activities were in the best interests of journalism" when he criticized the colonial governor of the state of New York and was imprisoned for his pains, though subsequently freed."

Regardless of whether the position Polumbaum took before the committee "is or is not the one which will ultimately prove to be right," Spiegelberg said, "what he did cannot now be incompatible with the best interests of journalism." But, he said, Polumbaum did "place in jeopardy the reputation of the UP for impartial, unbiased and unslanted reporting, on which its continued existence depended. That result, however, was not the one specified by the UP in stating its grounds for discharging Polumbaum."

Hawaii Still In Colonial Status

"The 'Boston tea party' was staged, the Revolutionary War was started, to establish the thesis that taxation without representation is tyranny.

"... On this basis, Hawaii has earned the right to ask statehood, and the right to expect it."

So wrote the Star-Bulletin on Sept. 7, 1934, complaining that Hawaii has paid more revenue into the Federal treasury than 13 to 19 states, over many years.

Easy-to-Understand Proposal

If taxation without representation was tyranny in the 1770's, it is no different today.

THE LATE DELEGATE to Congress, Joseph Farrington, called for statehood or \$1,600,000,000 in tax refund several months ago.

But his paper, the Star-Bulletin, was saying on July 21, 1953:

That the Territory had paid in the year June 30, 1952 to June 30, 1953, \$135,000,000 in Federal taxes. That there are some who talk of getting Congress to exempt Hawaii from paying Federal revenue, just like Puerto Rico.

"It's a simple, easy-to-understand proposal. But it has no substance. It's a day dream," said the Star-Bulletin.

"There is no prospect whatever that the Federal government will forego \$135,000,000 from Hawaii."

Peanuts to Federal Govt.; Not to Hawaii

The sum of \$135,000,000 is peanuts to the Federal government, but to the people of Hawaii it is a gigantic sum, meaning employment for numerous unemployed, development of the islands and their industries so that they need not depend on a cold and hot war program to maintain jobs for people.

For the Territory the \$135,000,000 in taxes a year means more than twice the amount of its budget to run the government for one year.

It means more than half of total exports of Hawaiian products, which came to \$266,000,000 in 1953. Broken down, sugar and pineapple exports came to \$251,000,000; others \$15,000,000.

Federal grants to Hawaii come to about \$10,000,000 a year. This does not include about \$9,000,000 paid under the Administration of Sugar Act Program.

Money to Develop Resources, Create Jobs

Atherton Richards, former president of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., proposed for congressional and territorial legislative action in the spring of 1953, among other things:

That the U.S. government return approximately \$100,000,000 Federal taxes collected here annually (exclusive of social security and customs) for public debt retirement, development of resources to create employment, but not operating cost of government.

That Hawaii be given a full share of Federal aid to farmers if taxes are not returned.

With unemployment now up to 15,000 in an area with half a million population, a new high since the 35,000 jobless figure of the 1949-50 period, the \$135,000,000 Hawaii paid out to the Federal treasury without representation becomes a sharp issue.

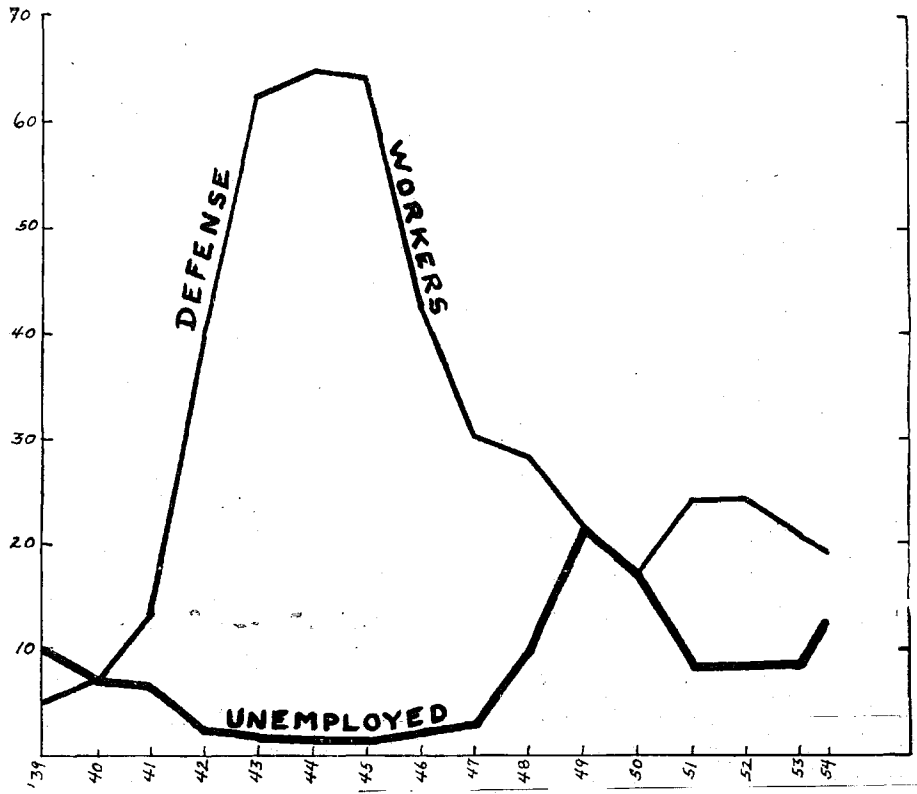
Commonwealth Talk Gets Louder

The chart in the adjoining column shows the dependency of the islands on a war program. It indicates the unhealthy situation of the island economy where new industries are needed urgently but are not being established. From 1948 to 1952, 61,000 persons left the Territory. Many were wartime workers from the Mainland who returned home. In the past four years 4,000 island residents found employment in forward Pacific areas, and 10,000 young people joined the armed services. Still unemployment keeps growing.

Up to recently anyone who talked against statehood was regarded by many as "subversive" to the best interests of Hawaii. Today, more and more are sounding out for commonwealth status, declaring that it would exempt the islanders from paying Federal taxes like Puerto Rico, which as a form of commonwealth is in fact a semi-colony.

A candidate in the delegateship race just finished ran

(more on page E-8)



Close correlation between wartime hiring by the federal government and full employment is strikingly shown by the above graph. When workers are laid off "defense" jobs by the federal government, unemployment climbs. When workers are hired for defense—or taken into the armed forces—unemployment drops. Readers will see the effect of the Korean War on employment in Hawaii.

The graph understates the full extent of unemployment, as many employable persons actually without jobs, or working only part time, are not listed among the unemployed by Territorial Dept. of Labor estimates. Estimates of the number of federally employed defense workers through 1952 are by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce; for 1953-54, by the Terr. Dept. of Labor.

Detroit Bar Ass'n for Defending Witchhunt Victims; Set UP Panel

DETROIT (FP)—Following the statement of 75 Michigan attorneys that communists and other victims of public investigating committees have the same constitutional rights as other individuals and that lawyers should not hesitate to accept them as clients, the Detroit Bar Assn. announced that it is setting up a civil rights panel.

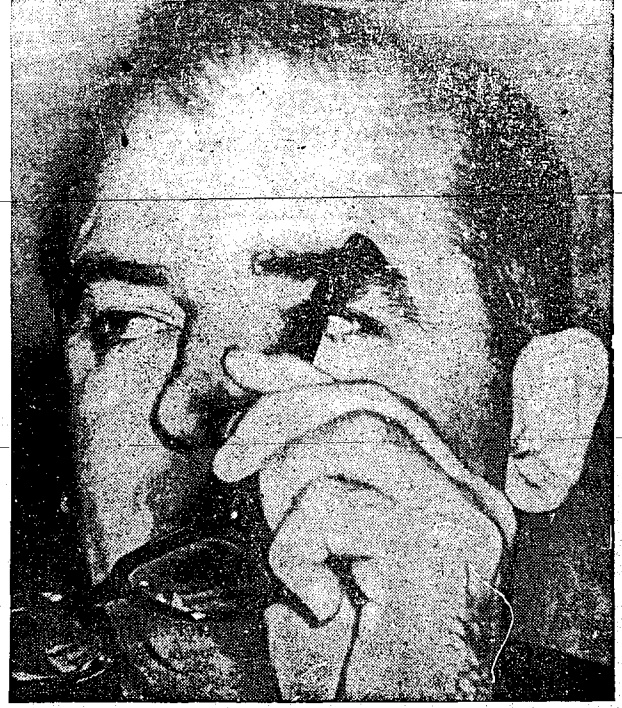
The panel will be part of the bar's lawyer reference bureau and will advise and defend citizens whose constitutional rights may be in danger. The association said:

"It has been difficult in some instances for persons accused or suspected of communist or subversive activities readily to obtain legal counsel on short notice. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain a lawyer from the full discharge of his responsibility" to render legal aid when asked.

In their May 1 pronouncement the 75 lawyers, led by Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien and UAW-CIO General Counsel Harold Craneheld, said:

"It is not essential to the investigative process that a person summoned before a legislative committee be deprived of constitutional rights," quoting from the protest against legislative committee

(more on page E-8)



SEN. JOSEPH McCARTHY

CESSPOOL POLITICS a la McCarthy and race baiting of the Dixiecrats constantly block statehood. The colonial-minded politicians who oppose statehood but don't show their colors feel comfortable to have the Smathers and Eastlands carry the anti-statehood fight.

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Watchmaker, Engraver
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Lahaina, Maui

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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 63-915

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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-521

Jose Gasmen Barber Shop
Front Street
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 63-602

K. Tamura Laundry
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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 63-543

Yoshimura Jewelers
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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 62-412

T. Yokoyama Store
792 Front St.
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-372

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Meals
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Lahaina, Maui

Crispin Omlan Pool Hall
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Lahaina, Maui

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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-375

Yet Lung Store
711 Front St.
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-125

K. Nishino Cleaning Shop
Front Street
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-265

Kikkawa Store
Gen. Mdse.
Lahainaluna St.
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 63-041

F. S. Yamamoto Store
673 Front St.
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-232

Munemitsu Radio Service
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Lahaina, Maui
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NICANOR AGDEPPA
VICENTE AGUINALDO
SATOSHI AKIYAMA
TAKEO AJIFU
KOSO AKIYAMA
JOSE ALBINO
ARSENIO ALLADAN
B. AMANO
T. AMINE
MELANIO AMPONG
AKIRA ANTOKU
SIXTO AQUINO
HARUO ARIZUMI
ALDIFONSO ASTRONOMO
AGATON ANDRES BALANTAC
LEO BARCOMA
JUAN BARTALOME
FRANCIS BEDOYA
MAMERTO CABANAS
ANTONIO CATUGAL
TONY DE GAMA, Jr.
GENARO EDA
PROSISO FERNANDEZ
HARUMI FUJII
HISAO FUJII
SADAE FUJII
BERT FUJIMOTO
SAM FUJISHIRO
MRS. HARUNO FURUKAWA
N. FUSHIKOSHI
NOBORU FUSHIKOSHI
AGOSTIN GARASITA
FRANCISCO GAZMEN

KAKUJIRO GINOZA
KIYOSHI GINOZA
PORTACIO GONSALES
JINZO HASHIMURA
KAMEYO+HASHIMURA
MASAE HASHIMURA
MASAMI HASHIMURA
MITSUJI HASHIMURA
SADAO HASHIMURA
SHIKAYO HASHIMURA
TSUGIO HASHIMURA
SHOICHI HAMAI
SHIZUO HARAI
KAZUO HAYASHIDA
SHIGETO HAYASHIDA
TAMOTSU HAYASHIDA
JOHN T. HINAHARA
MRS. DORIS HIRAGA
SUETOSHI HIRAGA
KATSUMI HIRATA
KENICHI HIROUJI
MITSUO HONDA
SIMEON HOOLULU
HATSUO HOSHINO
KIKUO HOSHINO
TAKASHI HORIUCHI
KAMEO ICHIMURA
MORIO ICHIMURA
TERUKO IGETA
YOSHIO IGETA
TAKEO IGE
HIROSHI IKAWA
HARRY IKUTA
AKIRA IMANO
KIYONO IMANO
TORU IMASAKI

TOSHIO ISHIKAWA
NOBORU ISHIOKA
BERTHA JARDINE
MANUEL JARDINE
SAICHI KASHIWAMURA
LIICHI KATO
KURATO KATSUDA
YUKIO KAWABATA
MITSUNOBU KAWAHARA
TAKASHI KAWAMOTO
TAKESHI KAWAMURA
ALFRED KEAO
TSUTOMU KOBATAKE
FUTOSHI KOBAYASHI
TADASHI KOBAYASHI
SACHIO KOMATSU
GEORGE KOSAKA
WALLACE KOSAKA
HIROSHI KOZAWA
SOICHI KUBO
MASATO KUSUDA
ROLAND MAIELUA
JITSUO MASUO
YOSHITARO MATSUDA
YOSHITO MATSUDA
BARNEY MATSUDO
HIROMI MISHIMA
EDITH MIYAHIRA
KEISO MIYAMOTO
TERUO MUKAISU
PAUL A. MUNEMITSU
TAMOTSU MURANAKA
RICHARD Y. NAGAMINE
H. NAKAIMA
HARUKO NAKAMURA
TET. NAKAMOTO
MASAICHI NAKAMURA

MASANORI NAKAMURA
SAM NAKAMURA
SATOSHI NAKAMURA
SADAO NAKANO
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GLENN YOSHINO
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MINORU ZAAN
PIONEER MILL MEMBER

How Big Business Hid '53 Profits

NEW YORK-(FP)- Corporation cost padding and bookkeeping tricks resulted in an enormous concealment of actual profits last year, it was disclosed here. Even with millions of dollars in profits hidden, net profits in 1953 were the biggest in U. S. history.

After a study of reports to stockholders, Labor Research Assn. concluded in its May Economic Notes that concealment of profits last year "was perhaps worse than in any other year of U. S. history. With total sales volume for the year reaching record levels and with income subject to peak post-war tax rates, the extent of corporate profit understatement was enormous. Cost-padding and other 'legal' devices designed to avoid taxation on millions of profits were generally utilized."

Profits after taxes hit a record \$8.2 billion, an increase of almost 8 per cent above the previous year. How much larger taxable

profits would have been if the bookkeeping devices had not been used cannot be estimated.

Expense Items Lumped

LRA pointed out it was impossible to measure the actual amount of expense padding since all the big companies in their reports lump their major costs under a single heading, such as "cost of sales" or "products and services bought."

