Lone Picket Arrested

Gonsalves Blames Ben Rush; Dailies Blackout Story

through its under a blackout by the daily press, a question impor-
tant to unpainted working peo-
ple throughout the Territory has
been asking in a situation that in-
volves only five workers—the "Li-
itle Five," as they call themselves.
That question is this—can peace-
ful pickets advertise their side of a labor dispute in a newspaper?
On one side of the dispute is Henry Gonsalves; head of the Drivers, Helpers, Warehousemen & Construction Division, Local 0; he has been arrested twice for picketing.

Ben Rush, HEP Opposes
On the other side are two par-
ties, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., and Ben Rush, engineer of the Territorial Board of Hester Com-
missioners, who have been repor-
ted striker leaders.

Somewhere in the picture is the
attorney general's office which (more on page 7)

Kauai Notes

Kauai Judge Is Stockholder in New Collection Agency; Methods Draw Fire

Should a judge sit in a case in
which he has a financial interest in
one side? Is a question being asked in Kauai where it is reported that Judge Clinton Ishihara
has failed to disqualify himself in
cases involving the new Kauai
Credit Adjusters, Ltd., a collection
agency.

Ishihara, according to an ex-
hbit filed with the Territorial Treas-
urer, the from $200,000 of stock in
the company, has pledged pay-
ment of $5,000, and has actually paid $500 of that amount.

Other stockholders of the com-
(more on page 3)

Data on Frizelle Given U.S. Atty.;
Charge 1917 Draft Discrepancies

Fred F. Frizelle, head of the DPI
division of the Government, spoke
on the object of a new attack this week by Harold Westropp, retired U.S. Army
commander of the U.S. & Navy, who charged that irregularities in Friz-
elle's documents should be sub-
jects for prosecution.

Westropp made his charges in
a letter to William A. Darlow, V. I. District Attorney.

The complaint alleges that Friz-
elle, a native of Ireland, "did not make a truthful answer" in regist-
tering for the draft in World War I.

According to Westropp's com-
pilation of records and other evi-
dence, Frizelle declared his inten-
tion of becoming a U.S. citizen
Oct. 16, 1916. Registering for
the draft June 6, 1917, Westropp
charges, Frizelle described his sta-
tus as "alien," avoiding the pro-
per heading on the draft blank, which was "Have you declared your in-
tent (property) which?

"Because of the "alien" status, Westropp claims, Frizelle "thus avoided 4-1 draft classification."

A few months later, Nov. 8, 1917, Frizelle was held for the British
Royal Flying Corps (which later
became the Royal Air Force), was
accepted and served for the re-
minder of the war in Canada and
England, the records show.

Became Citizen 1922

But after the war, Frizelle re-
turned to Hawaii and, as Westropp
(more on page 7)

Contract Negotiations Expected Soon Between Nakaehara Stores, ILWU

By Correspondence

HAWI—Contract negotiations between the ILWU and M. Nakae-
bara Stores are expected to open shortly.

Nakaehara has asked the union for about two weeks to prepare for the talks.

Recently 22 employees of four
(more on page 3)

Army Used Guns On Okinawan Farmers; Land Seized, Workers Paid $27 Per Month

Nine months ago C-C Treasurer Lawrence Calo initiated action to collect
from the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. the $280 license fee for outdoor advertising which is a
regular charge by the C-C govern-
ment.

The HPV, which had paid not
for 17 years, at first agreed to pay
up, then changed its mind and
refused to pay. At the time, it is
said, it would stand on its fran-
chise under the public utilities
commission, but the company
owed.

So C-C Attorney Juanita Montana says he'll have to reassess the matter. His action was part of the assignment of
Debby Charles Ingush, but in-
cluded it was not necessarily the case whether the company
would stand on its fran-
chise under the public utilities
commission, and the fine cost.

So C-C asked the C-C attor-
ney's office for an opinion on whether or not the $280 couldn't
be legally collected by his office. That went in September and the
answer hasn't come yet.

(more on page 3)

(more on page 3)

(more on page 3)

From behind a curtain of army
censorship two weeks ago came
one of the most detailed stories of present-day life in Okinawa,
given the Honolulu public. It was
by Dr. John Shakes, speaking on a program sponsored by the Mutual Telephone Co.

