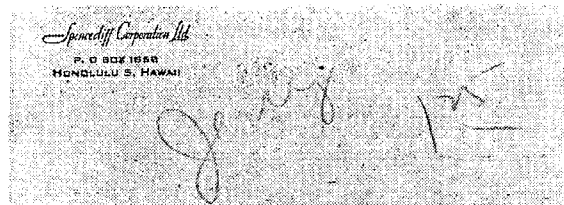


HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. II, No. 24 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS Thursday, January 12, 1950

Sky Room Blasted Insurance Bureau Losing Out On Tips, Uniforms To Competition, Cries To Brown



This envelope, marked with its contents, \$1.25, was handed Jerome Williams, Sky Room waiter, for an amount he had estimated at \$40. Later, reluctantly, he settled for \$16.40.

The Territorial Department of Labor, which once had to order the Sky Room to pay several employees \$7 apiece, may soon be called upon to order the same company (Spencecliff) to pay Jerome Williams and other waiters the money it forced them to spend on uniform coats, or to give up the coats to the waiters.

It may also be called to intervene in the matter of guaranteed 10 per cent tips paid by airlines to Spencecliff, and allegedly withheld by the company from Williams and other waiters.

"After the 10 per cent system had been installed by the airlines, I kept track of my airlines customers," says Williams, "and I figured I should get forty dollars for that period. Instead, Kelly gave me an envelope with a dollar and a quarter in it and told me that was to cover a longer period."

After he protested loudly, Williams says, William Kelly, the Sky Room's assistant manager, paid him \$16.40 and asked him

to sign a quit-claim against the Sky Room, saying at that time that he didn't want to get into trouble with the Department of Labor.

"I signed the paper," says Williams, "because it was the only way to get the money, but I don't think it was what Kelly wanted. The boy in the office made it out and he only made out a receipt. I still have a claim."

By special arrangement, some airlines send their passengers to the Sky Room for meals. The passengers are given chits worth either \$2.50 or \$3.00, depending upon the company, and 10 per cent is figured into each chit for the waiter's tip.

Another claim Williams feels he has is for \$8 he was forced to pay of a total that would have been \$25, for four coats he says the Sky Room ordered from the Mainland for him which he bought under compulsion.

"The company said it would pay (more on page 6)

Boiler Quits At Queen's Hospital; Also Two Workers

Boiler trouble at Queen's Hospital is a major headache for the staff, the RECORD was informed by a source close to the hospital.

Lack of knowledge of maintenance department personnel on the scene to start an emergency pump in the basement under the boiler room caused boiler shut-down for several hours last week. The water which flooded the basement five feet deep, soaked electric motors and other equipment, the RECORD learned.

"Last week the boiler went out of operation three times; this week one time," the source said.

The recent difficulties of the maintenance department with the boiler and electricity were attributed by the RECORD informant to the "easing out" of A. G. Sharkey (RECORD, Nov. 17, 1949) by the hospital administration which brought in Harold Homer. Sharkey, an all-round maintenance man and a working superintendent, had disagreed with Administrator (more on page 5)

Found Caps Loose In Tunnel Before Blast, Says Joseph Aveira

"You want some lunch?"

With that, Joseph Aveira shoved a box of dynamite caps under the nose of another worker at lunch-time. He had found the caps lying loose in the tunnel. He says he used the expression above as a means of shocking his fellow-worker with the seriousness of the situation.

The other worker's first name was "Johnny," and Aveira wishes he could remember the last name. Johnny was the regular helper of Joseph Burns, who was killed a few days later in the Kaimuki dynamite disaster which also crippled Aveira and Joseph Cambra, both of Palolo, for life.

After the accident, Aveira says, he talked to Johnny again and the powder man's helper told him, "I was told on the job to keep my mouth shut."

This information will not be included in the Labor Department's report to Governor Stainback on the accident because, as Aveira says, "I had so many things on my mind when I talked to them, I couldn't remember it all."

Report To Governor

The report of the Labor Department on the Kaimuki dynamite disaster of Dec. 27, 1948, will probably be completed this week and (more on page 4)

Stock Firms Eat Crow, Renounce Earlier Position

The presence of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. has, to use a trite old phrase, put local companies, affiliated with the Big Five system of banks and plantations and shipping companies, squarely in the position of being "hoist on their own petard."

