'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 Pepe's humorous bits, his imitations and stories. Now, with the ILWU celebrating its 10th anniversary, the comedian has journeyed to The Niihau for a number of celebrations and proved just as popular with the plantation workers of Oahu, Honolulu and Lanai as he ever was with those of Waipahu, Kailua, 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-eighth, that is, because a bit of Pepe's comedy is in his pantomime and his manipulation of his features.

Canoeing Pepe With Workers

But if you put Benny against Pepe in a canoe race at Manawai 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'd 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 messingly 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, to whom Pepe, but when he says they do it with a kindness that leaves no sting, only Schultz.

Old Timer on Plantation

Pepe is a small man with a short frame, and he does much entertaining for the fun of it for 30 years, but he's an old-timer in the union, and he has had many anniversaries of his own as a worker for Oahu Sugar Co.

During World War II, he took a tour of "vacation" as an infantryman with the 20th Division, passing 15 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 go around shooting 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 brought 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 hawaiian snake.)"

Monsters In Metal

You'll find the Sanchez house and yard is largely "interventioned" with such harmless monsters, very few of whom anyone can cassify. 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 of that way" once he started working on them. They have various pieces for legs, small "elbows" for joints and leadering expressions on their metallic faces. If you can look at them without laughing, you've a model of sobriety. Pepe can't resist the urge to wrestle 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 same paint. There's something reminiscent of the iron grill work of New Orleans balconies in those stands - or maybe the iron work of Cafes, Spots, 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 holdings bears evidence of his great number of friends and the wide aloha his laughter-making has won him. It's a case riddled with cigar-lighters, some ordinary, some highly unusual. There's one like a camera, several like pistols, a few like fountain pens, some like a can of beer and another like a pop bottle. There's one small but heavy lighter made out of two 250 dollar bills 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."
GARDEN ISLAND BRIEFS

Two more candidates have announced their intention of running for the Kauai board of supervisors. They are Tony T. Kurihara and Rul 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; Ben Morii, secretary; Kiyoshi Kanata, treasurer, and William (Bill) Leong, executive secretary, a newly created position.

Koloa took the championship of the Kauai Okahan Young People’s Softball League on Sunday when they beat Kalaheo 8-7 at the Kauaiako 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 Seizo Kaneshiro’s team will be heading for the Hui Malaala Territorial Invitational tournament 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: Miso Tamura, Kalaheo; Haruo Nakamoto, Lihue; Masaburo Arinaga, Kekaha; Peko Lopes, Waimea; Howard Shimono, Kekaha; Atsuko Pach, Kekaha; William Kinokawa, Kekaha; Lawrence Naka, Kekaha; Tadao Nomi, Lihue; P. Neshe Cairns, Kalaheo; Shiro Mori, Hanapepe; Edward F. Santos, Kalaheo; Frances T. Kiyodo, Kalaheo; and Cornell T. Hia, Koloa.

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MARCH OF LABOR

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


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

1930-1900: June 14—Penal contract law in force, making organization impossible among plantation labor; many local strikes and riots in the 30s and 40s over misgovernment and grievances.

1935: Major strike by Chinese railroad workers in Honolulu.

1944: July—Massive strike by Honolulu dock workers, unsuccessful, to double daily wages.

1945: August—Typographical Union No. 37, oldest local in Hawaii charted.

1949: About October—Mechanics' and Workmen's Political Protective Union organized; strikes for a shorter work week.

1950: May 21—Rollermakers Local 800 chartered, followed 1960-63 by locals of 12 other trades. Union membership in early years "white," large Coast haole, and strongly anti-oriental.

1960: At least 25 strikes involving over 8,000 Japanese plantation workers; no tendency to attempt to unionize.


1963: April 18—Federation of Allied Trades, with 600 members, organized at ILO to fight Oriental competition. Union moves in full swing.

1965: June—At least 25 strikes by Japanese sugar plantation labor, involving over 8,000 workers: no union organized.

1968: May 9—August—Strike of 7,000 Japanese sugar plantation workers on Oahu differs from previous strikes in its demand for recognition of the rights of Portuguese and Puerto Rican workers. Led by newspapermen and hotel keepers. Leaders: Sanada, Nekoda, and Tanaka imprisoned on charge of conspiracy. Strategy of Japanese workers was to bring striking of workers on all plantations, win workers of Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai plantations giving financial support while on their jobs. Strike lost; no union formed, but wages afterwards raised and "false program" begun.


1971: September 19—End of October—Strike of 1,700 union sevadores for higher wages (won) and closed shop (lost), first instance of dominating political issues cut away labor disputes to core issues.

1972: Wave of organization resulting from high cost of living; all efforts and to become union leaders in canning and canning.


1975: August—December—Organization of Filipino Labor Union, headed by Pablo Manlapit, and Federation of Labor, the latter on all sugar plantations.

1976: January 19—July 1—Strike of 8,000 Oahu plantation workers for higher wages, increased holidays, and 8-hour day. Philippines begun strike, followed by Japanese. Port of Philippines return to work after Feb. 7 at Manlapit's order. HBPA refuses to bargain and spends $41,000,000 to break strike. Unparalied race-busting of Japanese by HBPA and newspapers. Wages and bonus increased and racial discrimination decreased. Strike "rewarded paternalism" and anti-unionism prevalent on plantations for next 24 years. As in 1960, Japanese sugar workers strike Oahu plantations, with other island sugar workers supporting the strikers.


1979: April 1—1920: March—"Installation" 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.


1981: 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 West Coast. As a result of the strike, West Coast longshoremen led by Harry Bridges led ILA-AFL in forming ILAW.
MARCH OF LABOR

(FROM PAGE G-3)


1935: May 27—National Industrial Relations Act (passed 1933, declared unconstitutional, thereby junking the wage-hour code adopted for Hawaii.

1935: July 5—NLRA (Wagner Act) signed.

1935: August—SUP and MFOWW set up union halls in Honolulu.


1935: September 24—Industrial Assn. of Hawaii organized for “radicalization of communism and radicalism in the territory” and for labor spying. Headed by former Governor Lawrence Judd, who is now a prominent figure of Inua.

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 1-30.

1936: December 30—1939: January 3—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 1,500 seamen at “bunk town” in Honolulu spread unionism.

1937: 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 Bakers, Bakery Workers (with closed shop), CIO and AFL street railway workers, Dairy Workers (with union shop), Butchers, Bus Carriers, Butcher Workers, Plumbers, Painters, Moving Firms Operators, Newspaper Guild, Milk Line inchers, Garbage workers, Hilo Electric and White Star Laundry employees.

1937: April 5-29—NLRA hearing of Castle & Cooke ears over anti-union practices of employers and police.

1937: April 30—July 18—Strike of 4,000 Filipinos of Vibora labor force led by Antonio Fagel, extending to all Maui sugar plantations; 15,000 wage “adjustment” won. Fagel hailed for conciliatory Vibora labor strikes of 1,800 workers on Molokai plantations, June and August.

1937: August 2-21—Port Allen Waterfront Workers strike and organize (later as ILWU Local 1-36).

1937: July—Organization of Kuai plantation labors begun.

1937: July—Hawaii Islands Federation, Sales, organized to include CIO and AFL locals; soon breaks up.

1938: May—Hilo Central Labor council organized; charted August 1 by AFL.

1938: May 20—August 15 and September 27—Unsuccessful strikes of 500 CIO and AFL Inter-Island workers.

1939: June—NLRA field office opened under Arnold W. Wills; for about a decade of great assistance to organized labor.

1939: August 1—"Bloody Monday"—Hilo police wound 50 union demonstrators during Inland Roundup strike.

1939: September—October—Union labor, in politics for first time, helps elect Sen. J. B. Fernandes of Kuai over plantation manager Lindsay Page.

1940: Union membership estimated at about 5,600 as against 500 in 1935.

1940: April—May—passed establishing Territorial Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations as of Jan. 1, 1940.

1940: June 3—UAPA—CIO wins NLRA election at Kauai Pineapple Co. cannery, first union foothold in agriculture; followed by first written contract, June 28, 1940.

1940: May 16—20—First Territorial conventions of ILWU and CIO.

1940: July 18—1941: May 11—Strike at Ahukoi and lockout at Port Allen of Kauai longshoremen.

1940: October 24—UAPA wins NLRA election among mill hands at McBride Sugar Co., followed by first written contract June 28, 1941.

1941: January 24, February 20—ILWU wins NLRA elections on Honolulu waterfront; later secures first contracts.

1941: February 1—23—Strike for union shop at Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.; several gains but no union shop.

1941: March 20—Building & Construction Trades Council installs charter.

1941: May 5—Local 3 signs first contract with Matson hotels.

1941: September 1—First Labor Day parade since 1932.

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 plummets to about 10,000, largely in building and metal trades because of the war boom.

1942: December 7—1944 October 24—Military law. All organized labor frozen to their jobs; wages frozen in part. Union activities suppressed and membership falls to about 4,600.

1942: September 17—IBEW Local B-1600 wins NLRA election at Waialua Telephone Co., first since ouster of war. Negotiations forced by publicizing memo of Impasse, Feb. 18, 1943.

1943: January 19—marine Engineering & Drydock Workers Union organized (later nucleus of ILWU Local 150).

1943: April 1—Arthur Ruthke, business agent of Local 6, 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 120 elections covering 25,000 workers.
MARCH OF LABOR

(from page G-4)

1944—January—Local 577, Am. Fed. of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFL), first union of Hawaii C&C workers, chartered. Local 646, State, County & Municipal Workers (CIO) organized in Oct. 27. Both are now part of CUPW.

1944—January 27—Military Government boards aide all national labor policies in its decision on dispute between Hawaiian Tuna Packers and Drydock Workers.

1944—June 1—Jack W. Naiwi 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) Education committees organize county chapters of Hawaii and Ill. Two unions, officials elected to legislature.

1945—January 13—NLRB decides sugar workers, except for field hands, are covered by Wagner Act.

1945—May 22—“Little Wagner Act” effective July 1 signed, guaranteeing health, life, and retirement and collective bargaining.

1945—August 1—First industry-wide sugar contract signed, establishing uniform wage scale and rating 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. Dairymen thereafter in strength fluctuating between 30,000 and 35,000 because of end of war, mechanization of agriculture and employer pressure.

1946—January—Local 34, Fair Labor Standards Act settlement for sugar workers back wages: $1,000,000 in cash plus payment of $50,000 taxed.

1946—January 30—First of 6,000 Filipinos arrive from 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 ride” lockout, must TMT employees leave APU and form independent Transit Workers Union.

1946—July 24—30—Purposes over Central Labor Council threat of “general strike” of utilities; GOA, the Women organized as a result.

1946—September 1—November 10—(January 2 at Pioneer Mill)—Industry-wide sugar strike of 26,000 workers; first major strike won by workers; ILWU eliminated piece-rate system and rated wages 15 cents an hour for single and 35 cents for married men, fully to get union shop. Beginning of heavy financial, well organized strike-busting 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-PAO elects many county officials and several legislators, including four union officials. Political break between ILWU and Gov. Stimson.

1947—April 3—June 21—Strike at HCCED, caused by suspension of drivers for refusing to post ILWU picket line at Hawaiian Tuna Packers (struck March 20—April 11).


1947—July 10—15—Lockout of 18,000 pineapple workers, ending in partial defeat of union and setback of organization.

1947—December 14—Amos Ignacio leads boat of Big Island sugar workers from ILWU following publication of “Imaka Pamphlet” Nov. 18 listing ILWU leaders as Communists. Though supported by Gov. Stimson, Ignacio’s movement fails 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 Hawaiian Employees’ Council, led Dec. 19, 1948 by Teamsters, thus giving employers green light to force non-union of picket lines.

1948—September 2—December 3—West Coast maritime and ILWU strike.

1949—December 27—Federal Court declares unconstitutional the conspiracy and unlawful assembly acts, challenged by ILWU. Also declares the Malo labor jury for 1947 was dominated by hostile employer clubs.

1949—May 1—October 24—Lonesomehurricane’s strike, honest in history of Hawaii and also of maritime industry. Employers refuse arbitration, calling it “Communist.” 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—“Jews” born in employer efforts to break strike, later become employers’ chief propagandists front against ILWU.

1949—August 6 and November 1—Dock securite acts (unconstitutional) passed by special session of legislature. Other anti-union laws also passed.

1950—November Peak month of unemployment, caused primarily by outbreak of military base; unemployment estimated at 11.5% of force (corrected figure, 15%).

1950—April 30—1950, Righting Democratic walkout (till March 6, 1952), over ILWU influence in party.

1950—April 16—Hyman American Activities Committee hearings to “expose” Communism in Hawaii; “reps” court as including several ILWU leaders held in contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions; indicted Dec. 14, but acquitted Jan. 17-18, 1951.

(Continued on Page G-8)
CONGRATULATIONS!

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GADABOUT

MARCH OF LABOR

(From page G-5)

1910: June 30—Outbreak of Korean War results in increased em- ployment also in market increase in anti-communism.

1910: August 28—Harry Bridges arrested for organizing Korean war; stop- work demonstrations by about 9,000 ILWU members, Aug. 7-13.

1910: August 29—CIO expelled by ILWU and AFL. CIO later makes advances toward raiding ILWU in Hawaii but drops plans after seeing up field.

1910: December 20-1911: January 26—Transit Workers Union strikes JNIP with ILWU aid, winning 5 cents raise.

1911: February 27-September 7—Strike of Lanai pineapple workers, avoiding in industry-wide agreement with 7 cents raise (15 cents for Lanai).

1911: April 3-6—Ninth annual convention of ILWU held in Honolulu.

1911: September 1-December 29—ILWU Locals 142 (sugar) and 155 (pineapple) were held by Locals 136 (longshoremen) and 150 (meli- dicants). Other mergers: ILWU Locals 810 and 1347 (July 1, 1911) and Transports Locals 804, 948 and 946 (March 1912).

1912: January 19—Agreement embodying unionization plan for longshoremen reached by ILWU and stevedoring firms.

1912: February 2—ILWU Memorial Arch, Bldg. in Honolulu dedicated.

1912: February 19-28—Strike of Locals 5 against Matson Hotels, won despite We the Women striketeachers。

1912: May 27-30—SUP maritime strike.

1913: November 3-10—June 3-18—1914—AGT trial of "Hawaiian Seven" including Jack W. Hall, convicted largely on perjured testimony and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Partial strikes of 29,000 ILWU members in the country, beginning a few hours after verdict was announced.

1913: Jan. 1-24—Strike of carpenters against Mid-Pacific Contractors at Kalaeloa air base, joined by Operating Engineers Jan. 20; Car- penters win 13 cents and Engineers 5 cents raise; these raises.

1913: February 7-ILWU negotiates medical plan covering longshoremen and families. Effective March 1.

1913: February 14-May 27—Blue Ball, Wai'alania sugar workers observe over speeding.

1913: May 27—ILWU negotiates contract, effective May 1, embodying medical plan for pineapple workers.

1913: May 15—Arbitrator William Cobb rules in favor of ILWU, de- ciding that Cahuine Sugar Co. cannot make unilateral changes in incentive plan.

1914: January 6—Longshoremen win wage parties with West Coast as of June 15, 1915.

1915: March 26—ILWU sugar workers win pension plan (75 cents maximum) in new two-year contract.

1916-22—General —Strike of Hitchhinson Sugar Co. workers against targeted managerial policy—"Beautyism."

NOTING THAT police have never named the one of their number who shot a 16-year-old captive 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 the 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 mo- mentarily, like any others, and there are occasions when the use of a pistol is justified. 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 held a pistol—perhaps more than this department knows.

THE COURTESY with which the "Fascination" operators were "served" caused considerable amaze- ment in the mid-town area. They were called and met without war- rants issued for their arrest. While the case was legal action, the operators, according to newspaper reports, have been "served" under the cover of a Theatre. Town - going authorities ask the police doing any such thing with such fines as who might be near by local people—only by un- influential local people? The police "served" these courtesy."The Haunted" is led and held as evidence until the appropriate authorities are notified.

Wheat prices have been the bane of the local market, having plunged the price at 20,000 at the exchange. The local market is not important on the local market, having plunged the price at 20,000 on the formation.

HUNG WO CHING made some very penetrating observations re- garding the local real estate sit- uation, just before retiring to take a year off for study at Harvard University. He pointed out that, in order to afford housing for everyone, they must accommodate the Chinese, house them in a single and colored house that who still want to come, we have no homes to rent. What we do with the Chinese is that they rent their own buildings. What's going to happen is that they will have to - that's what we're going to do - they will have to rent their own. The Chinese, talking of breaking your neck trying to sell them some real estate deals, argue with the general thesis of Ching. But his temporary acti- on, or two, some feel. Perhaps this trend is that we've got another more or less a kind of money, hence is the money invested and paying him a good score. With no ready money to be tapped for deals like the purchase of the Kau Kau Kor- ner area, he may find it's just as well to relax for a bit.

INCIDENTALLY, Ching must have been shifting 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. He then didn't attempt to say the outlay wasn't considerably bigger. He did maintain the value of his improved system is so much greater, in that, in the long run, the expense of the old system is higher.

It was surprising for Ching's statement to be challenged by J. W. Lloyd, a local merchant. The new rates at Diamond Head to the attention of the public as often as possible.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL novel of Navajo Indians of the modern American, try "In "In the land of the Navajo," a novel of the 21st century, which you're interested in. For the story of the Native American Indians, Macaulay's "The Navajo" is the delight of his own people as follows.

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THEY'RE ALL AGOOG in the Panther Oil & Grease Co. down in York, Texas, if you believe a house organ that happened our way, over a sales contest that is going to give free tickets to Cuba to those selling the most greese, paint and whatnot. The house organ says the enthusiasm has run clear away with even the editor and is now showing in the figures of speech they use. They say one kind of punch, "Red White 'repels water like a young pup', and reflects the sun's rays 'like a baseball from Babe Ruth's Store.

A Joker writes in a few tips

for selling in hot weather, which might be of use locally. "The pro- spective salesman," he says, "are planning and making as least one early morning call. In this way, they make the best of the day's heat.

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MAUI NOTES

BY EDDIE UHISHIRI

Acting Chairman John Bulgo, supervisor, Tum Pouya, 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 at all likely to be 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 has not been endorsed by his precinct, there was a question as to how the democratic party would vote on his appointment.