Shakes quoted no sources, but he reiterated as facts the following:

- That the U.S. Army used
some guns and bayonets to sup-
press a group that called itself a "Communist uprising" last Dec. 5 of armed Okinawan peasants.

- That uprisings, whether led by Communists or not, was brought on by the complaints of Okinawan
farmers that the army had taken
their land without agreement and
(more on page 7)

- That every Okinawan political
party, including the "pro-America-
n" Democratic Party, wants the
return of Okinawa to Japan. Other parties, the People's Party and the Socialist-Masseur
Party, seek immediate departure of the
Americans while the Democratic Party
wants eventual return to Japan.

- In late elections for the Okin-
awan legislature, the People's Party, which Shakes calls a "straight Communist Party line or-
ganization" won the four seats, the Socialist-Masseur 12, and one Independ-
ent was elected. This promptly
voted with the leftists when the legislature convened.

- In a recent election to choose
the mayor of Naha, Okinawan
tv (more on page 2)

Malhini Roostered For

Racketeering at A.J.A.'s

The reason for which an undigested
get a less than long ago from the
director of the Food Club is something that is talked about in
milk circles, but has not been published.

(more on page 8)
Okinawans Said 100 Per Cent For Returning To Japanese Government

(From page 1)

If an Okinawan doesn't want his land to be taken, there isn't a thing he can do about it. Out of 10,000 acres surveyed, 9,500 acres were signed, and 200,000 acres of land, and one thing per cent agreed to the price offered by the army.

On the other hand, the army leases some land, formerly property of the Japanese government, to the Okinawans, and Okinawan field agents always see to it that the Okinawans pay their rent—in the absence of the army's presence.

Another complaint is that of deferential in pay given workers of different nationalities. Americans are paid high, Filipinos next, and Okinawans at the bottom of the pay scale.

"Paid $27 Per Month"

"One estimate of the average take home pay for Okinawans," reported Stalker, "was $2,400 yen per month, which averages about $27 per month."

Even wages of that sort are far from steady, for the work is spasmodic. Although the army has nine good roads and schools, Stalker reported, the people aren't economically able to enjoy them. The army has attempted to build a fishing industry and has even installed a refrigeration plant.

"And the cost of such fish is far higher than that of the rural people can afford it," Stalker emphasized. "Instead of fresh fish, they can only afford Japanese canned whale which costs $2 for 25 cents."

Teachers, well paid under the Japanese, were reduced by the U. S. Army to same pay as policemen, Stalker reported, and there is "intense resentment."

What is the significance of all this? Stalker says the present Okinawan is in a desperate situation. The American government has been described as "the most despotic of all," and the Okinawan has been reduced to a level of subsistence. A typical story is that of the Okinawan who has been reduced to nothing. He has sold his house, his farm, and his cattle, and is now living on the charity of his neighbors. He has been reduced to a level of subsistence, and is now living on the charity of his neighbors.

"The NEAR DOOMING of a 10-year-old at Pelupsh Beach Mon- day won't help the Okinawan. The boy was caught by the rising tide, and a lifeguard happened to notice the child in trouble and plunged in to save his life."

Dulles' Caracas Victory Had Flaws, Writer Says; Votes Followed Economy

The victory of John F. Kennedy in the Democratic primaries is a victory for the party, for the people, and for the nation. It is a victory for the party, for the people, and for the nation.

Guatemala Gets Aid Plan

The aid plan for Guatemala was approved by the United States government on August 8th. The plan provides for $45,000,000 in economic assistance to the Guatemalan government. The United States government has also agreed to provide $25,000,000 in military aid.

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Big Boys Boost Astronomical Salaries; Many Already Get More Than ‘Like’

With thousands of layoffs in the automobile industry, how would you imagine the big shots at the top of the companies treat their people? Well, you're not far wrong. A survey made by Business Week, top officers of big corporations reject "generally good business sense." They say that they are paying out more than the competition, but that they can afford it.

In fact, the average increase in salary for an important group of top executives was $11,000 per man. The largest increase in salary for a director was $25,000, a director of the General Electric Co., who got the 17 per cent raise to $32,750.

And the long cancer issue didn't help, either. On the other hand, the Atomic Energy Commission was organized in 1945, including $15,000 in per- sonnel costs. In 1953, the company was bought up from $7,000 in 1950 to $18,750 in 1955.