Among the examples of profit concealment it came across in recent corporation statements, LRA cited the following:

1. Accelerated tax amortization under government certificates of necessity. For this purpose, U. S. Steel Corp. deducted \$105 million, 19 per cent of its total reported net income before taxes; General Motors deducted \$35 million, 2 per cent; and Union Carbide & Carbon deducted \$31 million, 14 per cent.

2. Depletion, development exploitation costs for oil and gas wells. On these items Standard Oil of California deducted \$150 million, 59 per cent, and the Texas Co., \$109 million, 44 per cent.

3. Research and developments costs. The deduction by duPont was \$57 million, 9 per cent; Allied Chemical & Dye \$15 million, 18 per cent; Union Carbide & Carbon \$34 million, 15 per cent; and American Telephone & Telegraph, \$21 million, 2 per cent.

4. Educational and charitable foundations and funds. General Electric deducted 10 million, 2 per cent, as an initial grant for a newly created fund, and U. S. Steel took off \$12 million, 2 per cent, for a similar purpose.

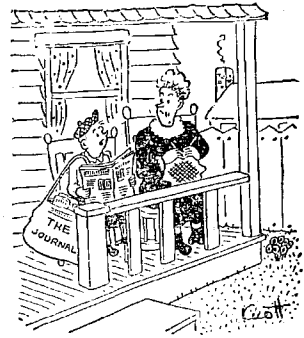
5. Bonuses for executives. "This increasingly popular method of tax avoidance," LRA noted, was used by General Motors in the amount of \$63 million, 14 per cent,

and by duPont for \$25 million, 4 per cent.

6. Giving corporation executives huge salary increases was another favorite technique for channeling funds away from corporate tax liability. U. S. Steel reported about \$50 million, 9 per cent, for this purpose and General Motors \$35 million, 2 per cent.

7. Advertising, including fancy "institutional" advertising in which the company does not plug any particular product. For example, General Motors spent \$30 million for all forms of advertising, not including regular newspaper advertising. This was 54 per cent more than it spent the previous year.

Some of the reports include such catch-all items as "miscellaneous reserves." An unexplained deduction of \$60 million, 3 per cent, under this heading appears in the General Electric report.



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STRUGGLE

In face of rampaging McCarthyism, the momentum of the struggle for democratic rights and peace must be built, steadily and surely. To slow down in the fight to rout the forces of reaction means giving them a freer hand to stamp out people's precious rights. The RECORD, under sharpest attack, constantly drives forward, sowing the ground with ideas that encourage and move people to fight for human rights. Congratulations on its Sixth Anniversary!

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ILWU Local 142—Unit 42
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HONOKOHUA, MAUI

Good and Bad Points on Smoking

By Federated Press
 Editor's Note: The following column was written by doctors of the Security Plan of Dist. 65, Distributive Processing & Office Workers.

Smoking And Your Health
 Tobacco smoking is considered harmful to persons with stomach ulcers. Tobacco smoking does not cause ulcers, but once an ulcer has formed, it will take longer to heal if the tobacco habit is continued.

Heavy smoking of pipes, cigars or cigarets is definitely known to

cause chronic bronchitis, chronic laryngitis and leukoplakia of the mouth. Leukoplakia is a "pre-cancerous" condition which disappears when smoking is cut down or stopped.

In the past two years the emphasis has shifted from the effect of tobacco on the heart, blood vessels, stomach and mouth to its connection with cancer of the lung. There has been a steady and alarming rise over the past 30 years in the number of cases of cancer of the lung. This increase in lung cancer has occurred at the same time as the cigaret habit has increased.

Smoking And Lung Cancer
 More than a dozen carefully

analyzed medical reports have been presented by medical experts which suggest very strongly that heavy cigaret smoking (more than a pack a day) is a major, if not the most important, factor responsible for steady increase in cancer of the lung in our population. Since pipe and cigar smokers do not inhale, they are not more prone to get cancer of the lung than non-smokers.

In view of the toxic and irritating effects resulting from the inhaling of cigaret smoke, and in view of the probable connection between heavy cigaret smoking and cancer of the lung, it is proper to ask whether the pleasures and comforts of smoking are worth the risks that are incurred.

There is no doubt that smoking helps to reduce nervous tension that comes from living in modern industrial society. Smoking does help a person perform more effectively at work and makes for easier relationship between people. It is a habit that is less harmful than addiction to alcohol. But be-

cause heavy cigaret smoking with inhalation brings a definite risk of cancer of the lung, it is wise to cut down on cigarets to below a pack a day, or switch to cigars or pipes.

Filters Let In Coal Tar

The filter type of cigaret does keep down the nicotine content in tobacco smoke, but almost all filter type cigarets have little effect on the amount of coal tar inhaled with the tobacco smoke, and it is coal tar that irritates the bronchi and lungs. Persons who cannot cut their cigaret smoking down below a pack a day should understand that they are taking a calculated risk of getting cancer of the lung.

All heavy smokers should have an x-ray of the lungs every six months. Light smokers and non-smokers should have an x-ray of the lungs every year. In this way early cases of cancer of the lung can be detected. It should be remembered that modern surgery can cure many cases of cancer of the lung.



"That was fun—now teach me how to hunt."

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Ball Players and Presidential Candidates Need Spring Training

By JOSEPH CASETTO
Federated Press

Baltimore is a city in Maryland which sits at the head of the Patapsco river. It contains 949,000 inhabitants, 949,000 white doorsteps, Henry L. Mencken and the memory of a baseball team.

In 1948 one H. S. Truman and a T. E. Dewey contested for the Presidency of the U. S., and some 246,000 people of Baltimore turned of them came out, favoring Adlai 51.5 per cent to 48.5 per cent.

In 1952 the race for President was between an egghead and a brasshat. This stimulated the voters more than ever before and 345,000 of them came out, favoring Adlai 51.5 per cent to 48.5 per cent.

In 1954 a baseball team settled on Baltimore and called the city its very own. The team paid the city a visit at the start of the 1954 season and observers ran out of counting devices when they looked at the crowds who lined the streets and dropped their work, or play, or school, or skulduggery to greet the new Orioles. At the last count, the wire services had made up their minds that half a million people had greeted the ballplayers, and all of them favored the team.

Once in the honored past, safely preserved in the record books, Baltimore had a big league ball club called the Orioles. Since very few people are around with personal memories of the old Orioles, the stories about that team are wondrous indeed, and for all that can be told in this corner, the stories may even be true.

But time and the course of empire, and the ebb and flow of teeming life in the big leagues, passed by the quiet city of Baltimore, faster than the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads which go through town. Baltimore dropped back to the minors, to the International League, which is triple-A in rating and therefore high minor, but still minor league.

Produced Many Ballplayers

And so for a number of years, Baltimore could only take pride in having developed and sent up to the big leagues, mainly to the Philadelphia Athletics, such stars as Lefty Grove, Moose Earnshaw and the Jubile play combination of Boley and Bishop. Sore was the hurt in Baltimore hearts when the good people of the city thought that if only they could have held onto their own they might have had the American League pennant in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

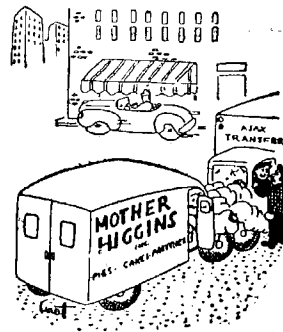
The team which came to Baltimore this spring carried duffel bags stenciled with the strange words, St. Louis Browns. Investigation reveals that the ball players themselves had in fact been the Browns and as such had lost games—at a great clip and roused less interest around the AL than any other team in recent history.

No fair-minded man could have blamed mayor Thomas D'Alesandro if he had come down to greet the made-over Browns, shaken his head sadly and turned away to hide his sorrow. But not so. D'Alesandro beamed and spilled over with good cheer. He and all the people of Baltimore were happy enough to be back in the big leagues again. The duffel bags can be changed. The old Browns had a couple of strong-armed young pitchers with promise. The new Orioles had the same pitchers and a happy home.

Basketball is played in more different places and draws bigger total crowds for the year than baseball. Football is played over a shorter season, in bigger stadiums and therefore draws bigger single crowds than baseball. A prizefighter can sometimes make more money for three minutes work than any baseball star. A private citizen can more easily lose more money in three minutes at the racetrack than at the ball park.

Still and all, baseball must be rated the country's main game so long as it can beat a presidential election for drawing crowds, and causing conversation, and tying up traffic, and promoting the sale of beer in every tavern in a city. Someone, probably Red Smith of the New York Herald Tribune, noted that baseball, after all, remains a game played by kids. This is certainly true and it makes you wonder about presidential elections.

Maybe the candidates, in the spring of a presidential year, should be sent down south, to work out on stumps and soapboxes in open fields where sports writers and political sages can look them over. Maybe after that the platform committees should work out in the ballparks and draft their programs where all can see. And then finally during the campaign, maybe statistics should be kept on the candidates, so that everytime they tell lies or fall on their faces, they can be charged with errors. That way maybe a presidential election can pull better than a world series.



"Watch your language! What would mother Higgins think of your filthy talk."

Improper Political Activity Charged GOP By Molokai Hawaiian

Should employes of the Hawaiian Homes Commission take positions in partisan politics for those who got them their jobs?

At least one Molokai homesteader thinks not. After reading an account of how Mrs. Farrington spoke July 25 at Papakolea, the Molokai writer commented on the persons who gave "testimonial" for the Republican candidate for U. S. Delegate.

A paragraph in a Star-Bulletin story gave the names of the "testimonial" speakers as follows

"Among those who spoke were May Brown, Mr. and Mrs. David K. Bent, Mrs. Flora K. Hayes, Mrs. Bina Mossman, Mrs. George Mellen and Malcolm M. Springer."

Politics In Office

Commenting, the homesteader wrote: "It seems to me as a Democrat that these three key government employes, to whom homesteaders and prospective homesteaders depend on for help, should not use their office to further the gain of the Republican candidate.

Hope your good paper brings this to the attention of the commissioners and the public."

David K. Bent is executive secretary of the Hawaiian Home Commission, having gained the appointment after Sam W. King became governor, and Mrs. Flora Hayes is employed by the HHC. Mrs. Bina Mossman is Territorial High Sheriff.

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TIM CANIDA
EIJI FUNADA
FERNANDO GARCIA
CLIFF GIMA
KAZUICHI HASHIMOTO
AKIRA HAYASHIDA
SIMON HERMANO

CHARLES K. IKEOKA
IWAO KAWAKAMI
HIDEKI KAWASAKI
M. MENDOZA
R. SHIBUYA
NARCISO SIPE
BONIFACIO TORRALBA
BONIFACIO TRUGILLO
KATSUMI YAHIRO
JACK ZAAN

ARE SUCH MEASURES NECESSARY?

Organized labor still has much to be concerned about in the administration's program for workers. For instance, there is still a bill (S 3428) which would permit the attorney general, in time of emergency, to deprive workers of employment even in private industry that has no connection with defense work. The worker may be barred if "there is reasonable ground to believe (he) may engage in sabotage of the industrial economy and productive capabilities of the U. S., espionage or other subversive acts." Reasonable ground, of course, in the opinion of the attorney general. Suspicion alone is ground for punishment—and who will contend that loss of a job under these circumstances, with its attendant inevitable blacklisting, is a light sentence? In the light of this bill, it would be well to review how the government has gradually moved in to control all employment. It began in 1947 with the Taft-Hartley law and the Truman "loyalty" program for government employes. It then moved into plants with defense contracts. Then into waterfront, longshore and marine employment on the theory that they were connected with national security. Now, having laid the legal and psychological foundation for it, the government seeks to advance the ultimate step—control of all employment, public and private. . . . Congress should consider well whether the present situation requires the enactment of measures so foreign to our traditional concept of freedom of enterprise.

—Colorado Labor Advocate

Let Others See The RECORD. Pass It On.

Greetings, RECORD . . . From the Friendly Isle!

Jobs, security, world trade, and peace are deep yearnings of people in these times of growing unemployment, threat of war and shrinking markets. We need a paper that courageously speaks out for the best interests of mankind.

The RECORD carries on a good fight to uphold democratic traditions.

ILWU Local 142

UNIT 37 (Kualapuu)
UNIT 38-A (Maunaloa)
UNIT 38-B (Hoolehua)

(Molokai)

AJA Unionist Speaks Ilocano; Active Steward

Takayuki Takeuchi has eliminated the language barrier between him and his non-English speaking Filipino brothers at Kekaha Sugar Co.

This is a tremendous achievement which can be gauged by the rarity of non-Filipino plantation workers being able to speak the Filipino dialects. He needs no interpreter and he need not converse in pidgin with his Filipino neighbors.

The Kekaha plantation worker speaks the Ilocano dialect fluently.

Simple Answer

"When I met him in 1945, he knew Ilocano and some Visayan," says his wife Asako. "Some people ask me if he is part Filipino. Our daughter, Linda, says he is because he can converse in Ilocano," Mrs. Takeuchi smiled.

Takeuchi is a construction worker for Kekaha plantation and lives at Mana.

When you ask him where and how he learned to speak Ilocano fluently, he will give you a simple answer.

"I grew up here. We mix. We talk. We play together and that's how I learned," he explains.

There are other camps like Mana with the majority of the residents being Filipinos, but non-Filipinos who can speak the dialect are almost non-existent, he was told. He smiled and in squatting position, he explained to his neighbors sitting on a bench what the conversation was all about—in Ilocano. His Filipino brothers spoke to him in Ilocano.

Even at Mana non-Filipinos who can speak Ilocano fluently are an exception, but Mana with about 150 population has produced more of them than plantation camps with a thousand people.

Filled Shimaoka's Post Teru Shimaoka, formerly an ILWU steward at Mana, spoke Ilocano fluently. He moved to Kekaha and since then, according to Fred Taniguchi, leader of the Kekaha union unit, Takeuchi has taken over the steward's function which Shimaoka formerly carried.

Takeuchi works closely with another steward at Mana and you will find them discussing problems in Ilocano. Julian Tagala, Takeuchi's co-worker, has high regard for his brother unionist who speaks his language.

Tagala who came from the Philippines in 1930 moved to Mana in 1941. Before then he worked at Honokaa Sugar Co., Kilauea Sugar Co. and Grove Farm. He is a native of Claveria, Cagayan.

Started Working Early When Tagala is not available



MR. TAKEUCHI

for contacting his Filipino brothers on union matters, Takeuchi is ready to pinch-hit.

