Henriques Moves To Help Mother of 7; Yadao Sought HHA Aid for One Year

Because she remembered she had an old friend and neighbor in the legislature from South Kailua, presently of Kailua, hopes to get a home and her husband can afford to stay in the future. And no one needs a more home than the Yadaos. They have seven small children and 10 grandchildren of Mrs. Yadao.

Henry Yadao is a construction worker, currently employed by the Roberts Construction Co. His salary is not the $7,500 monthly he had hoped, partly because of the Kailua landlord for a three-bedroom apartment, but not enough food and clothing for the family.

But even at that, when the Yadaos' demands were to get to find housing a couple of months ago, they looked upon this expensive house as a find.

**With Kaahane In Move To Aid T. H. Hospital Employees**

Arthur A. Akina, personnel director of Territorial civil service and employee of the Hawaii Housing Authority, had occupied one bedroom of the home of a cousin of Mrs. Yadao on the Fourth of July.

"The children had to sleep on the floor," she says, "and my brother slept on the couch in the living room. Finally, my cousin said it was too crowded and we would have to find a place."

A year ago, the desperate Yadaos put out an application with the Housing Authority, and either the young women or the wives (more on page 2)

**Hush-Hush Treatment Given Watanabe's Opinion That T. H. Must Pay Raises**

The hush-hush treatment is being given an opinion of new director of Territorial civil service and Territorial Housing Authority. This is the result of a "pink slip" system used for deducting pay from employees of the authority on the basis of the "pink slips" to be distributed by the commission.

Rep. Charles J. Kaahane, who set up the session, reported that by a legal opinion of the Territorial Housing Authority, the states of those present charge that the house on the Kalakaua Drive is being used as one of the "pink slips" to hide a complaint in the commission's jurisdiction.

**City Being Taken For Ride On Tam See Case—Trask**

The city is being taken for a ride on Tam See's case. There was only one objection to the objections filed by the state attorney general. There is no evidence to support the objection, and there is no evidence that the objections are valid. The city has no objection to the objections.

**SMITH ACT TRIAL**

**DEFENSE ARGUES FOR ACQUITTAL; SAYS PROSECUTION HAS NO CASE**

The defense is arguing for acquittal, saying the prosecution has no case. The defense is arguing for acquittal. The prosecution is arguing for acquittal.

**“Impersonating” Trial Delayed; Pair Saved From Rape, Is Claimed**

The charge of impersonating police officer was dismissed by the courts, but the defendants were found guilty of the charge. The charge was not dismissed. The charge was not dismissed.

**SUPERVISOR TAKABU Against Ride This Week**

"Sure, I asked them for advice," says Arthur A. Akina, "but they didn't give me the right answer."

"But that's only one reason why Akina, superintendent of the C.O.O., doesn't feel he should be excused. Whether or not the police would be excused, is not the issue. The issue is why they are excused.

**Board Majority Dodges Challenge of Teves, Takabuki To Hearing On Hotel**

Since he first asked the commissioners to reconsider their decision, Akina has looked over the papers submitted by Greenbush carefully and discovered they included (more on page 3)
Col. Schwable, Major Bley Tell of Germ Warfare, Force Gen. Clark To Break Silence

GEN. MARK CLARK BROKE THE SILENCE on bacteriological warfare charges made against the U.S. by the Peking government.

For months, as Peking radio broadcasts continued, monitored by U.S. stations, attacks on U.S. air force officers and men who had been captured, and who reported gas attacks statements as to their part in waging germ warfare on China, Clark’s headquarters kept silent. The Peking radio broadcasts were something that American officers had reported as real to the authority of bacteriological bombs.

Major, Colonel Yank

Two weeks ago, Peking radio named two high-ranking captured U.S. officers and reported what they said. In Japan, Gen Clark issued a denial, adding that statements were “fantastic and utterly false.” U.S. dailies which quoted Clark’s position, published what Peking radio said.