GM Man Has New $400,000

What happened to the country that once did its best for good motor cars, too, up on its feet? Let's see—regardless of what happened to the country that once did its best for good motor cars, too, up on its feet? Let's see—

GM Her Promise was a Bonanza to the same company was bought up from $7,000 in 1950 to $18,750 in 1955.

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Contract Negotiations Expected Soon Between Nakahara Stores, ILWU

PHILIPPINES NOTES

COMPANY UNIONS were hit re-
cently by President Adven-
torio de Afaro, who said manage-
ment has been responsible for most
labor difficulty in the Philippines
because of its "fear of the idea of
a number of unions working
under them to organize into a
union."

But other pronouncements of Adven-
torio indicated that he felt a gov-
ernment, itself, might err in try-
ing to raise wages. "Foreign trade
unions should know that so long
as a single labor union is dis-
armed by either a law, a strike, or
municipal politics or the state any-
where in this country, to that ex-
ten the union's freedom and inter-
ests are insecure."

At present, de Afaro said, the de-
panishment of Nakahara employees
is registered as compared with
300 in 1952.

**

UNEMPLOYMENT is the top
problem of the Philippines Repub-
lic, a German newspaper visit-
ing Manila recently told interview-
ers. The correspondent, Victor Stein,
who, writing for the German Press
Agency and Holland's "The wind
came roaring through the street,"
said, the crowded condition of Ma-
ny was described by the editor as
the result of the problem President Magaysay must solve, second to finding employ-
ment for "Manila's legions of job-
less."

**

SERGIO OSMENA, Jr., son of a Spanish President of the Phi-
ippines, recently was reported by the
press to have decided to run in the
presidential elections, which his father fought 40 years ago. The "Times" said that Osmena has been affiliating with the main political parties.

**

GENERAL JESUS VARGAS, on a mission to adjust
the results on his last trip, left the
effect that he thought the U.S. and the Phi-
ippines' price structure should take "co-
operation and friendship between the
United States and the Philippines, which, among other things, will help to continue the
freedom of our country to keep our
traders right out of the country."

**

RAFAEL, President Macaraay
felt impelled to defend his rep-
resentation to some extent and said
in the Philippines, the United States
has been the "army in the Philippines, the United States has been an army in our country, even if it is
unarmed."

**

LATEST MOVE of President Macaraay toward reform of farm-
ing has been made in the last few
weeks, is mentioned as probable spokesman for the Nakahara stores, which have been
announced.

**

Nakahara employees, store clerks
are reported to be expected to
make an appeal for fair prices on a
part-time basis, both on Hawaii and
in one other Nakahara store.

**

The same time Nakahara has employed an assistant manager at the Nakahara store in
San Francisco, the assistant manager who
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The Nakahara store in Honolulu
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San Francisco, the assistant manager who
and San Francisco for the last
weeks, is mentioned as probable spokesman for the Nakahara stores, which have been
announced.
Chinese New York Paper First Intended Victim of Effort to Stifle Free Press

The issue of freedom of the press in America is presently getting serious support from the St. Louis Bill. For over a year, the First Amendment of the Constitution has been under attack. The state of Missouri has passed a bill that would make it easier to close down newspapers that criticize the government. The bill is designed to protect the state's reputation, but it has raised concerns about freedom of the press.

Real objection to Editor Moy and the China Daily News is said to come from the Chinese government. The only Chinese paper in the Western Hemisphere whose report and editorial indicates something good may come out of the new People's Republic of China.

The newspaper is under the sway of its difficulties. Thugs believed to be agents of the United States government have sought to suppress the paper, but the editor, Kung-tat Lin, has refused to give in to pressure. The paper has been under threat for some time, but it has continued to publish.

The paper has had its share of controversy, especially during the Cultural Revolution. The newspaper has been accused of being anti-communist, and the government has attempted to shut it down several times. However, the paper has continued to publish, and it has become a symbol of freedom of the press in China.

Amnesty For Smith Act Victims Is Sought By National Committee

Can you go to prison for your ideas? Here in America—where the bedrock of democracy has always been as much as freedom for the press—no one liked the idea of the Smith Act, which was passed in 1940.

But now the Smith Act has been replaced by the McCarthy Act, which was passed in 1950. The new law made it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. Thousands of people were arrested under the new law.

The Smith Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1965. But the new law, the McCarthy Act, is still in effect. And the government is still using it to suppress free speech.