Tagala is a veteran unionist. He explained that Takeuchi, whom he calls Taka, has hurdled a great obstacle. With the majority of plantation workers being Filipino brothers and a great number being unable to understand English, Tagala says it is an asset to be familiar with the Ilocano dialect.

Takeuchi is 27 years old and his daughter Linda is 6.

Born and raised at Mana, he attended the Mana elementary and Waimea school. He was unable to finish high school since his father passed away. He began working for the plantation

at an early age and shortly after the last war ended, he was inducted into the army. He returned to his plantation job in 1950.

Since his father kept after the children to study Japanese, Taka speaks good Japanese. His wife says his ability to write Japanese has fallen off through lack of practice.

Lived With Neighbors

But his knowledge of Ilocano is a rare asset. Numerous union leaders in plantations say they wish they had it too so that they could better serve and have closer relationship with non-English speaking Filipino brothers.

Taka, who is well built and takes big strides in walking, becomes embarrassed when he is asked how he learned the dialects.

He explained that he did not try hard. He says he lived with his neighbors. K. A.

'No Hemo Papale' Strike At Kekaha

When a Filipino worker at Kekaha was discharged, October 1919, because he quarrelled with a luna, a committee representing over 100 of his countrymen went to the acting manager to demand an explanation. The result was thus reported in the Advertiser:



"Gosh! It isn't even safe to resign these days." —Herblock in Washington Post.

"One of the delegates, the Hochi says, was insolent enough to wear his hat while interviewing the acting manager, who asked his interviewer to uncover his head. The Filipino did not heed the request but insisted upon wearing his hat and the acting manager left the room declaring he would not deal with such rude fellows. The strike followed the unsuccessful conference."

It is not said whether the acting manager was in the habit of doffing his own hat while talking with his employees.

Every 16 seconds around the clock an American is injured on the job; every four minutes a worker is killed or maimed.

Kekaha Barber Shop

★ ★

Kekaha, Kauai

KEEP IT UP!

In these times a paper that speaks out unafraid deserves the hearty backing of workers. Labor is under sharp attacks today and it is the major target. The issue is speedup and super-profits for employers or job security and pork chops for workers. The fight for peace, job security, world trade instead of embargo and democratic rights all boils down to pork chop issues.

T. T. Kuramoto & Company

★

Kekaha, Kauai

Phones 9-4025 - 9-4015

Kekaha Store

•

Kekaha, Kauai

•

Phones 9-4115 - 9-4125

ALOHA ON SIXTH BIRTHDAY!

Courage and integrity cannot be bought out!

The RECORD writes honestly, fights fearlessly for the best interests of the majority.

ILWU LOCAL 142 -- UNIT 75

(OLOKELE)

ILWU LOCAL 142

UNIT 76

(KEKAHA)

S. Nitta Store

★ ★

Kekaha, Kauai

Phone 9-6111

Profits Are Nothing To Sneeze At

"The plantation was a low cost producer and continued an enviable dividend record."

That is the verdict of Arthur L. Dean, historian of Alexander & Baldwin interests, on Hawaiian Sugar Co., predecessor of the present Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd.

"Enviably" is a masterpiece of understatement for dividends averaging 31½ per cent annually on paid-in capital. Net profits averaged 41 per cent, which means that the plantation paid for itself every 29 months.

Few Made More Profits

That is a record bettered by few other plantations in Hawaii.

And to think that A & B lost this mint because of the stubborn Robinson family! Now, in its place, there is a C. Brewer & Co. firm.

Olokele has not been so spectacularly profitable as its predecessors, for in its first 12 years it has chalked up average net profits of only 11.2 per cent and has paid dividends of 4.6 per cent.

It should be remembered, though, that financial practices are more conservative now than they were fifty years ago. Olokele is capitalized at \$3,150,000, and that is bona fide investment. Hawaiian Sugar was capitalized first at two millions and then at three—but \$1,400,000 was all the investors ever put into the company.

Ironmaster Stepped In

The big Makaweli plantation owes its origin to a British knight. Sir William Renny Watson, a Glasgow ironmaster, came looking about Kauai in 1888 and secured a long-term lease from Gay & Robinson, who owned a great tract of land but didn't have the capital to develop it by themselves.

Sir William then approached Henry P. Baldwin, sugar king of Maui, and other Hawaiian businessmen. A plan was worked out by which Watson transferred his lease to a newly organized company for \$50,000 cash, the right to appoint a director and—canny Scot that he was!—a contract for all the new machinery for mill and plantation.

Who's Got the Sugar?

The lease ran for 50 years, beginning Jan. 1, 1889. What rental Gay & Robinson received, the history doesn't say. At any rate it turned out to be too small to suit Gay & Robinson. The rental was paid in sugar, but in turn Gay & Robinson paid Hawaiian Sugar Co. in sugar for grinding cane from their own small plantation. Bookkeepers must have wondered, Sugar, sugar, who's got the sugar?

In 1893 Sir William and his associate J. B. Mirlees held 10 per cent of the stock and H. P. Baldwin 25 per cent. Then came half the people who were anybody in Hawaii: Claus Spreckels and sons, W. G. Irwin, C. Brewer & Co., Lewers & Cooke, the Wilcox brothers of Grove Farm and assorted Cookes, Bishops, etc. Within a few years many sold their stocks, so that control fell more within A & B hands. Among the sellers were the two Scotsmen, which proves that some Scots are na sae canny after a'.

Though the goose that laid the golden eggs was dead, even in death it was a fat goose. So in the liquidation process of Hawaiian Sugar, the stockholders took their fat portions in dividends.

Hawaiian Sugar was run by a dynasty of Baldwins. First Henry P. Baldwin lived at Makaweli three or four years getting the place properly started. His nephew William A. Baldwin became manager in 1901, followed by another nephew Benjamin D. Baldwin and he by his son Douglas E. Baldwin—Douglas' brother Cedric Baldwin being manager at nearby McBryde. Alexander & Baldwin became agents for the plantation in 1898.

On extraordinarily fertile land, Hawaiian Sugar prospered from the first. The Hanapepe Ditch was built 1891-92, in 1892 the mill was completed, and in July 1893 the first dividend was paid!

Paper Capitalization

Stockholders paid into the capital fund only \$14 out of every \$20 share they held. Yet, 10 years after the firm was incorporated, the directors voted the full \$2,000,000 capital "marked and deemed" fully paid up. Profits and dividends of course were figured on this fictitious two millions. When a stock dividend of \$1,000,000 was declared in 1910, from then on profits were figured on a fictitious three million investment.

Even using the company's on-paper capitalization, Hawaiian Sugar averaged dividends of 15.7 per cent and its profits were 20.5 per cent a year.

As years passed there were "almost continuous controversies" with Gay & Robinson. When time came to renew the lease, the Robinsons

demanded a bigger share of the sugar than A & B was willing to give. Reluctantly it was decided to convert assets into cash and liquidate the company.

Still a Fat Goose

Though the goose that laid the golden eggs was dead, even in death it was a fat goose. Stockholders got \$38.19 in liquidating dividends for each \$20 share, representing \$9.33 original investment.

The Robinsons wanted to buy the mill and combine the two plantations, but again their pockets were too shallow. Upshot of the matter was that C. Brewer & Co. organized Olokele Sugar Co., in which it owns three-fifths of the stock, bought the mill and arranged a lease on terms much more favorable to the Robinsons than before.

When Hawaiian Sugar Co. was liquidated, its records covering 53 years, a priceless historical source, were taken to Port Allen, dumped out and burned. So much for the historical conscience of Alexander & Baldwin.

★ ★

Hawaiian Sugar Co. has the distinction of organizing the first company union on a plantation, in a largely successful effort to keep out the UCAPAWA - CIO.

DIVIDENDS OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY 1901-1940

Year	Dividend	% Return on Paid-in-Capital (\$1,400,000)*
1901	\$320,000	22.9
1905	380,000	27.2
1906		
1907	320,000	22.9
1908	360,000	25.7
1909	480,000	34.3
1910	630,000	45.0
1911	870,000	62.2
1912	600,000	42.9
1913	450,000	32.1
1914	630,000	45.0
1915	840,000	60.0
1916	1,050,000	75.0
1917	652,500	46.5
1918	540,000	38.6
1919	450,000	32.1
1920	720,000	51.4
1921	360,000	25.7
1922	360,000	25.7
1923	450,000	32.1
1924	720,000	51.4
1925	540,000	38.6
1926	540,000	38.6
1927	630,000	45.0
1928	630,000	45.0
1929	540,000	38.6
1930	540,000	38.6
1931	540,000	38.6
1932	420,000	30.0
1933	360,000	25.7
1934	360,000	25.7
1935	450,000	32.1
1936	90,000	6.4
1937	90,000	6.4
1938	270,000	19.3
1939	90,000	6.4
1940	90,000	6.4
1941-6	Liquidating Dividend	409.0

*Capital was upvalued to \$2,000,000 in 1899 and increased to \$3,000,000 in 1910 by transfer of \$1,000,000 from undivided profits to capital.



EARLY MECHANIZATION.—This photograph taken in 1912 shows a steam engine used to pull a big plow at Lihue plantation.

High Level of Legislation

Rep. Francis Walter (D, Pa.) of the Walter-McCarran Act and a favored politician of the local dailies is hard at work for passage of Attorney General Brownell's two union-busting bills, HJR 527 and 528.

During a recent hearing on the bills he declared there was a need for legislation to let the government fire from any "war facility" job anyone it thinks might turn subversive. Walter, obviously, did not reveal that the administration's definition of "war facility" includes any job in the country, private or government.

To prove his point Walter made the flat statement that for years "David Greenglass was an organizer for UE (United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers) and had access to atomic plants."

Attorney Royal France, representing the National Lawyers Guild, was then testifying at the hearing. He was not familiar with the facts about Greenglass, the man who confessed he was a spy and got off with a 16-year sentence because he blamed it all on his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and her husband, Julius.

Later when Pres. Joseph Selly of the American Communications Assn. was on the stand, the subject came up again in connection with the charge that Brownell's union-busting bills are a result of hysteria and fear while in reality there has not been one case of union men engaging in sabotage or espionage.

Walter said the hysteria and fear is the result of misinformation that is loosely banded about.

"Yes," replied Selly, "the kind of information which you have just handed out about David Greenglass, Greenglass was never a member of, let alone an organizer of UE."

"But I have it right here," Walter replied. "A clipping from the New York Post. It says so flatly."

"That," declared Selly, "is a lie whether it was printed by the New York Post or not."

Walter was forced to drop the subject.

Island Hog Farmers Formed Co-ops Because Of Marketing Troubles

While island farmers marketed 76,700 hogs in 1953 compared to 66,900 in 1952, estimated income for 1953 was \$3,600,000 compared with \$3,951,000 for 1952.

Prices for hogs on the hoof advanced 20 to 30 per cent in San Francisco last year and declined 10 to 20 per cent in Honolulu, according to The Agricultural Outlook for January.

"Apparently, Honolulu consumers were unwilling to pay the substantial premium that existed in 1952 for fresh island pork, and island growers had a large number of hogs that had to be marketed," the University of Hawaii agricultural extension service publication said.

Another factor that has influenced the changed consumption pattern, the Outlook said, is that retail butchers need less time to handle Mainland cut than to prepare island hog carcasses.

Various farmers complained of unsatisfactory distribution of their products last year. They claimed this caused reduced consumption of island pork and forced down prices.

Consequently, hog raisers formed cooperatives to handle marketing of their products.

The lower price for island pork increased the volume of sales, the Outlook says. Island hog raisers marketed 8,275,000 pounds of dressed pork in 1953, 14 per cent more than in 1952.

The Territory imported less pork from the Mainland last year. Fresh and frozen pork from the Mainland totaled 4,750,000 pounds in 1953, compared to 5,677,000 in 1952.

More on Detroit Bar

(from page E-1) abuses made earlier by General Counsel Wm. T. Gossett of the Ford Motor Co. Cranefield, with special reference to union interests, added:

"Basic to the preservation of a free labor movement is the preservation of basic constitutional rights of persons summoned before a congressional investigating committee."

Rich Man's Republic

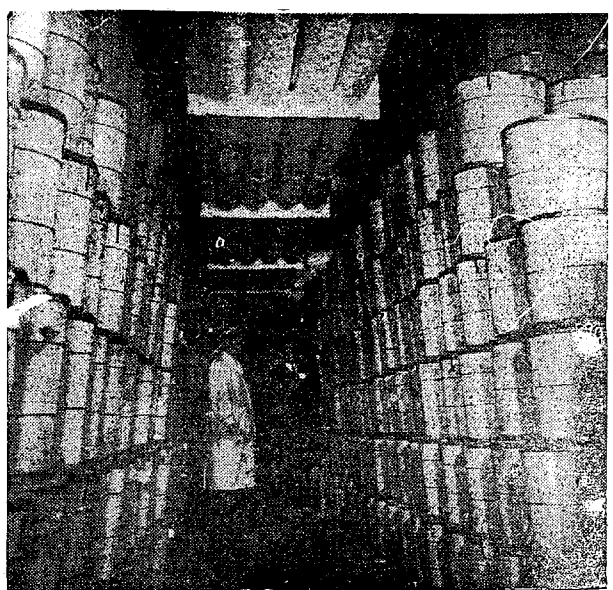
The Republic of Hawaii was to Samuel Northrop Castle "probably the best government the world has ever seen."

Whatever it was, it certainly had no more of democracy about it than the government of ancient Athens, if as much. To vote for senators, one had to have a cash income of \$8000 a year or own \$1,500 worth of real property or \$3,000 of personal property. The "irresponsible element," the laboring class of Hawaiians, could vote only for the lower house of the legislature—so they seldom bothered to register or vote at all.

Alien Caucasians were allowed to vote, but naturalized Orientals were not. Oahu had 816 registered voters.

A more recent commentator than Castle has called it a "government of rich haoles, by rich haoles and for rich haoles"

Between 1940 and 1952 workmen's compensation payments in the U. S. declined from 0.72 per cent of total payrolls to 0.57 per cent.