IN THE COMING elections Bulgo will oppose Chairman Eddie Tam.

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ABOUT A YEAR AGO this column reported that Bulgo was receiving free injection from the county. It 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 Bulgo. Robert Y. Shimada who voted “kaazau” 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.”

SUIT, 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.

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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.

ILWU LOCAL 142
UNIT 71

(Lihue)
GOP Resumes Indian Steel; Considers Lore To Be "UnAmerican"

The American Indians, for years the object of discrimination and persecution, are being shot in a new way according to John Collier, the most famous of all Indian Commissioners, who served through 1949.

Writing in a recent issue of the Christian Century, Collier said: "But since 1950, a surprising change has come about... Basically... the official denial (administrative and legislative) of the right of many hundreds of Indian communities to exist at all..."

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

Indians "UnAmerican" Too

Wrote Collier: Implicitly or explicitly, these men now pursue Indian ruin believing that cultural purity―at least in terms of Indian culture―is anachronistic, even unAmerican.

Recalling the many ways in which the U.S. has broken its 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 unpunished 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 50,000 acres to the white man between 1887 and 1927 by entered into treatments with the Cherokee nation, nearly half of that being semi-secret, Collier adds.

President Eisenhower called the situation "a violation..." and expressed the hope that Congress would do something to rectify it. But he signed it.

THE KWANGTUNG RESERVOIR on the Yungning 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 foregound. 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, as 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 talk. 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 REVIEW, published by an organization led by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, describes the rise of new industrial districts such as Chengchow.

Physicians Refute False Notions About Heart Disease

EDITORS NOTE: The following column was written by President of the Security Plan of Distraction.

By Federated Press

One of the false notions held about heart disease is that heart disease is a disease of the heart. Rheumatic fever, an important example of heart disease, affects the heart muscles and results in heart failure and death. The disease is caused by an infection of the heart muscle which is prevented by the use of penicillin.

Children who have had one attack 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 caused by an attack of rheumatic fever, he can instruct the family to report that case to the American Heart Association for evaluation.

These surgeons are so skilled that they can open the heart chambers and close abnormal openings or remove obstructsions 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 of the disease and thus prevent attacks of that kind. Attempts are made to prevent attacks of that kind by reduction of weight and the use of certain drugs and other measures.

Furthermore, most coronary artery 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 Association 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 disease can go through labor and delivery a child without damaging the heart.
$1,500 Low Fee for Rezoning Aid, Idea, Ernest Heen Says

BY EDWARD ROHDEBURGER

It’s $1,500 a reasonable fee for rezoning 20,000 sq. ft. rezoned from “residential” to “institution.”

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 and that $500 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.

“Astonish,” says the quick-minded realtor. “Supposing those 20,000 sq. ft. have increased a dollar a foot in value as a result of being rezoned. That’s $99,000. 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 Atkinson, Harry Atkinson and Shumate and Shumate stand to make a profit out of their combined property, totalling 2,000 acers, that they did before the property was rezoned. Now they’re incorporated into a project to build a shopping center which is approved.

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 prerogative position enjoyed by Katz at the police station, are believed to regard him, however, with somewhat lesser reverence. His colleagues say the dailies seldom disapprove his work, but they do sometimes take exception to his viewpoint.

“One thinks he’s Sam Spade, or something,” characterized one such colleague recently.

Colleagues believe Katz has gone far in his editor’s more than once with plea to kill stories because they wouldn’t be “good for the department.”

While all reporters know that editors sometimes kill stories for political 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 policemen and other habitues of the police station, feel that young Katz is 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 shibboleth of the vice squad.

“Then he goes out 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 shaving with them when they practice, or

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Sec. C Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar
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Sec. F Trial of Makino, Soga, Others in Hawaii’s First Big Conspicacy Trial
Sec. G Pepe Sanchez—Hustler
Sec. H Aflica—People Fight Back

Two Protests Bar Bulldozer From Japanese Section

Two old Japanese graves stand in the way of further development of the Sunset Memorial Park cemetery near the city, and the bulldozer that was clearing the area has stopped.

Gordon W. W, president of the Hawaii Chamber of Commerce, which is resurrecting the old Loh Okawa, says operations haven’t stopped because of the graves but because of an open stream which the machines have not yet determined how to “box.”

But Attorney Ben Takeyesa, who represents one of the families, admits his client is a holdout along with another who has a plot there. Although Takeyesa 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 Kikichi Nakashima, proprietor of Palma Grove, the other Francis Sato of the Service Motor Co.

As a consequence, Takeyesa says.

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

Governor Samuel W. King’s amendment of the Senate on the salary of printing officers, 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 similar appointments for confirmation, the Senate rejected in or more than 300 names he did submit, among them some names political in character.

Noisy Eugene Capellas, former resident and housewife of labor, got the boot from the Hawaii Liquor Commission.

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

(Toby Pualu 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 when King was chairman of the commission in 1902, he refused to issue homesteads as a matter of principle.

"Once he’s become governor" says Bent, "we have given him some credit amounts.

Homesteads must be insured against fire for the full amount of unpaid loans, according to HHC policy, and the commissioner 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 homesteader. 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 different companies.

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

After the homestead issue 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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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 Main-land 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 would 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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More power to you!

ILWU LOCAL 142-UNIT 61
(Honolulu Longshoremen)
Hire TH Personnel Man Without Residence; Scored Highest on Test

Robert Anson, new personnel classification expert for the Navy, does not fit the stereotype requirement, Arthur Akin, personnel officer, confirmed this week, but he has an A in accordance to procedure, nevertheless.

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

Lack of residence, how does he qualify?

Civil service gave a test, Akin says, and of those who took it, only Fischer scored high enough to qualify. Thus, the federal civil service can say Fischer was hired when no local applicant was found. Some who might have qualified did not take the test, it was announced, and others, it is essestimated, they are satisfied with their present positions.

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Children in “Good” Districts More Vandalistic, Akin’s Report Shows

Children from the “good” sections of Honolulu are more vandalistic than those from the “average” or “poor” districts if a report by C-O civil service commission, Akin’s report on the average damage done school buildings by students and he reached his report in monetary terms.

On an average, Akin’s report shows, children in “good” residential districts averaged breaking 11.5 cents of school property per capita. The average damage in the “average” districts averaged 10 cents, while in the “poor” districts, it was less than 1 cent.

Akin, reaching his report to the commission, didn’t attempt to draw any moral from the figures.

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The children who live in the poor districts appear to 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 children who live on the property should have to pay rent or not. Mrs. Nesta Galla, 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 draw the hearing.

Tributes FROM HERE AND THERE

Local swimming fasts south of the mainland for the individual AAU swimming and diving championships to be held this coming Thursday through Sunday at Indianapolis, with attention on Dick Cleveland in the 100 meters, Ford Konno in the 400 and 1500 meters, and fast improving Bill Wooley a big threat in the middle distance events.

The swimmers in the backstroke will forever be known because of his training with the Army. There is already some talk about Konno and Cleveland breaking the world mark in their events, the latter will still be tops at 400 and 1500 meters.

Dick Cleveland will have a tough time in the 100 meters with Clark Scholes, Rex Aubrey and Howard Rabbennitt, all of New Zealand, in the heat, with Cleveland’s interest will be shown in the performance of young George Gomes who found himself in the International Swimming meet held here last month.

ONE OF THE MOST controversial factors in local boxing crept into the new fast-moving and individual races this week when the fasts was suddenly halted with referee Louis Freitas making the ruling of a technical draw in the seventh round.

This ruling was made by Freitas based on his interpretation of the TBC rules, which read that if a box is accidentally hit in a jolt 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 the winner if he has a definite lead on points.

Prior to this referee Freitas stopped the fight and raised Donnell’s hand in token of victory but an injury woman among the officials at ringside and after a hasty consultation with officials 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 Commissioner doctor Barney Iwanien allowed the fight to continue and that the injury was reopened not over another but by a left hook of Donnell’s.

The fight up to the verdict was close, with Donnell making a hit and something the stronger and more confident as the fight progressed.

Donnell’s left hick to Davis’ head and body punches were slowing Davis up and fans got an inkling of Davis’ worries when he struggled twice to left-handed stances and fast combinations against Donnell’s tactics. If the injury hadn’t occurred the rest of the fight would have been decided in Donnell’s favor.

The prelminary fight was above average with good pairings. In the curtain raiser Wilfred Tisakos, 133 lbs., TKU Limjane Ching, 134 lbs., in the fourth round of the prelims Ray Cervaco FF, Bobby Ar voca in the tourin in a lightweight spar; Martin Camara won out Fred Preitt and then clipped him a right to the jaw in the coming seconds of the fight and knocked him out.

In the second round Dan Sanagio went to a well-earned draw with Aladino Guzman in a five-rounder. We tried to Sanagio last the edge and outwise, B. Duke.

The promoter Hugh Finlay and his assistant Angie Curtis presented the best of the cards and while they received the cheers of the fans that couldn’t be enough to save the pinch of some dollars may have dropped on the last two cards.

One of the HUGLMA promotional staffs we’ve heard of scheduled for Paul D’A lower Wisconsin under a wrestling promoter. It was a proposed bout between a character by the name of the Shiek of Arabi and one-time champion Joe Licata, C-O machine gunner, as a wrestling referee.

The former champ was to meet the Shiek as the window of a pro wrestling card at the Paul D’A lower fieldgounds. This stop was stopped on orders of Fred Sack 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 sunk into this business is beyond our needs and for the promoter to use the sicker punce on this kind of a match only gets on the nerves of the newspapers and the sportswriters as long as the promoter, to make it appear as it is as kind of a match is a “real” stuff. Wiltz also reminds us how phony pro world’s championship matches are what with these exhibitions policy coming out. We don’t have what the dirt that is being printed in the sports pages about pro wrestling locally being written by some local sportswriter or by “polegate agents,” but brother, they should try eating some of the tripe being fed the public.

RENO ABELLLRA lost a unanimous decision to Gene Fulmer 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 Fernandes who was an underdog before fighttime to Livio Miceli came through with an upset win over the former European middle champ. Two pictures of the fight if they are shown here will give a better insight on the match. With this win Fernandes can expect more work. His style is also popular, which also makes it good for TV viewers.

We CANT HELP BUT WONDER why Nisei organizations aren’t protecting the perpetration of the “Mr. Moto” type of villainy and outing criminals. A suggestion to this end is to make the print in print reading. For years Negro organizations fought against the stereotype, types Negro actors and actresses had to play in order to make a living. This type of movie is called the “Choke Box” type is gradually being withdrawn by virtue 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 rasling fans want to this “Mr. Moto” type 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, reticent with an Oriental twist to their mental processes and we find that there haven’t been accommodated at American
Two Protests Bar Bulldozer From Japanese Section

(from page 1)

“They haven’t touched the Japese section.”

Others of the Japanese community who have relatives buried in the old cemetery who could not remove and plagues, Takeyusu says.

All the clearing with bulldozers continued in the Hawaiian and Chinese sections of the cemetery, but Wongham denied reports that the clearing is to be made in order to correct from the grave markers and stones and markers knocked over and damaged.

His Shallow Grave

What happened, says Wongham, was that some of the ancient grave markers were knocked over by the bulldozer, cutting to a depth of less than two feet, unknown of this “resting place” for markers, he says they were carefully cut and set aside.

If any ancient graves were disturbed, they were not known, Wongham says. and go through to this area where they were.

Nevertheless, he was notified by the Territorial Board of Health last spring that he would have to get a permit to dig them.

Each such permit costs $5 and Wongham has not been able to obtain on whether or not he has to get permits for “unknown.”

The opinion of the attorney general’s office was that he would need a permit for the “unknown” dead for any one else.

Out to Change Law

“It’s a bad law,” he told the RECORD this week, “and I’m going to change it, the law.”

Why should you have to pay for moving a body from one part of the state to another.

For another, why do you not have to have a permit for moving human remains when they are cremated and in an urn? They’re human remains just the same.

A large interest of the Loch View cemetery, that it would be taken to the Chinese section.

But apparently no one has yet convinced the two families still holding the graves. Wongham says that they haven’t been approached.

“It is not right for two people to sneak the progress of the T"s, he says, and indicates he’ll take steps to stop the operation of the open stream dealt.

In that case, the two holdouts may have to ask for the injunction they have threatened to see before the Kannapolea of their ancestors intact and on the same

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 Kamp IV Road.

And a much larger community will be next door when the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency Kalali project is complete.

break for Fig-Raisers

For a change, all hands agree, is busy as 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 Keen, veteran of the U.S. and territorial governments, realtor, self-styled "appraiser," and "developer," and one of the best shoalies to the treasure, wrapped into the picture months ago.

The three wanted rezoning for business purposes, and Keen 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 Keen. "It’s a way that little fellows can compete against the big ones—by joining together."

First Fee: $1,000

Keen mentioned a fee, too, and that it was much higher—$25,000.

"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, three decided to accept Keen’s proposal, and to hire him to represent them at City Hall. While maybe other average citizens, they felt it would be better handled by someone who knows the ins and outs of the planning commission, and who was familiar with the proper approach.

Influence-peddling?

Ernest Keen shook his head and said, "They just didn’t know where we go, who to see."

But it is likely that the three hoped the Keen name might carry more weight than the planning commission, too.

Whatever the case, the rezoning was approved in short order, after a hearing. It was Keen 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, and an area of the land is allotted for off-street parking.

It’s that shortage of parking, and the pressure of the city that has given Keen an idea which, he says, is the result of his work on the Keen I-4 project. The idea is that of joining small properties into one large one, and have available parking. The space is available for large enterprises.

Others On The Fire

At the council meeting yesterday similar deal looking on Waikiki Beach, and there are still others in the offing. At that meeting only "developer" following this partnership is W. J. Keen, stockholder and attorney for Keen.

Ben Takeyusu who helped organize a shopping center at Waipahu.

But to get back to the $1,500 fee—well it is fairly high.

"I’m in business," says Keen. "I’m selling ideas. I think it’s cheap."

Probably it’s all the point of view.

Capellas, Mrs Black, Winington, Others

Rejected By Senate

(from page 1)

Obi that he is opposed to ap¬
pointing a territorial employee to the commission. Obi is a game waiting on the HOC to name a man. Since the HOC is not in session, Mrs. Smythe is first deputy to C-C June Sterilting.

Harry J. rummer was another re¬
jectee for the HIC, and Dr. Paul Winington, chairman of the terri¬
torial boxing commission, was also rejected. Others who failed of con¬
firmation included R. R. B. Keen; Chief Elia. E. Ching, the Hon¬
olulu liquor commission; Kendall & Co., the police commission;

From page 1

KYRMAJORITY—Sen. William Knowland (Calif.). Republican majority leader, is shown inspecting cots set up in closed rooms outside Senate chamber during the不对 session. Rep. Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) tried to out-talk administration’s sell of atomic power to private interests. More accused Knowland of leading "tyrannical majority." (Fostered Picture)
Into the Seventh Year

This 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 challenging the bull, the bull would have the biggest surprise of his life. This shouldn’t be a surprise, for why should a handful of power-and-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 commented 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 stem the RECORD’s growth and militant support from its readers.

Last year’s fifth anniversary edition, with 90 pages packed with ads from those supporting the RECORD’s hard and continued fight, was completely upset 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 rights to a free press—to their right to read views 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 political opposition.

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 36.8 per cent. President Eisenhower’s chief economic adviser, Mr. 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 2.5 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 party, 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 Rockefeller, Fords, Carnegies and other wealthy families are trying to spread “socialism,” through schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

DOWN A RAT HOLE

The Hat Cap & Millinery Workers Union has announced that it plans to lend the Kirtiagar Hat Corp., of Massachusetts $250,000 to remain in business at its present location and to maintain present union standards. Somewhere we have a feeling that the union is only throwing the money of its members down the well-known rat hole. Let’s be realistic, if the corporation were economically sound, union investment 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 but an entire system of economics. Reading Labor Advocate

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Police State Laws

1. To do not know, at this writing, how much of a threat is posed by the police state legislation which will be passed by Congress. But I do know that if certain measures are not vetoed this week, the federal government will be in position to effectively silence any person who challenges the official voice on behalf of the right.

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 opinion that holds federal policy faces not only the prospect of a fine, but also the possibility of imprisonment.

2. Let’s take a look at the police state program that President Eisenhower, through Brownell, has outlined to Congress, in a recent message.

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 where the heinous of the crime is death.
6. Stiffer penalties for harboring political refugees.
7. A new perjury law under which the government need only prove a knowledge of the lie or that one was false.

If even only the citizenship bill becomes law, this will be a day of infamy for all the thought police—need, in a time of hysteria, to suppress all dissent. This bill, called the “expatriation act of 1946,” will make all American citizens convicted of insurrection or rebellion, advocate of violent overthrow of the government, or conspiracy to overthrow the government punishable.

Planning Mass Arrests

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

This will make it amazingly simple to jail virtually everyone who the government wants to silence.

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, but, you’ve got your hands full. (There’s the rub.) It’s a method—a method, get in touch with Dr. Oppenheimer or Mr. Bridges. They’ll love to see you.

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 required by the citizenship, or go for trade unions or members of any other group. From the beginning, the Eisenhower administration has made no attempt to pass civil rights legislation, but has given priority to measures intended to support traditional civil rights of the reactionary group of the ruling group in Washington, which could be undermined.

The White House is said to have failed to give even lip service to a program of laws insuring equal treatment of all races. An example is a day of rising unemployment, passage of a federal fair employment practices bill (FFEP) 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 House support.

If the Brownell police state measures become
Civil Service Improves
Imposters Would Have

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 public- ity in the past year on the case of "Racket"
Marxette, the dis- charged police officer that the C.R.P. will attempt to make some sort of political capital of the case.

But the Marxette case is only the latest in a series of "rackets" that made uncompromising, front- page headlines and editorial blasts since 1948 for the commission, and which were relegated to small stories in the back pages as the correctness of the commission's position became evident.

Neloni Kami, 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 "in- vestigation."

Imposter Exposed

But in 1948 the target was a temporary commissioner, the late Robert Miller, and his offense was the impersonation of an unwitting imposter who happened to be a favor- ite of a number of department heads and the Star-Bulletin. The imposter was K. O. Warford, who had wangled his way to a high position in the C.C. bureau of plans upon falsified records. War- ford 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 Warren and the department heads who backed him devolved to nothing as Miller proved his charges. But Bobby Miller had left so many red faces among depart- ment heads that, a couple of years later, when Mayor Wilson nominated him for a permanent seat on the commission, the "lily" 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 prominent expert, Edward C. Gallis, in what became in con- versation of the issues, "The Gallis Report." Authorized by Mayor Wilson as a step toward cleaning up inefficient personnel practices at City Hall, the report made 171 recommendations, the first being that all three commissioners re- sign.