The National Committee to Abolish the Smith Act is trying to get the law repealed. They are saying that it is a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Hit By Papers, Unions

Newspapers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post have been attacked by the U.S. Post Office. The Post Office has refused to deliver the papers, and the companies have threatened to sue.

The unions have also been targeted. The News, which is owned by the News Guild, has been struck by the News Guild for several days. The guild is demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

At the same time, the Post Office has refused to deliver the New York Times and the Washington Post. The companies have threatened to sue, and the unions have called for a strike.

These are just some of the problems facing the newspapers in America today. Freedom of the press is under attack, and the government is using the law to suppress free speech.
Brewer Skimmed Honomu's Profits Blamed Under Merger on US, ILWU

Honomu Milked For Years:
Afong, Achuck Owned Peepkeeo

Neither Peepkeeko sugar Co. nor Honomu Sugar Co. should have merged in Peepkeeko eight years ago, has every been one of the big money plantations. Neither have they seen poornesses.

Peepkeeko, by the company's own figures, has averaged net profits of 10.7 per cent over the past 10 years, running back to 1902. At the close of 1922 Peepkeeko paid what is known as a 100 per cent stock dividend. That is, to the $75,000 already invested in the business the bookkeeper added another $75,000 from undistributed profits.

Figured on what was actually invested in the firm, Peepkeeko's net profits have been 16.5 per cent and its cash dividends have averaged 14.5 per cent.

In only four years out of 32 has Peepkeeko registered a net loss.

Profits Transferred Twice

Honomu's net profits—figured as the company figured it, on face value of capital—averaged out ahead of Peepkeeko at 11.4 per cent.

Figured on invested capital, it is something else again, for twice that we know about did Honomu Sugar Co. transfer undivided profits to capital in the form of capital dividends. In 1888 was $300,000, having been raised by two separate steps (stock dividends or investment? — the RECORD does not know how it was raised), from the original $200,000. A stock dividend of $450,000 in 1899 and another of $500,000 at the close of 1922 brought the face value of Honomu to $1,250,000.

Honomu's actual net profits, therefore, averaged out at 9.7 per cent for the years 1900-1945.

Honomu's chief owner from the beginning was its agent, C. Brewer & Co. The plantation was founded in 1870, incorporated in 1885, and in 1898 Brewer owned 82 per cent of the stock.

The factors followed a policy of skimming off practically all Honomu's profits in dividends...all but $600,000 of the $5,671,500 netted in 1899-1945. Dividends were paid even in years of net loss. They averaged 32.2 per cent, or 10.1 per cent if figured on the paidup capital...
CalPack Wins 4th Straight in ILWU Volleyball Loop

School Die Non-Clique Since ILWU Memorial Association (C-COA) was formed, the team has won every year but three. The team met at the ILWU Memorial Association (C-COA) and won in straight sets.

SPORTS TIPS FROM HERE AND THERE

After some high-powered discussions on whether to send Hawaii’s amateur boxing team to the national AAO boxing championships, a decision was made by the committee to adopt the system used by the West Coast. The committee decided to adopt the system used by the West Coast because they felt it was the most fair and equitable method of determining the winners of the championships.

TWO BIG SWIMMING MEETS during the summer months are in store for the sport fans. The Kaua‘i Na‘iaka Moku is scheduled for June 24 through June 27 with the time set for the first three nights at 7:00 P.M. The meet will be held at the hotel in the Kaua‘i Na‘iaka Moku.

The other big swimming event is the International Invitational Swimming Meet to be held on July 1 through July 7 at the Waikiki Natatorium starting at 1:30 P.M. The Meet will feature top swimmers from around the world. The meet will be held at the hotel in the Waikiki Natatorium.

THE QUESTION WHO was to win the Oahu-Turner right was getting as much play as the attendance figure prior to fight time, since there was no play on the winner, wagering was along with Oahu to be Turner and along attendance figures.

The question was, who was going to win the Oahu-Turner right? It was not known who was going to win, but it was clear that Turner was favored to win. The meet would be held at the hotel in the Waikiki Natatorium.

THE LIST OF APPREHENSIONS that are for the job at the Full Overtime is steadily growing. Seems like the appointment will come after the elections this fall with applicants getting easy, studying the political "winds."
JCC Girls Kept at Home of Prominent Maui Man; Hotel "Business" Later

(From page 1)

ber by McIlrath, were registered in the name of the Junior Chamber.