"SURPLUS" BUTTER in a U.S. Agriculture Dept. storage cave as published in the progressive weekly, National Guardian, gave a RECORD reader an idea. U.S. has about 300 million pounds of "surplus" (this can't be true because in the U. S. there are numerous hungry people) butter which a responsible American broker wanted to take over to sell to the East European countries. (Journal of Commerce, March 16, 1954). At 60 cents a pound, the 300 million pounds—whether sold to housewives or to people abroad—will give the U. S. \$180 million. This is \$45 million more than what the U. S. collects from the people of Hawaii in taxes, without giving the islanders representation. The \$135 million which the Federal government takes from Hawaii can be made up by the sale of "surplus" butter. That's for one year. The following year "surplus" wheat can be sold, or eggs, or powdered milk, or dehydrated potatoes to the amount of \$90 million, which with the \$45 million left from the sale of "surplus" butter will fill the gap in the Federal treasury left by non-payment of tax by Hawaii. The farmers will be happy with the reduction in "surplus" inventories, and they can keep producing. This can go on and on. If the "surplus" piles up, a larger quota can be sold and the Federal government can pay the people of Hawaii \$1,600,000 in taxes collected unconstitutionally. The government won't have the headache of looking for caves, or moth-balled ships to store surplus. And trade lessens international tension.

TAFT-HARTLEY HITS MUSICIANS

Radio, TV Stations Violate Law; See End of U. S. Musical Culture

ROCHESTER, N. Y.-(FP)-Not one of the 1,200 members of Local 66, American Federation of Musicians-(AFM) in this reputedly musical city is able to make his living by playing music.

This was disclosed by Local 66 Pres. Thomas R. McCarthy, who told the Rochester Labor News if this situation continues here and across the nation it will mean the end of American musical culture as musicians are forced to drop out of the field entirely. Rochester is one of the few American cities that has a symphony orchestra and the Eastman School of Music is located here.

Can't Do Anything McCarthy said none of the radio and TV stations here hires a musician on a staff basis, but instead plays records "all day and most of the night."

"Playing these records, since most of them are plainly stamped for home use only, is actually a violation of the law," he said. "Yet, we can't do anything about it. The record companies are the only ones who can prosecute and they won't, of course, since they are selling the records to the stations."

The union leader pointed out that \$171 million in records were sold last year, but the musicians

who made them received less than 2 per cent of this amount. "The Lea act, passed in 1945, prohibits us from demanding that stations hire live musicians," he said. "Then along came Taft-Hartley and spells out the fines we are liable to for even daring to fight for live musicians at stations. T-H says it's a "secondary boycott."

Desert in US Music McCarthy said every one of the 1,200 professional musicians here has to do other work in order to make ends meet.

"The highest paid musicians here, about half of the members of the 45-man Civic Symphony, get less than \$3,000 a year, while the very top get \$4,500 a year, and these are only a few," he said. "Even those few reaching as high as \$4,500 a year can't live on that."

The union was instrumental in getting the city to subsidize a series of free opera presentations and the Aquinas Music Festival. But the festival provides employment for a total of only 40 musicians, stage hands and other AFL crafts.

McCarthy said young people won't spend 10 to 15 years studying music if the only prospect is no jobs. "A desert in American music and musicianship is shaping up fast," he warned.

Taxation Without Representation

(from page E-1)

on the commonwealth platform. Her defeat in that election is no gauge of the people's feeling toward non-payment of taxes and commonwealth status.

As a Territory there is no reason why the Organic Act cannot be amended so that the governor and the secretary of Hawaii and the judges of the courts of record would be chosen by vote of the people—instead of by Federal appointment. The Organic Act should also be amended so that the department heads would be elected by the people, rather than be appointed by the governor.

Double-Barreled Fight Essential

While statehood is being fought for, a strong fight is essential for Federal tax exemption. The Territory can go to court to demand refund and discontinuation of taxes. There is no telling how long the fight for statehood must continue. The history of this struggle is long

In 1854 Pres. Pierce instructed Secretary of State Marcy to send an American commissioner to the Hawaiian islands to negotiate a treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the U.S. In a memo to the State Dept. the President said that Hawaii was to be admitted under the treaty as a state, enjoying equal rights as other states of the union. King Kamehameha III, who was interested, died and his successor was lukewarm to the idea.

Subsequent kings insisted always that annexation must bring people in the islands rights equal with those in the states.

White Supremacy and Colonial Mind

Since 1903 Hawaii has petitioned for statehood 20 times. In 1931 statehood became a legislative issue for the first time. Soon John Rankin and other Dixiecrats began baiting the Orientals in Hawaii, and these racists and reactionary elements have successfully blocked statehood. They have raised all kinds of opposition, the latest being the claim that the Communists dominate the island economy through the ILWU.

Behind all this opposition is white supremacy and the colonial mind of reactionary politicians and their supporter. They do not like the social complexion of Hawaii where the whites do not dominate every facet of the life. They do not realize that a great many of the haoles like Hawaii because of this rainbow quality of its ethnic relations.

The pressing issue here in Hawaii, economically and politically, is taxation without representation. Hawaii should either get its Federal taxes refunded or be granted statehood. Taxation without representation is "tyranny" and unconstitutional. As it is, Hawaii is an example of U.S. colonialism.

Hawaii's First Big Conspiracy Trial

Hawaii's first big conspiracy trial got underway in the latter part of July 1909.

Japanese workers had struck Oahu sugar plantations and the employers were trying to crack the strikers' solidarity. The strategy of the territorial Japanese sugar workers was to strike plantations on Oahu, with workers on other islands supporting the strikers.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Four defendants sat in Judge John Thomas De Bolt's court in Honolulu, with their attorney, Joseph Lightfoot.

The late Frederick Makino, a druggist, was a large man, therefore most conspicuous. This fighter for the rights of the "underdogs," as he called the workers who had only a decade ago been freed from servile bondage, was yet to launch the Hawaii Hochi. While he was able to give the Hochi his attention, the paper was out-



FREDERICK MAKINO

standing in Hawaii for its militant and crusading qualities.

WITH MAKINO sat Editor Yasutaro Soga of the Nippu Jiji which alone in 1909 among Japanese newspapers in Hawaii actively fought for the principal demand of Japanese plantation workers—equal pay for equal work. The Higher Wage Association of the workers demanded \$1 a day or \$8 a month increase. The Portuguese and Puerto Rican workers received \$22.50 a month for doing the same work the Japanese did for \$18. The two former groups received better housing and an acre of land to till.

Industry's Payoff Exposed

The third defendant was Motoyuki Negoro, who came to Hawaii via California where he had won a doctor of laws degree at the University of California. The prosecution was armed with Negoro's articles in the Nippu Jiji, to be used in framing the defendants on the loose, fabricated charge of conspiracy to overthrow the sugar plantations by impoverishing them through demands for higher wages.

Yookichi Tasaka, the fourth man, was a reporter for the Nippu Jiji who exposed the amount of money the sugar industry paid off for a whole year to the Nichi Nichi, an anti-strike paper. The payoff continued for seven months after the end of the four months strike. Another paper, the Shimpo, of Sometaro Sheba, was similarly subsidized by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. (HSPA) to break the strike.

Joseph Lightfoot, their counsel, was an attorney with courage and ability. Among all the capable attorneys in Honolulu, Lightfoot alone agreed to defend the four at a reasonable fee.

Forty-three years later, in 1952, seven Smith Act defendants faced a similar situation in obtaining counsel.

"Planters' Dog" Sheba Crawls; Sugar Industry's Attorneys Wear Prosecution Hats; Four Charged With Plot to Impoverish Fat Plantations.

In the 1909 case, no overt act of crime to overthrow the plantations could be proved, and the prosecution admitting this, declared it therefore resorted to the conspiracy law. In the Smith Act trial the prosecution was also unable to prove any overt act of crime showing the seven defendants had conspired to teach or advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence at some future date.

Plantations Were There

In the 1909 case, the prosecutor said, "... the higher wages were not obtained and therefore the case rests upon the conspiracy. It is not necessary that the conspiracy should be successful."

And he added in his plea to the jury: "You will note that this is a conspiracy against certain plantations. . . . There is absolutely no evidence before the jury that there is any plantation back of this prosecution."

ATTORNEY LIGHTFOOT cut this argument to shreds. He faced the prosecution attorneys. They were the attorneys for the HSPA. This law firm of Kinney, Ballou, Prosser and Anderson was "appointed" by the territorial attorney general to prosecute cases arising out of the 1909 strike.

Lightfoot argued to the jury: "This case . . . is important to the prosecution. I don't care what the prosecution really is. It is said to be the Territory of Hawaii; I don't care whether it is actually a criminal proceeding brought by the Territory of Hawaii for the punishment of a crime or whether it is the effort of the Planters' Association to get these leaders of the Japanese in jail so that they can force the rank and file to work; I say it makes absolutely no difference. This is a matter of the greatest importance to the prosecution, whether it really be the Territory of Hawaii or the Planters' Association."

"How does it appear? How does it appear?"

"First of all we have the employment for this prosecution of the most learned firm of lawyers in Honolulu or in the Hawaiian Islands: Mr. Kinney who has practiced law at this bar for twenty-five years or more; Judge Ballou, very recently associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii; Mr. Prosser, recently deputy attorney general; Mr. Anderson, a young man of great learning and great promise."

"These gentlemen, this expensive firm, are engaged by someone (lawyers do not work for nothing; don't you ever fool yourselves in thinking that they do), are engaged by someone for this prosecution."

Overture Toward Hall

In the Smith Act case, Hawaii's Big Five industries were involved. The prosecution's police arm, the FBI, used two agents to talk to an ILWU official in trying to get the principal defendant, Jack W. Hall, to

agree to turn against the union's international organization and split the Hawaii union local from the parent body. The ILWU membership comprises employees of sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous industries. This move of the prosecution was significant because Hall is the union's regional director in Hawaii. Hall's reply came in the form of a dramatic and sensational disclosure in the union's radio broadcast of the monitored voices of the FBI agents, making the proposal to the union's educational director to feel out Hall. The agents said Hall would be dropped from the case if he cooperated.

HALL WAS ARRESTED in the midst of sugar contract negotiations. During the trial the prosecution fought tooth and nail to keep any mention of the sugar industry out of the case. The judge upheld the prosecution's argument.

In 1909, Prosecutor Kinney objected to any mention of the sugar planters and similarly this objection was sustained by the court, thus severely restricting the defense in presenting its case.

Word of Hired "Experts"

In the 1909 case the four defendants were charged with conspiring to impoverish the sugar companies by intimidating and coercing the workers to fight for higher wages.

THUS, THE ARTICLES and letters which appeared in the Nippu Jiji featured importantly in the case. The interpretation of the Nippu's articles and the translations of certain terms were of primary importance.

Lightfoot argued that the prosecution's accusation rested to large extent on the translation of the Nippu articles by Sometaro Sheba, who ran the Shimpo, subsidized by the sugar industry.

In the Smith Act case Lautner, Crouch and others like them played the role Sheba and a Professor W. Denning filled in 1909. Lautner and Crouch were used to give their understanding—"as experts"—on what Marx, Lenin, Stalin and others wrote. And the prosecutors were notorious for reading parts of a paragraph, lifting sentences out of context to give an altogether distorted meaning. And they held the defendants responsible for any interpretation these "experts" attributed to the writing of Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

In 1909, the four defendants heard from the prosecution's mouth words almost identical with those the Smith Act defendants heard years later.

PROSECUTOR KINNEY remarked: "It is immaterial who carried out the plan of conspiracy; the act of one is the act of all. The act of throwing that bomb in Chicago was the act of Spies, though as far as is known, he never knew the man who threw it . . ." (Spies was one of the Haymarket frameup victims, some of whom were hanged and others later pardoned by Governor Altgeld when the proof of the frame-up was so strong that he chose pardon action and subsequent political crucifixion by

the big business interests rather than let the frameup victims be lynched legally.)

In the 1909 trial the term "sycophants" was probed and looked at from all angles in court. In Japanese, used in the Nippu, it was "okintama."

The Word "Okintama"

Professor W. Denning, brought from Japan by the prosecution as an "expert" translator, testified the word "sycophant" is not a correct translation but he chose it since a true translation is extremely vulgar and he came upon it only in Hawaii. He said it was used only by the lowest class of Japanese.

THE PROSECUTION worked over the word "okintama" as the prosecution in the Smith Act trial dealt with the term "dictatorship of the proletariat," making it synonymous with "force and violence."

In a general sense, "okintama" was used to describe a stooge, a running dog or a bootlicker.

Many letters written by Japanese workers which appeared in the Nippu Jiji demanded extermination of sycophants on plantations. The word used was similar to the term for extermination of disease.

A letter from Waipahu said: "Sycophants are finally located by vote of the laborers at Waipahu and their names sent to the Jiji and published. We now introduce six great sycophants of Waipahu" (and the names were printed).

Another letter from Waipahu said:



YASUTARO SOGA

"The voting for sycophants is taking place here. Twenty-four or five have been elected, N——— (name given), wahine luna, received the highest number of votes. . ."

No Obscene Meaning

Attorney Lightfoot tried to get Denning to admit that the word "sycophants" might through use have come to have a less objectionable meaning but Professor Denning denied that such is the case. But, he said, a great many of the Japanese are accustomed to reading indecent literature and might not think much of the use of the word, though its meaning is unmistakable.

When Editor Soga took the stand, he testified that "okintama" had no obscene meaning but a word closely resembling it had such a meaning.

SO IMPORTANT a part did the word "okintama" play in the trial that in his recently published memoirs, Soga devoted a whole section to defining the word.

The prosecution read letters from Japanese workers which appeared in the Nippu

(More on page F-8)

HEARTY SIXTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

from the Garden Isle

Eleele

MARCELO BOSTILOS
MANUEL CAMARA
K. WILLIE CARVIERO
BUDDY CORREA
MR. FUJIURA
RICHARD FURUSHIMA
EMBROCIO GUERRERO
KATSUMI HASHIMURA
S. KAWAMOTO
MARGARET KOGE
JUAN LORENZO
TOM MARUGAME
MUTT MATSUMOTO
G. MEDEIROS, JR.
MR. MIYAKADA
TOSHI MIYAZAKI
TORU MORIMOTO
ISABELO QUIAMAS
MR. RAMOS
SALLY TANAKA
SHOGO YODOGAWA

Hanamaulu

TOSHIO AKIYAMA
TOMAS D. ESTRADA
DANIEL FERREIRA
JOHN GARCIA
JOSEPH GARCIA, JR.
JOSEPHINE
MACADANGDANG
HELEN MATSUSHIMA
MAMORU NISHIOKA
MASAO NISHIOKA
S. NISHIOKA
MANUEL RAPOZO
PASCUAL VILLANUEVA

Kalaheo

MATSUNOBU ARASHIRO
ERNEST CAIRES
E. CAMARA
D. COSTA
SIXTO HAFALLA
MASAO HAYASHI
KAZUNORI HIRAOKA
R. HIRONA
KATSUMI IKEDA
RICHARD JARDIN
ALBERT MOURA
M. NAKATA
ISAMU NAKATSUKA
PAUL OKAMURA
JOHN PAVAO
DAVID REMUALDO
TSUNAO SAIKI
ED SANTOS
LAWRENCE TAGUMA
MATSUKO K. TAGUMA
SHINICHI TAGUMA
TOSHIKO TAGUMA
KANICHI TANIGAWA
MANUEL TAVARES
ERNEST VENTURA
WILLIAM VIERRA
A FRIEND

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British Move To Send Friendly Mission To China

LONDON-(ALN)-A number of moves have been made here in recent weeks that reflect the wide-ranging desire for improved relations between Britain and the People's Republic of China.