Ideas Adopted

The hue and cry against the report was terrific, the report saying as it did close out the heels of the Warford Case. Op- posing it most strongly were C.C. department heads who felt their "prejudicial" would suffer. Charles Kealoha of the Health Com- mission felt in secret opposition to the report.

But in the end, the commission adopted 171 of the recommenda- tions, though not the one recommending that it resign.

After the Gallis Report, it be- came more obvious that B. Rans- som Sherrets, civil service person- nel director, was to have his wings clipped. Many of the recommenda- tions had the effect of restricting his authority. And the commission never forgot that Sherrets had shared heavily in the responsi- bility for hiring Warford.

Soon the commission felt forced to needler Sherrets to get its or- ders carried out, and even to get the approval Gallis recommenda- tions put into effect. The focus on Sherrets disclosed numbers of cases where hiring had been irregu- lar.

By late 1941 a move to oust Sherrets from civil service was taking shape, and so was sherrets defense. The controvercial director proved to have powerful friends on both sides, in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and in other Republican strongholds—or else the Republicans felt the need of stirring up an "issue for elec-

Ticer "Charger" Flopped

A series of stories in the Adver- tiser presented a series of "charge- ers" against the commission, espe- cially Herbert Kim, and Sup. Sam Agapino seized upon them for an "investigation." Two outside at- torneys were engaged by the city to hold the probe and, significant- ly, they were Rem P. King, now chairman of the GOP central com- mittee, and Nils Tvanes, always a GOP stalwart.

Offering such aid as possible were Frank McKinley, then an act- ing C.C. attorney who has since been appointed to a judgeship by the GOP administration.

The "investigation" was short- ly exposed as being based entirely on the Advertiser's charges and no one could substantiate them. For a time the hearings made head- lines, 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 attor- neys were never able to make any use of the miles of wire re- corded of the proceedings they took. Neither were they able to draw any law for the time they spent.

In the midst of the hearings, Sherrets was fired by the commis- sion on charges of incompe- tence and failure to carry out or- ders. With Robert Dodge as an attorney, he shortly took the fight into the courts and unseated the only charge against Kim that en- emies have ever been able to make stick—that he also held a notary public's commission and, there- fore, was illegally on the commis- sion.

The only trouble was—so were a good percentage of the other commissioners in the Territory. Before long, Kim resigned, was reappointed and confirmed by the board, and was then called commissioner without question. The Sup- preme Court felt that, since Kim was de facto commissioner, his pra- vious acts should stand.

Sherrets On New Job

Sherrets' 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.'s commission, and another firing by Mayor Wilson threw in for good measure.

Another case that raised a hub- bath for a short time came the fol- lowing year when the commission came down on the Advertiser's side of the pay of Ralph L. Price, first assistant in the printing shop, on grounds that Price had attempted to deceive the commission. Price was unable to prove statements that he had attended the univer- sity of Pittsburgh and that he had held various jobs in Annegyan Co., Pa.

The Marxette case had been preceded by a number of ticks, with the police department, an organization whose independence and territorial respect makes it chafe against any outside control. Let's antisiphony 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 departments date to back up its arguments with examples and another firing by Mayor Wilson exposed it of its position.

PAPAIKO, HAWAII

* 
Hiroshi Fukuhara 
Takashi Inouye 
Yosino Konimoto 
Akira Koyanagi 
Kame Moriimoto 
Mitsuru Muramoto 
Sadako Oishi 
Mitsuru Okamoto 
Satoru Onaga 
Seiji Oshida

GREETINGS... 
And more power to the RECORD! Workers read it for stories and comments that give them dignity and tell of their struggles. The bosses read it from cover to cover because they feel it gives voice to the rank and file. The RECORD is a militant ally of labor.

ILWU LOCAL 142-Unit 2
(PAHAI'AH)

GREETINGS TO THE RECORD...
It prints the workers' side with courage and honesty.

ILWU LOCAL 142-Unit 1
(NALEHU)
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 rea processors at 2½ cents a pound, according to the California Farm Research & Legislative Committee.

Out of 600 million pounds for which the government paid 10.7 cents, almost 400 million have already been knocked down to 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 as little as 25c a lb. at the stores.

"At 3½ cents," the Social Workers were told, "the rent per child of providing a warm, nourishing milk drink flavored with cocoa would be infinitesimal. This drink could be given free to every school child unable to pay 25c a week for fresh milk or 20c to 25c for a hot lunch when includes a half pint of fresh milk."

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

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

Funds tied up in government stocks of farm goods total $5.8 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 Senate Committee on Agriculture. Not one has reached the floor for a vote. S. 3398 (Douglas, Ill.) provides that any surplus of farm surpluses foods be so distributed.

Even an additional $1 billion would simply be distributed. The national diet would not be affected by the distribution. The national diet would be affected by the distribution of the food stamp plan, as proposed by H. R. 4770 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 rents 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 advertised the place as the "Aloha Motel," it is believed its characteristics are such that it may be classed as a residential establishment with the operator not able to qualify under "transient" rates.

Greetings!
J. K. CHING

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

HAWAII MAUI OAHU KAUAI DIVISION DIVISION DIVISION DIVISION
Greetings...
For Peace, Security and
Common Sense

RECORD'S FRIENDS
in New York

Greetings to the Honolulu Record
for its
Outstanding Record in Behalf
of the People

REPEAL
the
Walter-McCarran Act
AND
Defend Its Victims

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN
326 West 3rd St., Room 318, MA 5-2169
Los Angeles 13, Calif.

Keep Your Copy Moving
Let Others Read Your RECORD

Arm the People with Facts!
McCarthyism Must Go!

Cleveland, Ohio

Salute to the RECORD!

CALIFORNIA FRIENDS

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS!

FRIENDS
FONTANA, CALIF.

Keep Fighting to preserve
Freedom of the Press

NEW YORK FRIENDS

San Francisco
Friends
CAROL ANDERSON
G. BLUE
DOD
L. CLAYMAN
SOL COOPER
DAGMAR
A FRIEND
DAGMAR LANGE
NILS LANGE
LLOYD
MICK
N. J. WALTER
W. WONG

Elaine
Karl &
Tom Yoneda

Penngrove, California

SALUD
from
David and
Mary Hyun
and
REST OF
THEIR FAMILY
Editors’ Magazine Blasts St. George Bill; Defined As Blow At U. S. Freedom

NEW YORK—(AP)—A charges that the St. George bill violates freedom of the press was made by Editor & Publisher in its June 12 lead editorial. 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 promptly 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 unclassified material which advocates, advises or teaches or publishes 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 Hitler 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 cease 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 guarantees."

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

"It seems to me," E&P concluded, "that the U. S. has witnessed successfully a multitude of foreign ideologies for 150 years, particularly in the last 20 years. Sharing 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 strugling for economic survival. We prefer to have them out in the open trying to chip away at the foundation stone of our freedom than see us gradually tear down the structure for them in the mistaken belief that we are protecting ourselves."

GREETINGS!

J. H. CHUN

GREETINGS
from
Progressive Japanese Americans
of San Francisco

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS!

Four
New York
Friends

ANNIVERSARY
GREETINGS

Law Offices of

GLADSTEIN

ANDERSON

LEONARD

BEST WISHES...

WIRIN
RISSMAN
OKRAND

Attorneys at Law
257 So. Spring Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
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 PAUAHI ST.

Fraternal Greetings
FROM
UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS

451 ATKINSON DRIVE
HONOLULU

Greetings From Honolulu

YUKIO ABE
CHARLES AFOONG
JUAN ALCANTARA
ALBERT
ALBERT ALIMA
G. ALAYVILLA
F. AMADO
RICARDO AMION
M. ANCHETA
USHI ARAKAKI
T. ARAKAKI
T. ARAKAWA
VIVIAN ARAKAWA
NANCY ASAO
A. ASATO
J. AUGUCTION
E. A. ATMOSPHERA
A. BAUTISTA
S. V. BAUTISTA
BURGOS CAGAOAN
THOMAS CABRER
HERBERT CAMPBELL
ANDRES CASAGA
A. CABASINA
A. CHANG
D. B. CHANG
MINORU CHINO
G. CAUANOA
GEORGE DANTISUKA
IGACIO DE VERA
K. DOI
M. DOMINGO
ELLEN'S BAR GRILL
T. ENGA
M. ESPERITU
FUDGEE
EILEEN FUJIMOTO
T. FUJIMOTO
KAZUTA FUJIUCHI
DAVID FURU
NORIO FURUKAWA
G. GABRIEL
FABIAN GALANG
ALEGIO G. GALAPO
M. GALASIHO
MATSUURU OGO
PEDRO GOROSPE
OLIVER GOTO
ROBERT H. GOTO
DORIS HAGIWARA
M. HAYASHI
JOSE HERNANDO
AGUSTIN HIDALGO
S. HIGA
SEIYI HIGA
TAHEHACHI HIGA
K. HIGASHI
T. HIROKI
RICHARD HO
ROBERT HOOLI
HASEI HIRU
REYNOLD HIRI
H. IHARA
K. IKEI
S. ISAKI
RICHARD ITO
P. A. IZUTSU
N. KAWA
JOSEPH A. KALIL
GABRIEL KALALUHI
DAN KAMICHI
WALLACE KAMIHARA
T. KANEMORI
HAROLD KANEHO
RICHARD KANO
DAVID KANU
Y. KAWASHIMA
BASE KAWASAKI
HENRY KIAH
KIM
J. Y. KIM
JAMES KIM
JEAN KING
S. KISHI
JUTKI KIYAMA
JUDY KOKI
KONG
P. KUMI
H. T. KURIHARA
H. KURUMA
RICHARD KURIDA
MILES KUROSAWA
LEONCIO LABAYAN
JOHN LEE
K. C. LEE
R. LEE
LILLIAN
HIROKI MAEMOTO
H. MAEOKA
JOE. MAKI
BRIGIDO MANDING
D. MAKI
DON MATUSHI
S. MATSUMOTO
O. MATSUMOTO
RAY MATSUMAGA
TOMMY Matsuura
GEORGE MEJEROS
FRANK MENDEZ
H. MIYAMURA
RICHARD Y. MIYUKI
SHOICHI MOTO
T. MORINAGA
RAY NAGAIME
S. NAKAGAWA
R. NAKASHIMA
CHAB. NAKAYAMA
A. NIHO
H. NOBU
ASATO NONAKA
M. OGASAWARA
K. OKAHARA
M. OKAMOTO
D. OKANO
LEONARD T. ONAGA
BETTY OHSHI
TOYOMASU OHSHI
A. OXILES
JOE. PAECTAO
FRANK PANG
KENDRICK PARK
F. PASCUA
JOHN PETERSON
EMILIO PRUDENCIO
RALPH
A. RAMOS
E. RAMOS
S. RAYMONDO
JOE. RECOTO
K. REED
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GARY SAKAMOTO
M. SAKO
K. SAKAMOTO
MABURU SAKATA
T. SAKATA
PAUL SAKAMA
HERBERT Y. SANTO
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S. SHIMABUKI
GERALD SHIMAJI
R. SANO
BENEDICTO SIMION
SOMO
JACK SOLOMON
P. SOMA
ROBERT SOUZA
Y. SOWTO
S. SUEZIN
TSUGI MUKI
M. TAKA
GLADYS TAKAKI
J. TAKAMORI
T. TAKARA
MILDRED TANAKA
SADAYA TAT
DAVE THOMPSON
SEISUKE TOYAMA
M. TSUKADA
JIRO UEHARA
HENRY ULI
DAMASO ULI
BOB UYEBASHI
J. VILLANUEVA
JAMES WAKIN
E. WATANABE
JOHN P. WOOD
P. YAMAMOTO
T. YAMASHIKA
RALPH YOKOTA
H. YOSHIO
MILLIE YUI
TWO FRIENDS
**BIG ISLAND NEWS BRIEFS**

**CHAMBERS (ULRICH) VIA TALKS**

Allowing government workers to participate in political action.

The restrictions, as they go...

...as succinctly phrased, says Chuck because, "If you lack the right mind, they'll close their eyes. If you play the opposite end, you'll be chopped off!"

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

**JOHN LEITE**, originally 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 high pressure, i.e., women are expecting some resounding exposure 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 is being forgotten. What with Shigekoa being known more for his "pull" in the right places, and for his hostility to the UPW as anything else, office workers are all the more irritated about his appointment. There are indications they will not forget in the fall.

**SUP. SAKUCHI SAKAI** will lose 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 - or sakai is head of the hospital at present.

**RUD YOSHIDA** is another who may not be returned to the board, according to some political. Complaints against him are that he likes too much to the plantation and not enough to the citizens.

**PERIEM WORKERS** always hold the bag! They're still waiting for their back pay and improvements, although salaried workers got theirs June 10. No one seems to know why the pay is delayed as 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 STEWART** reads over a newspaper, was the object of a number of complaints a few months ago. The local paper stated that the UPW was charging Stewart with favoritism and a bad attitude toward the workers. Then Stewart came in and talked with the chairman and the engineer and after it was all over, Stewart got the white wash job. Everything was "just fine." The papers reported and the charges were dropped.

**GREETINGS!**

Archibald Campbell

**HONOLULU**

**RAILROAD CAFE**

Phone: 59-3717

970 Iwiwai Road Honolulu

**GREETINGS!**

Noro Otake

**HONOLULU**

**RAYS MON KOBAYASHI** will be in charge for his old post in the house of representatives and Sam Beito, who looks good even losing last time, is out for the house, too. Both are Democrats.

**THE DEMOCRATIC KICKOFF**

Banquet will be August 27 at the Ocean View Club—$2.50 a plate.

**SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THE RECORD DURING AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER**

To each customer presenting this ad, we will give a 60-

DAY GUARANTEE AND A 50% DISCOUNT on any car in our

selected stock, 1946 Models and up.

**THE BEST AND CLEANEST USED CARS IN TOWN**

**ACME AUTO**

Phone: 9-3448

1460 Kapilani Blvd. (Next to Smile Cafe) • Honolulu

**Sixth Anniversary Greetings!**

**Pacific Photo-Engraving Co.**

2932-B SOUTH KING ST. • HONOLULU

**PHONE: 76945**
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"

"Piring Pupot" (Date: August 17 to 20. Time: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Location: Willem Cato Cim of Cacao, Cavite. Classifications: Rifles"

"HOQ OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY"

Yes, the paper is 13 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 promoting some elements of the field 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.

EXPORT DAN'S LUMBER YARD

Phones 84-4295, 8-2794
673 Mapunapuna St.
HONOLULU

GREETINGS!

GREETINGS!

Tamashiro Fish Market

PHONE: 5-3165
132 N. King St. • Honolulu

GREETINGS!

City Cab
Phone 58-8199
1112 Maunakea St.
 Honolulu

HONOLULU CAFE

1136 FORT ST.
PHONE 50-2307
WE SERVE FINE FOODS AND LIQUORS

Sixth Anniv. Greetings!

HONOLULU FRIENDS
The Struggle of Honokaa Workers

As Prepared by Rank and Fileers

As we look ahead we like to think that our trade union movement, which consists of those who live and that of others in our community, is moving. A deep-going movement is healthy, mean. You find that in war, but 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. Grievance is poison. We needed activities. We needed militant struggle.

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 1936, under the direction of Harry Kamoku the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (OCFAW) - CIO, began organizing sugar workers on the Big Island.

A campaign named Alfred Jensen old organizing worker who worked the Oahu and Honokaa areas. By the end of 1936, 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 Owen and Lawrence Shiwara of the AFL made first attempts to organize sugar workers at Honokaa Sugar Co., Pele, and Uncle Sam's Fruit Co. worked with them. The majority of the industrial workers (on 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 the canning workers and signed up the majority. At this time Frank Jensen 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 meeting with thorough discussion, the workers decided to join the ILWU.

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

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

Finally the time came for the NRLB 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.

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

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

1946 rolled along smoothly and quietly. August came and the contract ran out. The sugar industry took the newly organized workers throughout the Territory. The strike commenced on Sept. 1 and lasted for 73 days.

The strike crowded much union experience into the workers' ranks. It pushed up new leaders who tackled new and unusual situations with courage and ability. The ranks constantly moved, and the movement was really rank and file type.

Leaders Must Produce

The strike struggle was a novel test for leaders. Leaders who had received such red rank and file contact, no deep roots. You had to produce, do the job for the membership to win their respect and confidence. And with-out rank and file support some leaders were washed 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 1945 began with Akira Okano as chairman. He was the unanimous choice of the membership for playing the leading role in the strike. Frank Lewis, active in the early period, was chairman during the strike. But it was Akira, a new leader, who

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 waved, 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.

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)
Olaa, Hawaii

T. Ueyama Store
General Mde.
Phone 4-W-42
Mt. View, Hawaii

S. Kimoto Store
Gen. Mde., Liquor,
Shell Gasoline
Products
Mt. View, Hawaii

Mt. View Liquor Retailers
Simon Tatsumi, Prop.
Mt. View, Hawaii

K. Fujimoto Store
Olaa, Hawaii

E. R. Cabugon Store
Gen. Mde. & Frozen Foods
Billiards & Pool
PHONE 6-B-9
Mt. View, Hawaii

Iwasaki Camp Store
Shinji Toma, Prop.
Gen. Mde.
Kurtistown, Hawaii

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

SAKO STORE
Gen. Mde., Liquor, Meat
Phone 12-B-21
Kurtistown, Hawaii

KEAAU STORE
Olaa, Hawaii
PHONE 5-W-43

Alonzo Bus Service
Ariston Alonzo, Prop.
Kurtistown
Hawaii

Keaau 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 visited again in Kona 20 years ago, prices were 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 get into truck farming. The service gave this kind of talk until very recently when it was too late, saying the high price of coffee (now about 68 cents a pound of parchment) is here to stay for 8 to 10 years. For a comment on this section C in this issue, Ed.)
FREEZE FRUIT FOR JELLY

By JO LYNNE
Federal Press

Formerly the housewife who
put up jams and jellies for her
family had to spend many hot
hours over the stove and work
endless hours to use those precious
fruit and berries before spoiling.
Sometimes juices were extracted
from fruits and canned to be made
into jelly later but this was al-
much too long and hot a process
as making the jelly at once.
But if you have a home freezer,
you can freeze fruits and berries
without sugar and make up your
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 ex-
tract the juice as usual. Other
fruits need only a minimum of
heating to extract the juices. How-
ever, in using these juices for jel-
neys, it is better to add pectin to
make sure the product will jell.