A year ago, the Hawaii Casualty and Surety Rating Bureau, which represents nearly all important local companies, was demanding that the legislature give it the right to raise minimum rates on workmen's compensation insurance about 19 per cent.

Reverse Position

Today, according to sources in the insurance business and in the government, they are on the verge of demanding either that Liberty Mutual be required to raise its rate to meet theirs, or that they be allowed to return to the old rate. The reason cited is the obvious one, that Liberty Mutual, an independent filer, did not ask the increase, is not taking advantage of it, and is, therefore, taking all the business in the workmen's compensation field.

"Except," said one source, "they aren't taking it. They're just sitting still and letting it come into their office. And (more on page 5)

NO TRAFFIC HAZARD

Damon Tract Tenants Oppose New Ave.; 59 Must Move

The trustees of the S. M. Damon Trust Estate and tenants in Damon Tract saw eye to eye in 1947 when they were against the proposed Kaloaloe Ave., but today their views are far apart.

This was made clear in the trustees' letter to the Kaloaloe Neighborhood Association, which was in reply to a letter from the association. The association had suggested that if tenants and trustees got together, "we might be able the persuade" the city planning commission to eliminate the proposed avenue.

During a hearing of the city planning commission in 1947, when agreement was reached by the tenants, trustees and the commission on the location of the proposed avenue, only the commission "insisted on a new street running parallel to Nimitz Highway, because of traffic hazards," Harriet Bouslog, association counsel, had written the trustees. She added that at the last meeting on Dec.

15, 1949, George K. Houghtailing indicated there was no more traffic hazard.

Since the elimination of the pro- (more on page 6)

T. H. Banks Sensitive To RFC Loan Activities

By STAFF WRITER

John S. McCullough, Jr., manager of the loans department of the San Francisco Reconstruction Finance Corporation office, told a group of invited businessmen here that 90 per cent of RFC loans made are for less than \$100,000. It is also true, he said, that millions of dollars are lent in a few loans, leaving his listeners to surmise that the 90 per cent proportion in number of loans might not present an entirely accurate picture.

Mr. McCullough, whose exploratory trip to the islands follows (more on page 4)

FOR CONSTITUTION

Civil Rights Most Important, Say 3 At Vets' Forum

The Bill of Rights will be the most important single element of Hawaii's constitution—three speakers with divergent views on many other things told a forum at the 442nd Club Wednesday night they were agreed on that. The forum was one of a series on phases of the new constitution and it is sponsored by the 442nd Club, the 100th Club, and the Interpreters Group. The speakers were Sen. Herbert K. H. Lee, and attorneys Harriet Bouslog and Sam King, Jr.

After Sen. Lee had described the Bill of Rights as contained in the first 10 amendments of the U. S. Constitution, Mrs. Bouslog said she would add to those the human rights advocated by President Roosevelt, such as the right to a job and the right to decent housing.

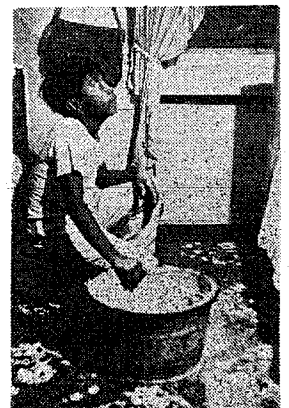
"The Constitution was extended to Hawaii fifty years ago," said Mrs. Bouslog, "but it hasn't reached here yet."

Explaining her words by the use of examples, Mrs. Bouslog referred to the method of jury selection in the Territory and the manner in which it had been declared unconstitutional in last year's three- (more on page 4)

A HOUSE FLOODED

Waipahu Family Lives Like Ducks; Co. Stalls Repair

Heavy rain in Waipahu means one thing to the Correa family—buckets on the floor, furniture dragged and piled in dry spots



CORREA'S son places buckets under the leaks.

and "no place to walk in the house."