The weekend of June 5 the first British youth delegation to visit China left London for a 4-week stay as the guest of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth. Six are young trade unionists, while the other six represent church organizations. Among them is the Rev. Marcus James of the Church of England.

In the fall Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, will head an official delegation from his party's national executive committee composed of MP Wilfred Burke, Labor party chairman; Morgan Phillips, secretary of the party; Aneurin Bevan, MP; Harry Earnshaw; Henry Franklin; Dr. Edith Summerskill, MP; and Sam Watson.

Decision to send the mission to China was a sequel to last year's annual Labor party convention which referred to the national executive a resolution urging that "a mission of goodwill be sent to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China by the Labor party as a step forward to more friendly relations between east and west."

Subsequently, the party's international subcommittee decided to make preliminary inquiries to see whether such a mission was feasible. Some months after came an official invitation from the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

British Welcome Move
The vast majority of Britons welcome the mission as a means of easing east-west tension and as a pull on the positive side of what the New Statesman & Nation calls "The Anglo-American Tug-o-War."

THE ADVERTISER SAID:

YARD MEN'S PAY

Now come the yard men, most of them alien Japanese, with a peremptory demand for a daily wage of five dollars. This is double the rate they were anxious to accept before Tokyo bombed Honolulu.

We cannot hold their Japanese citizenship against the yard men, because we have denied them American citizenship. We cannot blame them for the atrocities that Japanese are committing against Americans in Japan. We hold no thought of reprisal. That is not the American way.

But we cannot forget that the high cost of living of which the yard men complain was brought upon all of us by Japan's war, not of our choosing. Nor can we forget that thousands of our own citizens have been frozen into their jobs at prewar pay.

There is little to arouse our sympathy for an increase of 100 per cent in the pay of Japanese nationals, no matter how loyal they may be towards this their adopted country.

Americans have short patience with profiteers, little or big.

(Ed. Note: Now the Advertiser tries to butter up people of Japanese ancestry but a decade ago it was in the driver's seat in attacking them. In writing of freezing "our own citizens" in their jobs, the Advertiser must have done it with tongue in cheek. The Big Five for which it is a mouthpiece were raking in big profits through frozen jobs, frozen wages. Did the "Tiser campaign against frozen jobs and wages on plantations? No! And it picked on Japanese aliens who were in a vulnerable position. These people made peanuts compared with the big profits of sugar companies which had plenty to do with freezing wages.)



Herblock in Washington Post

"The free world, as usual, is looking to Washington for an answer to Indo-China, but Washington is looking at Joe McCarthy."

—Reston, N. Y. Times, Apr. 28.

FROM THE MUKAIS

MASAMI
MITSUNO
KAREN
DORENE
Lihue, Kauai

GREETINGS

from

Six Port Allen
Friends

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FOR YOUR

SEVENTH YEAR

Progress lies ahead.

The cloud whipped up by witch-hunting hysteria and the foul air of McCarthyism must be cleared away.

Workers and their friends must move ahead, to make this country a better place to live in.

The clear voice of the RECORD, trying to rally wide sections of people to fight for the common cause of peace, jobs and security is heartening.

ILWU LOCAL 142
Kauai Division
(Lihue, Kauai)

Greetings

Ruperto D. Nacino

Eleele, Kauai

Aloha and Many More
Years to a Fighting
Paper!

PETER
RUBY
and
IMOGENE
CONTRADES

Lihue, Kauai

Greetings from

Kealia, Kauai

MASASHI
KAY
STEPHEN
LARRY and
CLAY ARINAGA

Greetings!

★ ★

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Masaru Yoshida

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Anahola, Kauai

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Anniversary!

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"It's Great to be an American,
A Citizen of a Democracy!
The Guiding Light Is Its Constitution
Which Bestows Justice to All."

"A Free Man"
WAIMEA, KAUAI

For Tender Meat-Freezing, Long Slow Cooking

Federated Press

A question often asked by those who have home freezers or rent freezer lockers is: Does freezing make meat more tender?

Generally yes is the answer. Freezing makes some cuts and some types of meat more tender than others. It is also true that the lower the temperature, the greater the tenderizing effect. At zero or 10 below zero, the temperature of most home freezers

or good lockers, there is considerably more tenderizing than in the usual meat-storage containers in home refrigerators.

Slow Cooking Recommended

The meat made most tender by freezing is usually young beef from animals 15 months old, graded Choice or Good. Freezing has the least tenderizing effect on meat that is naturally the most tender—veal—and on the toughest—that from 9-year-old cows. Also, the toughest cuts of beefs, including fore Shank and neck, are least tenderized by freezing.

From this information the housewife may conclude that in making tough tender, freezing may help. But it is also wise to use long slow cooking with moist heat, or to chop, pound, marinate or use

other methods of preparation to achieve tenderness.

Thaw Before Cooking

Will meat cook successfully if started hard-frozen, or should it be thawed before cooking, is another question frequently asked.

Completely thawed meat may be cooked just like fresh meat but should be cooked soon after thawing to avoid excessive juice loss. Large pieces of meat cook more evenly if thawed in advance. But if some members of the family like meat rare and others like it well done, this meat can be put on to cook still hard-frozen.

There is no difference in palatability, nutritive value, evaporation or other loss, whether meat is thawed during cooking, at room temperature or in the refrigerator. Some meats need to be thawed in advance in order to prepare them for cooking. Small pieces of stew meat must be separated for browning; meat to be coated with egg, crumbs or batter needs thawing because the coating won't hold to

frozen meat; and ground meat may need thawing in order to season it evenly.

Takes Longer To Cook

Convenience is always a factor in these decisions. If the meat is in a locker, it may be more practical to take out a roast for Sunday when you are shopping on Friday or Saturday. If thawed slowly in the refrigerator, it will be ready for Sunday. If you have unexpected guests or a hurry-up meal, you may want to take meat from the home freezer and put it on to cook as is.

One rule in cooking to remember is: Frozen meat takes longer to cook than thawed meat, of course. Roasts take twice as long to cook rare, three times as long to cook well-done, as thawed roasts.

Thawing Time-Table

Here are some approximate thawing times as a guide in preparing meats:

Steaks an inch thick take 12 hours; small roasts 3 to 4 hours

a pound; large roasts, 4 to 6 hours a pound, if thawed in the refrigerator, (40 to 50 degrees F).

Thawing at room temperature (70 to 75 degrees F) inch thick steaks take 2 to 3 hours; small roasts 1 to 2 hours a pound; large roasts, 2 to 3 hours per pound.

Fastest method of thawing is with an electric fan which is not recommended for large roasts, however, because meat does not thaw evenly and there is excessive loss of juice from the outer, thawed part of the roast. With a fan, inch-thick steaks take 1 to 2 hours; small roasts take 1½ to 2 hours a pound.

Meat should be thawed in the freezer wrap to prevent drying and loss of juice and flavor. Thawing meat under cold running water is not recommended because the meat tends to gain water even though it is wrapped.



"I'm sorry I couldn't cover my check in-time-but I'm sure-we can work out a satisfactory adjustment."

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THE SILVAS

Wish the RECORD many years of honest, hard-hitting journalism.

FRANK G. SILVA JOLYN SILVA
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ALOHA, RECORD!

The RECORD gives the hard truth of conditions. It opens up the minds of people. It makes them think!

ILWU LOCAL 142 -- UNIT 81

Kauai Pine

(LAWAI, KAUAI)

Kaneshiro

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Phone 3-6332

Glenn Cunningham To Speak In Hawaii On Clean Living—Plan Of Local Group

Looking far to the future, the Hawaii Temperance League has set itself a project for 1955 of importing Dr. Glenn Cunningham, the track star of some years back, to give Hawaii youth "the other side of sports and alcohol."

The Temperance League, which has many local ministers on its board of directors, deplors the tendency of manufacturers of alcoholic beverages, especially locally, to identify sports with their product. In a recent issue of Hawaii Temperance News, the Rev. Kenneth O. Rewick, chaplain of Punahou school, wrote, "If the fathers of our community, whether members of the Temperance Group or not, could see the importance of abstinence for young athletes on our playgrounds and in our homes, we would play down instead of up this pseudo-connection between 'good beer and good contest'."

Cunningham, now spoken of as the National Temperance League's "secret weapon against juvenile delinquency," is traveling the country speaking on "Clean Living and the Race of Life."

Spoke To 13,000 in Arizona
According to the Temperance News, Cunningham has been invited to visit Hawaii Jan. 25 to Feb. 10, 1955, following a tour of high schools in California. The

News also reports that, during a 12-day tour of Arizona, Cunningham spoke to an estimated 13,000 young people in 16 colleges and high schools, and also to 21 church and social groups.

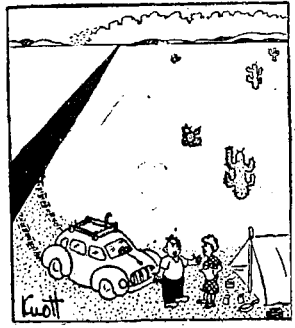
The local league is attempting to raise \$1,500 in donations to finance Cunningham's trip here.

Cunningham is far from being the first of famous American athletes to "hit the temperance trail," though some of his predecessors, even more widely known, did so under different circumstances.

When John L. Quit Liquor
One of the most famous drinkers of his time, John L. Sullivan, after retiring from the ring where he made a reputation that stood for years realized that he was broke and in bad health and that liquor had been the chief cause. In a bar, he purchased a drink with a bill upon which he had written, "The last of a million," and poured the whiskey slowly down a drain.

"I'll never take another drink," Sullivan was reported to have said.

And he didn't. The erstwhile Boston Strong Boy, who had held the world's heavyweight championship longer than anyone till that time, married his boyhood sweetheart—who had always refused him because of his drinking habits—and spent most of the re-



"Go get some firewood."

mainder of his life lecturing against liquor.

Another such was Billy Sunday, major league infielder, who became much more widely known as a revivalist—and temperance lecturer.

Congratulations!

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BEST ANNIVERSARY WISHES

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Kapaa, Kauai

Anniversary Aloha!

★

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Tom Okura

Hanapepe, Kauai

ALOHA!

SUPERVISOR

Raymond Souza

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GREETINGS TO THE RECORD ON ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Free Speech and Free Press are indivisible parts of our democratic tradition that has made our country great. The public forum develops ideas, develops people, develops our country.

This advertisement sponsored by Friends of

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CHAIRMAN AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER COUNTY OF KAUAI

Anniversary Greetings!

SUPERVISOR

Matao Morita

Kapaa, Kauai

TOM OUYE

★

Lihue, Kauai

Best Wishes on Your Sixth Anniversary!

SUPERVISOR

Chris Watase

Waimea, Kauai

Aloha to RECORD Readers and Union Members!

SENATOR J. B. FERNANDES

KAPAA, KAUAI

Pakala--Where Non-Union Workers Get Many ILWU Contract Benefits

By Correspondence
WAIMEA, KAUAI—If you turn in as directed by the pointed sign board with the name "Pakala," you will come to a unique community in this Territory.

The sign is on a pole on the mauka side of the highway running between Waimea and Kaumakani. On the makai side is a small square building which is the Makaweli postoffice. There beside this postoffice a road runs toward the ocean, toward a plantation community near the sea.

One Big Difference
 Green blades of sugar cane wave with the breeze. In the fields tractors roar as Gay and Robinson employes cultivate cane. The methods of production used on this plantation are similar to those at other sugar plantations in the Territory but there is one big difference in the production force—the workers here are not unionized.

This makes a tremendous difference in the whole outlook of people on a plantation which produces more cane than C. Brewer & Co.'s Kilaua plantation on this island.

When you stop by and talk to the workers, and as conversation warms up, you find that they want to know what's cooking in labor-management relations in the island's sugar industry.

They listen carefully, ask pointed questions. They are eager to

learn about the fine points of the contract won by the ILWU in negotiations with 26 sugar plantations.

Reason Behind
 There is a reason behind all this. The Robinson brothers who run the plantation have promised to give their employes every benefit the ILWU wins from the unionized plantations. Besides the Gay and Robinson plantation, on the Faye's Waimea Sugar Mill Co. is unorganized among sugar plantations in this Territory.

Employes at Pakala say that this year, after the ILWU negotiated a contract for its 17,500 sugar workers after months of union-company talks and mobilization of workers to strike if forced to, one of the Robinson brothers made a hurried trip to Honolulu to get the lowdown on the new contract.

But benefits won for them by the ILWU, which does not represent Pakala workers, frequently do not come to Pakala employes automatically.

Once, a well informed source says, the superintendents were not getting what their counterparts were receiving at Kekaha plantation. The same was true of other workers. So someone at Pakala obtained the pay scale at Kekaha and pinned it up at the Pakala shop.

"We'll See About That"

When one of the Robinson's came by, his attention was called to the Kekaha pay scale.

"We'll see about that," the boss said.

"That's always the answer. Even if they have told us we are going

to get what the ILWU won from the industry," explained the source. "They want to make it look as though they are going to discuss the whole matter and the brothers are going to decide and give it to us. A lot of baloney but that's how it works."

In this instance the key workers received about \$50 increase per month. There are seven super-



The sign points to an unique community. Beyond there is Niihau.

intendents who run the plantation under the Robinson management.

Back Pay
 A few months ago when the ILWU negotiated its contract, the Pakala workers were wondering and asking when were the union members going to get their back

pay from last September. They were figuring how much they too would get.

This was a windfall, a big and pleasant surprise to them.

