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Judge Pence Hit in Affidavits

Arakaki Tells of Growing Peace Move on Mainland

Practically all the American people want peace and the peace sentiment is growing stronger by the day, despite the efforts of the press and radio to play down this healthy, genuine desire of the people, Yasuki Arakaki said as he returned from the People's Congress for Peace, held in Chicago's Coliseum June 29-July 1.

Arakaki, member of the ILWU executive board, said that "even the dailies in Chicago" where the peace congress was held, did not report on the proceedings of the meeting. The dailies in general seem to be in a conspiracy not to give publicity to peace movements among the people, he said.

Broad Representation

The Chicago meeting, sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, was attended by 5,000 delegates from throughout the nation, and 1,500 delegates from trade unions. The congress attracted about 9,000 people, who included observers and visitors.

"There were churchmen, veterans, trade unionists, farmers, mothers, youth, professional people and people of various ancestries. Representation was broad," Arakaki said.

Members of the ILWU executive board who attended the congress as

official delegates were President Harry Bridges, Bernard Lucas of Chicago and Arakaki. Yukio Abe, member of the executive board and secretary-treasurer of the Territorial longshore local, attended as an observer.

The ILWU officials left for Chicago after conclusion of their executive board meeting held in

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City Hall Dept. Heads Seek Higher Pay Than T. H. Colleagues Get

"They're like generals who get a new star every year."

So said a close observer of City Hall affairs this week, making a figure of speech to describe city and county department heads who at present have the Board of Supervisors primed to pass raises for them.

The offices up for consideration include the controller, the attorney, the prosecutor and the engineer. The proposed raises, to CAP-16 or its equivalent, P-9, would bring the salaries of the

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David Trask Pledges All-Out Anti-Union Fight; Praised UPWA In 1949

Special Correspondence

MAUI—David K. Trask, Jr., formerly of Honolulu, has been appointed executive secretary of the Maui chapter of the Hawaii Government Employees Association.

After accepting the position, Trask said that he will try to reorganize the large group of government workers on Maui who have left the HGEA in recent months.

Pledges Anti-Union Fight

He also pledged an all-out anti-union fight.

Trask replaces Ricki Yasui, editor of the Valley Isle Chronicle.

An HGEA "news bulletin" says that Yasui "was the target of criticism from various sources." He left the HGEA, according to the bulletin, "because of the pressure of personal business."

When David Trask came to

Maui, he said that it was for the sole purpose of running for political office. Now that he has expressed himself as anti-union, Maui Democrats say that he is hurting his political future.

Two years ago, Trask was very critical of the HGEA.

Hit HGEA In 1949

In an article in the Honolulu RECORD on March 24, 1949, he criticized the HGEA and praised the United Public Workers of America.

Here is what the new Maui HGEA secretary wrote about the HGEA in 1949:

"Sitting on the board of directors are all men working in the offices. The men on the roads, the men in the shops, the men who work with their hands

(more on page 3)

Mention of C & H Union Shop Silences Bosses' Spokesmen; Agreement Distant

A silence of 26 seconds, counted by an ILWU member of the negotiating team, followed Lou Goldblatt's reminder to HSPA negotiators that the employers do countenance the union shop—at the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd.'s refinery at Crockett, Calif.

At the end of that time, an employer spokesman said management here could not attempt to dictate labor policies on the West Coast.

Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the ILWU International, pointed out that the companies which operate the refinery in California are the same companies with which the ILWU is negotiating, and he called the failure to allow union shop here discrimination against local workers.

As sugar negotiations passed the mid-week mark, nothing had been agreed upon, an ILWU

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Zoo Railway Project For Kapiolani Park In Future, Says J. E. Lyons

Parks board policy regarding private concessions has been misunderstood, J. E. Lyons, superintendent, says, if anyone has interpreted it as confining all concessions to individual concessionaires. "That is true," said Mr. Lyons, "only when the concessions are related."

If a concession to supply food is granted one individual or group, Lyons says, the same concessionaire gets the first chance at any other food concession to be granted in that area.

But if an unrelated concession is to be granted—such as, for instance, a school of dancing or a photograph studio—new bids are let.

The RECORD interviewed Superintendent Lyons after discovering that at least one applicant for a concession had misunderstood the policy as enunciated to him by Lyons earlier.

That man had hoped to install a small railway to make a circuit of the zoo area to Kapiolani Park.

Project for Future

"I would consider that premature at this time," Lyons told the RECORD, "though I think such a railroad, or a bus system is highly desirable and I expect that we will have it eventually. Right now, I think there are other things more fundamentally important that we must do."

One of these is an overall plan which would correlate a water system with any road or track which might be laid to accommodate any proposed method of transportation.

Lyons says such vehicular trans-

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Statements of Witnesses In Meyer Case Called Big Island Bombshell

"A story Winchell would pay \$1,000 for—a story that would bring a Congressional committee here to investigate."

Such is the importance of a



JUDGE PENCE

number of affidavits relating to the case of Carl Meyer, Big Island rancher, convicted of stealing cattle, in the mind of one who knows the case and the material.

The Meyer case itself, because of the personalities involved and their political and business interests, is believed to be a wedge that could bring to light a much larger picture of irregularity in several branches of officialdom.

The affidavits, known to few, in the possession of even fewer, if disclosed, might reopen certain unusual aspects of the Meyer case.

On April 21, 1948, Carl Meyer

entered Oahu Prison, having lost his last possible appeal from three convictions of stealing Parker Ranch cattle. He had been sentenced to a total of 12 years on the three counts, but 23 months later, March 3, 1950, he walked out again on parole.

It is believed among those familiar with all aspects of the case that Meyer's parole was only one of the minor manifestations of the impact of a number of affidavits taken by former Hilo Police Chief George Larsen, from men who appeared as prosecution witnesses in the Meyer case.

In these affidavits it is alleged, a number of witnesses make strong allegations against Judge Martin Pence, then Hawaii County prosecutor, who carried the burden of the government's case against Meyer.

It is believed that copies of the affidavits were sent to the Senate Judiciary committee prior to Judge Pence's announcement that he would not seek reappointment.

Whether the affidavits, or knowledge of their existence influenced Judge Pence's announced decision to retire from the circuit court to private practice is problematical. But since that time, he has accepted appointment to the district court at Kau and presently serves as magistrate there.

Those who know the facts of the case and the content of the affidavits, say Meyer was caught in the middle of a political fight that involved the illegal aspirations of a number of figures as well as the pressure of the Parker Ranch.

With a ranch of his own in the Honokaa region, virtually sur-

(more on page 6)

Father Suicides, Family Faces Eviction

A two-story shack, in worse shape than what is found in many plantation slums, stands high on a slope off Oil Road in Kahala.

A mother of 10 children, with a tired face but with eyes full of warmth for her youngsters playing nearby, leaned against the door.

"When They Grow Up"

"They are so small, so young . . . But when they grow up," she said. Then, as though to reassure herself, she repeated: "When they grow up . . ."

Even as the children played, there was the atmosphere of loneliness, of sadness, and once in a while the children looked at the mother and stared at her until her lips parted and her face broke into a soft smile.

About a week ago, the father of these children and the husband of this woman committed suicide. He had been unemployed for four years. He had worked

one month since January this year but because of ill-health he was laid off by his employer.

His was a general run-down condition, she said. And this, as she said it, answered many questions. The children need food. They have to go to school. There were plenty of worries for the father and mother.

"He did not want to apply for

welfare," she said after awhile.

"Why?" she was asked.

"Friends told him it was no disgrace to do so but he refused.

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Lanai Story

Five Put Up \$100 To Incorporate Millions

Following the legal steps of Plan-tation Housing, Ltd., to "freeze" bank and credit union deposits of some 500 Lanai workers in what pineapple spokesmen called merely an effort to collect back rent, the ILWU charged that the move was in reality the latest of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's efforts to break the strike.

Although Plantation Housing is incorporated as a non-profit organization, union spokesmen charged that this type of incorporation is tax-free and that the organization might be motivated by the desire to avoid taxes rath-

(more on page 7)

Dismounted Cops Said Saving Face By Gripe

Motorcycle patrolmen on "single bikes" were dismantled in the recent police department shakeup, while officers on motorcycles with sidecars were left in their positions—a situation that has caused some comment.

The reason is, according to a department spokesman, that the officers with sidecars are not members of the traffic division, but of the uniformed patrol division.

Dismounted, dissatisfied policemen have expressed the opinion that they were caught in a disciplinary action which was aimed primarily at Captain Harper. "It hit us more," said one, "and it didn't hurt Harper. He's still getting his captain's pay at another position just as good as the one he had."

Commenting on that idea, a department spokesman said: "There are some fellows who always feel they have to save face."

Read: 9,000 In Chicago Race Riot

PAGE 2

Unhindered White Mob Riots, Burns and Wrecks in Chicago Suburb

Anti-Negro violence and demonstrations exploded in three states, one near Washington, D. C. last week and newspaper headlines on the Mainland and reports in the foreign press of white mob riots mirrored the trampled condition of civil rights in this country.