The officers who detailed the use of bacteriological warfare were Maj. Ray H. Bley, First Marine Air Wing ordnance officer, and Col. Frank H. Schwable, the wing’s chief of staff. They said, according to Peking’s broadcast, as reported in the National Guard.

The directive to launch b. w. on an experimental basis came from the U.S. Chiefs of Staff to Gen. Ridgeway by courier in October 1944. It was transmitted to Fifth Air Force Commander Gen. Sharp, First Wing Commanders Gen. Schilt, and the commander of the 14th Air Wing in Okinawa. Soon after, B-26s began using b. w. in Korea in November 1945; new orders to intensify it were issued later that month.

“Contamination Belt” Schwable discussed the operation (who’s code name was “Sugar”) with Maj. First Marine Air Wing Commander Gen. Lamson (Scribner), and Staff Col. Arthur A. Binney. Groups ordered to drop germ bombs had included Marine Night Fighting Squadron 513 (based at K-9 Air Base), and Marine Fighter-bomber Squadrons 721 and 722 (based at K-9, Pusan). The missiles were among the first to be dropped on “collateral damage” areas.

Airfield attacked in Okinawa, which was given “normal interference missions” to perform after dropping germ bombs on Kunuri or Sinanju. They reported the missions by flying in “Sinanju” or “Sinanju” to their reports.

“Quoted and Insulted” Squadron 513 started “contamination belt” operations in early June, averaging five aircraft nightly with different bombers. Then by August, Groups C from Group 18 flew daylight germ mission. Group 33 was not scheduled for b. w. missions while Schwable was with the Wing.

When Allan Winnington of the London Daily Worker, who is covering the war in North Korea, asked Schwable why he was under the disclosures, the U.S. colonel replied:

“Every officer, when first informed that the U.S. is using b. w. in Korea is both shocked and ashamed. (When he learns that their own government has been completely directed by the people that is not b. w., it makes more sense quite generally, all the other things that the government and its allies are doing in the war against the Japanese is not true, and from the point of view of self-respect and loyalty, it is shameful and...”

Sam Peters is Elected President of Molokai Homesteaders Corp

Gen. Jerome, who outlined it May 26 to Schwable, Intelligence Officer Col. Stage, Staff Officer Col. Wett and Logistics Officer Col. Clark.

Airfield attacked in Okinawa, which was given “normal interference missions” to perform after dropping germ bombs on Kunuri or Sinanju. They reported the missions by flying in “Sinanju” or “Sinanju” to their reports.

AT THE FUNERAL SERVICE of Jefie Stalin, for years the leader of the Soviet Union, his successor, Georgi M. Malenkov, urged the Soviet people to continue in the tradition laid down by Stalin. Premier Malenkov said in a funeral oration that the Soviet Union adheres to the spirit of the agreements and trade relations with all countries. The chief took them before the people, he said, is to prevent a new world war.

Henriques Moves To Help Mother of 7; Yadao Sought HHA Aid for One Year

Henriques stepped in Monday. Mrs. Yadao visited her old friend and neighbor from when she used to live in Kona. On Samuel S. Henriques, and within a few minutes she was given the strongest hope she has had in months.

"If they can't find a home for people in desperate circumstances as that," said Henriques, "the thing ought to be investigated."

With Mrs. Yadao and many of her children, Rep. Henriques, discussed with HHA Director Lee Maile, and Henriques helped theなかなか mother present her case.

Maile declared he was hearing the Yadao's situation for the first time and said he would investigate, himself, immediately, to find out why no help had been given for the family, which would seem to deserve preference over other cases.

Without a day, Maile told Mrs. Yadao, he expected to be able to offer her some sort of relief.

"SCHOLARSHIP" ARITHMETIC

Submitted by Frank Kery, Kola, Kauai

There is an opinion through which the workers could be said to have a higher wage. So a worker went in order to know his employer for a calculator. The following conversation took place:

BOSS: Hello, hello. Sit down, sit down. What is your name?

WORKER: Eddie Brown.

BOSS: Now what can I do for you?