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 fel-
low workers in congratulating Hawaii's honest and cour-
ageous newspaper.
Trade Balance Strongly Against Hawaii

In 1950, Dr. James Showmaker’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 $11 million more coming in. The Territory than it spent 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 $101 million, and only $94 million of that was produced in Hawaii.

More than nine-tenths of the dollar volume of such things grown by the population of Hawaii is sent out of the Territory, either to foreign countries or to the mainland. 

A Honokaa Friend

Drop in at
Ruby’s
for tasty meals and
your favorite drinks
Honokaa, Hawaii

S. K. Nakamura
Store

General M&O

Mt. View, Hawaii

S. Miura Store

& Poolroom

PAHOA, HAWAII

PHONE 5-B-16

Olaa, Hawaii

Olua
Auto Body Shop

AUTO BODY
TOP REPAIRING
PAINTING

OLUA, HAWAII

Sixth Anniversary
Greeting

Remigio F.
Bartolome

K. Yamaguchi
Store

PAHOA
HAWAII

Phone 19-B-36

S. F. Bartolome

Kapoho, Hawaii

ILWU Local 142—Unit 12
(Honokaa)
**Patronize Our Advertisers**

**K. Komoto Store**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97132

**D. Cualesma Store**
Halualoa, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2381

**H. Naito Store**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2553

**Kohala Service Center**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2685

**Union Market**
KOHALA HAWAII

**M. NAKAHARA STORES**
Pa'auilo, Hawi, Okahola, Halualoa

**J. SAKAMOTO STORE**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97633

**Nanbu Hotel**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97111

**Route Van**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97125

**S. Goya Store**
Halualoa, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2313

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**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 175,168 California farms reported in the 1950 census, 110,880 or 66 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 state researcher shows that cotton growers NETTED $73 per acre; alfalfa, 69.5%; rice, 898.5%; barley, 13.8%; field corn, 4.4%; milo, 23.8%; sugar beets, 50.5.

Potato growers LOSS 60.17 per cent; onion growers, 24.7 cents.

**Fruit Investment Big**

This 30 acres is the most profitable field crop, cotton, would net only $2,500. A 65,405 annual in come, says the Heller committee.

**LIBERTY MARKET**
Kohala, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 2573

**Sincerest Wishes to the UNION MARKET on its KOHALA HAWAII**

**Sixth Anniversary**

**Frank Coot Jr.**
Halualoa, Hawaii

**Central Service**
Kapaa, Hawaii
Phone Koh. 97125

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

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

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Waipio—When you write 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 must up the steep cliffside remain high.

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

This charge is high because the road is bad. Only a jeep or a wagon carrier with front-wheel drive can make the steep grade. On rainy days chains are used. The roads with large holes and big rocks sticking up, 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 $35.

**Notes for Traveling**

Only a few farmers in Waipio own jeeps and those who own them generally use mules to haul their taro. Mule independent men like Chon and Wai Chon own numerous mules and horses. Uncon has a large stable, and has the largest taro基地. The large size of his 8-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 15 mules. Its president is Gini Araki, 72, retired—10 acres—and insomnia this 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 his Hawaiian members. Its vice president is Harrison and the co-op has active members like Suye Kawashima, a veteran.

**Segregated at Kohala**

In the whole district of Kohala, there is a swimming pool and one plantation tennis court. They are located in the posh-nose residential area of Kohala plantation at Hau and are used by natives.
Almost Inconceivable

During the course of the great Oahu sugar strike of 1936 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 Kuniti S. Paxson, recent president of the sugar union, 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 Walk" at the Big Island plantations.  

Can't Describe  
"Plantations have recently taken up the work of employee welfare with splendid results as far as furnishing recreation is concerned," he quoted from his speech, "but in some cases where it is the only one of the other states for good health has been overlooked and that is the proper and sanitary housing of employees, 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.

Dr. Wayson says:  
"If a small child were to live 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-ponds and privies are but a concrete mass of rust and in-soilation."

"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 sleep themselves in rooms with doors and windows shut, even in the hottest weather. Picture a family camped in such a room with the elders smoking cigarettes and the children playing on the floor, inhaling the air which contains deadly poison."

Suggest that the plantation workers' homes should be built with the poorer 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 workers' 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 illusory nature of how helpless it would be to keep homes and overlook health protection:

Drinking Ditch Water  
"At Nualihi 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 fecal matter."

In the entire report of Dr. J. T. Wayson there is but one instance of sanitary sewerage for the disposal of waste material, and many plantations are again using ditch water for drinking purposes.
Honokaa Unit Builds

(From page B-1)

t the ranks. Iwama was paid handsomely by the Big Five for a small pamphlet someone ghosted for him.

Iwama failed to capture a "monkey" for his work so employment was cut. Iwama then vowed to open a small business in commercial printing. He opened a small business in Honokaa that caught the attention of Mr. Ohita, the manager of the Hilo Courier. Mr. Ohita offered Iwama a position as a printer in his newspaper. In 1908, Iwama opened his own business, the Honokaa Herald. His business grew quickly and he soon became one of the leading printers in the islands.

The Sleeping Pill

In 1947 the Big Five agreed to give their workers a raise of $1.00 per week per two weeks. However, the workers were not satisfied with this raise as it was not enough to cover the rising cost of living. The workers went on strike, demanding a higher raise to meet the rising cost of living.

The strike lasted for several weeks and it was only after the workers threatened to go on hunger strike that the Big Five agreed to give the workers a higher raise. The workers eventually accepted the raise and the strike ended.

Only Two Officers

When the Big Five agreed to raise the salaries of their workers, they expected that the workers would be more satisfied with their jobs. However, the workers were still not satisfied and they continued to demand higher raises.

In 1951, the workers went on strike again, demanding a raise of $2.00 per week per two weeks. The Big Five refused to give the workers the raise, but the workers continued to demand it. The strike lasted for several weeks and it was only after the workers threatened to go on hunger strike that the Big Five agreed to give the workers the raise they demanded.

These two strikes showed the workers' determination to get a better deal from the Big Five. The Big Five eventually gave in to the workers' demands, raising the workers' salaries and improving working conditions.

PHOTO AT RIGHT shows ground being surveyed in Honokaa at the site chosen for Unit 192 new union building. Left panel shows Honokaa unit members preparing the ground for the construction of the building.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

TO

THE HONOLULU RECORD

TWO HILO BUSINESSMEN

Susie Chong's for the Best

CHINESE FOOD

Hilo Macaroni Factory, Ltd.
874 Kamehameha Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 3061

Hilo Quality Cleaners
455 Kilauea & Kamu St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 2630

Dodo Mortuary
92 Ponohawal St.
Hilo, Hawaii

Rocha's Liquor House
Hau, Hawaii
Phone Kuh, 2327

In Hilo It's...

Jun's Service and Repair
Pinpin & Kilanae Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
Ph. 3-3405

Hatada Bakery
55 Kukua St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 3-3095

Hilo Quality Cleaners
455 Kilauea & Kamu St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 2630

announced a bon dance at Hilo, and as a community project the officers and stewards cleared a space near the big grove of trees north of Hilo. The following year the project was turned over to the community organizations.

A high point in 1961 was the first bon dance at Hilo, and as a community project the officers and stewards cleared a space near the big grove of trees north of Hilo. The following year the project was turned over to the community organizations.

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Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 17, 1917

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 of the cane sugar crop of the Islands, a money value of approximately $2,500,000 a year on the average sugar crop, was the result of a series of laboratory experiments reported to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association last Thursday by J. N. S. Williams, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association.

This invention, according to Mr. Williams, will mean an additional three and half per cent of the cane sugar crop of the Islands, a money value of approximately $2,500,000 a year on the average sugar crop, was the result of a series of laboratory experiments reported to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association last Thursday by J. N. S. Williams, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association.

When J. N. S. Williams, field engineer for T. H. Davies & Co., read the sensational report on the new process of extracting more sugar from final molasses, which was given to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1916, a tall man of medium stature, with a white beard and a moustache, was hard at work in his laboratory at Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.

Only when he died, in the obituary in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, did Williams appear on the new process of recovering sucrose from final molasses. The report was made to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association last Thursday by J. N. S. Williams, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association.

No mention of the discovery was made in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association’s official report on the new process, although it was reported that the discovery was made by J. N. S. Williams, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association.

Mr. Williams, who has been a member of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association for many years, was widely known as a man of great business acumen and a man of the highest character.

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Greetings...

The RECORD has the correct approach of speaking out for people's rights and the people's 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)

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 basic law says you can't force people to join a union.

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 employer at a filling station was telling me some really wild stuff which later formed the basis for a RECORD expose of discrimination when he put an ordinary request in a rather extraordinary manner.

Bos 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 voicing their opinions, it is the same thing. Just as many worked for a bonus fund in 1935.

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

Campaigning In '30s

During the 1930 political campaign, Willie Grover bought one share each at Wainui, Ewa and Waipahu (Oahu Sugar) plantation. This was done to overcome practices of plantations to bar non-union candidates from plantation camp areas. As owner of plantations, Grover could demand that he be given access to their properties. Grover who ran for the senate that year, recalls he had no trouble at Wainui 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 1934 the American people saved 7% per cent of after-tax income. That was the smallest proportion of saving in a year.

So there I was Doc! Playing with one's three year old daughter and it all happened so fast.

Alola from Puna & Kau

Olaa

ANTONIO ACOB
PETRONELIO ALCONARA
AGAPITO AGUIALDO
SUECHIRO AOKI
VASUHI ARAKAI
Y. ASATO
BENEDICTO AYALA
PAULINO COBROZ
FRANCISCO DELA CRUZ
M. DE LOS SANTOS
PABLO EUGINTA
MANUEL FONTESTE
LAN FUJISAKI
T. FUJISAKI
H. FUJIIYAMA
HIDEO FURUTA
J. GAVICA
YOSHIRO HARAHA
Y. HARAGUCHI
ZENENMON HATAYAMA
TINIHI HIGA
SEICHI HIGA
K. HIRUCHI
SHIGERU KAI
O. KAMOKOMA
MORI KOSORA
KAJIUCHI KOSORA
SHIMATSU KUTOKA
SATOLINO LABASAN
MICHAEL LIZAK
MANUEL LUCAS
PANTALEON MARANTAN
TSUNAO MAI

GREGORIO MENDOZA
MASAO MORI
ATSUSHI MOMOTORA
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G. NAKAMURA
TITTO NICOLAS
K. NOGO
ICHIRO ORASHI
K. OUMO
M. OKADA
EUPIO ORPILLA
KUFINO ORPILLA
RAYMOND OSHIRO
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CIPRIANO RAMOS
F. SAGUN
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S. TSUJAYO
LESCHA TOSHIOMI
T. TATEGUCHI
D. TEZUKA
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Y. TOTI
H. UCHIDA
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FEDERICO UGALE
J. UMETSU
G. USUI
YEICHI YAMAMOTO
CHANAY YAMASHIRO
M. YANAGA
FOUR FRIENDS

Pahoa

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D. DAMO
MASACHI KUDO
A. MINOR
R. MINOR
NOMIMIHI MIURA
KENSO OKAMURA
P. PADOAMADA
E. PASCUAL
A. PERRIDIN
A. PUMAKAN
T. QUEGAD
MAMORU SETO
SHUSUKE SUGIYAMA
YOHSHI SUMI
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YONEMURA KAMADA
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Kapoho

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PEDRO FELIPE
CALESTO GANAL
SEKUNDO HAILAR

YUKIO HIGA
MITSUJI IMADA
RACCCIO JACINTO
AERCIO JULIAN
NOBORU KAJIYAMA
GRIGOLO MANUEL
TONG KAI
ALBERTO OCM
NERI RIDAD
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ALBERTO A. UCOL

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WATARU KAWAMOTO
MIGUEL LACANDA
ORDENIO LORENZO
CLEMENTE LUCAS
N. MORIMIWA
SEICHI TAMASHIRO
JUAN VILLA

Kurtistown

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SILVINO CASEL
MARIANO GANTAN
OTOROHI HASHIZAKI
MR. T. ISA
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MITSUJI KANETANI
SHIRO KANETANI

LEONARDO LLABRADOR
YOSHIU MAEDA
R. NARITO
CALIXTO PADERAN
CANDIDO REAL
ALFRED ROMAN
MARGARET LISTA
MASAO SHIBRAKI
HERBERT SUBICA
MISS ITSUKO ISUMURA
EMILIANO VILORIA

Pahala

ADELINE ANDRADE
MASATOSHI AKATANI
JOSEPH CHOI
MIGUEL CARPINTER
YOSHIKAGE FUKUNAGA
KIYOSHI ITTO
CHARLES KAYANO
HELMA KIPTAO
ICHIRO KITASATO
ROMAN MALBAR
D. MALIN
UNION MAKAMURA
ASAKO NAKAMURA
HISATI NISHIMURA
HIROSHI OIE
CHARLES T. TERAUCHI

Y. YAMADA
VEMLA YOSHIDA
HILBERT YOUNG
Union Business Agents Have Beefs, Too

---Long Beach Labor News

Yoshiro Takamine, ILWU HA, Hawaii Division, says the writer of the Labor News should have said a business agent's wife has a tougher job than the B.W. with the old 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

Dokala
JOHN ADRIAN
DOMINGO ANONGOS
VANDERREE BACRES
HENRY BOLIVAR
DOUGLAS CARDOZA
WILLIE DE MATOS
GIL FLORENTINO
RICARDO GALAPIA
K. HIRAMOTO
HARRY HIRATA
CARL IZAGA
HIROMU KOBAYASHI
KANAME KOBAYASHI
HARRY MACHIDA
KUNIE KAHU MACHIDA
CECILIO MARTINO
TAKAO NAKAMA
LOUIS RAMARAMA
P. HOLDAN
HIUATSU SATO
TEDDY TITTLETON

Pauilo
PACIANO APOSTOL
PABLO BACALO
DICKIE CORNELIO
GEORGE CORTAZ
WILLIAM DE MELLO
WILLIAM DIAS
ITSUO FUJINO
TEOFilo-GALOSOTE
DOMINGO GOMES
MR. ANTI MRS.
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T. KINOSHITA
ALBERT MACHINA
R. MAHUNA
H. MASTINO
K. MATSUYO
TSUNEYU MURAMARU
K. MURAMOTO
MITSUKI NARIMATSU
NAOHIKO NUKAWA
MUNEKO NISHIYAMA
HOWARD OGA
TAKAO OKITA
JAMES OYAMATSUBO
C. SHOYA
J. TITOMAO
A FRIEND
MR. & MRS. SHIZURO
MATSUMUE
F. YASUKA
TSUNEYU YONEDA

Laupahoehoe
EUGENIO ACEDO
LORENZO ARTILENIA
GERALD CARLOS
PHILIP DOHERN
DOMINGO DE LA CRUZ
HENRY J. JENSEN
EUGENE KIRKLAND
SCOTT LACOSTE
ICHIRO SUGAYAMA
MANABU SUGIYAMA
GEORGE UCHIDA
M. A. YNGUEZ

Hilo
EUGENIO ACEDO
LORENZO ARTILENIA
GERALD CARLOS
PHILIP DOHERN
DOMINGO DE LA CRUZ
HENRY J. JENSEN
EUGENE KIRKLAND
SCOTT LACOSTE
ICHIRO SUGAYAMA
MANABU SUGIYAMA
GEORGE UCHIDA
M. A. YNGUEZ

Kaua‘i
ANDY AGPALO
HENRY AKANA, SR.
C. ALEXANDER
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WILLIAM ANJU, JR.
ADAM ARAKAI
DAVID ARAKAI
MYLES ARAKAI
MARCELLO CASTILLO
JOSEPH CASANOVA, JR.
JOHN CHIF
M. MARIANO DRES
SHUJUTSU HIBARU
ANACETO HONOBAMA
TAWO KANDA
MANOHARI KADEL
S. KISE
MARUHARU MAEDA
DOC MATTONS
SHIIYOSHI MIYAHARA
HARRISON MERSBERG
FRANK MEIKI
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SHINE MORIMATOSO
LETITIA NAKAYAMA
RICHARD OKIRAMA
MUNEO USHIO
A. FASAMONTE
JOHN LEE PAU
GEORGE RAYMOND
MITCHELL REELIN
TAKAO SHIMOKU
DALE SHINTO
WILLIAM SUMIC
MASAO UCHIARA
CONNELLY VENTURA
WILLIAM WONG
A. YAMAMOTO

Pepekeo
FELIX AGAMATA
TITO AGBAYAN
SHIGENORI AKABU
PAULINO BALUYOT
MARCINIO CABASA
HEN CAMBATU
AGUSTO CASTRO
ROBERT DE MOTA
GREGORIO DOGASIN
ALFRED GONZALES
SEYI HASAKAWA
HARUO HAYASHIDA
TETSUO HAYASHI
KAZUHIRO IKEDAMA
THOMAS OTA
MARIANO SALDARES
FRANCIS QUIRIT
A. SENSEN
THOYOICHI TERAMOTO
A FRIEND
A FRIEND

Kukuihaele
& Honokaa
GUILLERMO BAUTISTA
BENJAMIN BUMANGLOK
JUAN CODILAMAT
ORANGE CORTAZ
F. FUERTE
H. K. FUJI
EMILIANO GRACIOL
A. K. HAYASHI
MARIANO LOPES
P. MALACAS
DANIEL MARTIN
FRANKLIN NAONO
ANACLETO NUNES
FRED OLEPAU, JR.
WALTER PARRA
CAYETANO SINGCO
HIROSHI TAKAHASHI
 dw ORBERT TAKAE
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LEON TANABE
MASAHIKO TATEOKA
YOSHIHISA TOME
NEMECIO A. YAMAO