PRESS REPORTS said 9,000 racist rioters, were stirred by anti-Negro elements in Cicero, on Chicago's West Side, to keep a Negro war veteran, his wife and two children, from an all-white neighborhood apartment. Blood was spilled on the streets, the furniture of the Negro family was wrecked and the world's eyes were focused on Cicero.

Far across the Pacific, U. S. cease-fire representatives leading the "free nations" were negotiating in Korea. The timing of the riot drew the critical eyes of the billion non-white peoples of Asia and others of Africa and the Near and Middle East who are being told by the Voice of America that the Korean war was fought by the allies to protect and extend democracy, and the American way of life.

RACE RIOTS and demonstrations by white mobs broke out, according to UP dispatches, in Dallas, Tex., Capital Heights, Md. and Cicero. And in Nashville, Tenn., a lawyer was fighting in court to exclude

Negroes from an all-white block. He argued that "whites have some civil rights too."

Near Washington, D. C., white youths demonstrated because Negro couples were present at a night club.

(In Honolulu, the Star-Bulletin did not carry the story at all. The Advertiser carried a UP story three days after the Cicero riot, on the fourth page. The Hawaii Times, English-Japanese daily, gave a front page banner headline to the story.—Ed.)

CHICAGO (FP)—The breakdown of law enforcement was the big question mark that hung over the unhindered rioting of several thousand people who rampaged through the all-white suburb of Cicero July 13, injuring scores, wrecking cars and attempting to burn down a building into which a Negro family planned to move.

THE RIOTING began on a scale when World War II veteran and Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a bus driver, wife and two small children, in a one-month apartment in the all-white Cicero police tried to prevent moving his furniture into the apartment. In a \$200,000 federal suit he filed, Clark accused the police of mishandling him and obtained an injunction

barring them from interfering with his family moving in.

In the injunction, issued June 26 by Federal Judge John P. Barnes, Cicero police were warned to "exercise the same diligence to get this family into the apartment peacefully as you are now exercising to keep them out."

But when crowds gathered outside the apartment house for three successive nights, shouting threats at the Negro family, Cicero police made no effort to hold the mob back.

POLICE INDIFFERENCE drew a warning from Sheriff John Babb of Cook County that he would have the entire Cicero police force cited for contempt. Babb accused the police of "turning their backs" on the mob.

As the crowds swelled and became more menacing, Babb appealed to Gov. Adlai Stevenson to send in National Guardsmen. Almost 500 guardsmen were sent to the area, but instead of going to the scene of the rioting, they were directed to the City Hall several miles away, where legal red tape held them up for several hours.

When they finally arrived at the danger zone, the mob was on the loose throughout Cicero. Sixteen persons, including three police officers, were hospitalized

before the night's rioting died down. Five civilians were cut by bayonets, three others were bruised and a 14-year-old boy was knocked to the ground and trampled by the crowd.

ARMED WITH BRICKS, iron pipes and other weapons, the crowd, consisting mostly of teen-age boys, roamed the streets, turning over police and private cars smashing and burning them.

Most of the violence was directed at the apartment house, which had been vacated during the day by all the families living there. The mobsters tossed firebrands into windows and onto the roof of the building, then broke through a police line and wrecked the interior.

THEY SMASHED all the furniture in the Clark apartment, chopped up the woodwork and plaster, ripped out fixtures and shattered windows and doors.

Police remained on duty at the building all night and as dawn came, rioters still moving about the streets were arrested. About 70 were jailed.

During the height of the rioting, police broadcast to the crowd an announcement that Clark had decided not to move into the apartment. The Clarks would have been the first Negroes to move into the all-white community of 70,000 persons.

Manila: Dulles Burned In Effigy By People

In Manila about a thousand people burned a straw man designated as John Foster Dulles and as the torch lit the effigy, already Filipinos were protesting the Japanese peace treaty draft which was announced from Washington last week.

Dulles' effigy was burned by a group calling itself "Liberal Youth League." The burning through Manila was a protest against the administration's support of the treaty draft. An official from Manila said that President Quirino has informed U. S. Ambassador Myron Cowan that the treaty in its



PRESIDENTE E. QUIRINO

present form will not be signed by the Philippine government.

THE PHILIPPINES has more than 20 U. S. bases and is receiving U. S. military supplies, along with training for its troops, but the reported objections to the treaty say that it does not provide security for the Republic.

The island Republic, which was devastated by the war and Japanese occupation, wants war reparation of \$4 billion but the treaty as drafted in Washington, does not provide for payment by Japan.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the promoting of the peace treaty, Mr. Dulles has been organizing a pact among the Pacific countries like Australia and New Zealand, but as the Star-Bulletin reported last week, Australia is going along reluctantly.

Korea: Progress On Agenda For Armistice Talk

By Wednesday this week the negotiations in Korea between the Allied and North Korean-Chinese envoys had resulted in agreement on two points. News reports

Hi-Lites of the Week

said that the allied negotiators did not disclose details of the agreed items.

A THIRD POINT had not been agreed upon. Speculations by observers on the spot said that the point on which the two parties differed was the question of withdrawing foreign troops from Korea. The North Korean-Chinese representatives want this on the agenda for the armistice negotiations. The allied negotiators are against this inclusion.

As the negotiating parties met during the week to shape up agenda for the actual armistice negotiations to follow at the conclusion of these meetings, optimism was expressed by the participants over the progress made thus far.

Japanese Treaty: Peace Or War In the Pacific

As plans proceed on the peace treaty with Japan, there is much opposition from the allies of the U. S. to agreeing to the pact drawn up by the state department. The fact that John Foster Dulles has been making trips to Europe and to Asia to line up the nations, and facing strong opposition which he has whittled down in many parts, indicates that the peace treaty is not popular.

THE NEW STATESMAN and Nation. English publication, termed Dulles the "carpetbagger" charged by President Truman with selling America's allies the U. S. draft of a peace treaty with Japan. During his talks with Mr. Morrison, Mr. Dulles made the expected American demand that the treaty should be signed on behalf of China by Chiang Kai-shek. This

suggestion, irrespective of any points of differences which may have arisen on other clauses in the draft, was too much for



Mr. Dulles



Gen. Chiang

the foreign secretary: the Presidential envoy packed his bag and went off to try his luck in Paris . . .

BUT THE BRITISH, under pressure from the U. S. which has a strong hold on the crumbling empire's purse strings, gave in. Many powers which have publicly agreed to the peace treaty are bitterly complaining in private, and are not averse to leaking out in the press the unhappiness over their cornered and pressured situation.

Dulles, whose maneuver has been to keep the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic from participating in the peace negotiations, has tried to sell the program of rearming Japan. This does not give the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand security, for rearmament means the working together with the building up of the military elements in Japan who have been recently purged.

THE REAL question for all the nations

who had fought the Zaibatsu and the Gumbatsu elements was not the matter of keeping the Soviet Union and the Peking government from participating in the peace negotiations, but whether a "peace treaty" excluding two Asian powers with 725 million people would promote peace in the Pacific.

Pearl Buck — As The Asians See Us

Pearl S. Buck, internationally known novelist, wrote in the Christian Century, June 27:

"THREE HUNDRED years of unhappy tradition remain in the permanent memory of Asia. All the things you have heard, about white domination are true, and many of which you have not heard. Now it is we (Americans) who inherit that unhappy past—not the English, not the French, not the Germans, not the Portuguese, not the Spanish, not the Dutch. Their day is over and Asians know it. But they are still afraid of white people and they are afraid of us. We are young, strong, greedy, they fear, for power, as other white peoples have been . . ."

And Pearl Buck writes that the long history of the white man's aggression in Asia and elsewhere and his colonial policy, have made the U. S., the strongest of the Western powers, the most hated in the world. She says we have "inherited the past." That "Operation Killer" has horrified the Asians. But here she pauses to explain that the term was bad propaganda and the mere saying of it was bad. She does not condemn "Operation Killer" but merely says "we must not go around talking about 'Operation Killer.'"

PEARL BUCK says that the "peoples of Asia want independence above all else. And that means independence of us as well as of empire. Next, they want economic help—not relief, but help. And they do not want it from us alone; they want it from the United Nations. Our status now is such that they would profoundly distrust help if it came only from us . . ."

Ex-Nazi Gets Indonesian Post

TRENTO, Italy (ALN)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Nazi finance minister in Hitler's government, has reportedly accepted a job as chief adviser in Indonesia's ministry of finance.

Schacht, who has been living in retirement here, held a long meeting with S. P. Montyak, Indonesian ambassador to Italy, and reportedly has taken inoculations necessary for a trip to the tropics.



EXPLAINS ROLLBACK TO HOUSEWIVES—Meeting the customers, Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston (right) tells a group of interested New York housewives about his plan to roll back prices. But despite consumer demand for lower prices, Congress voted ban on price roll-backs. (Federated Pictures)

WILLIE CROZIER ASKS:

WHERE DO MAUI LEGISLATORS STAND ON THE LANAI STRIKE?

If the elected public officials on Maui should properly and fairly try to help their constituents, they would be doing, or at least saying publicly, something about the Lanai strike now in its fifth month.