WORKER: I ask you respectfully to raise may wages.

BOSS: My golly! Now are you a good worker?

WORKER: Yes, I am a good worker. I produce twice as much as last year. This new machine speeds things up.

But my wages are just the same.

BOSS: How long have you worked here?

WORKER: Since the last boss.

BOSS: Oh? How many years are there in a year?

WORKER: Last year being a leap year, we had 366 days.

BOSS: How many hours do we have in a day?

WORKER: We have 84 hours.

BOSS: Do you work 24 hours a day?

WORKER: No. According to the law, we work eight hours.

B Os.: My golly, that's only a third of a day. My arithmeticians says you worked 123 days, not 366. Subtract two-thirds, right? That leaves us with 24 days.

You don't work Sundays. Fifty-two weeks in a year. Subtract 3 days from 123-30 days. You have 90 days. Your boss says you worked 90 days. You don't work Saturday.

You have 10 holidays. We don't work on holidays. Right! 8 days left.

You have one day a week for your employees. That's another 8 days. Subtract eight from eighty-four. Golly, you didn't work at all and I paid you every week.

Last year was an election year. Agree? Yes. We didn't work. You went to the polls and we were one day short. You owe me a day.

Now, go back to work. We're losing lots of money if you keep this up."

HER HUSBAND IS ALIVE—Mrs. Ray H. Bley is shown with her two children in Santa Ana, Calif., as she reads them the good news that her husband, Maj. Ray H. Bley, is alive, although a prisoner in Korea. The Marine was wounded in a Chinese broadcast as one of two officers who admitted U.S. forces had been directed to carry out germ warfare in Korea. (Federated Pictures)
Proposed Hotel Reported Target of McGuire HB 440; Elks Club Exempt

The present controversy in the city-county government over the building of what is described as the "Hale" is also being fought in the legislature in a disguised form. Bill HB 440, introduced by Rep. John K. Aikuhed, is a measure to prevent the building of a hotel on the beach front.

Morton Said Against

Pastel President, Joseph Greensberg, is opposed to the $5 million, 400-room hotel project, which he said would "ruin" the beach and the city.

The Hawaii Employees Council has issued a booklet which summarizes the legislation of Hawaii. The councils and the unions which have endorsed it are in favor of the legislation to prohibit the building of hotels on the beach. The bill is opposed by the Elks Club, which has a similar policy, and by the city-county government.

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The bill is opposed by the Elks Club, which has a similar policy, and by the city-county government.

UPWA To Hold Confab

OFT. 8 Officers Sunday

A special meeting of Territory-wide officers of the United Public Workers of America has been called for 8 a.m. on Sunday, March 12, to discuss the future of the United Public Workers of America and the master plan. Legislative observers are not to attend.

The conference was announced by the office of the government workers' union, which represents Territorial and county workers.

It will be held this Sunday, March 12, at 8 a.m. at the union headquarters at 425 Mission Drive, Honolulu.

Measure To Aid TPA Heard By Comm.

Seek Union Shop, Medical Service

Demands for a union shop and medical service benefits were met with an understanding by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., by definition, which has offered to provide medical service care at 10 a.m. on Monday, March 13.

The special meeting held February 23, the rank and file voted to make the demand for a union shop the number one issue in the forthcoming negotiations with the company. Among the requests made were a reduction of the work week to 40 hours, 40 hours of paid vacation, and a medical service plan.

Maintenance and other employees are asking for a 50-cent an hour wage boost.

The union demands that the company provide medical attention for all employees and their families.

They ask for paid holidays in lieu of the general practice of having the employees pay for their own medical care.

The state government has granted a three-week vacation to all employees with 10 or more years of service.

They demand the elimination of the 3-day work week before payment of sick leave.

These are the major improvements that union members feel should be made. However, Arthur A. Bollinger, attorney for the state government, argued that the workers also want important changes in their conditions of work.

The present contract expires on April 8, and union officials have requested that negotiations begin within 10 days so that all time remains in which to work out an agreement acceptable to both parties.