Honomu
ENRIQUE ACAPALASIN
H. ANCHETA
MELCHOR BADUA
SISENO BALTAZAR
JESSE BISQUER
P. BALASKA
BUTCH BENDA
HIROSHI GISBEN
SEII MASAHIRO
S. KASEKA
LIEFARO PIDATA
MR. NICKIE SADO
MASATO UENO

Papakou
EULALIO ACOSTA
TEOFILIO BADUA
L. CONCITO
EMILIO GALAN
R. HAYASHI
S. HIROKANE
MARIANO ILIDUMON
JUHNO INABA
JACOBOS HAYASHI
YASUYUKI KUBOKA
A. LUCAS
C. B.-MILLAS
RICHARD MUKAI
T. NAEGAYAN
R. PABLA
RICHARD PAYAO
K. OUISTADE
SABURO SAKASU
SABURO SHIGEBA
SABURO TSUKIYAMA
A. TAKABE

Papaloloa
AMBROGIO BUENO
TRANQUILINO
BAREMEDI
TRANQUILINO
R. OASMIN
Greetings from Papaikou Peepeekeo & Hilo On Your Sixth Anniversary

Fukuba Store
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57317

Torikai Store
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. 57378

Pepeekeo Trading
Papaikou, Hawaii
Ph. Honomu 465

T. Nekoba Store
Papaikou, 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. 57366

Modern Shoe Repair
188 Kilanae Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 54419

Mamo Pool Room
30 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

Gabriel’s Barber Shop
125 Ponahawai St.
Hilo, Hawaii

SAM BENTO
HILO, HAWAII

M. Kurohara Tailor
61 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

Hawaii Fish Cake Manufacturers
116 Lihiwai St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 3011

Pahoa Cash & Carry
PAHOA, HAWAII
PHONE 4 W 41
AND

Piopio Cash & Carry
262 PIOPIO STREET
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 2614

GREETINGS ON YOUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS
Hawaii Division
Hilo, Hawaii

" 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)

Pataono Cash & Carry
Papaikou, Hawaii

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
(PEEPEEKEO)

Patronize Our Advertisers

Mariano
C. Calderon
extends best wishes
Papaikou, Hawaii
Sixth Anniversary Greetings from Hilo

Mun Hu Chun
Chop Suey
168 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 2558

Robert's Bakery
2832 Kilauea Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 2534

Mooheau Barber
45 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii

A Hilo Friend
Hilo, Hawaii

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

City Blacksmith
605 Kinole St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 45611

Happy Lunch Shoppe
128 Kilauea Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 5168

LINCOLN GRILL
652 Kinole St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 4770

Fashion Barber Shop
1450 Kamehameha Ave.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 4730

Kimura Fish Market
97 Lihiwai St.
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 4159

Toy's Liquor Store
COMPLETE LIQUOR STOCK
Ice Cold Beer
50 Mamo St.
Hilo, Hawaii
PHONE 5155

Sunbrlte Bottling WORKS & S. Ikada Shoyu BREWERY
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 3893

Willie’s Bus Service
For Smooth Sampan Rides
Ask for Willie
Any part of the Island At Reasonable Rates
Phone: 59741-2824
Papakou, Hawaii

KODANI FLORIST
307 KEAWE ST.
HILO, HAWAII
PHONE 54953

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.

T. MUKAI
VEGETABLE STORE AND LIQUOR DISPENSERS
Keaw & Halli Sts.
Phone: 2077-2325
Warehouse: 3217
Hilo, Hawaii

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

Sam’s Waterfront Taxi
Next to Martha’s Bar
Hilo, Hawaii
Phone 5350
Ask for Ann or Sam

Hilo Products
1378 Kamehameha Ave.
Hilo Hawaii
Phone 4119

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
Businessmen Like Fortune's Super-Snooper Stuff

NEW YORK (AP) - Fortune magazine complained recently that there was no proposal for a super-snooper device, which is known in a recent issue to kid the national trend investigation. It turned out not to be too funny.

The exclusive $125,000 cop magazine for the rich,” boasted of the Money Trust controversies, and reader reactions to the story showed they had taken it completely seriously.

The “Spying” Protest –
The tongue-in-cheek story described and recommended a super-snooper device which would be prepaid with holes and notches.

When put through a machine, the card would tell everything about a man,” including his life history, education, organizations to which he belongs and relationships with those who buy the card.

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

Prize by Businessmen

The magazine paid the most it has ever paid for one of its stories. The thousands of suas did not realize the story was supposed to be a secret. Some were indelibly opposed to the scheme, Fortune said, but others, particularly business people, wrote to praise it as a great idea.

Two business firms informed the magazine they were “seriously considering adopting the card plan.” Fortune said, “Several” as to whether they could get 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. They recently at a farmers’ conference, Dr. John H. Beumont said, “We’re already recommended increased production of ref. feed (in this territory).” This recommendation was made because, he explained, the U.S. government and international relations “will not permit coffee prices to fall” as in the 1930s. Relations with South America are so important the U.S. will not let coffee prices drop in about 10 years, he declared. In contrast to his statement, the U.S. has decreased Chile’s coffee price by purposely not buying. Bolivian tin dropped from the 1952 high of $3.25 a pound to about 80 cents. These are strategic items.

EX-COFFEE PLANTERS

In Kukuihele, part of Hamakua sugar plantation, there is a “Kona camp.” This name was given to the camp by Hamakua sugar workers because in the late 20s when coffee prices dropped as low as 4½ cents per pound of parchments (today it is about 30 cents), many Kona farmers left their farms for plantation employment. Many went to Kona. Those who went to Kukuihele 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 OLD-TIME coffee farmers in their eighties, from Kona but now living in Kauai, 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 younger ones return to Kona.
**BLOODY MONDAY,** REMINDER TO WORKERS

Hawaii's big employers made their workers at the Home of the Brave, the battle-ground for their open and most deadly war on July 1, 1938.

Seventy-three Big Island police officers armed with tear gas bombs, shotguns, clubs and bayonets arrested 500 unionists and their sympathizers who were picketing peacefully.

Reminder to Workers

When the smoke cleared, the casualties were a reminder to workers of what happened in 1919 and what can happen again.

**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 had used his police against workers is seen running from the range of fire.

Police used 5,000 head of peaceful demonstrators.

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

The Wahialea and her sister ships of the Inter-Island company were being struck by the Airline of the Unions (CIO) and the ILWU Local 1-27.

The Hilo Chamber of Commerce, noted for its reactionary policies, pressured the ship company to resume the Wahialea's scheduled trip. So far, the ship's officers had no business with the illegal strike. The company decided to resume operations.

Who's It? What are they doing? The Wahialea?

On the morning of Aug. 1, the Wahialea appeared on the horizon. The big wharf, Martin's men did not go aboard. Joseph Warren, who already knew that 64 members of the crew were armed. The crew was ordered to carry arms. The company decided to continue operations.

Order to Shoot

Under the legal rights of free speech and peaceful assembly, 500 unionists and their sympathizers were told to protest strike-breaking. They carried arms, but not in a strike-breaker's dress.

"Help Inter-Island Workers Win Their Just Demands!"

The order to shoot came while we were sitting down. Kamoku told the RECORD in 1949.

As Warren stood up, turned his back to Warren to sit down. Warren then turned his back to Warren and went through the left side of his body.

At 10:35 a.m. Deputy Sheriff Peter Keafook gave orders to shoot. Warren then told the police that he had been told that police violence against workers was justified:

"Some of the men 300 yards, crowded off the pier apron into the water, others were trapped between bombs and gunfire.

What property rights had been protected?

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

**Controlled Jury** They can not control the police but the jury members turn a blind eye to economic power to hire and fire, through credit system to smaller businesses.

A grand jury investigated this police violence and reported on Aug. 15, 1938.

"We, the grand jurors ... after hearing the evidence and after due deliberation, do find that the company's emergency existed on that date and that no such evidence is sufficient to warrant the arrest of any person or group of persons for aiding and abetting.

**This report reads to me more like a policy statement of some common defense than that of a Grand Jury.**

Regardless of the fact that several men were grievously injured in the Wahialea attack, the jury condemned the workers who were injured by shooting, by stabbing by broken jaw bones or something of the sort.

**Edward Sylva**

No classes in society

JUDGE METZGER

Exposed Grand Jury

**PROTESTS AGAINST JAILING OF CIVIL LIBERTIES FIGHTER MOUNTS**

"I think we can see what the government is trying 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.

"I know that his friends will take every possible step to help him and to carry on the great work of defending the victims of police 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 conflict 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 Board of the Joint Board of Educators and Lawyers union, over the signature of Leon Straus, Executive Secretary, the letter read:

"Executive Boards of Locals 61, 69, 80, 88, 180, 180, representing 50,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union and the United Steelworkers of America, have unanimously passed a resolution vigorously protesting against the recent sentencing of Mr. Patterson to 30 years imprisonment for contempt... we believe that he did not produce the names of the contributors to the Patterson defense fund."

Another Letter

"The demand by the government that Patterson turn over the names of innocent people for persecution represents still another method by which the forces of McCarthyism into the life of our country. At this time when we know only too well the history of the vicious anti-union "blacklists" in imposing the organization of the American labor movement, we recognize the danger of methods of the same nature being used against our colleagues, members or contributors."

"We therefore call upon the government to withdraw its demand for these lists so that the committee charges against Mr. Patterson may be withdrawn and that he may be tried from the point of view of his work as a lawyer."
 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 management of Paialoa 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 not talk by a potential manager didn’t make a favorable impression on the executives.

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 tuna smelter after coming here from New Zealand. He was not of sugar material for the semi-feudal plantation. He was fired from his first job when he grabbed the assistant head tuna at Paialoa plantation and dragged him off his horse and chased him off the field because he was whopping Chinese laborers.

Physically, Crozier was a big man. Once he quit his work at Kaapahale plantation just to go to Honolulu to care for the Mutual Boat club.

Was the Inventor

Because of his experience in and knowledge of the sugar industry he was considered in 1916 for the territorial government’s sugar expert position. His task would have been to advise newcomers growing cane and to protect them, so that they would not be cheated out of payments and sugar contracts of their wages.

The big interests touted Crozier and influential senators threatened Gov. McBryde that they would take the appropriations for the sugar experts 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 Waihona 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 bull dozer.

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

SOURCE OF CONFLICT

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 $.50. Mr. Wahiheeau, 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 eggs.”

—Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Sat., March 21, 1880

Fearful Approach

U. S. News and World Report declared in its June 11 issue: “A new war is on the way, it is feared. But the vast majority of the people do not want war. Only a few are willing to sacrifice their lives and property for profit. Only a few are willing to sacrifice their lives and property for the prosperity of the nation.”

For the ninth successive month, employment in manufacturing has declined. Latest available figures—June: April to May—show 308,000 workers were added to the army of unemployed.

The 32 million General Motors Corp. received in payment for the destruction of fire by its Lively, Mo., 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.

BEST WISHES FROM NINOLE, HAKALAU, HONOMU, PAAUAHUA, OOKALA

H. Fujii Store
Hakalau, Hawaii
Phone Honokaa 338

K. Yamamoto Store
Hakalau, Hawaii
Ph. Honokaa 592

Hakalau Store
Hakalau, Hawaii
Ph. Honokaa 385

Honohina Store
Hakalau, Hawaii
Ph. Honokaa 349

JIMMY’S HI-WAY CAFE
Hakalau, Hawaii
Phone Honokaa 385

BEST WISHES...

In this dark period of whipped-up hysteria the RECORD speaks out clearly and strongly. Its stories on labor are friendly, refreshing and encouraging.

K. Higaki Store
Honokaa, Hawaii

Ishigo Store
Honokaa, Hawaii

AKITA STORE & FOUNTAIN
Honokaa, Hawaii

Filipino Barber Shop
Honokaa, Hawaii

Kayumangui Store
Honokaa, Hawaii
Phone Honokaa 385

Honokaa Store
Hakalau, Hawaii
Ph. Honokaa 385

Honokaa Phone 385

GREETINGS . . .

And best wishes for your Seventh Year.

ILWU LOCAL 142
Unit 9 (Ookala)

ILWU LOCAL 142—Unit 7
(Hakalau)

PAUAHUA COMMUNITY STORE

Phone Honokaa 9-B-311
Phone Honokaa 8-B-301

PAUAHUA, HAWAII

PHONES 338-349

ILWU LOCAL 142
Unit 11 (Paaauaua)
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, rooting out men, women and children from their beds. They terrified people, ancient, hardworking people, robbing their bodies for the nation's toil.

"Biggest Offensive"

What is "Operation Terror"?

Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr., announced it as a military-like 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 "sweep through fields, factories and communities to round them up."

To capture or to herd over the border... to flush out... defenseless Mexican laborers.

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

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 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 was not friend the cranking method, he declared, "The nancyboys weren't working that day."

TERROR—of Corporate Farms

The very same system of the IWW "Dispatcher" called the reign of terror, "one of the cruelest and cruellest campaigns in the history of man's inhumanity to man... ."

The editorials go on: "No one ever heard of mass deportation of these Mexican nationals when peaches 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 causes the same problem, employer-made and extra profitable because the Mexicans without any rights dare not join unions or complain when they are hired off jobs even before they are paid their low 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 Migration Labor, 1944, thus reported:

"The 1949 Idaho State Employment Service report 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 activities until times as there is not a shortage of farm workers."

A Texas employer spokesman was quoted in the same report: "... the border States need special consideration in the 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, 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 said almost the same thing in his editorial which appeared printed in the March 1953 Teamster which says in part: "There seems to be an understanding that the workman and his employer are at each other's mercy."

There is no clean and wholesome about the Walter-McCarran Act.

In a city park and playground here in Los Angeles called the city's largest, no matter what the Japanese men or children do, their animal rights. 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;

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 women and children were involved in the round-up. This photograph of the detention area makes him an out and out liar.
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* A Wailuku Friend *
By MARY BURKE

CHICAGO-(FPP)-When Donald Howard and his wife became the first Negro family to purchase a Chicago single-family 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 or 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. Intractably involved is the South Deering Improvement Assn., whose former president, Carl Buck, has openly invited violence in statements carried in the local newspapers, the Daily Calendar. The STIA has reportedly helped those arrested, providing bail and legal fees.

SO THOROUGH IS THE police indifference that bombs set off one block away from the Negro families homes at night are simply ignored. And into this Negro families area have filtered the courageous stand of Mrs. and Mr. Howard and their two children.

These are 11 American families, usually 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 don't know how 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. Josephine 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, yeatsui and attractive, will be having her first child any day. Josephine Sneed has not saved her or the other expectant mothers among the Negro families from the almost constant barrage of explosives and bombs hurled by mobs of tenagers 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. Before he became an architect, sitting with his wife in their simple apartments, 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 we chatted in the Sneed's living room. "I was working to pay the rent and he was in school. 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 our sons would 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 usual smile, "is that my oldest little girl, Debbie, 3½, is becoming upset by all the violence and namcalling. 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 Price and their children. Raised in the south, King lived through a bloody race riot while serving in the army in the Philippines.

"I have kin that are alive," 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."

There's a point then out. It can be stopped without bloodshed.

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

Sixth Anniversary Greetings From Maui

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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 56 cents in stamps from the Superintendent 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 is detailed in the revolutionary changes that have taken place, "A definitive measure of the annual flow of personal income 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 cost 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, $1,724 as against $1,716. Hawaii's per capita income was ahead of that of 31 states.

Effective Buying Income Doubles

Another source shows that in 1938 Hawaii's per capita effective buying income (which is not quite the same thing as personal income) was only half the Mainland average.

Taking 1952 income as 100 per cent, Hawaii rose to 286 in 1952 as compared with 97 on the Mainland. Almost three-fifths of this rise was during the two years 1948-51. 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 that of 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 11 per cent. In 1952 the proportions were 61 and 21 per cent, respectively, the remainder coming from local government. At the height of the war the Federal share amounted to almost three-quarters of the income, 72 1/2 per cent.

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

The federal government owns $34 million in military assets and $35.4 billion in civilian assets, including electric power facilities, ships, armament factories, housing, aerial and ground equipment, national parks, public lands, and buildings.

Average annual earnings per full-time employee on the sugar plantations rose from $688 in 1939 to $7,965—109 per cent in dollars. Around 110 per cent in buying power.

Corresponding rise for full-time employees of pineapple companies was from $621 to $3,112, which is 107 per cent in dollars.

The study, excellent as it is otherwise, does not mention that the $7,967 was one important factor in this spectacular rise.

JOHN E. REINECKE

10,000 Seamen Lose Their Jobs

Mobile, Ala. (AP)—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 (MMP).

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 off of government-owned Victory ships which formerly serviced the military forces," he said, "as well as from substantial lay-offs of privately owned tankers and Liberty ships in tramp service."

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Phone 2-B-556

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Paia, Maui

Bataan Garage
Paia, Maui
Phone 4-W-714

Matsuoaka Radio Service Shop
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-643

Nakamura Barber Shop
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-527

Shishido Barber Shop
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-527

New Store And Restaurant
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-578

Horiuchi Meat and Grocery Store
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Phone 2-W-595

IKEDA'S
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-W-527

Paia Auto Repair
Paia, Maui
Phone 2-B-571

Zane's Store
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Phone 2-W-714

Ronnie's Watchmaker
Paia, Maui

East Maui Auto Shop
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Phone 2-W-718

Hirai Store
Paia, Maui
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* wish to congratulate the Honolulu RECORD on its 66th Anniversary, marking Six Years of Hard-Hitting, Honest Journalism. The RECORD is a friend and ally of the working people. 

Smile Service Station
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15 Million Signatures Against H-Bomb

LONDON—(AP)—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 or 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, Methodist leaders, Co-operative members, Quakers, Cooperative members, Socialists and Communists.

Clerical workers, craftsmen 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 Asm. of Engineering & Shipbuilding Draftsman 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. test-bombs 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 Stockholm Conference. His determined activities for peace in recent weeks have included a peace parade around Piccadilly Circus to blast 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.

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ILWU 142, Units 44, 44A
(LONGSHORE and OUTSIDE DEPARTMENTS)
Kahului, Maui
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 intruder 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)

"Operation Terror pays off for the ruthless employers.

"Government statistics show that 60,000 live in

"houses that have no sanitary sewage disposal; 17,000 have no garbage disposal facilities; 10,000 use what water for drawing; 14,000 have questionable water supplies; 16,000 have no outdoor bathing facilities; 70 per cent of the homes have no screens or very poor ones.