This week, for the third time in one year, Modesto Correa, a Filipino employe of the Oahu Sugar Co., went to the plantation office with a request that the roof of his house which he rents from the company be repaired. Because the rain flooded his house, No. 229 in the Spanish camp, he was unable to work on Monday.

A management staff member again assured Correa that his leaky roof would be repaired. "When?" he asked.

A contractor is repairing the camp houses and he will get to Correa's house, he was told. On his way home from the office, Correa met Major Okada, a union business agent, who immediately went to the management to get the laborer's roof repaired. Correa is hopeful of results.

Mrs. Correa, upon whom falls the burden of moving the furniture, placing the buckets and keeping a lookout for bad weather, (more on page 6)

Free Enterprise

A giant octopus, a veteran and a nickel cup of coffee all played a part in a drama that showed how "free enterprise" ticks.

ON SAN FRANCISCO'S Mission St., a young vet ran a grocery and lunch counter across from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s office. Acquiring the place after he was separated from the service, he did good business. At first while the A T & T Mission St. building was under construction, the Western Electric and building construction workers bought food from him, and also came in for sandwiches and coffee. After the company set up for business in the building, the telephone workers patronized the place.

The attraction of his store was easily explained—coffee was five cents and sandwiches 15 cents, while the company cafeteria charged seven cents for coffee and 20 cents for sandwiches.

THEN ONE DAY the vet grocer stopped serving coffee. When the telephone workers asked why, he explained that an inspector from the board of health had told him he must stop serving coffee, because the phone company had complained about the competition. Technically, it was said the grocer did not have proper sanitary facilities.

The vet took it hard, but knew better than to fight the \$8 billion dollar company. He quit selling coffee. Then the health department was after him again. This time the phone company found out he was serving straws with his cokes which were not individually wrapped. The vet had to toss out the straws, ask his customers to drink from the bottles.

National Summary

The vet swallowed this too, and learned how the giant monopoly crushed even the competition of a war vet who wants to sell a nickel cup of coffee. Then one day a couple of women paid the grocer a visit, begged him to sell coffee because, they said, it was cold. The vet did not fall for the gag, for he recognized them as inspectors from the company cafeteria service. To make sure, however, he followed them when they left, right into the AT&T building.

LAST WEEK, the president and board chairman of the AT&T, Walter S. Gifford, whose monopoly would run a vet grocer out of business and deny its workers a five-cent cup of coffee, retired for life on \$95,000 pension a year.

Statement of Goals

Sixty-one million jobs this year and 64 million jobs within five years. This would go far "toward our goal of the complete elimination of poverty... such prospects are not fanciful."

AS THE PRESIDENT'S semi-annual economic report was made to Congress, it was apparent that what he said was a statement of goals. He gave no detailed plans for achieving a high national output of \$277 billion this year, \$300 billion by 1955.

Said the President: If the goal of 61 million employment and \$277 billion production is not achieved by business, labor,

agriculture and government pulling together, business would skid into a slump in the second half of 1950, in the pattern of 1949.

AN IMPORTANT item in the President's message, played down by the press, was his disappointment in the declining business investments. If the drop continued, said the President, "our prospects for full recovery and continued expansion would be seriously endangered."

To give business incentive, he said he has new tax proposals.

Wire Tappers

Leo Sullivan, an Oakland attorney, called one of Harry Bridges' defense attorneys to discuss "a matter of great importance." James M. MacInnis, Bridges' attorney, visited Sullivan at his home.

SAID MACINNIS in court, where Bridges and two of his brother officers are on perjury trial: "He (Sullivan) gave me some information, surprisingly enough, about Lawrence Ross... which involved the possible complicity of Lawrence Ross with the death of Raoul L. Cherbourg."

Ross, former Communist who had edited the Western Worker, is a key government witness against Bridges. Cherbourg, whom Ross testified he had never heard of, was a member of the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) found murdered in San Francisco bay in 1930.

MacInnis continued: After he had met

with Sullivan, an immigration agent visited Sullivan and asked whether he had been "contacted by the defense" in the Bridges case. The only way the government prosecutors could have found out was through wire tapping. He charged that Ross was testifying for the government because he had been threatened with exposure of his involvement in the Cherbourg case if he refused.