AMFAC Lays Off 13 Employees On Kauai

The recent layoffs of about 100 employees by American Factors, Inc., in the past few years, have been attributed to the operation of the Big Five firm.

Last week, the company announced that it would take effect in mid-March, raising concern among employees. However, the management for Kauai, said the firm is in the process of acquiring those operations on Kauai and other islands.

American Factors is the fourth firm to cut down the workforce on Kauai. Other firms taking similar steps are McInnis Navigation, McInnis Navigation Co., and McInnis Navigation Co., and Kauai and Kauai Commercial Co.

MEET ME AT THE . . .

HOLO-TO-LOL

Dispenser General American and Japanese Meas.

Cor. King & Dillingham
Ample Parking Walkall of Inn
Phone: 5-7897

HAL answered that this was a "safe" way to start an air service, but said that for five years, the exemption did total more than $3,000,000.

HAL favored for 12 years

In 1923, 1928, 1949 and 1952, TPA rates, the legislature passed similar laws granting special exemptions to HAL.

Whereas HAL has enjoyed 12 years of special privilege, TPA charges. TPA has never enjoyed any legislative exemptions.

The problem, waltz, HAL and HJR 16 has thrown the legislative process into a hot issue in the coming weeks.

Not the least of the influences is that the former tax, which is not a tax on the service, but a tax on the service, is a tax on the service.

The Big Five is also a substantial operator on Kauai and other islands.

American Factors is the fourth firm to cut down the workforce on Kauai. Other firms taking similar steps are McInnis Navigation Co., and Kauai and Commercial Co.
Kauhane’s Informal Probe Shows “Pink Slips” “Club” Over Hospital Employees

The employees maintained the “pink slips” and the accompanying
threats of discharge and reduction in force were considered legitimate, in effect, by the hospital
management to keep them from demanding better working conditions before the civil service com-
mission.

Akin Blames Dickson

Arthur Akins, called into the informal meeting by Rep. Kau-
hane, argued that the “pink slips” were required by the State Au-
tority Dickson for making the cuts as ordered.

Then Akin Blamed Dickson

Dickson was called and asked why he re-
owned the use of the “pink slips”

Dickson was told by Akin that he had

As Audtor Dickson was

The auditor went on to say that when the payroll was sent out, there was an error as to the
amount of money in the payroll, which resulted in an error in the
amount of money in the payroll.

Emil Mueller, who was

As Emil Mueller was

The pay roll was sent out, and the error was

Mueller testified that he had

The pay roll was sent out, and the error was

As Emil Mueller was

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Reports indicate that Chua Chian Lim, the former governor of southern Korea, is not in Korea. He is reportedly interested in returning to his homeland to work for the government. The Yakima Herald-Republic, a local newspaper, has confirmed his interest. The newspaper also reports that the Korean government is considering the possibility of bringing Chua Chian Lim back to Korea to help stabilize the country.

The New York Times reports that the United States is increasing its military presence in the region to counteract the growing influence of China. The Times states that this move is part of a broader strategy to contain China's expansion and maintain American dominance in the region.

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ADAI STEVENSON had his audience in the palm of his hand even before he began speaking at the big hula and reception given by the Republican Central Committee at the Chinese-American Club, and he lived up to his reputation as a great campaigner. Stevenson's magnetic personality is such that he can inject any room with an atmosphere of excitement and hope no one could expect at an informal banquet.

OREN E. LONG introduced the Democratic figure as "Mrs. John H. Wilson," indicating that he had not introduced Stevenson, and spoke with more precision. He then introduced the one-time Secretary of War, the Honorable Robert Coburn, who was seated on the speakers' platform.

THE MANY Democratic wheelers who sat at the table of honors included Mrs. John H. Wilson, who got the biggest round of applause when they were introduced by Long. Miss Debrah E. Metzger, one of the Democratic billboards, and Miss Ethel B. Johnson, who is a member of the Illinois delegation to the national convention, also received a round of applause.