A few years ago when Hawaii's big employers, including some of those now involved in the Lanai strike, wanted to use the legislators to break the longshore strike, the legislators jumped to serve the employers and passed unconstitutional strikebreaking laws. Does the present silence of the legislators indicate the employers' desire for them to behave in such a manner?

The strikers on Lanai have asked for arbitration, now that the dispute has continued for months without settlement. What have Senators Duarte, Anzai and Crockett done for their constituents? What have Representatives Duponte, Kishimoto, St. Sure, Lydgate, Seong and Paschoal done to help their constituents?

To these public servants this statement by The Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, D.D. Archbishop of Boston, should be enlightening:

"If negotiation fails, there should be full opportunity for mediation and conciliation by government officials. If agreement cannot be reached, there should be available machinery for voluntary arbitration."

Now, the Lanai workers on strike have asked for arbitration. Certainly it is safe to assume that the Lanai strikers would like to know the position of the representatives and senators from their district with regard to this question. Do they go along with the employers who propagandized during the last longshore strike that "arbitration is communistic"?

The role of the public officials is to serve their constituents. And it was in 1950 that the Maui legislators all said they were friends of labor. Can the public servants from Maui County, which includes Molokai and Lanai, say they are doing their duty? They will have to do plenty of explaining when they climb the platform on Lanai in asking for votes in 1952.

Lanai workers and voters, invite your representatives and senators to your island to state their positions, NOW!

WILLIE CROZIER



SLIGH FELLOW—The gent above wants Congress to impose a general sales tax at the factory level on all manufactured articles except food instead of accepting labor's tax proposals, which include stiffer penalties on excess profits. The sales tax advocate is, of course, President Charles R. Sligh of the National Association of Manufacturers. (Fed Pix)

DANGEROUS TO ALL

Those Americans who are most bitterly opposed to communism and all it stands for have good reason to be troubled by many so-called "anti-communist" activities in our country today. It is true that the 11 communist leaders were convicted. . . . But should their actions have been considered criminal in a free society? The question is not an easy one for true democrats to answer. Remember, the communist leaders were not accused of plotting to overthrow the government by force. They were charged with "teaching and advocating" doctrines which, according to the prosecution, had this as a future objective. . . . Sending men to prison on this basis could be dangerous to us all.—Textile Labor (CIO)

Shipowners Take Taxpayers for Ride; More Than Double Prices

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Shipowners are proving to be "the greediest kind of price profiteers" under the defense production act, boosting their prices by 111 per cent to 186 per cent since the war in Korea started.

This charge appeared in the July 6 issue of the Dispatcher, newspaper of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. In a story datelined from Washington, the paper reported:

SAY CAN'T RAISE WAGES

"The shipowners and the ship operators who claim that they can't raise wages over the 10 per cent formula established by the Wage Stabilization Board have themselves gone hog-wild in increasing the rates they charge for handling and transporting cargo. Workers in the maritime industry are being told by the government and by the employers that national defense and the public interest make it necessary to limit wage increases to 10 per cent of what they were one year ago.

"Yet these same employers have increased the average rates for hauling cargo from the Gulf to points north of Cape Hatteras, 111 per cent since the outbreak of the fighting in Korea one year ago.

"In July 1950 it cost \$1.93 to ship a ton of cargo from the Gulf to ports north of Cape Hatteras. In April 1951 the ship operators were charging \$6.01 to carry this same ton of cargo over this same route.

"Similarly, the rates for carrying cargo across the North Atlantic have increased anywhere from 115 per cent to 186 per cent since the outbreak of the fighting. In July 1950 the average rate was \$4.59 a ton. In April 1951, it had reached \$14.08."

CASH IN ON INDIA WHEAT

The Dispatcher story showed how shipowners are exploiting for their private gain a recent decision by Congress to approve shipment of two million tons of wheat to India.

Using government-owned vessels which have been chartered to them, the private operators have raised the price of transporting wheat to India from \$10.50 to \$25 a ton. This is an increase of about 150 per cent.

"In other words," said the Dispatcher, "it will cost the U. S. \$29 million to transport the wheat because of the price increases. And this \$29 million goes right into the pockets of the shipowners and the ship operators.

WANT BIGGER SUBSIDY HANDOUTS

"Meanwhile, these very same shipping interests who have been raising prices to new all-time highs and who have been getting the lushest profits in history are down in Washington lobbying for bigger subsidy handouts from the government.

"Just last week legislation passed the Senate under which the Federal Maritime Board was handed \$20 million to hand out as operating differential subsidies to American ship operators."

Why No Controls?

Among the questions being asked these days is why an element in Congress favors no economic controls when such a condition involves industry just as well as the consumer? There's only one answer: Business is rightfully confident it can raise its prices faster than workers can increase their wages. If you want that condition, Sen. Taft, the Republicans and southern Democrats will give it to you.—Labor News, Rochester, N. Y. (APL)

About one-half of the nation's women workers are married.

David Trask Pledges All-Out Anti-Union Fight; Praised UPWA In 1949

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are not found on the board. They are not represented.

"Handling of grievances often becomes ridiculous. At the university, the delegate for a group of workers is the boss. I know for a fact that the workers do complain about working conditions, but what can they do? How can their boss, as their delegate, handle their grievances? He's got his skin to protect.

"Membership a Rubber Stamp"

"Progressively, the Association is getting away from the rank-and-file participation, and the membership has become a rubber stamp.

"The Association is a union

but it shies away from that very word. Of course, in a union the members are supposed to be the governing body, which is not the case with the HGEA.

"Interestingly, Executive Director Charles Kendall constantly attacks the UPWA and one of his remarks is that the latter union is run by one man. That one man, we have learned from the government workers he has organized, services his members. How about cleaning out some of the HGEA backyard before Mr. Kendall indulges in such broadsides?"

To Probe Taft Election

The 1950 senatorial campaign in Ohio, which resulted in the reelection of Republican Sen. Robert A. Taft, will be the subject of a U. S. Senate investigation to get under way soon. It is expected to disclose that the Taft campaign cost as much as \$4 million, the largest "slush fund" in American history. . . . On this subject alone, "Mr. Republican" is as silent as the tomb. On all else, words gush from his mouth in a never-ending as well as meaningless stream.

—Labor Journal, K. C., Mo.

TENNEY RAPPED

Jack B. Tenney, California state senator, who was brought here by the 1949 legislature to whip up anti-Red hysteria, was branded a "thoroughly misguided man" by Methodist Bishop Donald H. Tippet. In a speech in Stockton, Tenney recommended that the church "throw Donald Tippet out the window." The Bishop said the leadership of the California legislature has "completely repudiated" the "misguided" man.

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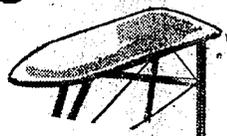
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Gadabout

WHAT WITH marijuana being raised here on the island (illegally, of course) it seems strange that amounts should be smuggled in by ship as on the President Monroe last week. The answer is, local sources say, that the Hawaii-grown product is not very good. For which, of course, the local people should rise to give thanks. It's only another indication of what a wonderful climate the islands are endowed with. A climate so discerning that it grows practically anything—except a plant that has led many persons on the dangerous road that at its end lies the hopeless addiction to deadly narcotics.

★ ★
THE NEW OUTFIT in the Traffic Division at the police department, which followed the shakeup, seems to have started off with an emphasis on good public relations—which isn't a bad beginning. The treatment at the desk these days is on a par with the service at any of the town's big department stores. At least it usually is. And one of the foremost carrying on the program is the sergeant wearing Badge 94.

When customers are confused, he straightens them out—but courteously and gently. When an offender has made a mistake, he gives his attention in as unbiased a manner as you could ask.

Our orchid of the week to Sergeant 94.

★ ★
HEROIN ADDICTION is informally reported on the increase by those in a position to know in the mid-town area. "Skin-popping," the name for shooting the stuff into the blood stream directly, is carried on in public toilets, and the impedimenta is often left behind by users in too much of a state to be careful about details. The most vicious drug ever to hit the illicit market, heroin makes helpless addicts out of curious users faster than any predecessor. From the first shot, some users have been known to become addicts in only seven days. With all its evils, opium was never like that and there were numbers of cases in which users cured themselves with nothing but their own will-power. Heroin addicts, almost without exception, must be cured forcibly, to such depths are they carried.

★ ★
CHU TEH, for many years commander of the Chinese Communist armies, was one of the opium addicts who cured himself of the habit by nothing but will-power. A wealthy landlord with concubines and "war-lord" status until he was past the age of 30, Chu renounced all that along with the opium habit and joined the Communists when he came to believe that they were waging the strongest fight against the foreign imperialists and compradors who kept China half in subjugation for generations.

★ ★
ALTHOUGH Japan's agents in China were responsible for spreading the opium habit to a marked degree, during the 1920s and '30s, there were many Kuomintang figures who profited by it also. Among these, perhaps the foremost was Governor Lung Yun of Yunan Province, who was the wartime guest of the 14th Air Force at his capital city, Kunming. Of Lung's army, it used to be said: "They fight badly because they must carry two rifles—one that shoots bullets and one a pipe that requires opium."