CHIEF GOVERNMENT prosecutor F. Joseph Donahue denied this accusation vehemently. Federal Judge George B. Harris said the wiretapping evidence was insufficient.

Before Ross left the witness stand, he confessed he had lied to the court about his name, origin and education. His true name was Rosenstein. Born in Poland, he had emigrated to the U. S. at the age of 10. He claims U. S. citizenship by way of his father's naturalization; he himself has no certificate to show. He had been educated in New York, not Kentucky as he had testified. He had been born in Poland; not Kentucky as he had previously told the court.

THE MOST striking parts of his confession were these: He had shielded his identity because "I wish to protect my status in the community. It is a southern community." In Memphis, Tenn., he had decided, "Ross" would protect him from anti-Jewish discrimination. Also, he said he went under an alias to protect his present marriage.

Thus, a stoolpigeon, employed in persecuting Bridges, admitted he had lived a lie in his adopted country, because of his ancestry.

"Buried Alive"

When Great Britain recognized the People's Republic of China last week, the Kuomintang ambassador in London said bitterly that the act was "equivalent to burying us whilst we are still very much alive."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK's regime which recently had tried hard to sell the idea to the Western Powers that Formosa was a strategic military outpost against Soviet Russia, was sitting on a powder keg. China had also been pictured as a major anti-Soviet buffer. The Formosans, abused, robbed and exploited by the Kuomintang after Japanese defeat, were restless. The probability of a people's uprising was not remote.

Formosans, awfully tired of Kuomintang corruption, showed the same attitude that the people of Honan province expressed during the anti-Japanese war:

"BETTER THE JAPANESE than Tang En-po!" Tang was general of a parasitic Kuomintang army, totaling 300,000, that got chased out of the province by peasants swinging pitchforks and hoes.

With Britain recognizing the Peking government, the question of sovereignty over Formosa became a crucial issue. The U. S., Britain and China at Cairo in 1943, designated Formosa as Chinese territory.

Said a British foreign office spokesman: "The handing over of Formosa from Japan to China was undertaken by His Majesty's Government in common with other governments at the time of the Japanese surrender. Final legalization of that process will

take place at the Japanese peace conference."

The countries that had recognized the Peking government—Russia, East European countries, Yugoslavia, Burma, India, Pakistan and Britain—would, under the Cairo agreement, regard Formosa as a territory of the new government.

While the Kuomintang lost ground in diplomatic circles, it was desperately trying to blockade Chinese ports by mining the waters and shelling from gunboats.

IN HONG KONG, the Isbrandsten freighter Flying Arrow, loaded with \$10,000,000 cargo of explosive chemicals and inflammable raw cotton, had difficulties with her crew. Eleven American crewmen decided not to make the perilous trip to Shanghai. The ship took on 11 non-Americans and sneaked out of the harbor at night.

A Kuomintang gunboat fired upon the Flying Arrow and found the target after more than 35 salvos. The American freighter was seriously damaged. In the meantime another Isbrandsten freighter was preparing to leave Hong Kong for Shanghai.

Goose Steppers

It has become a habit with U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy to say confidently or at least with an air of confi-

dence that nothing approaching Nazism will revive in Germany again.

IN HIS FIRST press conference of 1950, McCloy said reassuringly: "I don't think there will be anything like a revival of the German nationalistic spirit."

Not all correspondents were convinced. Delbert Clark, a Berlin representative of the conservative New York Times, for instance, has written a book, "Again the Goose Step." He points out growing nationalism and with it the increased hatred for America. He says that although the Allies said "Never Again!" after the defeat of Germany, we are confronted with the sight of German youths goose-stepping through the streets singing "Deutschland uber Alles."

Not only correspondents but men like Brigadier General Telford Taylor, who was chief prosecutor in the Nuremberg war crimes trials, say there is "an alarming resurgence of authoritarianism in Germany." Despite the Allies' stern announcement of bringing every Nazi criminal to the bar of justice, the prosecution was abandoned. Now, more and more authority is being conferred on former Nazis.