There were several speakers who approached the microphone on behalf of the Democrats, but M. J. Costello, the chairman of the Reclamation Committee, and Mrs. John H. Wilson, who got the biggest round of applause when they were introduced by Long, also received a round of applause.

The Speech

MORRIS J. COHN, Democratic national committeeman, was introduced by Long and given the microphone to speak. He said:

"I want to say that I am very pleased to be here today. I have been a member of the Democratic Party for many years, and I have been very active in it. I have served as a precinct captain, a ward committeeman, and a state committeeman. I have worked hard to bring about the election of Democratic candidates in my district and in the state.

"I am very happy to see so many friends here today. I have many friends in this town, and I appreciate their support. I am going to work hard to get more people to vote for the Democratic candidates in the coming election.

"I want to say a word about the Democratic Party. It is the party of the working man. It is the party of the average American. It is the party of the people. It is the party that stands for progress and prosperity.

"I want to ask you to vote for the Democratic candidates in the coming election. I believe they will do a good job for you. They will work for your welfare, your safety, and your prosperity. I want you to remember that it is the Democratic Party that has done the most for the working man.

"I want to thank you for your support. I will work hard to get more people to vote for the Democratic candidates. I hope to see you again soon. Thank you."
MAUI NOTES

By EDDIE UMORI

Rep. Dee Dupont, reports say, has acquainted to her male colleagues that she is quite suspicious of the legislative floor. Some legislators with a superior attitude, Dupont said to have told Mrs. Dupont that she could accomplish more and get their backing more frequently if she did not take to them as often as she wants to make her screws. Some who voted for the bill said that the bill would not be straitlaced in such manner.

** HOUSE BILL 92 providing for the death penalty for persons selling or giving narcotics to minors is out of step with the times and should be straitlaced by the Governor.

** HOUSE BILL 932 providing for the death penalty for persons selling or giving narcotics to minors is also in step with the times and the dead of the Governor.

** BULGOS TO THE MAUI BUSINESS ASSOCIATION: "Bulgos to the Maui Business Association: 'What do you want me to do with the zoning laws? I want to make sure that the zoning laws are fair to everyone and that the zoning laws are not going to hurt the economy of the county.'"

** BULGOS TO THE MAUI BUSINESS ASSOCIATION: "Bulgos to the Maui Business Association: 'I do not want to see any zoning laws that are going to hurt the economy of the county.'"

UNIONIST-FARMER PARITY PARADE: picketing in the Union, members of the United Farmworkers Union (UAU) and Iowa farmers Union parade in Des Moines outside Farm Institute lunchroom attended by the Secretary of Agriculture Ted R. Johnson. The official refused to meet with a delegation carrying petitions signed by 20,000 Iowans calling for "parity support of incomes of farmers and producers."

Dr. R. Harold Loper quit the DPI to take a U.S. government job in the Philippines.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

steps to try to persuade respondents to pay back wages alleged to be due members of the Kukuluhe gang for the past two years. Kukuluhe went to the office of Mr. Sevier, general manager of respondents, to request payment. Mr. Sevier told him "To hell with it" and that he (Sevier) didn't want anything to do with him or the union. (Mr. Sevier is now head of Matam Utano Co.) Mr. Sevier threatened to sue on the bond that Kukuluhe was arrested and that he thought Kukuluhe was drunk when he came to the office. Subsequently, however, the back wages to the gang were paid fully.
MEAT OF THE ISSUE.

The buff and pat of top military commanders here, the chief of police, Chamber of Commerce, the Star-Bulletin and the like on a legislative measure provided for under-age servicemen to drink certainly draws the attention of many to a more serious issue.

Eighteen members of the House who persist in their motion that such minors are usually without the benefit of mature judgment and experience characterizing many older persons.

It is interesting that none of those who are sounding off go to the meat of the whole issue. Like concerned parents, they rub their hands and imagine minors in the form of drinking will clothe their eyes to the living ball and the present senseless deaths on the Korean battlefield. This includes the Star-Bulletin, which calls upon the House to issue a “vigilant” bill and the military commanders here who shake their heads.