★ ★
LOCAL JAPANESE bi-lingual dailies often cover news much more honestly and accurately than either the Tiser or the Star-Bull, perhaps because they're not quite so directly under the surveillance of the Big Five. The case of the cloak of silence dropped over the anti-Negro riots on the Mainland affecting thousands of people (see story elsewhere in this issue) is

only one of the obvious significant instances. One of lesser magnitude is the story of the arrest of the star Zachary Scott in Kilroy's Amusement Center. The Hawaii Times correctly reported that the arrest was in the Center, not out on the sidewalk. The Star-Bull went for the official (and fictional) police version that the pinch and Scott's "offense" took place on the sidewalk.

★ ★
IN CASE YOU MISSED the item from Drew Pearson, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon reported to Congress that 60,000 pounds of horse meat are sold every week in Portland to people who won't pay the high prices asked for beef.

Do you remember the scornful laughter with which GOP businessmen greeted Elliot Roosevelt's warning that, once price control is tampered with, the lid would be off? Wonder what they'd say now about his prophecy that bread could go to a dollar a loaf?

★ ★
YET HOWARD McGRATH, the attorney general of the U. S., has not prosecuted the more than 1,300 cases of price law violation in his office. Too busy pushing cases against people who fight for unions and against the kind of racism that resulted in the riots at Cicero, Ill.

★ ★
THE NEW COMBINE which has taken over the Two Jacks bar on Hotel St. is reported to have made a good start, first by keeping most of the former staff. The new owners are Charles W. Silva, Masao Uehara and Minoru Uehara. Dan Hee Wai was the former owner, prior to difficulties over income tax regularities.

Last weekend, the new management was doing capacity business just as the old management did. The bar undoubtedly does more business than many others on the same street for one reason—it's one of the few in town where Negro servicemen, seamen, Navy Yard workers and residents can feel at home. It's one of the few bars in town with management smart enough to make money off the bigotry of those who run the others.

★ ★
ERIC LINDBERG of the Hawaiian Dredging Co. was the victim of misinformation published in this column two weeks ago after being received from a supposedly reliable source. Gadabout, reporting another item concerning recent naval construction at Kaneohe, said he had been discharged and that he was unpopular with union men.

The first part of the statement was incorrect, since Mr. Lindberg was actually on furlough from Hawaiian Dredging and returned when his furlough period was ended.

His objections to the second part are not strong, for as he says: "There was friction on the job and I'll not deny I had enemies. You always do."

But he feels the union reference merits mention of the fact that he was for 27 years a member of the Carpenters' Union (AFL), "when the going was tough," and he resigned only after he took a job which he felt allied him with management. We agree with him and we are glad to correct the errors.

★ ★
ROBERT SPENCER, former principal of Roosevelt High School and presently holder of an administrative post in the DFI, will go on trial on a charge of drunken driving July 25 in circuit court.

★ ★
"WHY DO THEY charge 10 cents for pop on Kuhio Beach?" asked a visitor to the beach last Sunday. "It creates a hazard for the kids in one way, you know." And he told of a small boy who



REJECTS CASH OFFER—Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D., Fla.) told senators considering a code of ethics for the government that he recently turned down a cash offer from a contractor for whom he had made some Navy Department appointments. Bennett said he turned down the offer and gave unnamed donor a lecture on morals. (Federated Pictures)

Production Soars In China As Workers Get Labor Insurance Plan

Insurance for workers against the financial worries of old age, illness, disability and childbirth went into effect in China May 1, the June issue of the China Monthly Review reveals, and reaction to the new, hitherto undreamed-of benefits was immediate. At the state-owned Machinery Corporation in Shanghai, production increased 17 per cent in the first month. In the Shanghai Bicycle Factory, production increased 700 per cent. At the Printing and Dyeing Factory, which formerly produced 650 pieces per machine per 10-hour shift, 1,300 pieces of cloth per machine per 10-hour shift became an average.

The insurance plan, discussed for months before it was put into effect, is paid for entirely by the employer, whether he be a private individual or the state.

had been all ready to run through the busy traffic of Kalakaua Avenue to get five-cent pop on the other side after he found the price was a dime at the concessionaire's stand.

"I gave him a nickel to keep him from going," said the visitor. The answer to the concessionaire's high prices is that he bids in competition for his concession and has a fat fee invested upon which he must realize a fat return.

★ ★
"IT COULDN'T happen—not here in Hawaii," was the comment of one man here speaking of the Cicero, Ill. riots that occurred when white hoodlums tried to prevent a Negro veteran from moving into a house he had rented (see story elsewhere). Probably the comment is correct. We sincerely hope so. But is there any vast difference between the thinking of those who would exclude Negroes, or any racial or national group from housing and those who deny them the right to service in restaurants and bars?

The most densely populated country in the world is The Netherlands, with 290 persons per square kilometer. The United States has 19 persons per square kilometer.

On the Right to Bail

By JACK ABBOTT (Federated Press)

The Constitution and federal statutes provide that any person arrested for an offense other than a capital crime shall be entitled to bail. This rule flows from the general legal principle that all persons charged with crime are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The rules also provide that even after conviction, an individual is entitled to remain on bail pending appeal if a substantial question of law is involved.

Position Taken Before Communists Jumped Bail

The Justice Department has taken the position that these rules should not apply to Communists. It has insisted that bail for Communists be set in prohibitive amounts, and has attempted to raise every technicality to prevent the bail from being posted even after the amount is fixed by the courts.

Further, it attempted to deny bail entirely in deportation cases where Communists are involved, a position which has been repudiated by virtually every court before which it has been raised.

It is significant that this position was taken by the Justice Department even before four of the Communists convicted in the New York trial jumped bail. It is now attempting to use this incident to fortify its position. It is asking that bail be set in the sum of \$50,000 to \$75,000 apiece for Communists recently indicted in New York, and it is further seeking to prevent the posting of any bail by harassing those who are willing to post bail for Communists.

Up to now, Communists have been able to obtain bail from the Civil Rights Congress bail fund. This fund consists of money deposited by private individuals in the hands of a group of trustees who are authorized to use the funds for bail in such cases. The government now takes the position that bail posted by this fund should not be accepted by the courts. It is also endeavoring to obtain the name of every individual who deposited money with this fund.

Public Notoriety and Reprisals for Bail Posters

Obviously, although some people might be willing to post bail for Communists, they will probably be unwilling to do so if the price of such posting is public notoriety and the consequent reprisals that might be visited on the individuals named. Thus the net effect of the government's proposals would be to deny to Communists charged with crime the right to bail. The aim of the government, apparently, is to put Communists and the Communist party completely outside the pale of the law.

We should ask ourselves soberly whether such conduct is justified solely because four Communists jumped bail. Of course the law, in guaranteeing the right to bail for persons charged with crime, recognizes that some people might jump bail and put the added burden on the government of physically apprehending them. Some observers have even commented that the jumping of bail was an inevitable corollary of the government's position in prosecuting and imprisoning people for their ideas and beliefs, and its success in persuading the U. S. Supreme Court that the First Amendment should be scrapped so far as Communists are concerned.

Having successfully prevailed in its view that the protections of the First Amendment should be denied to Communists, the government now urges that all other legal principles be scrapped so far as this group is concerned. Since four Communists jumped bail, although seven others surrendered, all Communists henceforth should be denied bail, the government says. In essence, the government is asking the right to jail these Communists without trial and merely on the basis of an indictment.

Such practices point in only one direction and that is fascism. And the history of fascist countries is still too recent to permit us to forget that if the government can deny all constitutional and legal rights to Communists, then it will be able to do the same thing to any other dissenting group.



PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL—Openly showing their joy at the prospect of peace in Korea, soldiers and sailors eagerly scan headlines that await trains in New York's Grand Central Terminal for trip to their stations. Headlines tell of Gen. Matthew Ridgway's cease-fire offer. (Federated Pictures)

Northernmost point in the United States is the projection of Lake of the Woods in Minnesota. Southernmost point is Cape Sable, Florida. The world's first bureau was established in Massachusetts on June 23, 1869, after considerable pressure by the 8-hour League.

HCRC Tells Six Bars, One Dance Hall Racial Discrimination Will Be Fought

"Hawaii has shown that people can and do respect each other regardless of their skin color or place of origin."

That is a line from a letter sent this week to six Honolulu bars and one dance hall by the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress, advising the proprietors that the organization is opening a campaign against racial discrimination.

The letter, it was explained by Secretary Evelyn Murin, was sent to those particular seven establishments because HCRC investigations have showed that they refuse service to Negroes. The seven are: Brown Derby, Wimpy's Bar, Tony Gora's, Johnny Welch's, Trade Winds, Pete's White Palace and Sweet's Ballroom.

The letter is signed by Claude White, HCRC chairman, and its text is as follows:

"It has been called to the attention of the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress that Negroes are refused service in your establishment. A recent checkup by this Committee has verified that fact.