You must watch your step if you talk about working conditions and union at Pakala. This strikes you as incredible, especially if you have dropped by at Pakala after visiting Kekaha workers or Olokele workers living at Kaumakani. In all other sugar plantation communities, besides Pakala and Waimea, you discuss union and working conditions as you would talk about food. At Pakala the situation is tighter than at Waimea, which is not an isolated plantation camp but is a large community with a sizable business section.

When Pakala workers tell you that they get all the benefits and protection written into ILWU contracts, you ask them about their pension plan. At Pakala the agreement between management and employes is verbal, or more specifically, it's the Robinsons' promise to give what the ILWU wins from the 26 plantations.

Production Methods Same
 Though run on the outmoded paternalistic basis, the Robinson plantation cannot lag behind the times in production processes. It must compete with other plantations. Thus it mechanizes and the work force gets smaller.

Pension? The employes at Pakala search their minds to give you an answer.

Right after the ILWU negotiations, a few months ago, an employe said, "Yes, the union fights for old age security. Not only for today's and tomorrow's kaukai. I wonder if Robinson will give \$75 pension for 33 and a half year of service? I wonder."

Separation pay? Some ILWU members will get thousands of dollars if they leave the industry before retirement age.

"We like something like that,

too. If only wages and medical care, stuff like that, the Robinsons will keep up with other plantations but social benefits stuff, old age protection, how we going to protect layoffs? Even with organized plantations I see where the bosses soft-soap workers and try to buy them off, then bang them over the head with layoffs. But they can fight back, these workers can. Profit is the thing and the good heart won't be doing the thinking for them."

"Doesn't Sound Good"
 Some Pakala workers read the ILWU's English and Filipino Reporter when they visit friends at organized plantations.

"They say we are free riders. That doesn't sound so good," said a Pakala employe.

But the union has changed more things than you realize, he continued.

He said he wouldn't be surprised if the people on the island of Niihau, off the Kauai shore, are getting a better deal, because through the union, indirectly, the Pakala workers now enjoy a better deal.

You can see Niihau from Pakala, not far away. At the Pakala landing, where a pier juts out into the water, there is a sampan tied up. It makes periodic trips to Niihau, the private barony of the Robinsons, where the brothers run a grazing industry.

"You need a pass to go there," a former Pakala resident said. "Not everyone gets a pass and it's hard to get it."

Observe Sabbath
 But World War II changed Niihau, also, for soldiers stationed there mixed with the formerly secluded people on the Robinson island. Some of the young women married servicemen and this opened social contacts for Niihau residents with the outside.

If you visit Pakala Saturday night or on Sunday, you find everything quiet. The Robinsons don't want merry-making and amusement on sabbaths. No sports program on Sunday too. If you are young and want to play ball, you go to Waimea or Kaumakani. But organized sports like baseball there are out of the question. There is no park. It is said the people of Pakala eye the pasture land near their camp, wanting it for a park, but as one said, the grass grown there fattens cattle for the Robinsons.

But the pasture is not irrigated, nor planted with good cattle forage. If well taken care of, a fraction of the neglected pasture will take care of more cattle than the whole area now carries.

"You go to Pakala," said a Waimea resident, "and from there to Niihau. You follow the sign on the road. You most likely won't get to Niihau. You need a pass. But if you get around and talk to people of Pakala, watch their cautiousness when talking of union, about the Robinsons, about their rights as people, it makes you want to go back and read the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and see, now, how is this at unionized Lihue or Kekaha or Kaumakani, and how is this at Pakala. And you are going to say, well, this is Hawaii too, part of the Territory. 'Unbelievable,' you said it!"

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Kauai Soda Co. Ltd.
 PHONES
 Lihue 2-2871
 Waimea 8-2521
 Distributors of
 COCA-COLA
 Waimea-Lihue
 Kauai

The Country Store
 LIQUORS
 Waimea, Kauai
 Phone 8-2842

Vic's Barber Shop
 Waimea, Kauai

T. Ueno Store
 Waimea, Kauai
 Phone 8-2415

I. Kokame Store
 Waimea, Kauai
 Phone 8-2123

Triangle Barber Shop
 Waimea, Kauai

Lucky "U" Bar
 Waimea, Kauai

Fah In Cafe
 Waimea, Kauai

H. Kodama Store
 LIQUORS
 Waimea, Kauai
 Phone 8-2052

Fujiwara Store
 Waimea, Kauai

Wm. H. Yamane
 Waimea, Kauai

Home Appliance COMPANY
 G.E. Appliances
 Waimea, Kauai

Faustino Barber Shop
 Waimea, Kauai

Y. Kamiya Jewelry
 Waimea, Kauai

Toyofuku Sweet Shop
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2525

"The Spot"
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2625

Uno Store
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7935

Nishimura Fish Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6625

Onzuka Cleaners
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2735

Fred's Tailor Shop
Hanapepe, Kauai

Stan's Watch Shop
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2425

Joe's Barber Shop
Hanapepe, Kauai

Sakoda Garage
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6935

Kashiwai Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6135

Kat's Repair & Service
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7025

K. Yoshiura Store
★
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6525

Ancheta's Shoe Repair
Hanapepe, Kauai

Y. Shimomura Store
★ ★
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2665

Almar Bus Service
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7015

Sunrise Cafe & Bar
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7635

Tom's Appliance Service
Hotpoint Dealer
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7831

GREEN GARDEN
★
HANAPEPE, KAUAI
PHONE 4-6725

Patronize Our Advertisers
Regimental Tailor
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7235

Seto's Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6915

Club Morocco
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7135

Hataishi Watch Maker
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7841

Serikawa Restaurant & Hotel
Hanapepe, Kauai

Anniversary GREETINGS!
S. Shimazu
Eleele, Kauai

N. F. Kawakami Store
★ ★
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7335

Hanapepe Shoku Do
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6125

Shimonishi Orchids
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7625

ON KAUAI . . .
RENT A CLEAN CAR
Watase's U-Drive & Taxi
Taxi To and From Airport
Hanapepe Phone 4-7915
"Meet All Planes"
Lihue: 2-2384 - 2-2761

Sixth Anniversary Greetings!
ILWU Women's Auxiliary
LOCAL 21, UNIT 3
Port Allen, Kauai

GREETINGS
TO THE RECORD!
Keep up your fight for the right of working people to struggle for higher wages and better living conditions! Keep up your fight for the underdogs against the Big Boys!
ILWU LOCAL 142
UNIT 74
Eleele, Kauai

Accused of Aim to Dominate Island Economy

(From page F-1)

and were translated for the prosecution by Sheba. Some examples of letters in the Nippu attacking the Shinpo were:

"If they (Sheba's Shinpo and the Chronicle, both subsidized by the sugar industry) continue to grieve the laborers, they will not die a natural death—die on



YOOKICHI TASAKA

mats or beds. Beware! Heaven will descend upon their heads with an iron blow."

★ ★

"Listen, Shinpo, you are the enemy of the Japanese. If you quit being a publicist, well and good, but as long as you are publishing your paper we, the laborers, will try to exterminate you, using means openly and culpably."

★ ★

"... The iron fist of the Japanese will come in torrents on your head."

"Do not miss the chance which will never come again. Take up the heavy iron hammer and get rid of the odious fools and then press upon the planters our claims."

A letter accused a Waipahu photographer as a "candle bearer" for the Shinpo and warned that his business would be boycotted.

The prosecution also charged that the Shinpo was boycotted by the workers and bundles of the paper were left at distribution points, as they refused to accept them.

Sheba Trapped, Evasive

When Lightfoot tried to ask Sheba if he had not used equally strong words in the Shinpo as Soga did in his Nippu, the prosecution objected and the court sustained it.

When cornered Sheba, like Crouch or Lautner, became evasive.

LIGHTFOOT WAS questioning Sheba on the terms "iron hammer" and "iron fist." Sheba replied that "iron hammer" might be used figuratively and referred to any kind of a severe blow. But he said "iron fist" which appeared in the Nippu never meant a mental controversy.

The defense attorney showed Sheba his Jiyu, the afternoon paper, in which this expression was used: "Occasionally the iron fist must be displayed . . ."

Sheba replied that in this case it was not used toward an individual but in a general way.

Sheba also testified with certainty that the description in the Nippu of "a sword three feet long, sharp like ice and autumn water," could only refer to the genuine article and was not used as a symbolic term for Japanese aristocracy. Every attempt was made to imply the Nippu advocated violence.

Prosecutor Kinney argued to the judge: "We contend that these (four) men

are conducting a newspaper and a campaign of intimidation, and they would be naturally guarded in their expressions, would use veiled threats, double meanings; otherwise they would be in danger of having their paper suppressed by the police."

The same claim echoed in Judge Jön Wig's court in the Smith Act case. There, the prosecution held that what Marx, Lenin and Stalin and others wrote long ago has double meaning and it takes experts like Crouch and Lautner, on the payroll of the government, to interpret it as the defendants would interpret it.

Just as it was claimed to be a violation of the conspiracy law only when the Nippu used certain words, it was claimed to be a violation of the Smith Act if the seven defendants used certain books available to anyone in the libraries.

Frameup Indictment

The prosecution tactics in both cases were similar.

One day in the course of the 1909 trial, Attorney Lightfoot read the extract in which appeared the prophecy, that "torrents of iron fists will descend upon your heads."

Here Prosecutor Kinney interrupted to



MOTOYUKI NEGORO

claim that Lightfoot had left something out. Kinney—like prosecutors in the Smith Act trial 43 years later—was in the habit of reading parts of sentences or material out of context to give the impression that what appeared in the Nippu was sinister or violent.

LIGHTFOOT RETORTED, "I don't do those things, Mr. Kinney. I leave that for the prosecution. I don't play at your game . . . I don't follow the example of the prosecution and read half a sentence and leave the other half unread."

Lightfoot, with Soga on the stand, read a sentence used by the grand jury in its indictment charging him with violation of the law:

"Oh, how I wish to resort to violence."

The defense attorney asked Soga if anything like it appeared in the Nippu.

Soga testified the sentence in the original was, "Oh, what shall we do, then?"

"Slaves" Had Good Time

The prosecutor in his summation to the jury said that the attempt to secure higher wages by the plantation laborers was in itself purely a legitimate effort, but the phases of conspiracy and intimidation were associated with it and the Territory was interested in this violation. (In a similar manner, the Smith Act prosecutor said that any advocacy of socialism is legal, but the methods advocated by known and "unknown" co-conspirators of the defendants were illegal.)

HE ARGUED that at the time Negoro wrote his article advocating the struggle for higher wages, "the laborers didn't know they were suffering."

"Generally it was understood that these slaves were having a pretty good time of it and were sending lots of money home . . ."

"See what the demands were—\$28 a month—an advance of 40 per cent—the transfer of the dividends to the Japanese. It was confiscation."

No Union Without Force . . .

"But that was legal. It was their game if they could win it. But coercion and violence were not lawful . . ."

"Gentlemen, a plan that contemplates getting 70,000 men in line means something greater than the strike. They are going to dominate the commercial life of this country. And they wanted every man in line. Whatever the plan was, it required a solid Japanese front before they moved. . . . The ostracism of sycophants is the first step before the demand for higher wages. . . ."

"Who could plan to bring 70,000 men together without force? There are not 70,000 men in God's world who can be brought together without coercion . . ."

Even their star witness, Sheba, had advocated in his Shinpo that a union of sugar workers be formed. And Sheba, who was called the "planter's dog" by Japanese workers, was a co-conspirator, if there was a conspiracy. He played a role somewhat similar to that which Jack Kawano filled in the Smith Act case. He said he at first worked with Makino, Soga, Tasaka, Negoro and others.

HE TRIED TO show that he split from the others over disagreements. He said he advocated lawful means of winning the demands of workers. This editor who was



ATTORNEY LIGHTFOOT

bought out by the HSPA testified that he had urged Soga, Makino and others that the most effective way of winning the demands for higher wages was to educate the white employers. He said they were the ones needed to be converted to see the workers' viewpoint. He had urged propagandizing the employers to win them over instead of campaigning among workers for their just demands, because this would only stir up trouble.

Labor Is Most Necessary

When Lightfoot's turn came to argue to the jury, he began:

"Outside of those unfortunate cases involving life and death, this case, I believe, is the most important case that has been tried in the territory of Hawaii for very many years; and why is it important? . . . because it involves the sugar industry of these islands, or that feature, that portion, of the sugar industry which is most necessary, to wit, its labor."

"NOW THIS CASE involves the labor situation of the Territory. Years ago large numbers of Japanese were imported into this Territory here. . . . the Hawaiians and other residents and citizens of the then kingdom of Hawaii gradually left the canefields because they could not get enough money to live upon, even to pay for their poi and pig, and their place was taken by Japanese—Japanese who came here under a contract, 'shipped,' as we said; a contract which was nothing more nor less than slavery . . ."

"You are not trying them (defendants) on the charge of organizing an army or trying to get an increase of forty-four per cent in their (workers') wages or of setting up a government within a government. That's not the charge. We are trying these people for mutually conspiring together. Now that means—threatening violence and assault and batteries on all Japanese who refused to go in with them. . . . 'Them to impoverish.' Holy smoke—Them to impoverish.' These four men . . . They're going to impoverish five sugar plantations! Oahu Sugar Company, paying two per cent a month on a capital that has been four times watered! 'Them to impoverish!'"

Lightfoot argued that to strike and picket are legal.

The police raided Negoro's home and took papers while he was in jail, Lightfoot said, and these papers contained the Higher Wage Assn. plan for organizing a union.

Japanese Had to Combine

"Go from Hawaii to Kauai and you'll find everything within the clutch of the Planters' Association. No wonder the Japanese had to combine! There isn't an employer that doesn't know that the Japanese are worth more wages than they are getting, and I hope to God they will keep at it until they get them. The 70,000 Japanese look at you. . . ."

THE JURY CONVICTED the four defendants. In the end the hand of the sugar industry in the frameup was shown. After the four had been in jail for three months, J. B. Cooke, president of the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association, gave the word to the acting governor of Hawaii to pardon them.

The 1850 conspiracy law used time and again against laborers by the Territory for the big employers was finally repealed in 1949, after the ILWU fought a case up to the Ninth Circuit Court. A three-judge court ruled, 40 years after the higher-wage conspiracy case of 1909, that the territorial law was unconstitutional.



M. YAMASHIRO

A strike leader whose case was dropped. Like others he was indicted on other charges and jailed during the strike.

Suppression Inciting Revolt

"...the most important question in the world at this hour... Is the U.S. going to use her military power to support the political domination, the economic and social segregation and humiliation of the people of Africa?"