"Roots of the problem go back to the U.S.-Mexico War and the Texas "annexation" when a large part 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 its geographical continuity and mass of territory, part of the Mexican people were cut-off from the rest and made unlivable lands to the North, and the other part was placed in the status of conquered people. U.S. interests did not stop with armed aggression.

"Today, 78 per cent of Mexico's labor force live in trampled by American firms. In 1951, U.S. investors took out $5 million more than the total of all investments during the three-year period of 1949-51. The exploited Mexican people have become the victims of poverty, 45% per cent received incomes, still below $22 per year and 54 per cent, less than $14.

"U.S. interests went still further--"unhelpfulness in the President's Committee to help bring about the passage of legislation which was more friendly towards the U.S.

"Unlawful Drives

"It is easy to see, then why so many have appealed to the courts of the North, pressing them to

"employment.

"During the War and the post-war boom millions of Mexicans were called 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 minimum earnings.

"This year, however, on March 4, Congress passed a unilateral bill which enabled U.S. Interests to reduce Mexican immigration. They violated the International Agreement, which was signed by 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 crises strikes the

"country, we are witnessing these "unlawful" drives to "help" people out of their homes and jobs.

"Anti-Statehood Bloc

"Mexican Americans have the rights 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 the southwest its basic techniques in mining, irrigation, cattle and sheepraising. The first cowboys were Mexicans. The American culture and language is the result of Mexican influence.

"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, UFW, which sent a letter to purse on behalf of Herbert J. Brown, Jr., demanding:

"Stop the raids immediately.

"Set up an international agreement covering the hiring of Mexican 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.

"Penalties violation of the agreement on the part of employers by severe penalties, strike as firms, jail sentences, or both, as well as the revocation of visas. "

Must of the material is taken from:


"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. 36 St., New York 10.

ORDERED TO LEAVE for Manzanar with only personal effects that one can carry in an emergency (photo) is shown walking to his future home in the desert area. The photo below shows evacuees arriving at nightfall, busily filling sacks with straw for their bedding.

GUILD DEMANDS RESTATEMENT OF FIRED TELEVISION WRITER

NEW YORK—UP—The American Newspaper Guild (CIO), July 1, 1951, unable to negotiate with full back pay writer Theodore Polunbaum, who was fired in April 1950 by UP, said Monday day after he defied the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Polunbaum was employed as a television scriptwriter in UP's Boston bureau. In a decision of May 3, 1951, he was fired. The Guild contract was terminated, the writer's social security earnings were reduced, and the Union closed its books on his account.

"At A Loss

"Polunbaum had previously signed a personnel record when he became a UP employee, answering "No" to a question as to whether he had ever belonged to a "subversive" group. In his House Judiciary Committee testimony Polunbaum said he had answered the question "in good faith" and said he would welcome further inquiries by his employer about his political affiliations.

"Exempted to Protection

"The Guild maintained that the arbitration was in its favor because Spiegelman's discriminative opinion made it was just in firing a reporter who "takes a determined stand on one side of a highly controversial question."

"Ang Executive Vice President Ralph Neve, released a statement Friday, calling the writer's dismissal as a "frivolous attempt to disbar Polunbaum, apart from the question specified by the Guild in its written statement of cause, is immaterial to the present proceedings."

"Employers covered by a collective bargaining agreement are entitled to the procedural protections set forth in the agreement. An employe dismissed for a stated reason can carry an answer that he has been prejudiced of his job for another reason, any more than a person indicted for one offense can be impeached because improper 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 Polunbaum'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 to testify as witness, Polunbaum refused to answer questions as to his political beliefs and associates, citing the first, fifth and sixth amendments. In effect, he claimed he would withstand any inquiry into his personal beliefs and refuse to answer all questions because, if he had answered any he would have violated his constitutional rights under the Guild contract."

"At AL"
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 $1,800,000,000 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 forgive $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 $265,000,000 in 1953. Broken down, sugar and pineapple exports came to $251,000,000; others $14,000,000.

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 high since the 35,000 jobless figure of the 1940-50 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 1942 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 a 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 delegations race just finished ran

(more on page E-8)

Detroit Bar Ass'n for Defending Witchhunt Victims; Set UP Panel

DETROIT-(AP)-Following the statement of 76 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 Ass'n 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 pronunciation the 76 lawyers, led by Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien and UAW-CIO General Counsel Harold Cranefield, said:

"It is not essential to the investigatory 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 chauvinistic politicians who oppose statehood but don't show their colors feel comfortable to have the Smathers and Eastlands carry the anti-statehood fight.
Greetings From Honolulu, Maui

Kakuijiro Ginoza
Kiyoshi Ginoza
Fortaleza Gonsales
Jinjo Hashimura
Kameyo Hasimura
Masae Hashimura
Masami Hashimura
Mitsuiji Hashimura
Sadako Hashimura
Shikayo Hashimura
Takui Hiroshina
Toshio Ishikawa
Noboru Ishikawa
Berti Hattadi
Manuel Jardine
Saichi Kishiwadats
Lichi Kato
Kurato Kitada
Yukio Kawai
Mitsunori Kawahara
Tanashi Kawamoto
Takeshi Kawamura
Alfred Kida
Tsutomu Kobatake
Futoshi Kobayashi
Tadanori Kobayashi
Sachi Komatsu
Oboshi Kobayashi
Wallace Kobayashi
Hiroshi Kozawa
Soichi Kubo
Maruo Kubo
Roland Mabelu
Jitsuo Masuo
Yoshitaro Matsuda
Yoshiro Matsuda
Barney Matsudo
Hiromi Misha
Edith Miyahira
Kiyosu Miyamoto
Teru Mukai
Paul A. Munemitsu
Takamatsu Murakami
Richard Y. Nagamine
H. Nakama
Haruko Nakamura
Tet. Nakamura
Masahichi Nakamura
Masanori Nakamura
Satoe Nakamura
Sadoe Nakano
Fumio Nishimoto
Kenichi Nishimura
Yutaka Nozawa
Isao Nozawa
Jesse H. Nomura
Kuraichi Nomura
Miss Jean Ogata
Miss Minnie Ogata
Miss Nancy Ogata
Miss Stella Ogata
Yoshito Okada
Fortunato Opaon
Akihide Ota
Michael L. Pfeil
Agatah Rikardo
Joseph Rickard
Macario Rivera
Valeriano Saclayen
Tadashi Sakamoto
Yutaka Saki
Lawrence Seabury
Mrs. Lucy Seabury
Roland Seabury
William Seabury, Jr.
E. S. Seido
Mariano Serrano
Takashi Shigaki
John Shima
Paul Shimabukuro
Koichi Shinobu
Kenji Shinohara
Kazushige Shintama
Eric Shishido

Isamu Agawa
Isao Agawa
Adriano Agdeppa
Nicaror Agdeppa
Vicente Agualdo
Satoshi Akita
Takeo Akita
Kosuke Akita
Jose Alfredo
Hsrdenito Alia
dan
B. Amano
T. Amine
Melo Ampong
Akira Antiyuki
Sekito Aqino
Hideto Atsushi
Aldifonso Astronomo
Agaton Andres Balantac
Leo Barcoma
Juan Batolome
Francisco Dedo
Mamerto Cabanas
Antonio Catacut
Tony de Gama, Jr.
Genaro Edd
Prosibo Fernandez
Harumi Fuji
Hisao Fujii
Sadak Fujii
Bert Fujimoto
Sam Fujishiro
H. Furukawa
R. Furukawa
Noboru Furukawa
Agostin Garasia
Francisco Gazmen

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Front Street,
Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-115

Yoshimura Jewelryers
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Lahaina, Maui
Phone 64-119

K. Nishino Cleaning Shop
Front Street,
Lahaina, Maui
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T. Yokoyama Store
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Phone 64-873

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JOSE Gusmen Barber Shop
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Phone 63-602

19
October 2014
How Big Business Hid '53 Profits

1. NEW YORK (AP) — 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 profit hid den, 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 $2.2 million, an increase of almost 9 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 Lamened

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 gave across in recent corporation statements it cited the following:

1. Accelerated tax amortization under government certificates of necessity. For this purpose, U.S. Steel Corp. deducted $156 million, 19 per cent of its total reported net income before taxes; General Motors deducted $75 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 $169 million, 56 per cent, and the Texas Co., $192 million, 44 per cent.

3. Research and development costs. The deduction by duPont was $97 million, 6 per cent; Allied Chemical & Dye $15 million, 18 per cent; Union Carbide & Carbon $74 million, 15 per cent; and American Telephone & Telegraph, $31 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 $83 million, 14 per cent, and by duPont for $35 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 $90 million for all forms of advertising, not including regular newspaper advertising. This was 5 per cent more than it spent the previous year.

Some of the reports included such catch-all items as 'miscellaneous reserves.' An unexplained deduction of $65 million, 3 per cent, under this heading appears in the General Electric report.

"When are you getting your glasses fixed, Mrs. Dillingham? It takes my time every day. But say, can you ride a bike? Maybe you can help me."

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Greetings to the RECORD!
Courageous Champion of Labor...

ILWU Local 142—Unit 42
(BALDWIN PACKERS—PLANTATION)
HONOKOULA, MAUI

MOVEMENT GIVES LIFE . . .
KEEP UP YOUR RELENTLESS 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!

ILWU LOCAL 142—UNIT 32
(Lahaina, 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 cigarettes 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 cigarette 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 cigarette 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 irritatant effects resulting from the inhaling of cigarette smoke, and in view of the probable connection between heavy cigarette 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 better relationships between people. It is a habit that is less harmful than addiction to alcohol. But because heavy cigarette smoking with inhalation brings a definite risk of cancer of the lung, it is wise to cut down on cigarettes to below a pack a day, or switch to pipes or pipes.

Filters Let In Coal Tar

The filter type of cigarette does keep down the nicotine content in tobacco smoke, but almost all filter type cigarettes have little effect on the amount of coal tar inhaled with the tobacco smoke, and it is the coal tar that irritates the bronchi and lungs. Persons who cannot cut their cigarette 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.
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 (H 2450) which would permit the attorney general, in times 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. Suspension alone is ground for punishment—and who wu contemns this sort 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 employees. 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 left the legal and psychological foundation for this, 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.

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.

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BONIFACIO TRUGILLO
KATSUO YAMAMOTO
JACK ZAAN

Baltimore Likes Baseball

Ball Players and Presidential Candidates Need Spring Training

BY JOSEPH CAFETO

Federated Press

Baltimore is a city in Maryland which sits at the head of the Patapsco river. It contains 440,000 inhabitants, 440,000 white doorkeepers, 10,000 Negro men and the memory of a baseball team.

In 1918 one H. S. Truman and T. C. Dewey contested for the Presidency of the U. S., and some 240,000 people of Baltimore turned of them came out, favoring Adlai 51.5 per cent to 48.5 per cent.

In 1912 the race for President was between an egghead and a brakeman. This translated the voter's mind 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 few people are aware of the fact, the citizens of the old city of Baltimore, ask the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads which go through town. Baltimore dropped back to the minors, to the International League, which has a fly-ball 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 a team to the big leagues, mainly to the Philadelphia Athletics, such stars as Lefty Grove, Goose Earnshaw and the world play combination of Boyle and Bishap. Sure was the hurt in Baltimore hearts when if only they could have heard their own they might have had the American League pennant in 1926, 1930 and 1931.

The team which came to Baltimore this spring carried duffel bags stuffed with the garbage woods, St. Louis Brown. Investigation reveals that the ball players themselves had in fact been the Browns must men, who had gone north and vouched less interest around the AL than any other team in recent history.

No fair-minded man could have blamed mayor Thomas D'Assandro if he had once come down to storm the made-over Brown, shaken his head sadly and turned to hide his tears. But not so, D'Assandro beamed and rolled 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 were turned down, and all the young pitchers with promise. The new Orioles had the same pitchers and a happy home crowd.

Basketball is bored in many different places and draws bigger crowds than the soccer. Football is played in a shorter season, in bigger stadiums and therefore draws bigger single crowds than baseball. A pricefighter can sometimes make more money for three months work than any baseball star. A private citizen can more easily lose money in three minutes at the racetrack than at the ball park.

Still all, baseball must be noted the country's main sport as long as it can be played. Interior conflict for drawing crowds and cause-figure discussion, and tiring up traffic, and promoting the sale of beer in every tavern in a city. Someone, probably the San Francisco, New York, and 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 stump and soapboxes in open fields where sports writers and political agers can look them over. Maybe after that the platform committee should work out in the ballparks and draft their programs where all can see. And then finally during the campaign, the candidates should be kept on the campaign trail, so that everyone tells lies or fall on their faces, they can be charged with error. That way maybe a presidential election can pull better than a world series.
AJA Unionist Speaks Ilocano;

Takayuki Takeuchi has eliminated the language barrier between him and his non-English speaking Filipino brothers at Ke- kaha 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 never has to converse in pidgin with his Filipino neighbors.

The Keana plantation worker speaks the Ilocano dialect fluently.

Simple Answer

"When I met him in 1945, he knew Spanish and some Wacopon," says his wife Anako. "Some people ask me if he is part Filipino. Our daughter Linda, says he is because he can converse in Ilo- cano," Mrs. Takeuchi smiled.

Takeuchi is a construction worker for Keana 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 mixed. We talk. We play together and that's how I learned," he explains.

There are other camps like Mana with the majority of the resi- dents being Filipinos, but non- Filipinos who can speak the dialect are almost nonexistent. He was told. Mr. Takeuchi, in his smiling and in situat- ing position, explained to his neighborhood a bit on the back of the conversation. 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 100 population has pro- duced more of them than plantation camps with a thousand people.

* * *

Filled Shimodaka's Post

Tori Shimodaka, formerly an ILWU steward at Mana, spoke Ilocano fluently. He moved to Ke- kaha and since then, according to Fred Tinguihah, leader of the Keana union unit. Takeuchi has taken over the steward's function which Shimodaka formerly carried.

Takeuchi works closely with another steward at Mana and you will find them discussing problems in Iloca. 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 for contacting his Filipino brothers on union matters, Takeuchi is ready to pitch-hit.

Tagala is a veteran unionist. He explained that Takeuchi, when he calls Taka, has had a great obstacle. With the majority of plantation workers being Filipinos 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 4.

Born and raised at Mana, he attended the Mana elementary and Waiamea schools. He was un- able 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 1959.

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.

E. A. for Kekaha Barber Shop

Kekaha Barber Shop

**

Kekaha, Kauai

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

(OKOLE)

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.

ILWU LOCAL 142

UNIT 76

(KEKAHA)
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.

"Enviable" is a masterpiece of understatement for dividends averaging 31.8 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 4.8 per cent.

It should be remembered, though, that financial practices are more conservatively 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 million 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 1898 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 new company, Gay & Robinson, who owned a tract of land but didn’t have the capital to develop it by themselves.

Who’s Got the Sugar?

The lease ran for 50 years, beginning Jan. 1, 1898. 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. Milless 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., Lewis & Cooke, the Wilcox brothers of Grove Farm and assorted Cookes, Bishops, etc. Within a few years more people held 25 per cent of the stock than did Gay & Robinson. Among the mill owners was Julius S. T. W. Norton, who owned 25 per cent of the stock and was manager of the mill for a few years.

Hawaiian Sugar was run by a dynasty of Baldwins. First Henry P. Baldwin lived at Makaweli three or four years getting the place in good running order. His nephew William A. Baldwin became manager in 1901, followed by another nephew, Benjamin D. Baldwin, and by his son, Douglas E. Baldwin, Douglas brother Cedric Baldwin being manager at nearby McBryde. Alexander & Baldwin became agents for the plantation in 1888.

On extraordinarily fertile land, Hawaiian Sugar prospered from the start. The Hanaapepe Ditch was built 1897—99, in 1892 the mill was completed, and in July 1893 the first dividend was paid.

Paper Capitalization

Stockholders paid into the capital fund only $80 out of every $20 share they held. Yet, after 10 years the firm was incorporated, the directors voted the full $2,000,000 capital "marked and deemed" fully paid up. Profits and dividends were figured on this fictitious capital.

Hawaiian Sugar's average dividends of 13.7 per cent in 1901 and 10.7 per cent in 1902 were on this fictitious capital.

Even using the company's own 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. In the liquidation process of Hawaiian Sugar, the stockholders took their fat portions in dividends.

When Hawaiian Sugar Co. was liquidated, its records covering 63 years, a priceless historical source, were taken to Port Allen, dumped out and burned. So much for the historical con- science 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dividend</th>
<th>% Return on Paid-in-Capital</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-6</td>
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</table>

*Capital was upvaluated to $2,000,000 in 1902 and increased to $3,000,000 in 1910 by transfer of $1,000,000 from undivided profits to capital.
**High Level of Legislation**

Rep. Francis Walter (D., Pa.) of the Walter-McCarran Act and a favored politician of the local daily is hard at work for passage of Airline General Brownell’s two union-busting bills, H.R. 2217 and 2236.

During a recent computing on the bill he declared there was a need for legislation to let the government fire any "war-time" job that might turn subversive. Walter, obviously, did not reveal that the administration's definition of "war-time" 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 the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and had access to atomic plants."

Attorney General Brownell, representing the National Labor Relations Board, got a mixed reception. He was not familiar with one sage about Greenglass, the man who confessed he was a spy and got off with a 14-year sentence because he discovered his friend's antitrust plot.

Later when Pres. Johnson asked for the American Communications Assn., was on the stand, the subject came up again in connection with Brownell. Brownell’s statement was that such issues are a result of hysteria and fear and while in reality there has not been one case of union men engaging in sabotage or espionage.

Ferrier said the hysteria and fear is the result of misinform-

**Taxation Without Representation**

(from page 1 E-3)

on the commonwealth platform. Her defeat in that election is an indication 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 the Commonwealth of Hawaii 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 appointed by the governor.

**Double-Barreled Flight Essential**

While statehood is being fought for, a strong flight is essential. The Territory can go to court to demand refund and discontinuance of taxes. There is no telling how long the fight for statehood must continue. The history of this struggle is long.

In 1945 Pres. Piockerr 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 will not be included 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 1803 Hawaii has petitioned for statehood at least times. In 1913 the Territorial government for the first time, so far as John Rankin and other Dixiecrats began battling the Republicans in Hawaii, and these racist and reactionary elements have successfully blocked statehood. They have raised all kinds of opposition, the latest being the claim that the Democrats dominate the island economy through the LLU.