The union radian said a re- port to the police and a con- taining names of those involved is in the files of the Maui police.

Three Girls Come

Two girls who apparently con- tracted for by the Jaycee conven- tion committee, arrived and they were taken to the home of "a prominent Maui resident" to be boarded before the show. But ac- cording to one of the Jay- cee interviewed by police was that there was no sign of the appearance at the show and to keep them out of the hotel.

The committee decided to im- portant girls because "that year's con- vention problem had been solved, and that they only played bingo, so local girls did not come up with the idea of bringing some girls to Maui." Each of the two was to receive $75 for being in the show.

The show itself, was apparently lively enough, described by one jokester in the audience to black tie and possible- use of the club were set before the committee.

Outsiders Seeking Girls

After the show, the girls were taken to a local hotel where they opened up for busines- s. Maui Jaycee told police that he heard that "the outside girls were using the girls.

Later on Saturday afternoon a group of two girls had already re- ceived a call from a "rumored" man who knocked on the door of one of the hotel rooms. The hotel, a femi- nine voice answered, "Room 305, hotel."

Police reports were made by a hotel, the girls were taking a cab for a social occasion.

Although he did not name those involved, McIlrath said that it was a "social occasion" and the man was not involved in the event.

The police report, according to McIlrath, con- tained the allega- tion that at least two of the girls were taking a cab for a social occasion.

But it is not on this ground that Westropp demands prosecution, but for "violation of our defensive service law of 5 June, 1911.

Not Put Under Oath

Some months ago Westropp caused a serious blow to his DPI position, making his complaint before the territorial civil service.

Gonsalves Blames Ben Rush; Dailies Blackout Story

(From page 1)

reported to have indicated (rather than confirmed) that suchicketing is not legal.

At any rate, now charged with two years of trespassing, Gonsal- vese's case is due to be heard in magisterial court, and con- his attorney, James King of the firm of Somnack & Somnack, will appear before the commit- tee.

The dailies, which gave some coverage to Gonsalves' "Little Five" story, stayed away on the same basis that the show's outcome is not clear.

Gonsalves represents five em- ployee of the HPP ice plant who are striking for increased wages and warm clothing and sanitary shoes to be furnished by the company.

When negotiations failed to produce any results, the "Little Five" strike was called and picketing began two days later.

Sylvia Was Rushed

Shortly, they were charged with the violation of the company that they were "fres- tress" to the public, "fines" and "service" by the HPP from the Terri- tory through the board of har- or from the company that they were "in cahoots" with the Hawaiian Ta-

More on Teves

(From page 1)

asked that the legislature extend unemployment compensation from 28 to 50 weeks. Other suggestions included the following:

- An increase in the size of un- 
employment payments and incen- 

- Creation of a civilian over- 
ination corps for young men be- 
 tween 17 and 20 to work in re- 
forestation and other such proj- 

- Beginning of other public 
works projects already authorized and planning new ones.

Pointing out that 12,000 acres are now unemployed in the Territory offi- cially, the resolution added that these acres are more than necessary. If steps are not taken immedi- ately, the resolution declared, "thousands of our residents will face unemployment and prolonged hard-ship.

WASHINGTON-(PP) - Under 
 heavy pressure from a bill of Col- umbia residents on organized cus- toms, nonpolitical in nature, the na- tion's capital is embarked on a program of speeding liquidation of all segregation.
Free Press Under Attack

Self-appointed spokesmen of the American press, heads of press wire associations and the like, have often boasted that the American public is the best informed in the world. While many have always chosen to ignore the economic pressure exerted by Big Business to black out news it doesn't want published and to emphasize series it considers important to its well-being.

An outstanding example of such pressure came during the 1949 longshore strike when local Big Business pulled thousands of dollars worth of advertising out of the San Francisco Bulletin. As that daily had published the views of the U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse favoring arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes.

An excellent example of the type of news that's usually kept from the world's "best-informed," is that on the front page of this issue of the RECORD—the story of the disgraceful stag show staged by the Union Chamber of Commerce on May 26th recently and the depression it caused in the local economy. Not a line of this episode has appeared in Honolulu's dailies, though a number of the principals were from Honolulu. If members of the HWC are arrested gauging for small change, however, that's likely to be on the front pages of the same dailies.