Thus, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, sharply posed a key question regarding a colonial area where people are revolting against the cruelest oppression.

Watch Big Powers

The Africans are observing the conduct of the great powers, especially that of the U.S. in view of her part in the Korean and Indo-China wars. They watched the Geneva conference closely, to see whether it would bring peace or enlarged warfare.

Africa is regarded as the next likely scene of large-scale colonial revolt. Kumar Goshal wrote in the National Guardian, May 24. He added that it is being freely prophesied that the U.S. in such an event will possibly get involved to protect its "interests."

Ralph Bunche, UN Trusteeship director, May 1 frankly called the U.S. an imperialist power.

Goshal wrote that "Western interest" in Africa centers around its mineral resources—much of which is U.S.-dominated—and U.S. built air bases. Like Indo-China Africa is rich in natural resources. From Africa the U.S. gets 40 critical strategic raw materials, according to Col. Kent Hunter, U.S. Army retired.

Any opposition to colonialism is suppressed by suspension of constitution, use of troops or deportation of traditional rulers.

Brutal Mass Murder

In Kenya, British terror continues. Goshal wrote that while the British press plays up the "Mau Mau terror," liberal commentators "are increasingly distressed by British terror against Kikuyu tribesmen—especially since the Supreme Court rejected the appeal from a long jail term of Af-

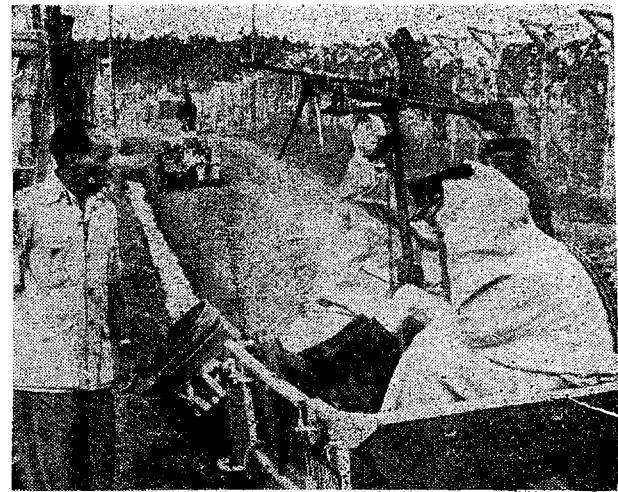
rican Union leader Jomo Kenyatta whom few really believe to be a 'terrorist'."

British newspaper late last year suppressed a letter sent by a Kikuyu group which declared:

"We are little better off than dead... European young men in the Police Reserve (are) arresting people... and taking them at night to the forest... where they handcuff them together... shoot them, and leave their bodies there as 'proof' that they were 'terrorists'... Any man (with) property is called 'Mau Mau treasurer.' Any educated man is said to be a Mau Mau 'secretary.'... We demand a commission of inquiry... from Britain (but) if all the responsible Africans have been killed... who will speak to that delegation, when dead people never speak?"



"I am not asking for mercy, but we are asking for justice," Kenyatta said when he was sent to jail for seven years, April 8, 1953.



INFORMERS AT WORK—These cloth-covered informers are highly prized weapons of the British in their terror campaign. In a patrol jeep they are assisting a British officer examining a suspect. Barbed wire in the background shows enclosure for compounds that hold thousands of Africans.



THE BRITISH closely guarded their hired informers in Kenya, shrouded thus to hide their identity from the Africans' wrath. Covering themselves thus the informers walk the streets. The informer to the left is giving information to a British officer.



THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE flames ever more fiercely among these uprooted, homeless, dispossessed African masses in Kenya who are cruelly punished by the British for their "non-cooperation" with the British in their war against the Mau Mau.

BOOK REVIEW

What Would Early Americans Think of U.S. Action, Ho Chi Minh Asks Reporter

EYEWITNESS IN INDO-CHINA —by Joseph R. Starobin, published by Cameron & Kahn, New York, \$1.00.

"What would the ancestors of present-day America think, men like Franklin or Jefferson, if they saw American bombers being used to hold back a small nation like ours from gaining our independence?"

That is one of the questions posed by Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Minh Republic, to Joseph Starobin, the only American correspondent who has interviewed him in recent years and who has traveled behind the Viet Minh lines.

Ho Chi Minh, called "Uncle Ho" by many of his people, is the man who has led the struggle of the people of Indo-China, first against the Imperial armies of Japan, then for the last eight years against French imperialism. It is

the war in which, despite heavy American aid, the French were forced to seek the truce that began this week.

In view of that truce, another comment of Ho's to Starobin is particularly interesting. When Starobin asked, would the French be willing to consider peace?

"When they are beaten," Ho answered.

And what would be the effect of further American aid?

"The more arms are given to Bao Dai, and the more the United States attempts to get Asians to fight Asians," Ho said, "the more arms and recruits will come to the People's Army."

Thus in those few words, Starobin heard more truth about the war in Indo-China than he could have read in local newspapers for

the entire duration. He has put those truths into his book along with much corroborative evidence—evidence which our own interventionists would not like us to believe.

Dulles Forgets

Ho Chi Minh, who has spent a lifetime of struggle for the freedom of his country, is described by John Foster Dulles as having been "indoctrinated in Moscow," and later to have "transferred his activities to Indo-China." Yet, Starobin points out, Ho was at the Versailles Peace Treaty with a petition seeking his country's freedom which he presented to Orlando, Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Dulles was at Versailles, too but apparently he chooses not to remember.

Dulles' characterization of Ho, says Starobin, "is as though some-

(More on page H-7)



"WE ARE LITTLE better off than dead..." wrote some Kikuyus. Here the British colonial police round up "terrorists" in Kenya.

Corporation Stores 14 Miles of Butter

It would take a train 2,900 miles long to move all of the products currently stored by the Commodity Credit Corp.

"In such a train there would be 14 miles of butter compared with 1,100 miles of wheat, 1,082 miles of corn, and 96 miles of cotton and cottonseed oil," F. Bruce Baldwin, president, Milk Industry Foundation, told the Southern California General Dairy Industry Committee May 24. —June 1954, California Farm Reporter.

GREETINGS FROM RURAL OAHU

Kuroda Bros. SERVICE STATION
Kam Highway
Aiea, Oahu

Kanda's Place
SAIMIN
Aiea, Oahu

Burgess Paramount Motors
Kam Highway
Aiea, Oahu

Asada Market
FRESH FISH
Phone 48-3623
Aiea, Oahu

Aiea Cafe
Phone 48-0715
Aiea, Oahu

Sumida Service Station
Phone 48-2523
Kam Highway, Waiiau

Aiea Beaute Center

Aiea Pool Room

Aiea Service Station

Hi-Land Service

S. Nakashima Store

Sanpei Service

Viernes Tailor Shop



IN YEARS PAST Advertiser tried to help the bosses kill labor movements by race-baiting the Japanese workers' (as shown above) and other national groups. Today workers of all national and racial extractions join together in unions so it is impossible to pit them against one another as the bosses and their newspapers then attempted. But today there are those of Japanese extraction who, for economic reasons of their own, take the side of the bosses who baited their fathers to beat down their wages. At the right is such an example.

Why Union
One of the workers in the mill was told by his superintendent, "Go see the union if you like raise."

A couple of weeks later when Lothian, the supervisor, got a third step letter from the union requesting the upgrade, he told this worker, "Why go see the union when I'm trying hard to raise you."

This same super told one steward, when asked to listen to more upgrading beefs, "Who your boss now, Bill send you?" (Bill is William Matsu, ILWU Local 142, Unit 8 chairman. Ed.).

From Laupahoehoe News, May 24, 1954. ILWU Local 142, Unit 8.

Paradise Drive Inn
FOUNTAIN
Kam Highway
Waiiau, Oahu

OHARA MARKET
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
Phone 48-2515
Aiea, Oahu

Waiiau Service Station
Phone 48-2913
Kam Hwy., Waiiau, Oahu

Greetings!
Six
Waipahu Friends

LET OTHERS READ YOUR RECORD

"Jobs, Not Junkets" To Be Marchers' Slogan In Labor Day Parade

"Jobs for All" is to be the theme of this year's Labor Day parade, the Oahu Labor Council has announced in a special bulletin.

"More than 15,000 workers are already unemployed in Hawaii," states the bulletin. "More lose their jobs daily. The growing numbers of unemployed suffer. They cannot buy the things they need. This in turn hurts business and leads to more layoffs. Unemployed workers are a threat to the wages and conditions of those who have jobs.

"It is up to us to show that we demand action on this number one problem. Let's have a big turnout to convince the politicians that we mean business when we say, 'We want jobs, not junkets!'"

Jobless To Be Marshals
Unemployed union members will be honorary parade marshals. This year the parade will originate in the Iwilei District, proceed through Aala to Beretania St., turning down Miller St. to Hotel St. and from there to Honolulu Hale.

The program of speeches will feature public figures and union leaders. Lunches and light refreshments will be served to those who marched, the Oahu Labor Council announced.

Waiiau Service Station
Phone 48-2913
Kam Hwy., Waiiau, Oahu

Greetings From Three Friends
Aiea, Oahu



SENATOR WILFRED TSUKIYAMA is proud to pose breaking a picket line which contains young AJA workers seeking union recognition. Tsukiyama speaks loud and often of the "American Way," but when workers at the Honolulu Sake Brewing & Ice Co. Ltd. struck for better wages, in 1951, they complained the company tried to use old-style Japanese paternalism to keep their wages far below those of local unionized breweries. Tsukiyama was an officer of the company. The picket line above, however, is of more recent vintage and the picture shows Tsukiyama hasn't changed.

When Bosses Bought Off 11 Men
A five-day strike of Filipino laborers against the Koloa Sugar Co.—cause not reported—was ended Jan. 25, 1934 by the mediation of Jose Figueras, Philippines inspector of labor then touring Hawaii. "All eleven of the leaders of the strikers who represented eleven camps were to be made assistant camp bosses with responsibility to keep order, peace and contentment in their respective camps."

H. Santoki Store
Phone 48-0315
Aiea, Oahu

I. Mizuno Store
GROCERIES
Aiea, Oahu

Aiea Super Market
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
PHONE 46-8525
Aiea, Oahu

K. Nagamine Store
Aiea, Oahu
LIQUORS
PHONE 48-4215

Own your own home in Leeward Oahu

KENNETH NAKANO, Realtor
PHONE: NANA-4-3035 • NANAKULI, OAHU

Editor:

What's become of James I. Kealoha, whose letters we of the Fire Department looked forward to reading? His criticisms were very constructive and to the point, and every bit of it was true, especially his disclosing of dangerous conditions in the department which present "brass" seems not interested in correcting, notably the matter of a number of pieces of equipment borrowed from the Navy which, if suddenly reclaimed would find four Honolulu Fire Department stations useless.

What brought him to mind is that I note that the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin within the past week have given space to the business of "modernizing the Fire Department." The Star-Bull ran an editorial on the thing just a few days ago (July 26, 1954).

Anyway, I cannot help but credit Kealoha for the sudden interest shown. I am mindful that many of Honolulu's top notch business men subscribe to the Record, also probably most of the politicians of con-

sequence. And I do not doubt that it was through Kealoha's disclosure our "top brass" was directed to survey the department and make recommendations on replacing obsolete equipment, etc., which total cash outlay would run into something like \$2,000,000, according to an item in one of the papers.

But who is this Kealoha anyhow? The Fire Department does not show any James I. Kealoha on the payroll, yet his observations are those of one very familiar with the department.
Subscriber

Farmers in 1954 are expected to have about \$2 billion less cash income than they had in 1953. Their 1953 income was \$1.5 billion below that of 1952. And income of 1952 was about \$500 million less than in 1951.

Keepsake Diamond Sets

Ewa Jewelry

(In Ewa Supermarket)

Ewa, Oahu

Kimura's Tailor

Ewa, Oahu

**Ewa Tenney Center
Tavern**

GOOD MEALS
Ewa, Oahu

Tony's Tire Shop

Batteries, Tires, Recaps
Ewa, Oahu

**Taaca's Fish
Wagon**

Meat and Vegetables
Ewa, Oahu

BOB'S BAKERY

Ewa Branch
Birthday Cakes
and
All Kinds of Pastry

Y. Kaneshiro

Peddler of Fish and
Meat in
Ewa, Oahu

**Greetings
from
Ewa**

DOT'S PLACE

Candy
Saimin • Sandwiches
Ewa, Oahu

**Anniversary
Greetings**

JANET
ROBERT and
ROBERTA
TAKAMOTO
EWA, OAHU

**Fish and Meat
Peddler**

Mrs. Maria Oasay
Ewa, Oahu

Ewa Supermarket

(EWA STORE, LTD.)

General Merchandise

EWA, OAHU

WE CARRY . . .
COLUMBIA BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, LAMBRETTA SCOOTERS,
AMERICAN AND BRITISH-MADE MOTORCYCLES.

REPAIR WORK

SCHUBERT'S CYCLERY, EWA BRANCH

EWA, OAHU

BEST WISHES,

AND KEEP IT UP!

ILWU LOCAL 142--UNIT 53

EWA, OAHU

**Tanaka
Vegetable Store**

Ewa, Oahu

**KUWAHARA
FISH MARKET**

Phone 7-W-203
Ewa, Oahu

New Ewa Market

★
Ewa, Oahu

**Marion's
Barber Shop**
Pearl City, Oahu

**Namba Service
Fountain**
Phone 48-4922
Pearl City, Oahu

**Pearl City
Appliance Co.**

Phone 48-1912
Pearl City, Oahu

There were 500 strikes in May 1954, involving 230,000 workers, with 1.75 million man-days of lost time. That was above April's 450 strikes, involving 300,000 workers and 1.2 million man-days lost.

Congratulations . . .

The continuing growth and development of the RECORD under sharp and constant attacks are good signs.

The RECORD performs an essential public service in fearlessly publishing news and comments the dailies would not touch or would distort against the working people. The RECORD symbolizes free press in Hawaii.