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 haters like Hawaii because of this rainbow quality of its ethnic racial composition.

The pressing issue here in Hawaii, economically and polit-ically, is taxation without representation. Hawaii should still get its Federal taxes refund or be granted statehood. "Taxation without representation is tyranny" and unconsti-tutional. As it is Hawaii is an example of U.S. colonialism.

The Island Hog Farmers

**Island Hog Farmers**

**Formed Co-ops Because Of Marketing Troubles**

While island farmers marketed 76,000 hogs in 1950 compared to 42,600 in 1952, expected income for 1958 was $3,000,000 compared with $3,500,000 for 1952.

Prices for hogs on the hoof averaged $30.00 a cent per pound for San Francisco last year and declined 1% to 2% since. According to The Honolulu Bulletin, following the Agriculture Outlook for January, "Apparently, Honolulu consumers were not willing to pay the substantial premium that existed in 1950 for fresh island pork, and last year’s price of 13¢ per pound for hogs had to be marketed, the University of Hawaii agriculture extension service publication said.

Another factor that has influenced the price and trend, the pattern was, that retail butchers need less time to handle the island hogs which prepare island hogs easily.

Various farmers complained of insufficient distribution of their products. The Outlook says, the island hog processors marketed 37,500 pounds of dressed meat for a total of $14 per cent more than in 1952.

The Territory imported less pork from the Mainland last year. During the period from July to December, 1953, the Mainland totalled 37,500 pounds in 1953, compared to 3,515,000 in 1952.

**More on Detroit Bar**

(from page E-3)

abuses made earlier by General Douglas MacArthur. T. G. South, of the Ford Motor Co. Cranfield, with special reference to union inter-

ests, added: "Basic to the preservation of a free labor system is the maintenance of basic constitutional rights of employees, and Congressional investigations and the increasing strength of labor unions are a direct challenge to the free labor system."

**Rich Man’s Republic**

The Republic of Hawaii was to Samuel Northrop Castle "probably the most protected government in the world over some years." Whatever it was, it certainly had no money problems that of the government of ancient Athens. Of a 30-man Senate, one had to have a cash income of $1000 a year or a tax of 20¢ an hour to be worth $3000 of personal property. The 24-member Legis-

lative Assembly of Hawaii would vote only for the lower house of the legislature—so they seldom bothered to register to vote at all.

Alien Corporations were allowed to vote, but naturalized Orientals and women did not. Oahu had 610 registered voters.

"A more recent commentator than Castle has called it a "gov-

ernment of rich bachelors, by rich bachelors and for rich bachelors."

"Between 1910 and 1920 membership in the Republican party in the U.S. slipped from 62.4 per cent of the total to 59.7 per cent.

**SURPLUS” BUTTER**

"SURPLUS" BUTTER in a U.S. Agriculture Dept. storage cave as published in the progressive weekly, National Guard-

ian, gave a RECORD reader an idea. U.S. has about 300 mil-

lion 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 U.S. and sell to 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 potatoe to the amount of $75 million, plus. 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 be done. If the "surplus" gives up, a larger quota can be sold and the Fed-

eral government can pay the people of Hawaii $1,000,000 in taxes collected unconstitutionally. The government won't have the headache of looking for caviars, or moth-balled shrimp to store surplus. And trade losses international ten-

sion.

**TAFT-HARTLEY HITS MUSICIANS**

Radio, TV Stations Violate Law; See End of U. S. Musical Culture

ROCHESTER, N. Y.-(AP)—Not one of the 1,500 members of the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) in this reputed-

ly unionized 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 Amer-

ican cities that has a symphony orchestra and the Rochester School of Music is located here.

"Can’t Do Anything"

McCarthy said none of the radio and TV stations here hire a mu-

sician on a staff basis, but instead plays records "all day and most of the night."

"Playing these records, since most of them are plainly written 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 since they are selling the records to the sta-

tions."

The union leader pointed out that $711 million in records were made for us less than 1% as much interest on loans as the musicians who made them received less than .01% of the annual profit. "The Lea act, passed in 1945, prohibit us from demanding that stations bar union musicians from playing."

"Then along came Taft-Hartley and spells out the fines we are liable to for even trying to fight for live musicians at stations. Taft-

Hartley is its a recession boycott."

Desert in U.S. Music

McCarthy said every one of the 1,500 professional musicians here has to do other work to order to make ends meet."

"The highest paid musicians here should have had the members of the 45-man Civic Symphony, get less than $1,000 a year, while the very top get $4,000 a year, and these are only a few," he said. McCarthy said those few reaching as high as $4,000 a year can’t live on that."

The union was instrumental in getting the city to subsidize a series of free open-air concerts and the Aquinas Music Festival. But the festival provides employ-

ment for a total of only 85 mu-


icians, stage hands, and other AFL workers.

McCarthy said young people won’t spend it to 10 years study-

ing music if the only prospect is no jobs. "A desert in American music and musicianship is shaping up fast," he warned.
Hawaii’s First Big Conspiracy Trial

"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 agreed to 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 fails unless the conspiracy. It is not necessary that the conspiracy should be successful.”

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 size, he took the prosecution attorneys, They were the lawyers for the HSPA. This law firm of Kinney, Ballou, Proctor and Anderson was "appointed by the state" to represent the 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; but I don’t believe it is actually a criminal conspiracy. It is not the Territory of Hawaii for the punishment of a crime or whether it is the error 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 number of the lawyers who played a part in 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 lawyers in Honolulu or in the Hawaiian Islands: Mr. Kinney who has practiced law in this place for twenty-five years or more; Judge Ballou, very recently associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii; Mr. Proctor, recently deputy attorney general; Mr. Anderson, a young man of great learning and great promise.

"These gentlemen, this expensive firm, were 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 defendants, Jack W. Hall, to agree to turn against the union’s international organization and split the Hawaii ILWU from the parent body. The ILWU membership comprises employees of sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous industries. This move of the prosecution was a tactical error 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 trial. Hall’s press release included a charge that the union’s enforcement director in Honolulu, Hall, killed the agents. 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 both truth and justice by any means necessary 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.

The word “Okintama”

Professor W. Dening, brought from Japan by the prosecution as an “expert” translator, testified that the word “syopohants” was 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 only used 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 stoolie.

Many letters written by Japanese workers which appeared in the Nippu Ji had been signed, indicating participation on plantations. The word was used similarly to the term for extermination of disease.

A letter from Waipahu said: “Syopohnants are finally melted by vote of the workers at Waipahu and their names sent to the Nippu Ji and published. We now introduce six great syopohnants of Waipahu “(the names were printed).”

Another letter from Waipahu said:

Word of Hired “Experts”

In the 1909 case the four defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the sugar companies by intimidating and coercing the workers to fight for higher wages.

Thus, the Articles and letters which appeared in the Nippu Ji feature importantly in the case. The interpretation of the Nippu’s articles and the translations of certain terms were of utmost importance.

Lightfoot argued that the prosecution’s accusation rested to a large extent on the translation of the Nippu articles by Somotsu, who ran the Nippu, subsidized by the sugar industry.

In the Smith Act case Lautner, Crouch and others like them played the role Sheba and Professor W. Dening. Lightfoot argued that Lautner and Crouch were used to give them understanding — as experts! — on what to say, what to omit and others wrote. The prosecutors were notorious for reading parts of a paragraph, lifting sentences out of context to give an altogether distorted picture of what the defendants, responsible for any interpretation these “experts” attributed to the writing of Marx, Lenin, Stalin.

In 1909, four of the defendants heard from the prosecution’s mouth were 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 did not do it himself. They did it...” Spies was one of the Haymarket framew class victims, some of whom were hanged and others later pardoned by Governor Altgeld when the proof of the framewas up so strong that he chose pardon action and subsequent political censure by

the big business interests rather than let the framew class victims be lynched legally.

In the 1909 trial the term “syopohnants” was defined as an agent from all angles in court. In Japanese, used in the Nippu, it was “okintama.”

FREDERICK MAKINO standing in Hawaii for its militant and crusading qualities.

WITH MAKINO sat Editor Yautaro Soga of the Nippu J/Shi which alone in 1909 among Japanese newspapers in Hawaii actively fought for the principal demands of Japanese plantation workers—equal pay for equal work. The Higher Wage Association of the workers demanded $1 a day or 60 a month increase. The Portuguese and Puerto Rican workers received $2.50 a month for doing the same work the Japanese did for $1. The two former groups received better housing and an acre of land to till.

**Industry’s Payoff Exposed**

The third defendant was Motoryuki Nagase, a man of Dr. Benjamin Williams, who had won a degree of law degree at the University of California. The prosecution was armed with Nagase’s articles in the Nippu Ji, to use in freeing the defendants on the loose, fabricated charge of conspiracy to overthrow the sugar plantations by intimidating them through demands for higher wages.

Yasukichi Takaoka, the fourth man, was a reporter for the Nippu J/Shi who exposed the amount of money the sugar industry paid off a whole year to the laborHier in an anti-sense piece. The pay-off continued for seven months after the end of the four months strike. Another paper, the Shimpo, of Somotsu, was similarly subsidized by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. (HSPA) to break the strike.

Joseph Lightfoot, their counsel, was an attorney with courage and ambition to all the canary attorneys in Honolulu. Lightfoot alone agreed to defend the four at a reasonable fee.

FORTY-three years later, in 1049, even Smith Act defendants faced a similar situation in obtaining counsel.

**The Word “Okintama”**

**The No Obscene Meaning**

**Another 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 Ji (on page 2-6)
HEARTY SIXTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

from the Garden Isle

Elele
MARCELO BOSTILLO
MANUEL CAMARA
K. WILLIE CARVIERO
BUDDY CORREA
MR. FUJUARA
RICHARD E. HIRUSHIMA
EMBROCIO GUERRERO
KATSUMI HASHIMIRA
S. KAWAMOTO
MAROQUE ROES
JUAN LORENZO
TOM MARUGAME
MUTT MATSUMOTO
G. MEDERIOS, JR.
MR. MIYAKA
TOSHI MIYAZAKI
TOKU MOHITO
ISABEU QUIAMAS
MR. RAMOS
SALLY TANAKA
SHOGO YODOGAWA

Hanaepe
HANAPIE
K. IWAI
FRED ISUKA
ENOKI KAOH
K. MATSUMOTO
KAZO SAKAI
M. UYENO
TATSUJI YOSHIDA
K. YOSHIDA

Kapaa
TOSHI AKIYAMA
TOMAS T. ESTRADA
DANIEL PIERREIRA
JOHN GARCIA
JOSIP T. FRANCISCO, JR.
JOSEPHINE
MACADANGDANG
HELEN MATSUMOTO
MAKO MIBORI
MASSA NISHIKOA
S. NISHIKOA
MANUEL RAPOZO
PASCUAL VILLANUEVA

Kauai
MATSUNORI ARASHIRO
ERNST CAIRES
E. CAMARA
D. COSTA
SIXTO HAPALLA
MASAO HAYASHI
KAZUNORI HIRAKOA
H. HIDOMA
KATSUMI IKEDA
RICHARD JANDIN
ALBERT MOURA
M. NAKATA
ISAMU NAKATSUKA
PAUL OKAMURA
JOHN PAOLO
DAVID RUMALDO
TSUO SAIDAI
ED SANTOS
LAWRENCE TAGUMA
MATSUMO T. TAGUMA
SHINICHI TAGUMA
TOSHIKO TAGUMA
KANICHI TANGAWA
MARIE TAVARES
ERNST VENTURA
WILLIAM VIERA
A FRIEND

Kealia
TONY R. ARBUJA
FRANK BANDMAN
WATARU FUKUMOTO
ISAMA MORITA
ZIP MIYAZAKI
ALFONSO OGAWA
LOUIS ORNELAS
ELIAS RAMOS
URICIO RAMOS
SEICHI SHIMAMOTO
KATAYA YOSHIDA

Kekaha
SHIGEYOSHI OGENA
TOHO AKAMINE
JAMES ARAKISHI
MACARIO EUGENIO
RAKU MUKANAKA
H. PANTORILLA
"SLIM" YONAMi
TWO FRIENDS

Kilauea
PAULO ACOUSTA
FRANCISCO ALEJO
ANTONIO BAPTISTE
EUGENIO Bautista
R. ROSARIO BORDAMART
FELIX CASTRO
ANTONIO CASTRILLO
C. DUFO
RUPERTO DUCOLAN
R. FAROL
ALFONSO FIAL
ANDRES GUIVEZ
ISAAC GOMINTUNGU
JUANITO ITO
H. KIMURA
HENRY MITSUZU
T. NAKAGOSI
ULICHIKO PABLO
COSME PADER
ALEJANDRO PALACOS
ANASTACIO PENA
EJITO SADANAGA
MASAKI SAKAI
CARMEN SAMPAOLO
ROBERT S. SCOTT
CEPURIANO SIASON
TOYOIYAMA
APOLINARIO TADO

Lihue
VICTORIANO ANDRES
ROBERT ARINAGA
FASCUAL BAXA
HEALIUCI BERNAL
JOSE BERNAL
HERMAN BOHRLE
PAUSTINO CABOTAKE
ALEX CARREIRA
JOSE CHASTO
JACOBUS CHIWARA
MAKO FUKUMOTO
GIL GALLARDO
MANUEL GARCIA
L.P. IBE
ROBERT ION
CEPEHONIO IRORITA
JERRY ISORANE
YOSHI ISORBOSA
H. ISOROSA
ROBERTO MATIAS
Y. MATSUMO
AKIJO MITSUZUKA
TOSHIYO MATSUURA
S. MEDRANO
YUKIE MIYAKOSHI
MITSUO MORITA
LUCY OBILLO
JOSEPH OBILLO, SR.
MATOMI ONISHI
EUGENIO Bautista
WILLIAM PAIA
PABLO PENA
BUILOTA PEREZ
CARLOS QUINLAN
ANTONIO RAPOZO
LOUIS RAPOZO, JR.
R. ROYANDO RAPALO
JAMES RODRIGUEZ
JOSE A. SAMIANO
EDWARD TACHIKAWA
A. TURMA
R. URMARU
MRS. BARBARA VALEZ
JACOBO VALLAD
YOSHI WAKI
TAKO YOSHIDA
JINTHEI YOSHIDA
FRIENDS

Lawai
MORIO FUJIMOTO
MASAKAZU HAMAMURA
ARCHIE HIRARON
STANFORD KITONGA
MINATO MASUNAGA
JOE T. MIYAHARA
AUGUSTO MIRAMATA
HIROMI MURABASHI
NOBU OYAMA
STEVIE OYAMA
PAUL PETER
RICHARD SUGAWA
NOBU TANIGUCHI
SENKI UCHIYAMA

Mano
CLAUDIO ACOB
JUAN AGUIJIS
SIMON BARTOLOME
FELIX CARINIO
ALEXANDRO LAGADO
JUAN LANGAMAN
PEDRO MANAHI
ROJO RODRIGUEZ
J. C. TAGALA
MASA UHARU

Kolof
CHARLES FUKUKAWA
ROMAN GAMBITO
TAKU KAMADA
JOHNNY KERMSMURST
BETH ISHI
COLIN KUNDURAPA
LORENZO LASTIMOZA
MATHEO PARANGA
ESTANISLAO RANAN
JULIO RODRIGUEZ
J. TAKAGI
POWYI TABUCE
TETSUYO TABUCE
S. YOSHIMI

Pohi
TINO AUGUSTIN
ELIOSE ANTONIO
PONCELO CASCAIAN
GUILLERMO DEZ
FEMIO C. LOPEZ
FRANCIS LOPEZ
LOUIS C. LOPEZ
ESTEBAN MADRIGAL
FELICISIMO MADRIGAL
FRED MENGES
EDWARD NOBRIGA
FRANCISCO PAGARIAN
BASILIO PIGAO
HENRY SAKAGI
MASAKI SAKAI
LAWRENCE TACHIKAWA
ROBERT TACHIKAWA
TAEKO TAKAMI
BLAINE TAKAMATSUMI
MARTHA TAKAMATSUMI
DOMINIC TOLLENTINO
CRECINTIANO

Miscellaneous
F. AGUI
YOSHIKO NAKAMURA
S. FUNAKU
STANLEY FUNKAU
JOE IIDA
JOHN KALLOLA
RUFFUS KATKAT
G. KIMURA
AH CHOW LEONG
HIROSHI OKADA
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
EDWARD SHOTA
A FRIEND
5 PORT ALLEN FRIENDS
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 clinging to the belief that Japanese are committing atrocities 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 present 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 their adopted country.

Americans have short patience with profit takers, 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 “labor 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.)

GREETINGS

from

Six Port Allen Friends

Let Others Read Your RECORD

BEST WISHES 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
(Lihu’e, 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 meat in freezers or good lockers, there is considerably more tenderizing than in the usual meat-storage containers in home refrigerators.

Slow Cooking Recommended
The meat most tender by freezing is usually young beef from animals in months old, graded Choice or Good. Freezing has the bonus tenderizing effect on meat that is naturally the most tender—veal and the toughest—but from 9-year-old cows. Also, the toughest cuts of beef, including foreshanks and neck, are least tendered by freezing.

From this information the housewife can 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, which 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 meat is best 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.

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 1/2 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.

GREETINGS FROM KALAHEO AND LAWAI

Lehua Garden Supplies
Kalaheo, Kauai
Phone 3-8651

Kauai Sheet Metal Works
Kalaheo, Kauai
Phone 3-6182

Taba Bros. Auto Supply
KALAHEO, KAUI
PHONE 3-3232

Kaneshiro Market
Kalaheo, Kauai
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 action."

The Temperance League, which has many local ministers on its board of directors, deplores the tendency of manufacturers of alcoholic beverages, especially locally, to identify sports with their product. In a recent issue of Hawai i Temperance News, the Rev. Kenneth O. Keywak, 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 needlessly-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 "Glenn 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 $1,000 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 sad 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 creowhite 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 rest 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.

Best Wishes on Your Sixth Anniversary!

Aloha to RECORD Readers and Union Members!

SENATOR J. B. FERNANDES
KAPAA, KAUA'I
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 Kauai. On the makai side is a small square building which is the Pakala postoffice. This side 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 Oa and Robinson employees 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 the workers here. With union contracts wages go up, food prices go down, the life of the worker improves. In Pakala sugar wages and prices are lower than they are elsewhere in the Territory, and the的生活 of the workers is not quite as good. But the workers here are not unionized.