"At a recent meeting of this Committee, I was instructed to tell you that we regret deeply that you encourage discrimination, and to urge you to drop the practice.

"Hawaii has shown that people can, and do, respect each other regardless of their skin color or place of origin. It can hardly be argued that discrimination is justifiable in a land whose people come from practically every racial and national group in the world. Political, religious and ethical considerations all demand the abolition of Jim Crow in Hawaii.

"Our membership calls on you to drop the policy of refusing service to members of racial minorities.

"I will be happy to get your reply to our request, and can be reached through the address listed above. Our membership meets again on Monday night to plan further steps in this campaign against discrimination. We will be ready, as soon as we hear from you, to strike your name from the

list of public houses which we are going to advertise as un-American, and which we will ask our members and the public to refrain from patronizing."

MAUI NOTES

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Rodent control experts who recently visited in the Puunene area have done a great job, according to reports received by the RECORD from the various districts. The RECORD called on Chief Inspector Walter Garcia in charge of rodent control and he said: "I have 20 people working under my direction and we try our best to serve the public."

He also stated that if any clubs or organizations want to learn control of rats, flies and other pests, he will send someone or come himself and show movies and give a lecture on the subject. He further said that in infested areas we have men all the year round. Good work, Walter Garcia! Keep up that service for the welfare of the public!

★ ★

THE TRAFFIC LIGHT in use on a 90-day trial basis at Kahului since early last week, is wonderful, according to comments made by many motorists, but since in the near future another traffic light will be installed in Wailuku, merchants are protesting and will get petitions out against the installation of traffic lights. They complain that 20 parking spaces will be eliminated and also the volume of business will slacken.

After the RECORD learned of the action to be taken by the businessmen of Wailuku, the RECORD inquired among the people of the working class and found that the average people want traffic lights installed. One fellow said: "The businessmen are thinking of making money and more money."

First recorded use of the word "scab" in U. S. legal history was in 1806, during the trial of the Philadelphia Cordwainers.

High Meat Prices Snafu Blood Program

WESTFIELD, Mass. (AP)—

High meat prices are interfering with the blood donor program to aid wounded troops in Korea.

This was revealed here when a Red Cross bloodmobile came to Westfield, accepted 159 donations, but rejected 32 would-be donors, an unusually high proportion. Majority of the 32 were rejected because of low iron content in their blood.

Red Cross chapter officials blamed this on the fact that people could no longer afford to buy as much meat as they need.

(Ed. Note: Information from the local blood bank says that there has been no change in the rate of rejections, because of hemoglobin deficiency and that during the last war when meat was scarce, there was also no appreciable change. A former resident of California volunteered the information that residents here generally consume less meat than people in colder climates.)

IMUA's Literature

IMUA did not solicit, according to John T. Jenkins, its executive secretary, but the National Council for American Education sent the anti-labor outfit a batch of its folder, "Pro-American Books and Pamphlets." IMUA mailed them out and thus propagandized the racist writings included in the listings. IMUA officials must know that the National Council for American Education, with headquarters in New York, is run by Allen A. Zoll, who is a satellite of Father Coughlin and a notorious anti-Semite. While IMUA yaps about its "kokua" program and of propagating love and kisses in alohaland, it actually is planting the seeds of hatred by plugging books that damn the Roosevelt administration as the "JEW DEAL." Even Hawaii's big employers, for whom IMUA is a front, were embarrassed by IMUA's mailing of "Pro-American Books and Pamphlets" to some islanders to the extent that one of their spokesmen was forced to criticize the organization's action in public.

Mainland Peace Sentiment Growing While Press Refuses To Give Coverage

(from page 1)

San Francisco where the delegates were elected.

Union Calls for Cease-Fire

Earlier, the executive board of the union had passed a resolution calling for a cease-fire in Korea, withdrawal to the 38th parallel and the ending of hostilities through negotiations. The officers

urged ILWU locals to adopt the resolution asking for a cease-fire and to inform the nation's administration leaders of their action.

The resolution said that the American people "desire to see the war in Korea ended at the earliest possible moment," and that the "American people are groaning under a burden that gets heavier by the day—increased taxes, rapidly rising prices, loss of their civil rights, peacetime drafts and now universal military training."

The 17-man executive board unanimously endorsed a policy statement which viewed the dangerous trend in the country resulting from the attacks against civil liberties. The upholding of the convictions of the Communist leaders under the Smith Act, the board's statement said, "involves much more than an attack upon the unpopular and relatively small number of American Communists, but constitutes a grave threat against the rights and liberties of all."

Make Trade Union Illegal

The Supreme Court's decision, the board said, "directly attacks the right of free speech and points the way to legislation which could make trade union organization illegal and turn the clock back to the days when men were arrested for demanding higher wages."

The Chicago peace congress was held in an atmosphere of hope and enthusiasm, as only a few days prior to the convention Soviet UN Delegate Jacob Malik had proposed a Korean cease-fire which was accepted by the U. S. and other nations participating in the UN.

The declaration of principles adopted at the congress of the American Peace Crusade said:

- "We affirm our deep conviction that peace can be realized only by a policy of negotiations and not by a policy of arms." And it stated further that:
- "We believe that peace is America's best defense and that the need for peace is the overriding need."
- "We declare our belief that most Americans want peace. An American peace movement can grow in strength until it wins the peace and opens the way for Americans and for people in all lands to enjoy the rights our nation has long stood for; the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
- "We declare our belief that the acceptance of the co-existence of differing social systems is essential to peace."
- "Our diplomacy and our defense cannot be sound if based on the delusions of preventative war and military domination, or of race superiority."

PRISON BRIEFS

The existence or non-existence of a receipt for \$19,000 "for services rendered," and signed by an important member of the Oahu Prison administration, has been one of the recent topics of speculation. The receipt is said to have made its appearance in the office files after the RECORD's exclusive story of the strange affairs surrounding the parole of Ross Johnson and his part in buying equipment for the Hilo-Kona Road.

★ ★

WILLIAM BOLLING, Oahu Prison guard who has risen to the rank of classification officer, is said to be the envy of old-timers who feel they were more deserving of promotion. Bolling is a Navy veteran who came to the prison about two years ago.

★ ★

SINCE THE RECORD told how prisoners convicted of sex offenses have been sent, in violation of an agreement with Hawaii civic groups, to Kulani Prison, one convicted rapist slated for Kulani, was, instead, kept in Oahu Prison. That, at least, is the report among men who are in a position to know.

★ ★

ONE OF THE guards at Oahu has taken recently to carrying a blackjack in his hip pocket—too many beefs with inmates about conditions in his department, the grapevine says. Yet the fault, if any, is said to lie as much with the appropriations his department receives, which are said to be irregular, varying from month to month. Nonetheless, he keeps a husky trusty close at all times to assist him in any emergency that might arise.

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Pleasant Moments in sports BY Bob Considine

"RUBE" WADDELL, THE ONE-MAN BALL TEAM



EDWARD "RUBE" WADDELL, pitcher for the old Philadelphia Athletics, was one of baseball's zaniest "characters." It was in an exhibition game in 1902 that he pulled his most famous stunt.

IN THE LAST HALF OF THE NINTH "Rube" sent all the players off the field, leaving only the catcher behind the plate. Then, with magnificent arrogance, "Rube" struck out the last three batters on nine pitched balls.

Illustrated by Courtesy of PM through World for your Pleasant Moments.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

notice, a great amount of time devoted to alien broadcasts in Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Chinese. On this schedule I wish to point out that KGU, which is the Advertiser, does not list these programs. At 9 o'clock on the 7th some announcer said: "You can rest assured that on this station there will never be a Japanese broadcast." On KGU, there is none . . .

"I . . . would like to present these statistics of the department of health, showing 32 percent Japanese. I think that is an integral part of this."

"Constitution Follows the Flag"

Senator Eugene S. Capellas said to the subcommittee: "I have always believed that the Constitution follows the flag. The flag was planted in the Hawaiian Islands and we became an integral part of the United States of America in 1898, and for 48 years we have been waiting for what we understood would be the granting of statehood when the Territory became ready."

Flag-planting as done by various competing nations for territories and markets was a tactic of imperialism up to a comparatively few years ago. Senator Capellas' comment is interesting, particularly since he has been a school principal, now retired.

Of his personal progress, he explained:

"I am a self-made man. I attended no university but had to plug like sixty to become what I am today . . .

"I could stand here and tell you plenty, because I was a school principal for many, many years. I was an educator and I am very proud of it, because when I run for election a lot of my boys and girls all stand up and say, 'Hurray for Senator Cappelas. I am going to vote for him again.'"

Statements of Witnesses In Meyer Case Called Big Island Bombshell

(from page 1)

ounded by the Parker Ranch, he is said to have refused offers from the mammoth cattle concern of \$30,000 and \$60,000 to sell his property.

In the fall of 1943, after cattle were said to be disappearing from the Parker Ranch, Meyer was arraigned.

In the three trials that followed, important witnesses were John Medeiros and Cecil Perreira. Chief Prosecutor was Martin Pence.