ILWU Local 142

Oahu Division

Greetings from Rural Oahu

Ewa

HIROJI ABE
 K. ABE
 T. ABE
 Y. ABE
 D. AGBAYANI
 AMBROCIO AGUILAR
 L. AGTARAP
 PEDRO AGMATA
 MRS. CECILIA ALONZO
 FRANCISCO ANTONIO
 B. APOSTADIRO
 A. AZUMA
 TORIBIO BALALA
 SIXTO G. BALEN
 P. BEHIC
 JUAN BLANZA
 ANTONIO BATANES
 SOTERO BUCAO
 JOSE CABONOT
 D. CADIENTE
 PEDRO CACANOG
 ATANACIO CADAY
 MARTIN CALAMAAN
 PERRY CALOTIN
 F. CHAMBRELLA, JR.
 AGUSTIN CLEMENTE
 FELIX CLEMENTE
 BARTOLOME CORPUS
 BENJAMIN DACQUEL
 FROCTOSO DACQUEL
 JOSE DACQUEL
 C. DE GUZMAN
 S. DOI
 FELIPE
 JULIAN FERNANDES
 NICOLAS FIESTA
 PEDRO FLECHETERO
 DEOGRACIAS FLORENTIN
 BOB FUJITA
 CLAUDE FUJITA
 MITZ FUJITA
 T. FUJITA
 E. FUKUMOTO
 F. FUKUMOTO
 JOSE GACONG
 ANTONIO GAJAL
 M. GALAPIA
 CARLOS GALSOTE
 FRANK R. GARCIA
 J. GARCIA
 ANTONIO GIGAL
 LEONCIO GLIPA
 F. GOTO
 DIONICIO GARZA
 PETER GUSHI
 MAKOTO HASHIMOTO
 YOSHIO HATA
 M. HORIE
 MASA AKI IFUKI
 T. IMADA
 FELIX INES
 B. INONG
 HENRY INOUE
 NAGAYOSHI ISHIZUKA
 MASARU ISONO
 ALEJANDRO JOSE
 AMBROSIO JULIAN
 NECOLA KAJOLAO
 HIRAO KAMEOKA
 K. KAMEOKA
 H. KAMIHARA
 KIYOSHI KAWAKAMI

TOKIYOSHI KAWAKAMI
 WATARU KIDANI
 A. KUNISHIGE
 LILLIAN KUNISHIGE
 FILOMENO LADERA
 H. LACIOSA
 ZAC LASTIMADO
 B. LOBETOS
 S. LACASANDILE
 V. LOPEZ
 RAMON MAGAOAY
 A. MANDING
 Z. MANLOLOYO
 BENJAMIN MARUQUIN
 N. MATSUSHIMA
 H. MATSUURA
 JOSE MENOR
 C. SANTA MONICA
 MR. MONROE
 DAN MORI
 Y. MORI
 F. NAGAMINE
 K. NAGAMINE
 D. NAKAGAWA
 R. NAKAGAWA
 C. NAKAMATSU
 J. NERIO
 ERNESTO NERONA
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Groceries
and Vegetables
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Waipahu, Oahu

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B. Ogao, Prop.
Waipahu, Oahu

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made to order
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Waipahu Filipino BARBER SHOP
Waipahu, Oahu

Shiraishi
Shoe Repair Shop
Waipahu, Oahu

P. E. I. GROCERY STORE
Waipahu, Oahu

Anniversary Greetings
from
SEVEN WAIPAHU MERCHANTS

Y. Takenaka Grocery Store
Waipahu, Oahu

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Fresh Produce
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Waipahu Super Market
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GROCERIES, LIQUOR, FOODS AND
VEGETABLES
WAIPAHU, OAHU

Waipahu Workers Salute
The RECORD for Its 6 Years
of

Serikaku Motors
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benefit both. Support your local
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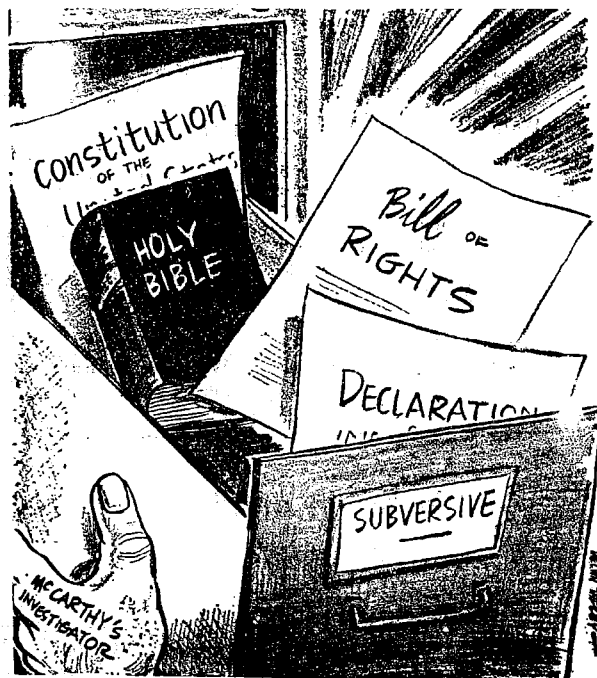
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Make people think!
ILWU Local 142—Unit 52
(Waipahu)



From N. Y. Amsterdam News

Blaisdell Speaks At GOP Club; New Item on Hatch Act

Just how far can Neal Blaisdell go toward breaking the Hatch Act without getting either a reprimand or an investigation?

The July issue of the Aina Haina News reports Blaisdell as speaking July 1 at a meeting of the Republican Club there, along with Jack Wakayama, executive secretary of the 1954 Republican campaign committee. Blaisdell spoke in his capacity of director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare and, according to the Aina Haina News, described the operation of his department.

No mention is made of whether or not his description included the use of Federal funds by the department, or the fact that such use places Blaisdell clearly under the Hatch Act and, theoretically bars him from political activity.

According to report, the July 1 GOP meeting at Aina Haina is only one of several such at which Blaisdell has spoken.

Admitted "Beer-Bust"

Some weeks ago the RECORD called Blaisdell to check a rumor that he had been entertaining C-C workers at a "beer-bust" to talk politics. The welfare director admitted the truth of the rumor, but said he felt it was no violation of the Hatch Act since he has not fully made up his mind as to whether to run for the mayoralty or not—hence he could not be said to be pushing a political candidate.

Present talk is to the effect that Blaisdell has rejected GOP efforts to get him to run for a seat in the Territorial Senate, but has expressed his desire to run again for the mayoralty.

Republicans are reportedly anxiously seeking a candidate they think can be elected to replace Mrs. Mary K. Robinson who recently announced she will not be a candidate again.

PHILIPPINES NOTES

Because the U.S. Navy fears that Filipino contract workers on Guam could collect \$3,000,000 in back pay differentials, the department has asked Congress to change the law, the United Press reported July 31.

The proposed legislation would exempt Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and United States bases in foreign countries from the fair labor standards act which provides for U.S. minimum wage of 75 cents an hour and other protections for labor.

To Ignore Labor Law

The Navy's proposed law sent to both Houses of Congress would make it possible to waive compliance with the fair labor standards act. The Secretary of Labor will be authorized to do this, after a public hearing, for the three "American-flag islands" in the Pacific.

If enacted, the proposed legislation would deprive underpaid Filipino laborers on Guam from collecting their back pay which the Navy fears it must pay. The Navy is acting for Charles E. Wilson's Defense Department in this matter.

The bill says that no employer would be liable for retroactive claims in the above-named U.S. bases.

Two days prior to the UP story, in Washington a Philippines embassy spokesman said Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has promised to look into complaints about treatment of Filipino laborers on Guam. There are 15,000 Filipino workers there.

Difference of \$1 vs. 4c

In a meeting with Mitchell, Congressman Roseller Lim of the Philippines urged that the fair labor standards act be applied to Guam.

Lim who headed an investigating committee to Guam last December reported that the going rate for continental U.S. labor there is \$1 an hour while Filipinos are paid 31 cents. He said the minimum of 75 cents under the fair labor act should be paid at the least to Filipinos.

Lim also reported that labor contractors are charging the U.S. navy \$3 a day for board and lodging per Filipino worker. He doubted that the laborers were getting such benefits and recommended that the Navy discontinue the labor contract system and employ Filipinos directly.

★ ★

PRES. RAMON MAGSAYSAY last week gave indications that the proposed Southeast Asia pact will run into difficulties. First he cast doubt that such a pact would hold water. He said the Philippines' military pact with the U.S. must first be put into effect with "iron-clad guarantees." Then he mentioned:

"... IT IS perfectly possible that we shall not be able to choose our allies and that it may come to pass that we will have to fight communism beside an old enemy such as Japan."

The U.S. is counting on Japan to be the principal power in building a military alliance in the Far East, just as it depends on Western Germany in the European defense setup (EDC). Distrust of Germany in Europe has been a stumbling block to effecting EDC.

Burma, Japan and Indonesia were not mentioned by Magsaysay as potential members in the pact. Indonesia and Burma have made it known that they want peace and co-existence. India has likewise indicated her position.

Drink, Dine & Dance
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Ewa, Oahu

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Sabas Dumalag
Ewa, Oahu

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Ewa, Oahu

Ewa Beauty Shop
Phone 3-W-121
Ewa, Oahu

Chinen's Dress Shop
Honouliuli, Ewa, Oahu

The Bataan Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

CONGRATULATIONS
to the Honolulu RECORD on its
Sixth Anniversary
from
SIX EWA FRIENDS

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Ewa, Oahu

Norma's Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

National Service Station
Associated Gas Tires and Batteries
Ewa, Oahu

KAY'S PLACE
Saimin & Sandwiches
Ewa, Oahu

H. K. Nishimura Store
FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLES
Phone 10-B-13
Honouliuli, Oahu

Adeline's Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

(From page H-1)

one were to have seriously argued that Benjamin Franklin or Thomas Jefferson were 'indoctrinated' in France — thereby throwing doubt on the authenticity of their leadership of the American Revolution."

There is much more in this book than Ho Chi Minh, his patriotism and wisdom and his closeness to his people. There are verbal pictures of the peasants and workers, the doctors, engineers, poets and teachers who go to make up the Viet Minh fighting force.

There is the young man who had helped bury with honors the remains of American flyers shot down over Hanoi fighting the Japanese, after carrying those remains out of the jungle under enemy eyes. He is bewildered by the attitude of Americans toward his people now — still fighting the same fight.

Non-Communist Lawyer

There are the non-Communists who have joined with Communists in the effort to throw out the French, and one of them, a lawyer, explains to Starobin what happens to a criminal in Viet Minh. First the culprit is brought before the villagers. Then—

"It is they who decide to reeducate him. They take the matter in their own hands. Assuming that his crime is serious enough to merit prison, he must do useful work there. He must meditate. His

cultural level must be raised. In leaving prison, he has understood why the robbery was committed. He does not usually become a law-breaker again."

There are some indirect portraits, too, of the French soldiers, many of them former Nazis from the Foreign Legion, and their brutality toward the people of the Viet Nam villages—all of which has only steeled the people in their determination to throw out the French once and for all.

And, most important for those Americans who cannot see the truth any other way, there is a word of advice about the possibility of the direct intervention of American armies:

"I would be far from underestimating the American fighting man," Starobin writes. "But maybe there is wisdom in remembering that the very best French generals launched large and fresh, well-equipped armies into Viet Nam for three successive years from 1947 to 1950, and each time they could not reduce the Viet Minhs, who in fact grew stronger."

They have grown much stronger since Starobin saw them, and the American people are no more anxious to send their sons to fruitless, useless wars than ever.

E.R.

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Haleiwa, Oahu

Yama's Fountain
Fountain Service
Saimin
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Wahiawa, Oahu

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Unit 59
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CPC FIELD
WAIHAWA, OAHU

Waialua Service Center
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WAIAlUA, OAHU

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GREETINGS TO A
MILITANT ALLY OF LABOR . . .
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SIXTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS
★ ★
ILWU 142 UNIT 58
(Hawaiian Pine Field, Wahiawa)

GREETINGS . . .
THE FREE FUNCTIONING OF THE
RECORD MEANS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
IN HAWAII
★
ILWU LOCAL 142 -- UNIT 51
Waialua, Oahu

Sixth Anniversary GREETINGS!
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Felomino Dohaylonsod
Kahuku, Oahu

Sixth Anniversary Greetings From Waipahu

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ANDRES ABELLENIDA
MELICIO ABENG
FERMIN ACIDERA
WARREN ADACHI
ALEJANDRO AGTARAP
K. AKAMINE
C. ALIPIO
EUSTAQUIO ALLEDO
PEDRO ALPORQUE
LUCIANO ANOBA
M. ARSISTO
CHARLIE BARCINELLA
BATA SHOE STORE
MARION BATANGAN
JUAN BAYUDAN
MARIANO BUNCAYAO
SEVERINO CABILLON
JUAN CADIZ
FRANCISCO CALARO
BASILIO CAMELO
BONIFACIO CANYETE
COSME CASTRO
ISIDORO CORPUZ
P. L. CORPUZ
ALFREDO CUARESMA
M. CUDAL
ANDRES CUIZON
F. DATTE
PABLO DAVIN
VICTOR DELOS SANTOS
BEATRICE DOI
K. DOI
FERNANDO DOMINGO
CIRILO DUMAYAS
HIDEHISA EDAMATSU
MARCELO ELTAGONDE

TADASHI ENOMOTO
FLORENCIO ESPINOZA
LEONCIO ESTEVES
AGAPITO ETRATA
LEONCIO EUGENIO
HENRY FERNANDEZ
RAYMOND FERNANDEZ
WILLIAM FIGUEROA
S. FUKEDA
KOSO FURUKAWA
HAJIME FUROYAMA
GUILLERMO GALO
SANTIAGO GANAL
ALIPIO GANTALA
SABAS GARDOQUE
MARCIANO GOMEZ
DIONICIO GREGORIO
SERGIO GREGORIO
ZACARIAS GUIEB
MASAO HAMA
YOSHIO HAMAMURA
T. HASEGAWA
MASAO HIGA
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TRANQUILINO HILO
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DIONICIO IBOUS
NICOLAS IGNACIO
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M. IMAI
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IRMA ISHIHARA
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JUTOKU KANESHIRO
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BOB KIYONO
ISAMU KOCHI
NOBUTOSHI KOHAGURA
HIROSHI KON
SHOHACHI KON
KIYOICHI KOYAMA
JUAN LACUSONG
MARCELO LACUSONG
PAULINO LARGO
HIPOLITO MALUNAO
SERAPIO MAMAOLAY
KAZUO MASUDA
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SUNAO MATSUNAGA
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SHINICHI ODA
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TADAO OKADA
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LOS ANGELES FRIENDS

of the

HONOLULU RECORD

Send warm Anniversary Greetings and best wishes for continued fight for peace, freedom, security. Build the broadest alliance for an effective fight.