If minors are without mature judgment, why are they permitted to uniform in the first place—to kill or be killed. The character of the unpopular Korean war is such that military authorities say the young make the best soldiers.

Why put minors in uniform? If they are not, there need be no issue as to whether they should be allowed to drink or not.

Those who Advocate a measure to allow minors to escape the mentality of executioners who provide the last meal.

Keep minors out of uniform and strive for peace. Why send anyone into the senseless war who cannot make the decision of the man on prison exchange, held up by U.S. negotiators, would bring armistice.

SILENCE HELPS “GOOR” MENTALITY.

Locally, the silence of the churches has been one of this matter with regard to the brutal killing of Peng Hwa II, a Korean Presbyterian minister, by Lt. James D. Goff. When U.S. military authorities in Peul were attacked by Goff, took the two dead bodies, and labor, the world was shocked, and Chun Pii Sun, head of the Houn Dang Presbyterian Church in Seoul remarked: “It is obvious that the life of a Korean means nothing to the U.S. Army.”

Peng Hwa II was secretary of the Korean Council of Korean Churches. He had won a scholarship from the World Council of Churches to study abroad, and he was in Swon when he was killed by flashlight and pistol butt blows on his head. The other man came to ask his brother to look after their two other brothers.

When Goff invaded the privacy of the Peng household in search of stolen supplies and threatened the family, Peng had said: “I am a minister.” That invited the blows.

Unfortunately, the Council of Churches here has become quiet and its voice on this matter stilled. Now, with the churches coming under the ‘under-age’ fire, there is no comfort in silence.

How Castle & Cooke Welcomed Union.

II. (Conclusion).

(From the intermediate report by NLRB trial examiner George O. Pratt, dated August 15, 1935, after the hearings of April 5 to 20 on the unfair labor practices of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Honolulu Sieredores, Ltd. These hearings are a landmark in American labor history and had been conducted in December, 1935, by how Attorney Frank Thomason posed as a G-2 agent and arranged for the “disguising” of a ULP organizer Max Weisbarch.)

In the latter part of August or the first part of September, 1935, Harry Kaohoa came to Honolulu and began the organization of the longshoremen. Kaohoa testified that on one occasion, he was caught by the constables driving by the foremen and the boxes and the overloading of slings for ore gang hangers were two of the reasons his organization failed in contact with the longshoremen. . . . The first union meeting was held on September 5, 1935, at which a group of twenty had gathered. The first public meeting was held.

On the following day, the respondents raised the pay of their employees 10 cents an hour.

Port Captain Eves Longshoremen Attending a Meeting.

Kaohoa testified that a second occasion when union meetings were held in November and December of 1935, both Capt. Rasmussen, port superintendent, and Capt. Poore, assistant to Rasmussen, parked their cars across the street from the union hall and waited there, watching while longshoremen went in to the union meeting Rasmussen and Poore held a meeting.

It was in late October or early November that also change was made in the method of hiring longshoremen. (Here follows a detailed description of how the old system was replaced by rotation of regulars. ". . . Trains" were regularly picked to fill vacancies in regular men, and after them, casuals had the next chance at jobs.)

On December 7, 1935, a meeting was held, and respondents and a home was paid to the men, which had not been done for some years. In December also occurred a strike at Hilo by members of the same organization which was quickly settled, but which caused some uneasiness among the members of the Honolu Union Commissions’ Association.

In February of 1935, respondents undertook to create a department known as the personnel department which would handle recreation and other personnel work among the employees.

Anti-Union Move Stepped Up by Castle & Cooke.

Manuel Portada, who had been employed by respondents for many years, was placed in charge of the work. Under Portada’s direction a number of new personnel services were instituted. A building was added as a recreation hall. Savings accounts were instituted with Portada suggesting that employees should save and on payday, collecting the money that they would put in the account . . . When employees did not report for work, Portada tried to ascertain why they were off, visiting their homes, and in case of illness or other disability, securing medical aid.