Convicted in circuit court, Meyer appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court and lost, then appealed to the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which denied his appeal, upholding a ruling on a technicality by the supreme court. At the same time, an opinion written by one of the federal judges contained scathing comments regarding the handling of the case in the Territory.

During the series of trials and appeals, Meyer was represented by Joseph V. Esposito, O. P. Soares and Katsuro Miho.

It was Miho who represented Meyer at the time the Honokaa cattleman received his parole, but the lawyer will not discuss the affidavits nor the part they played in securing Meyer's release.

But it is known that affidavits signed by Medeiros and Perreira

were in his possession, and the RECORD has learned the contents of the documents which, one local lawyer said "would blow the top off the whole political setup."

Medeiros had been important as a witness, first in creating an alibi for Meyer. He had said that Meyer had been present at a luau on New Year's Day, 1942, when he was accused of committing an act of theft.

But he changed that story and finally testified that the luau had been held, not on New Year's Day, but on Christmas Day.

In his affidavit, he states that Pence and others met him at the Paauilo Stone Church and induced him to change his story. He further states that he and other witnesses were coached in testifying and drawing cattle brands for nine months in preparation for the trial. Further, he states, he was promised certain material benefits, including a cow, which he did not receive.

Medeiros also states in his affidavit that his original story of the New Year's Day luau was the correct version.

Cecil Perreira states in his affidavit that he was offered an amount of money which he never received.

Before he made his affidavit, Perreira says, he was approached by Pence who told him he could

Japanese Govt. Agency Steps Up Promotion of Product Export To U. S.

The Japanese government is stepping up the promotion of its products in the United States by holding exhibitions and letter-writing contests.

Recently in Seattle, the Japanese government had a successful exhibition of various products available for export from Japan. In New York, the Japanese Overseas Agency is sponsoring a letter-writing contest on the subject, "Why I Like Japanese Silk." Prizes total \$500.

Japan, world's largest producer of natural silk, had 30 per cent of all farm households engaged in cocoon tending in 1939. In 1941, Japan produced 536,225 bales of raw silk and in 1945, 120,000 bales. A bale is 132 pounds.

Since the war, silk production has been going up and the Honolulu office of the Japanese Overseas Agency said that production of raw silk has gone up to 150,535 bales in 1950. Besides the raw silk, production of silk material included: Yarn, 4,986 pounds; filament silk fabric, 112,356 square yards; spun silk fabric, 19,476 square yards.

The Honolulu office of the Japanese government agency said it is not conducting letter-writing contests or any such promotional program at present.

Warn Diabetes Victims Of Dangerous Remedy Shipped From Mexico

The one million known diabetics of the United States were warned July 16 that a diabetic remedy being mailed from Mexico is worthless and extremely dangerous if employed as a substitute for insulin, according to a release from the T. H. Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs.

The Food and Drug Administration, with the cooperation of customs and postal authorities, has been able to prevent delivery of about 20 individual packages of the nostrum, which is advertised and labeled as "Cacalia Composita, Mexican Indian Root." It is being offered by Mexico Indian Root Co., Mexico City. Circulars give the name of Dr. Miguel C. Martinez, general manager.

One-inch advertisements for the remedy have been showing up in large and small newspapers and magazines throughout the country. Cities where the ads are known to have been published are: San Francisco and Sacramento, New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Uniontown Pa. and Bridgeport, Conn.

Direct mail advertising is also being used to promote the remedy. FDA officials said the mailings were heavy in the Vermont area but the packages which were denied entry were addressed to all sections of the country. The remedy has been priced at \$15 and \$25, cash in advance.

get 20 years for signing the document.

"I don't care," Perreira said he answered, "because I confessed the truth to Meyer."

He reported that he told Pence his own behavior might carry serious consequences:

"Don't talk to me like that," he reports Pence as answering. "I was prosecutor, but now I'm the judge."

Perreira says he replied: "I don't care if you're the judge or the governor. I've told the truth."

Longest distance a crow can fly in the United States is between Cape Flattery, Washington, to the eastern tip of Florida, a distance of 2,835 miles.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



WAHINE SOFTBALL

Baseball fans who don't get enough of their favorite sport from the many leagues in operation in Honolulu can be seen watching the wahine senior leaguers playing every Thursday afternoon from 5 p. m. at the Honolulu Stadium. The caliber of the wahine players may be gauged by fans who go to watch them play for the first time and then go home exclaiming: "The gals play like men!"

The style and form employed today is a far cry from the bloomer days when the girls played rather politely and ladylike. Rules and regulations varied in those days according to the locality. Today, the wahines play under standardized rules and regulations set forth by the American Softball Association. The parent organization, the ASA, was established under the kokua and sanction of the AAU and as such, all men and women players must be bona fide amateurs and members in good standing. Ted Nobriga of the City and County Parks Board recreation department, is Territorial Commissioner of the ASA.

The Women's Senior Division of the ASA operates at the Stadium with four teams in the league. The league-leading Honolulu Hales, undefeated so far, have beaten all wahine teams in Honolulu and many experts claim that they are capable of winning from quite a number of male teams. In fact, in the exhibition games played by the Honolulu Hales, a number of service teams and local male teams were beaten by them.

This league is not to be confused with the Jungle Ball League, also in operation today. Jungle ball leagues are not recognized in the United States, whereas the ASA is an official organization with state, sectional and national playoffs for the official U. S. title. The wahine players are looking forward to participation in the U. S. tournaments. Many claim our local gals play good enough to meet that kind of competition.

The most outstanding team in the Territory today, the Honolulu Hales, is an example of the rising caliber of softball among our local wahines. Such players as Charity Tsui, Indie Peters, Madeline Pacheco, Wattie Behr, Dorothy Dung, Eunice Willis, Tootsie Akana, Lefty Rodrigues, Kayleen Toma and Alice Fair lend a lot of color and class to the league. For example, Alice Fair, the wife of a navy man stationed here, pitched in many Mainland games before she came to the Territory. She is considered, according to national rankings, one of the top 20 pitchers in the Women's Division of the ASA.

The goal of the wahine league is representation in the national tournament and for that reason the girls play with determination. It will be worth your time to see them in action in regular league play on Thursdays at the Stadium at 5 p. m.

A league official has been quoted as saying: "We'd like the girls to play the champions of the Japanese Makule League." It would be an interesting game to watch in the light of preconceived ideas that many men have about wahine players.

★ ★ ★

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

In a recent meeting of the Boxing Commission a decision was made to enforce the 30-day ruling on the promoters to promote or else. We hope this will have the desired effect on the slowly dying boxing game in the Territory. We refer to the pro species and not to the amateurs. The amateurs started the season with a Japan-Hawaii tourney as the goal.

To get back to the promoters and the 30-day ruling, the gesture on the part of the commission to enforce a rule that has not been enforced in the past with rigidity may not meet with too great a success. There have been precedents in the past, as in the case of Leo Leavitt, when the ruling was not enforced. While this commission is not the same as the past commissions, the 30-day ruling may have to wait because of circumstances best known to promoters and to the commissioners themselves.

Let's look at the main events. Philip Kim is at present laid up with an injured hand. Some quarters say that Kim's injury is much more serious than meets the eye and that the proper healing of his hand will either make or break him. Carl (BoBo) Olson is no longer here and so the attraction of watching the bigger Mainland fighters with Olson has gone with the wind. Fernandez takes quite a spell to get in shape. Bob Takeshita, who has been training for a few months, is off the training schedule because of a number of pressing business matters that need his full-time attention. And if he does fight, Bob will not fight for peanuts. That leaves us Henry Davis and Davis, we understand, may leave for the Orient if the conditions and the money are right. Now, let's see, who else is around . . .

Lau Ah Chew and Augie Curtis, the two licensees at this time, can't promote for they lack main events. And the pro prelim boys are not training because without main event fighters in training, how can any card be arranged? And the talk of another promoter entering the field on an "exclusive" basis is not the healthy thing for competition. Boxing will be in the doldrums until amateurs are recruited to the pro game by hustlers. With the low interest in the pro game the amateurs are thinking twice before turning pro.

The 30-day ruling will have a tough time. And the circumstances will make it too tough to enforce.

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SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We are in receipt of a newspaper, the Hokubei Shimpo, published in New York City. The June 21st issue has a story titled "Will Japanese Sumo Beat American Rassing?" The story has to do with the eating and drinking habits of the visiting Sumo men who performed here in the Territory. The question asked is, "Can a 275 lb. sumo-tori who guzzles 20 to 30 bottles of beer with every meal, beat Primo Carnera in an American rassing ring?"

The answer is very obvious. The question is to be answered at the box office with the bucks that the fans will pay to see exhibitions, to cater to some chauvinistic complexes. If it is financially the correct thing to do the sumo men will win. If it is good for the box office to let some local yokel win, this will be done. Primo Carnera, Gene Standlee, the Octopus, the Great Molo, the Masked Marvel and others will be paraded and exhibited for the box office. It is the battle of the box office and not the battle between some sumo men who have been duped to follow the sun and the great array of pro rasslers who are considered by experts as probably the greatest actors in the world.