IN BAVARIA, the birthplace of Nazism, the nationalist epidemic is now widespread. Known nationalist groups operating openly

in Bavaria, second most populous state in Western Germany, are:

1. German Action: This group wants billions of dollars in reparation payment from the Allies for damaging Germany, advocates a "Reich government" in exile to replace the Bonn government.
2. German Bloc: This group looks to revival of a German army and a youth corps which will be drilled with "order and discipline."
3. Fatherland Union.
4. People's Front.
5. German Union.

All this, observers say, was tied up with the economic policy. The perpetuation of the old business relations and creation of new ones along the same lines meant working with Nazi and pro-Nazi elements.

SAID THE NEW Republic of Dec. 5, 1949: "Indeed, 'Kilroy,' alias Wall Street, had been all over Western Germany. William H. Draper Jr., a well-known 'Wall-Streeter' of the firm of Dillon, Read and Company, first as economic adviser to (General) Clay and, subsequently, as Under Secretary of the Army, vigorously and successfully opposed the policy of decartelization. Wall Street, as usual, wants to make money out of Germany. Nothing else counts. Its influence, which waxed under Clay, has not waned under McCloy."

Dillon, Read left almost no stone unturned. It had its own lawyer, John Foster Dulles, a Dewey man and GOP foreign policy strategist, advising Secretary of State George Marshall on what to do in Europe.

World Summary

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

It Was Hands Off China, Too

The hands-off-Formosa statement by President Truman a few days ago was hailed by some and severely criticized by certain Republicans who want the U. S. to send troops to the island retreat of the Kuomintang and hold it for the crumbling regime.

The President's statement reminds one of a similar utterance which he made back in December 1945:

"... The United States government has long subscribed to the principle that the management of internal affairs is the responsibility of the peoples of the sovereign nations."

United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife."

It is a fact that since V-J Day at least five billion dollars worth of U. S. arms and supplies went to the Kuomintang government, and quite a bit of this during the time General George Marshall was mediating between the Kuomintang and the Communists. A U. S. military advisory mission worked with the Kuomintang forces, training and planning their strategy as well.

Therefore, it is no surprise to those who have observed China at close hand during recent years that more American arms are going to China, as headlined in the dailies this week. This is part of a \$125,000,000 aid voted in 1948. Al-

ready on Formosa are American-equipped and trained Chinese troops. These will be further strengthened and supported by other units equipped with tanks and armored cars now on the way to Formosa.

For quite some time the gendarmes and internal security troops have been reinforced on the island redoubt to quell any dissension or rebellion among the people. It is no secret that the Formosans welcomed the Kuomintang authorities and troops after Japanese defeat, but soon thereafter they preferred the harsh treatment and exploitation of the Japanese to the cold-blooded slaughter, corruption and squeeze of the "liberators."

U. S. economic aid to Formosa, through the Kuomintang, which the President has promised, might quiet the Formosans to some extent and subdue their hatred for the Kuomintang. But the habits of Kuomintang landlords have not changed.

Evidently as a show of strength the aircraft carrier Boxer and a couple of destroyers are being sent to the Far East. The joint chiefs of staff are going out to Japan to confer with General MacArthur on China.

With the experience of our China policy still vivid in our minds, we do not find the pronouncement of "hands off Formosa" as too convincing at this time.

Two Petitions for Homesteads Need More Applicants

Four recent homestead applications for the island of Oahu have been filed with the Territorial Commissioner of Public Lands but two do not have the required 25 signatures.

"The petitions can still be signed by people interested in homesteads at the land commissioner's office," Willie Crozier said this week.

The areas covered by the two petitions lacking the required applicants are:

- Waianae Kai Forest Reserve, 1,678 acres. This land is now under general lease No. 3094 held by Aiea Dairy, Ltd., for pasture purposes.

- Waianae and Lualualei, 929.80 acres. This is under general lease No. 3067 held by Ruddy P. Tongg for pasture purposes.

The two areas with the required 25 applicants are:

- Keauau Homesteads, Waianae, 91.59 acres, under lease held by former Land Commissioner A. Lester Marks for pasture purposes.

- Kealia, Waialua, 171.90 acres. This is under lease to Mokuleia Ranch & Land Co. for pasture purposes.