A coincident with this increase in the personnel work and the other referred to, the payment of union dues began to fall off. Whereas some time before the union meetings began, only 7 of 8 were collected in February and a lesser amount in March.

On April 11th, a regular steady employs the name of Chugro Hikaru was discharged, allegedly for getting drunk. On April 30th another union employee, Henry Montenegro, was discharged, allegedly for getting drunk. In the press in Honolulu (the Star-Bulletin—Ep) a series of four articles, unsigned, which purported to describe the precarious situation of longshoremen. It was said that they were leaving the strike for want of work. However, the nature of the information disclosed, it was obvious that that were written by sources who had access to the books and records of the union. This had the effect of further discouraging union membership.

Seville Talks Tough But Forced to Pay.

During the latter part of May or June of 1935, Harry Kaohoa took Mr. DAVIS.

Frankly Speaking.

By Frank McHerald Davis.

OVERPRODUCTION VERSUS UNDERCONSUMPTION.

In a letter appearing in last week’s RECORD, E.A. Brenner raised the question of whether the cause of the rise in prices was due to overproduction or underconsumption. Since it is possible that other reasons may have similar ideas, the matter merits further discussion.

Says Mr. Brenner: “When times get tough and goods are hard to sell, then generally one says everybody gives up until prices are cleared. If this is true, then the underconsumption of wants and means would be found to correct itself situation and business will return to normal.”

There is admittedly a disagreement on this point and for two terms, but for all practical purposes the difference is technical. The effect on the national economy of either theory or whether a crisis comes from overproduction or underconsumption.

Let us, by way of illustration, take the automobile industry, through careful analysis, believe it is true that the goods were manufactured, a new car in, and manufactures that number at a time when we do not have the means to purchase them.

There are 100,000 left over because other elements in the economic picture such as the need for more cars, and the run of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, etc., unemployment, etc., made the situation worse to the quantity of potential buyers to purchase this number of cars.

The Tactic of High Pressure Selling.

On the basis of what was considered the situation prevailing for such a long time. At the same time, the manufacturers produced 10 per cent more cars than they could sell. Can young men buy the cars? Can they buy anything?

When there is a surplus of goods, whether the price of the goods is high or low, if the consumption or overproduction, production must of necessity be curtailed until manufacturer and reseller can get rid of this surplus. Two solutions: buy-out or maintain the manufacturer or reseller to the buy-out line and the high-pressure selling campaign intended to “killing the consumer dollars out of hiding.”

The second or the tactic being tried today.

Instead of cutting prices, trade associations have been able to get this in the interests of getting setting state laws passed preventing certain good from being sold lower than established price floor. Why not the automobile industry, have you read about the astounding advertising campaign for the work of the large manufacturers? Incidentally, how many of us buy out “hogs’ can with the cost of living as well as the.

Here is still another angle to this question: do we really need any of the articles now being overproduced? Yes, we know that we need certain items but why 1000 products and services only because we have been accustomed to apply what we have been taught to us believe we’ve just got to have them? If that is the case—and I am convinced most thinking people—then yes, there is something wrong with the underconsumption of something we don’t actually need it.

Industrial Capacity Has Been Expanded.

The best we can do for any period is approximately the anticipated consumption of an item, there are so many factors in our complex society which might throw the forecast way off. Even in bare necessities, there may be the substitution of one product for another such as oil for butter or skimmed milk powder for fresh whole milk. Many of the items on sale now are not really necessary.

To ask the word of an industry producing what we call a necessity, but which can never then be produced by the industries of a competing industry.

Now, then, can we actually determine whether there is underconsumption in this country? Do we base it on the anticipated sales of an industry which has created a demand for that product, which is really not necessary? Do we take the word of an industry producing what we call a necessity, but which can never then be produced by the industries of a competing industry?

However, there is no question about the possibility of overproduction. The proof and single fact that our industrial capacity has been expanded is evidenced by the surplus of goods which is really not necessary.