Father Suicides, Mother With 10 Children Faces Eviction in Kahala

(From page 1)

You know how people talk and what is said about welfare," she explained.

She expressed resentment at the propaganda directed against welfare recipients, and she said she would not seek such assistance.

"But I went to Hawaii Housing because we have to move out. We have been told to move out by the Bishop Estate by the end of last month but my husband and I

could not find a house. He tried so hard and he was worried before he died," she said.

"We lived over there," she pointed beyond clusters of new houses on a Bishop Estate subdivision. "We had to move out when they began clearing the land for the new houses. So we came here but this house will be torn down one of these days. New houses will come up, brand new houses."

From the slope where the shack is located, a string of new houses can be seen coming up in the direction of Koko Head. A Bishop Estate land agent, in talking to farmers on Oil Road had said that residences toward Anka Road will be for haoles only, but for this woman who is being evicted, it was a house she wanted, any place fit to live in. The idea of certain people wanting to maintain an area for haoles only seemed fantastic to her.

"We were evicted from the Diamond Head area years ago when a new landlord bought the place where we were living. Then we had to move again from a place in Kapaehulu when the government bought the land for a school. We have been evicted time and again," she said.

Asks 49 Days Extension

Then after a pause she said: "I wonder if the Hawaii Housing can do anything. At least the Bishop Estate must let us stay here forty-nine days." (Forty-nine days comprises the period of mourning.)

A few keawe trees stand near the two-story shack and they are reminders of the "keawe jungle" which the whole area was years ago when the farmers first moved in. Today, most of the farmers have evacuated their farms and others are pressured by Bishop Estate to leave as the subdivision is extended to take in more of the farming land.

Still leaning against the building and looking at her children, the woman said as though to reassure herself:

"To go to the government for help is not good. My husband did not like welfare help. Friends are trying to help. The Bishop Estate wants us to move so it can build new houses. I hope the Hawaii Housing will help us."

The children continued playing. The youngest, four months old, was asleep. The small children were too young to know that unemployment, the stigma attached to welfare aid by those who attack it constantly, worry and ill-health of their father, had brought tragedy to their home. They kept on playing.

And the mother who had said with determination, "When they grow up . . ." looked at them and at the new houses coming up.

The evening wind blew and the old door of the shack banged against the wall. The startled children looked up and they smiled at their mother. She was all they had between eviction and the destitute condition resulting from unemployment, which had already been a cause of depriving them of their father. —K. A.

Belt Ignores Leg. In Starting Mauka Arterial, Says Fong

By pushing the mauka arterial, Robert Belt, superintendent of the Territorial Department of Public Works is ignoring the expressed request of the legislature, Leonard Fong, C-C auditor and a strong opponent of the project, believes.

As president of the Neighborhood Improvement Club, Mr. Fong recalls that the '49 session of the legislature passed a resolution requesting that the mauka arterial be delayed until the makai arterial, already begun, was completed.

It was the feeling of opponents of the mauka arterial, Fong says, that the makai arterial might reduce the congestion of rush hour traffic to a point where the second big road would no longer be necessary.

"Then," says Fong, "what about widening Beretania and King streets? They've had authorization for those projects on the books since 1925 and they haven't carried them out."

The two streets have been broadened only in spots, Fong pointed out, but the full effect of through roads has not been achieved.

Since the last session of the legislature did not act, after the two-year wait, the Territory has moved ahead and reportedly bought some 200 homes on the waikiki side of Isenberg St. in a step toward clearing the way for construction.

200 Must Find Homes

"That really adds to the housing problem," Fong says, "though I understand the owners were paid fair prices for their property. But nothing was done toward helping them find new homes and I think they must be having a lot of trouble."

Zoo Railway Project For Kapiolani Park In Future, Says J. E. Lyons

(from page 1)

portation would be desirable, not only as a means of entertainment for small children, but also for elderly fans at the zoo who find trips on foot too taxing for their strength.

The concession for such a system, when and if the Parks Board should decide to allow it to be installed that way, will be let out for bids, Lyons said, in the same manner food and soft drink concessions are let out at present.

"Two things determine the letting of bids," Lyons said. "First, there's the matter of price. Second, we want to be assured the bidder can provide the services he's supposed to."

Concessions High

Bids for such concessions, even those for trailers, run high, for competition is keen and profits apparently high enough to warrant strong bidding. The two trailers which now operate in Ala Moana Park, for instance, pay \$175 and \$180 per month for the privilege.

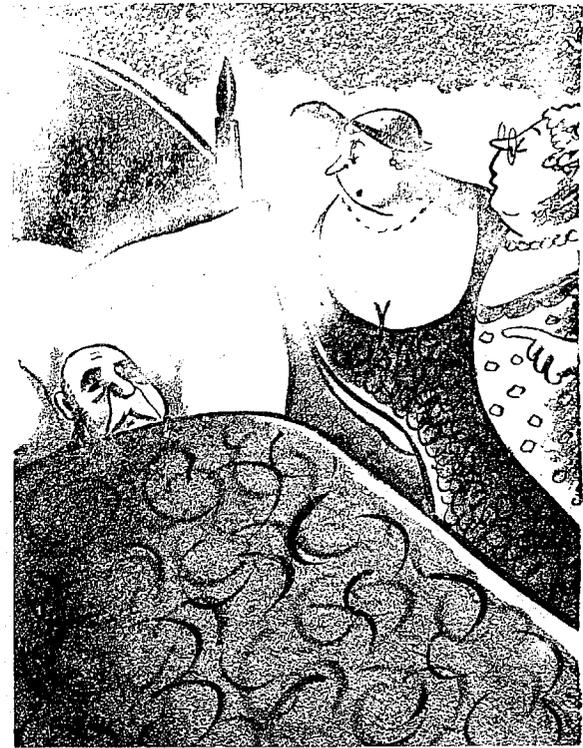
"It seems high to me," Lyons said, "but they bid it that way."

Because the Board of Supervisors has never authorized the serving of beer or other alcoholic beverages in public parks, no such concession has been let, Lyons said.

"Riley Allen is against it," he said, "and the board has never seen fit to allow it. Personally, I don't see anything wrong with it. I think maybe we'll come to it some day."

TAXPAYERS ROBBED

WASHINGTON (FP)—Demands for a housecleaning of the Army Ordnance Department increased after investigation revealed two ex-convicts were granted \$3 million in contracts at a profit of \$139,000 when their total assets were \$179,39.



"He says he won't budge until wages are frozen."

City Hall Dept. Heads Seek Higher Pay Than T. H. Colleagues Get

(from page 1)

controller, the attorney and the prosecutor to an annual \$11,680 plus bonus, while \$13,200 is being asked for the engineer.

"What," asks the observer, "has become of the Hawaiian Compensation Schedule? The one that governs the Territory's salaries?"

Answering his own question, he pointed out that Act 143 of the Session Laws of 1949, effected a change in the law which makes the department heads' salaries limited only by the mayor's salary—presently proposed at \$14,000.

Territorial department heads don't have it nearly so good, the observer points out, though their departments are frequently larger in scope and responsibility than those of the city and county.

Paul Thurston, director of the budget, gets \$10,780 and so does Robert Belt who heads not only the Territorial Department of Public Works but the Department of Highways as well.

Lanai Story

(from page 1)

er than the desire to give plantation workers cheap housing.

Plantation Housing was revealed as being thoroughly under control of Hawaiian Pine by ILWU radio broadcaster Robert McElrath, who told his audience how the non-profit organization was incorporated by five men who put up capital of only \$100.

This, McElrath pointed out, seemed very small capital for a corporation which was to administer property on Lanai and at Wahiawa worth several million dollars.

The properties are owned by the Dole Community Trust, the broadcaster pointed out, and trustees of that organization are appointed by the board of directors of Hawaiian Pine.

As a clincher, McElrath read a line from the articles of Plantation Housing's incorporation which stated that the corporation "may be terminated at any time by the board of directors of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., by delivering the trustees written notice of such termination."

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Mention of C & H Union Shop Silences Bosses' Spokesmen; Agreement Distant

(from page 1)

spokesman said, "except that we agreed to change meeting places."

Single Agreement

To provide sufficient space, both parties agreed to hold meetings in the HSPA Experiment Station, Agee Hall. But the employers were having none of ILWU proposals to meet twice a day. They insisted on a single meeting each day, to begin at 9 a.m., and to continue only five days a week.

On more important matters, not even that much agreement had been reached. Only one of the union's five demands had been discussed, and the employers rejected it flatly.

The sugar planters' spokesman, Philip Maxwell, vice president of the Hawaii Employers Council, admitted in an interchange with Goldblatt that the union shop is legal, but said the planters feel workers should not be compelled to join the union.

Subject To Majority

Goldblatt blasted this stand, pointing out that, when a union is the certified bargaining agent, it represents all workers—not only those belonging to the union. The individual employe surrenders his right to bargain, Goldblatt argued, when a majority of the workers have voted to be represented by the union.

"All you are trying to protect," Goldblatt charged, "is the right of a non-union employe to voluntarily chisel on his fellow employes who make the gains he shares while he refuses to pay his part of the cost."