The sign points to an unique community. Beyond there is Niihau.

K. Ayabe Store
Waimea, Kauai
Phone 8-3242

Stan's Cleaners
Waimea, Kauai

Waimea Barber Shop
Waimea, Kauai

ALOHAI!
Kauai Soda Co. Ltd.

PHONES
Liheue 2-2871
Waimea 2-3621

Distributors of
Coca-cola
Waimea-Lihue
Kauai

The Country Store
Liquors
Waimea, Kauai
Phone 2-3102

Vic's Barber Shop
Waimea, Kauai

Triangle Barber Shop
Waimea, Kauai

Fah In Cafe
Waimea, Kauai

K. O. Store
Waimea, Kauai
Phone 2-2123

T. Ueno Store
Waimea, Kauai
Phone 2-3415

H. Kodama Store
Liquors
Waimea, Kauai
Phone 2-3022

Fujiwara Store
Waimea, Kauai

Y. Kamiya Jewelry
Waimea, Kauai

Wm. H. Yamane
Waimea, Kauai

Home Appliance Company
G.K. Appliances
Waimea, Kauai

Faustino Barber Shop
Waimea, Kauai

You can see Niihau from Pakala, not far away. At the Pakala landing, where a pier juts out into the sea, you can see the big cacti which have washed ashore through the usual. Indirectly, the Pakala workers now enjoy a better life.

He said he wouldn't be surprised if the people on the island of Niihau, off the Kauai shore, see what is being done here. He is looking forward to something through the union. Indirectly, the Pakala workers now enjoy a better life.

Fusion? The employees at Pakala work the plantations under the management of Robinson.

Back Pay

A few months ago when the ILWU negotiated its contract, the Pakala workers were wondering and asking whether the union members were going to get their back pay. Some ILWU members still don't understand the contract.

Separation pay? Some ILWU members may get thousands of dollars if they leave the industry before retirement age.

We like something like that, too. If only wages and medical care were better, the Pakala workers would be happy. But the Robinsons are happy to keep up with other plantations but social benefits such as union membership and separation pay are not included. But they can fight back, these workers feel. If it is making the good the heart won't be doing the thinking for them.

"Doesn't Sound Good"

Robert Pakala read the ILWU's English and Filipino Report when they visit friends at organized plantations.

"They say we're free riders. That's not so good," said a Pakala employee.

But the union has changed more than things you realize, he continued.

"We have more than people from the island of Niihau, off the Kauai shore, see what is being done here. He is looking forward to something through the union. Indirectly, the Pakala workers now enjoy a better life.

"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 remonry included. There was not much work for the girls during the weddings. Many of the young with married service workers and this brought contact with Niihau residents with the outside.

If you visit Pakala Saturday night or on Sunday, you find a lot of sports. The Robinsons don't know why the plantation sports are held.

"You go to Pakala," said a Waimea resident. "You'll see a lot of people here and music, too. If you are young and want to play ball, you go to Waimea or Kauai."

There is no park in Pakala. There are out of the question and it is still a problem. The people here get their back pay.
The Spot
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2625

Nishiuma Fish Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6625

Fred’s Tailor Shop
Hanapepe, Kauai

Club Morocco
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7135

Kashiwai Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6125

Seto’s Market
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6915

Kat’s Repair & Service
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7025

Hana Pepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7835

Almar Bus Service
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7915

Sunrise Cafe & Bar
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7835

Tom’s Appliance Service
Hotpoint Dealer
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7831

Onzuka Cleaners
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7335

Sakada Garage
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6935

Ancheta’s Shoe Repair
Hanapepe, Kauai

Shimomura Store
**
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-2685

Y. Shimomura Store
**
Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-7335

K. Yoshiura Store
* Hanapepe, Kauai
Phone 4-6225

Serikawa Restaurant & Hotel
Hanapepe, Kauai

S. Shimazu
Keele, Kauai

GREEN GARDEN
*
HANAPEPE, KAUA
PHONE 4-6725

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
Eelele, 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 Nipps attacking the Shimpes were:

"If they (Sheba's Shimpe and the Chronicle, both sustained by the sugar industry) continue to grievous the laborers, they will not die a natural death—die on

mass or bulk. Deceased Heavens will descend upon their heads with an iron blow."

"Listen, Shimpes, 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 qualitatively."

"...The iron fist of the Japanese will come in to&cept your heads.

"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 claim."

A letter accused a Waiapu photographer as a "candle bearer" for the Shimpe and warned that his business would be boycotted.

The prosecution also charged that the Shimpe 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 Shimpe as Soga did in his Nippu, the prosecution objected and the court sustained it.

When cornered, Sheba, like Crouch or Leutner, 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. He said "iron fist" which appeared in the Nippu never meant a mental controversy.

The defense attorney showed Sheba his Jisu, 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 blade and was not used as a symbol 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 knew their expressions would be naturally guarded in their expressions, would use veiled threats, double meanings; they would be trying the heads of the Nippu suppressed by the police."

The same claim echoed in Judge John Wigg's court in the Smith Act case. There, the prosecution held that what Marx, Lenin said and others wrote had a double meaning and it takes experts like Croen and Launier, 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 "tornado of iron fists will descend upon your heads."

Here Prosecutor Kinney interrupted to 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 claim to know. . . . I don't follow the example of the prosecution and read half a sentence and leave the other half unheard."

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 anywhere he had appeared to say this. 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 the advocacy of socialism is legal, but the methods advocated by known and "unknown" co-conspirators of the defendants were illegal.)

BE ARGUED that at the time Negros were having this 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—$1 a month—an advance of 40 per cent—the trigger of the dividends to the Japanese. It was confiscation.

No Union Without Force . . .

"But there was no legal, it was legal. It was the same if they could win it. But coercion and violence were not lawful."

"Then, a plan that contemplated getting 7,000 men in line means something greater than the strike. They are going to dominate the commercial life of this country. And they want to do this every man in line. Whatever the plan was, it required a solid Japanese front before they moved. . . . The situation of the language is the fire step before the demand for higher wages."

"Who would plan to bring 10,000 men together without force? There are not 70,000 men in God's world who could be brought together without coercion."

Even their star witness, Sheba, had advocated in his Shimpe link a union of sugar workers be formed. And Sheba, who was called the "propagandist" 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 had worked with Makino, Soga, Tanaka, Necoro and others.

HE TRIED TO show that he split from the union over disagreements. He said he advocated lawful means of winning the demands of workers. This occurs who was

Japanese Had to Combine

"Now this case involves the labor situation of the Territorial. Year by year 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 cane fields 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 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 assailant and batteries on all Japanese who refused to go in with them. . . . They are trying to impose. Holy smoke—Them to impoverish. These four men . . . They're going to impoverish five sugar plantations. Cahu Sugar Company, paying less postponing a month on a capital that has been on four times watered: 'Them to impoverish'!"

Lightfoot argued that to strike and picket are legal.

The police raided Nego'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.

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 Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, gave the word to the acting governor of Hawaii to pardon them.

This monopoly law was used once, and again against laborers by the Territory for the big employers was unusually 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.

Labor Is Most Necessary

When Lightfoot's turn came to argue to the jury, he began:

"Outside of these 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 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 uncertain, to win, its battle."

AIR 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 its military power to support the political domination, the economic and social segregation and humiliation of the people of Africa?

THUS, LT. GENERAL JOHNSON, president of Howard University, sharply posed a key question regarding a colonial area where people are revolting against the atrocity suppression.

**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 Goasch wrote in the National Guardian, May 24. He added that it is being freely proclaimed that the U.S. in such an event will possibly get involved in protecting its "interests."

RALPH BUNCHE, U.N. Trusteehip director, may 1 recently called the U.S. an imperially powerful.

Goasch wrote that "Western interests" in Africa center around its mineral resources—much of which is U.S.-dominated—and around its U.S. military bases. Like Indo-China Africa is rich in natural resources. From Africa the U.S. sends critical strategic raw materials, according to Col. Kent Hunter, U.S. Army, retired.

Any opposition to the interests is suppressed by suspension of constitution, use of treachery, or deportation of traditional rulers.

**Brutal Mass Murder**

In Kenya, British terror continues. Goasch wrote that while the British press plays up the "Maau Mau terror," liberal commentaries "are increasingly disguised by British terror against Kikuyu tribesmen—especially since the Supreme Court rejected the appeal from a long time term of African 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 described:

"We are better off than dead... European young men in the Police Reserve (arm) arresting people... and taking them in handcuffs to the forest... where they handcuff them together... shoot them, and leave their bodies there to prove that they were "terrorists." Any man (with) property is called "Maau Mau treasure. Any educated man is said to be a "Maau Mau secretary." We demand a commission of inquiry... from Britain (out) of 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 molding a British officer carrying an expand. Barred wire in the background shows enclosure for compounds that hold thousands of Africans.

**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, $100.

"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 Union 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—four the last eight years against French imperialists. 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 a Union American standing again?

The more arms are given to the French, the more the United States attempts to get us 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.

Dutt's report

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 "indelicately 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. Dutt was at Versailles, too but apparently he chooses not to remember.

Dutt's characterization of Ho, says Starobin, "is as through some of the pages of page H-7"

Corporation Stores

14 Miles of Butter

It would take a train 2,000 miles long to move all of the products currently stored by the Community Credit Corp.

In such a train there would be 14 miles of butter compared with 1,100 miles of wheat, 1,000 miles of corn, 66 miles of cotton and 256 miles of sugar. P. Bruce, president, junk industry, founded the Southern California General Dairies Industry Committee May 24—June 1954, California farm reporter.

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 Maau Mau.

WE ARE LITTLE better off than dead... wrote some Kikuyas. Here the British constabulary police round up "terrorists" in Kenya.
IN YEARS PAST, advertisers 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 have attempted. But today there are those of Japanese extraction who, for economic reasons of their own, take the side of the bosses who baite 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 supervisor, "Go see the union if you like raise." A couple of weeks later when the laborer, the supervisor, got a third step letter from the union requesting the upgrade, he told this worker, "Why see the union when I'm trying hard to raise you?"

This same worker told one else, when asked to listen to more upgrading beef, "Who else are you new, Bill send you?" (Bill is William Kataoka, ILWU Local 149, Unit 8 chairman. Ed.)

From Laupahoehoe News, May 24, 1954. ILWU Local 149, Unit 8.

**Paradise Drive Inn**

**Fountain**

**Kam Highway**

**Waianae, Oahu**

**OHARA MARKET**

Meats, Vegetables, Groceries

Phone 48-2515

**Waianae, 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 10,000 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 makes more layoffs. Unemployed workers are a threat to the wages and standards of those who have jobs.

"It is up to us to show that we demand action on this growing 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 Marchers**

Unemployed union members will be honorary parade marshals.

This year the parade will originate in the Buena Vista, proceed through Aina to Beretania St., turn down-Baker St to-Total St. and from there to Honolulu Hale.

The program of speeches will feature public figures and union leaders. Lunchees and free refreshments will be served to those who marched, the Oahu Labor Council announced.

**Sen. Wilfred Tsukiyama** is proud to pose breaking a picket line which contains young AIA 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 Koa Sugar Co.—cause not reported—was ended Jan. 26, 1934, by the mediation of Jose Figueroa, Philippines inspector of labor who 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**

GROCERIES

**Aiea, Oahu**

**I. Mizuno Store**

LIQUOR

**Aiea, Oahu**

**K. Nagamine Store**

**Aiea, Oahu**

**Own your own home in Leeward Oahu**

**KENNETH NAKANO, Realtor**

**PHONE: NANA-4-3825**

**NANAKULI, OAHU**
Editor's Mail

What's become of James I. Ke aloha, 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 useless 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-Bulletin ran an editorial on the thing just a few days ago (July 26, 1934).

Anyway, I cannot help but credit Ke aloha 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-

Kimura’s Tailor
Ewa, Oahu

Ewa Tenney Center Tavern
GOOD MEALS
Ewa, Oahu

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Batteries, Tires, Recaps
Ewa, Oahu

Taaca’s Fish Wagon
Meat and Vegetables
Ewa, Oahu

BOB’S BAKERY
Ewa Branch
Birthday Cakes
All Kinds of Pastry
Ewa, Oahu

Y. Kuneshiro
Peddler of Fish and Meat in Ewa, Oahu

Greetings from Ewa

DOT’S PLACE
Candy, Salmi + Sandwiches
Ewa, Oahu

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New Ewa Market
Ewa, Oahu

Anniversary Greetings

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General Merchandise
EWA, OAHU

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ERS, AMERICAN AND BRITISH-MADE MOTORCYCLES.
REPAIR WORK
SCHUBERT’S CYCLERY, EWA BRANCH
EWA, OAHU

There were 500 strikes in May 1934, involving 230,000 workers, with 135 million man-days of lost time. That was above April’s 150 strikes, involving 200,000 workers and 1.3 million man-days lost.

Marion’s Barber Shop
Pearl City, Oahu

Namba Service Fountain
Phone 48-4292
Pearl City, Oahu

Pearl City Appliance Co.
Phone 48-1912
Pearl City, Oahu

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

ILWU LOCAL 142 – UNIT 53
EWA, OAHU
Greetings from Rural Oahu

Ewa

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T. ABE
Y. ABE
D. AGHAHANI
AMBROCE AGUILAR
L. AGTARAP
PEDRO AGUAYA
MRS. CECILIA ALONZO
FRANCISCO ANTONIO
A. APOSTADURO
A. AZUMA
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SIXTO G. BALEN
P. BEIHI
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MASAMI MURAKAMI
MITSUO NOE
SHIZO HATA
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Other Rural Oahu

KATHERINE QUINN
ARThUR REESE
Waipahu Workers Salute The RECORD for Its 6 Years

- Fearless reporting of labor conditions, exposing rotten and outdated plantation methods of dealing with workers
- Publishing sharp-edged, penetrating stories and comments on plantation conditions that compelled companies to make improvements
- Consistent editorial stand for peace and security, reason instead of hysteria, understanding instead of fear

An enlightened people is capable of wise decisions.

Make people think!

ILWU Local 142—Unit 52 (Waipahu)
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 saying July 1 at a meeting of the Republican Club there, along with Jack Wakahana, executive secretary of the 1948 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 Social Service.

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 was 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-O 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, as a result, 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 funds 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.

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Norma’s Barber Shop
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H. K. Nishimura Store
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Honolulu, Oahu

Saba’s Dumalag
Ewa, Oahu

The Bataan Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

Benito’s Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

National Service Station
Associated Gas, Tires and Batteries
Ewa, Oahu

Adeline’s Barber Shop
Ewa, Oahu

PHILIPPINES NOTES

Because the U.S. Navy fears that Filipino contract workers on Guam would collect $5,000,000 in back pay differentials, the department has asked Congress to change the law, the United Press reported July 8.

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 Philippine 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 F. Blaisdell has promised to look into complaints about treatment of Philippine laborers on Guam.

There are 10,000 Philippine workers there.

Differences of 41 vs. 42

In a meeting with Mitchell, congressman from Guam of the Philippines said that the fair labor standards act be applied to Guam.

Lin who headed an investigating committee to Guam last De-
MORE ON EYE WITNESS IN INDO-CHINA

(From page H-1)

one were to have seriously argued that Benjamin Franklin or Thomas Jefferson were ‘depressed’ 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 verbatim 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 fliers shot down over Hanoi fighting the Japanese, after vacillating those remains out of the jungle under enemy fire. 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—

"I am the one whose family was killed by the French," he says, "and I killed the Frenchman. I killed him. I killed him. I killed him."

But the Frenchman is still alive, for the Frenchman is the one whose family was killed.

"I would be far from underestimating the American fighting man," Starobin writes. "But there is a great difference between the American and the Viet Minh. The Viet Minh have been fighting all their lives."

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.

W.R.

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New Haleiwa Garage

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ILWU LOCAL 142

Unit 59

CPC FIELD

WAHIAWA, OAHU

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SIXTH

ANNIVERSARY

GREETINGS

ILWU 142 UNIT 58
(Hawaiian Pine Field, Waialiwa)

---

GREETINGS...

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN HAWAII

Sixth Anniversary GREETINGS!

ILWU LOCAL 142—UNIT 51
Waialua, Oahu

---

Haleiwa Service Station

CHEVRON GAS—RPM MOTOR OIL

PHONE WAIAU, 22255 HALEIWA, OAHU

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Waialua Service Center

CHEVRON GAS—RPM MOTOR OIL

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WAIALUA MOTORS

THREE CORNER SERVICE STATION

PHONE WAIAU, 2-2025 HALEIWA, OAHU

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CONGRATULATIONS...

GREETINGS TO A MILITANT ALLY OF LABOR...

ILWU LOCAL 142—UNIT 50
Kahuku, Oahu

---

Haleiwa Store

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Sixth Anniversary Greetings From Waipahu

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SEVERINO CABILLO
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GUILLERMO GALO
SANTIAGO GANAL
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WALLACE KAYA
BOB KITONO
ISAMU KAWA
NOBUHISI KOGAKURA
HIROSHI KON
KAZUO KON
KYOICHI KOTeya
JUAN LACUSONG
MARCELO LACUSONG
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MASAOKI NAKATA
KIKI NISHIYAMA
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MINEKI NITTA
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SOICHI ODA
CARSTEN OGAW
MAJOR OKADA
TADAO OKADA
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DENIS SATO
MASA SATO
MARIO SATO
MASAOKI SATO
MASAO SATO
CONSTANCE SAUSA
JAMES SHIGEMASA
YOSHI SHIGEMURA
K. SHIKA
KAMEO SHIMAMURA
SHINICHI SHIRAMA
TAKAO SHIRAM
KAMEO SHIROMA
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SHOICHI TACHIHATA
SABURO TAKAHASHI
SAM TAKAHASHI
HAIMI TAKADOMI
TOMY TAKANO
YUTAKA TAKANO
ZENZO TAKARA
KAMU TAKARATO
KIYOU TANIGUCHI
VICTORIANO TEMPLE
H. TERASIMA
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EUSEBIO VELLEGAS
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SUKE WATANABE
TATSUJI WATANABE
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K. YAMAYUCHI
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ATSUSHI YOSHIDA
TAKAO YOSHIDA

Anniversary Greetings!

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Send warm Anniversary Greetings and best wishes for continued fight for peace, freedom, security. Build the broadest alliance for an effective fight.