But that is the kind of economic censorship the proud spokesmen of the American commercial press talk about when they boast that our press is "free." They are talking about government censorship. They boast that our press is free from government censorship and in the meantime the press has been backed with plenty of facts.

Now it is time, however, for such spokesmen to come forward and defend that kind of freedom for that, too, is in grave danger. An obvious threat is the St. George Bill which would make the Federal Government a pauper and the Federal Government a pauper and the Federal Government a pauper.

The threat is even closer than that. Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD, you may read of the threat to the editor of a California newspaper who would be convicted of conspiracy if he kept from the public charges against him and his paper, and long ago the most widely read Chinese language daily in the United States, derive from advertisements run in the paper by Hong Kong banks telling readers how they can send money to their families in China. That is supposed to be "aiding the enemy," though China is not at war with the U.S.

Early reports from that trial indicate the Department of Justice will play heavily on the editorial policy of the newspaper and the hysteria of the moment in an effort to get a conviction. The China Daily newspaper has been under attack. It is often in the past indicated that something good might come out of the People's Republic of China and that it is an improvement over China Kai-shek's Kuomintang group.

Freedom of the press from government pressure has been a point of justifiable pride with Americans in the past. Already, it has begun to disappear under pressures of military censorship such as that imposed on Okinawan affairs and in the vast expanse of the Pacific affected by atomic bomb experiments. Under attacks such as the St. George Bill and the trial of the China Daily News, it will disappear altogether if Americans who value the truth do not prepare to defend the papers which are objects of such attacks—regardless of how they feel about the views those papers express in their editorial columns.

\* \* \*

Something Worse Than War Threatens

"How Near is War for H. S.?" This question is flashed on the front page of U.S. News & World Report this week. War would be best. But war can be more formidable and war regardless of how horrible war is. War now means something much more terrible than in the past. It means the destruction of the world, the burning up of the world. When all the nations of the world allow to this and may it not be too late then, there is hope they will act to save the world through peace. In the effort to find understanding if the United Nations is not dissolved and nations will deal with crises through the United Nations, there is hope for the end of wars and the coming of universal understanding.

\* \* \*

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Mixed Marriage

Many people were probably unable to learn, through a news article in Monday's Advertiser, that recently the United States Supreme Court has held that mixed marriages are unconstitutional. I refer to the case in California. In which a white soldier took a Japanese woman as his wife.

The California attorney general asked that the couple be prosecuted for violation of the state law against miscegenation, but the husband and wife had the same case heard in the Supreme Court. It is possible that the judge who performed the ceremony may face court proceedings under the same statute.

For the sake of the record, I have added an explanation so that the issue can then be settled by a high court. The judge believes that this law would not stand up in the Supreme Court and an opinion outlawing legal bars to interracial marriage would be another victory in the still undeclared war against racism.

California Acted

Around six years ago the California Supreme Court outlawed a state statute against miscegenation. The statute was promptly enacted by law and is still in force.

A total of 28 states have such laws. Most are aimed primarily against Negroes and whites, but 12 states specifically outlaw marriages between whites and Asians.

These 12 states are: Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.

White while most list some groups whose members may not marry whites, some extend the percentage of Asian ancestry necessary to come under the ban. The Mississipi law states that any person having a descendant of more or more Negro or Mongolian blood" may not wed a white person. Nebras-ka says "one eighth or more Negro, Japanese or Chinese descent" can marry a white.

The law is against only those who have "one fourth or more of Negro or Mongolian blood." Incidentally, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming also list the Mongolians, for the law there bars "members of the Ainus and the American or mongolian races."

State Allow Residence

Some states, such as California before its law was voided, make no effort to molest resident mixed couples when the marriage was performed elsewhere. There are also communities in which marriage bureau officials will list both applicants as members of the same race in order to get around the law.

But in many states, persons banned from marrying are prohibited from living together even if there were no law against the marriage. In one situation, the Taft Law Repeal Act revealed that the supporters of such statutes believe these laws are "in regulating certain disabilities to whites and therefore should be confined to their own "moral class."

A second reason is that non-white races are "inherently more susceptible to certain diseases." Therefore, such laws "are necessary to protect the health of the community."

Also, say the white supremacist, mixed marriages are not only un-American, but are and are "likely to become a burden on the community." Another argument is that mixed marriage exposes the children to sexual indulgence.