Union negotiators expressed little optimism that the negotiations will result in any satisfactory agreement so long as the employers remain, as at present, adamant against any change from the expiring contract.

From other sources, the RECORD learned that sugar workers from a number of plantations are not only storing up rice and foodstuffs, but that they have also begun drawing their deposits from banks and credit unions. This move was seen as a reflection of the action of Plantation Housing on Lanai, which initiated legal proceedings to freeze and garnish such deposits of strikers to collect rent.

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PEOPLE HAVE PRIDE

The unemployed father of 10 children who committed suicide last week on this island had refused to go to the welfare department and he had argued against receiving such assistance with members of his family because, as he had said, of the stigma attached to getting such aid.

Welfare has always been a political football and political opportunists, often viciously, have made welfare clients targets for humiliation and persecution in promoting their own ends. We saw this happen in the recent session of the legislature.

It is an exceptional person who does not have strong pride and who does not look forward to being his own provider, and in the case of parents, the providers for their families.

The constant drumming of the propaganda that welfare clients are free riders is absolutely unnecessary, and in the case of certain local newspapers, irresponsible, to say the least.

The father of the 10 children should have gone to the welfare department long ago. But the fact that there is constant ridicule and attack against the welfare department and its clients did not help him any. It was false pride for the father not to have gone to the welfare department for assistance, and it is the role of the press and public agencies to bring this realization to such people.

Instead of playing such a humanitarian role, the press, at the beginning of the last legislature, gave big play to the blastings of politicians on Hawaii and Maui who saw cowboys on relief as moochers on the taxpayers. The truth of the matter was that the employing ranchers were not paying enough for the cowboys' subsistence and the welfare department had to assist their families.

The attack, if any in such a case, should have been directed against the employers. Welfare cases result from hardships, such as unemployment or lack of sufficient income for subsistence.

The press and the politicians should devote some thought, time and energy toward the eradication of conditions that bring about destitute circumstances.

It is important to focus public attention, for instance, on the need of new industries here, through the developing of resources.

When unemployment was high there was much talk but little action on the development of new enterprises. Since the Korean war, there is much talk of employment returning to normal.

But, as the governor's full employment committee reported in May, "practically none of the gain in employment was in manufacturing, but was largely due to the rise in the federal employment of civilian workers in military and naval establishments." And there is still unemployment in the Territory. What happens when real peace is realized?

The father of 10 children was one of the unemployed. He had been unemployed for four years. A healthy economy would not have brought such a tragedy to the family. But because there is constant unemployment, there is a welfare setup. Only heartless and selfish individuals hoot around the welfare program.

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
"EATING AMERICAN"

I see by the papers that one day last week 6,000 trainees at Schofield Barracks received the same meals as those served Russian soldiers. According to published reports, the boys didn't like the Russian food.

The boys didn't like it because for breakfast they had to bypass orange juice, cereals, ham and eggs, buttered toast, cinnamon rolls and coffee. At noon they passed up breaded veal cutlets, baked potatoes, corn, salad, ice cream and cookies and coffee. The night meal would have included roast. According to the daily papers, these meals are typical of "the American way of life."

"Our Pocketbooks Say No Can Buy"

I wouldn't know about the Russian meals which replaced the normal diet, but I do know something about the American way of life. Ham and eggs for breakfast, veal cutlets for lunch and roast for dinner are not the American way of life for most of the people I know—and that goes for the acquaintances of almost all of you who read this.

I admit that the fact that I and so many others do not regularly eat like the soldiers at Schofield makes us suspect since we do not follow "the American way of life." We, by the simple process of elementary logic, are therefore un-American.

But I can safely say that many of us bypass ham and eggs, veal cutlets, roasts, etc., not because we dislike that kind of food so typical of "the American way of life" but because our pocketbooks say "no can buy."

Minimum Doesn't Allow For Ham and Eggs

At the prices charged these days, very few people can afford the "typical American diet." The ordinary working person in Hawaii doesn't make enough to maintain what sociologists contend is a minimum standard of health. During the 1949 waterfront strike, the employers contended the ILWU longshoremen were the best paid workmen in the Territory — but the report of a survey by social workers showed that the wages paid the "best paid" were less than the minimum.

Now the minimum does not allow for ham and eggs, veal cutlets and roast. If the stevedores—the "best paid"—could not afford this "typical American fare," then you can imagine how far from it are the unorganized who get less pay than the waterfront workers.

Undoubtedly this accounts for considerable of the fishing by many island people. Many like fishing as a sport, but to a goodly number, it's a matter of economic necessity. It's the only way they can provide enough food for their families and still pay rent and buy clothing.

At Present Prices, Even Beef Stew Is a Luxury

Recently I picked up a young Hawaiian who lives on my side of the island. On the way into town he told me that the night before, he had visited his aunt who invited him to stay for supper. On the table were hamburgers and pork chops, all fried a delicious brown.

The young Hawaiian said all he could do was look longingly at such heavenly food. It had been months since he had tasted anything of this kind. But after long contemplation, he turned it down. He said he knew he couldn't keep it up, and the taste of it would make it hard for him to go back to his regular fare. So, instead, he went on home to his little place in the Waikane section and ate fish and poi as he generally did.

While there are many persons who actually prefer a regular diet of seafood, I cite the foregoing to show that some eat fish and octopus out of sheer necessity. They'd like ham and eggs and veal chops but they simply can't afford it. Even beef stew is a luxury item, the price of meat being what it is.

Price Slash In Luxury Cuts of Beef

Either wages will have to go up or the price of meat must come down before most of us can eat meals that are supposed to be typical of "the American way of life." At the moment, neither is happening.

Despite federal price controls, meat prices are way up in the stratosphere. There have been reductions on such luxury cuts of beef as porterhouse and T-bone steaks and rib roasts, but what good did that do the ordinary guy who couldn't afford them anyway? The cheap cuts today have ceilings higher than pre-ceiling prices in many places. Those with low incomes not only can't afford thick steaks but they have to eat less brisket, stew meat and short ribs.

I will be happy when the day comes that all of us can eat ham and eggs, veal cutlets and roasts, if we want them. But until then, that kind of fare will not be the American way of life for most Americans.



Looking Backward

HOW "ALIEN" WAS DEFINED IN A STATEHOOD HEARING

The report on the statehood hearings held here in January 1948 by the U. S. Senate subcommittee of the committee on public lands contains material that throws light on attitudes of various people who spoke for and against statehood. Some accept people of all ancestral origins as equals. Some say so, but in a condescending manner.

For example, John A. Hamilton then executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, said that he supports strongly the statements of others, "especially with reference to the workings of the principles of democracy in connection with this question of statehood?"

People of "Caucasian Blood", Not of "Alien Ancestry"?

Then he went on to speak of people with "alien blood" and makes reference, in this connection, to people of Italian and Japanese ancestries. People of "Caucasian blood" do not seem, to Mr. Hamilton, as persons of alien ancestry.

The American Indians will have a few things to say on this matter for Mr. Hamilton's elucidation.

And the use of the word "blood" in connection with ethnic groupings is bad. The scientific process of blood transfusion, and democratizing also to many who speak of pure race, superior race and pure blood, has demolished the ancient idea that people of different colors have different blood.

"Where Persons of Alien Blood Have Been Elected . . ."

Here is a sample statement by Mr. Hamilton:

"I think if we go over the record we will find where persons of alien blood have been elected to public office in communities all over the United States. (Only citizens are eligible for public office in the United States—Ed.) It is true that there would be no record of the election of a person of Japanese ancestry, but, on the other hand, we have had elections of persons of Italian ancestry, and I think generally speaking, that those persons have done commendable work. It is my honest opinion that there are persons within this community of alien blood who would do an equally good job as an elected official . . . to those persons of Caucasian ancestry who have held public office."

Tilley Hits Government by Appointment

William H. Tilley, a government employe, spoke on pressure by special interests for government by appointment, which was substantially borne out by the constitutional convention. Part of his statement follows:

"Several articles have appeared in the daily newspapers relative to a proposed State convention. Mainly the proponents of Statehood have stressed the fact, as borne out by this series of articles, that there should be a short ballot, all administrators to be appointed, and to be directed by a commission. It appears to me that the people who wish Statehood do so with certain reservations. They reserve to the enlightened class the right to serve on commissions; that they be proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, and by those connected with the basic industries of the Territory. If this be the only normal source of commissioners, then the type selected would only reflect the will of the industrial and financial representatives. I believe, therefore, that if in a moment of weakness the Senate should grant Statehood to Hawaii, we should operate under the purest form of democracy, and elect every official from dog catcher to the highest office in the Territory."

Mr. Tilley spoke unequivocally of the contribution of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii and the loyalty of people of Japanese ancestry. Then he mentioned about the Advertiser's radio program thus:

"There Will Never Be a Japanese Broadcast"

"There is one thing more I would like to bring up, which I believe is something that may be of some worth to you. I want to put this in as an exhibit. This is a schedule of the radio stations here in Honolulu, the time, the stations, and the program is shown. There is, you will

(more on page 6)



MR. DAVIS