The applications were made by people interested in homesteads under the provisions of Section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act which says:

"Whenever twenty-five or more persons, having the qualifications of homesteaders, who have not theretofore made application under this Act, shall make written application to the commissioner of public lands for opening of agricultural lands for settlement in any locality or district, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to proceed expeditiously to survey and open for entry agricultural lands, whether unoccupied or under lease, with the right of withdrawal, sufficient in area to provide homesteads for all such persons."

New Year's Resolution?

Probably it's time to mention that since New Year's the Advertiser has had two Sunday editions, with a society section replete with photographs of women and children, but in both issues the society section's front page featured haoles only.

How Much Is Eyesight Worth? Wisconsin Man Gets Nothing

MADISON, Wis. (FP)—The unfairness of the Wisconsin workmen's compensation act drew a sharp blast here from Circuit Judge Alvin C. Reis who said the law blocked him from awarding any money to a worker going blind because of an industrial accident.

The case involved Henry Fossman, 50-year-old truck repairman, who was suing the Connor Lumber & Land Co. and the industrial commission. Reis regretfully upheld the commission's denial of compensation to Fossman on grounds that "the statute of limitations had run out."

Fossman was injured while working on a saw mill truck in 1937 for the company. Struck in the left eye by a flying object, he drew \$26 compensation for a few days off and returned to work when the company doctor assured him the eye had been merely bruised.

Ten years later, Fossman discovered he was losing his vision in both eyes. An eye specialist found that a steel splinter was imbedded in the eye and had become rusted. The doctor said the splinter could no longer be removed by magnets although it could have been at the time of injury.

The industrial commission held that Fossman could not receive compensation because no claim could be honored six years after the date of injury.

"We recognize the injustice in this case, and we deplore our lack of lawful power to deal with it," Reis said. Referring to Fossman's lawyer's charges that his client had been "misled" by the Connor firm and its physician, that the "matter had been hushed up" and that there had been "deception," Reis said:

"These are serious charges, and, if true, may lay a basis for action for damages for fraud against the employer. This man is going blind, it is said, because of an accident occurring in industry. Industry should be held responsible."

The limitations on claims were the result of a series of amendments passed in 1931 and 1933 which Fossman's attorney characterized as "mercenary amendments lobbied through plastic legislative bodies."

Quirino Met By Crowd Of 150 On Brief Stop

President Elpidio Quirino, winner of last November's hotly disputed election in the Philippines, dipped briefly into Honolulu Saturday evening on his way to the Mainland, to be greeted by a crowd of some 150 persons.

The promulgator of the Pacific Pact against Communism (which has not yet received any official sanction from Washington) said his government is considering the recognition of the new government of China. He also said he expected to talk about his proposed Pacific Pact again in Washington.

Quirino was met at the airport by Consul General Manuel Alzate, and by several Filipino groups bearing placards of greeting, the largest and most conspicuous placard being that of "General" Hilario C. Moncado's Filipino Federation of America.

He was met also by Acting Governor Oren E. Long, Admiral Arthur W. Radford and Rear Admiral Charles H. McNorris.

There appeared to be no one present to represent the thousands of Filipinos employed in Hawaii's sugar, pineapple and long-shore industries.

Poverty prevents three to five per cent of our college caliber young people, or annually 75,000 to 125,000 who would go to college, from pursuing advanced education.

Ten million American families are still earning less than \$2,000 a year, according to the Sparkman Senate committee reports.

HHA To Decide 500-Unit Housing Sites

The site of approximately 500 low-income housing units will be considered Monday at a meeting of the commissioners of the Hawaii Housing Authority, A. S. Guild, executive director of the agency, said this week.

Part of the 800 units of low-income housing in Honolulu which will be financed by federal funds,

construction of the 500 units is the goal for this year and 300 for next year, Mr. Guild explained, as he expressed hope that the location of the first units will be decided at Monday's meeting.

Appropriation of federal funds will lapse if no action is taken by Oct. 1, 1950. The U. S. Public Housing Administration will spend from \$6 million to \$6.5 million on the 800 units.

Another low-income housing project aided by federal money which has been given the go-ahead signal is the Mayor Wright Homes with approximately 390 units.

A 90-unit low-income housing project in Hilo which was held up by the war, will be stepped up to 150 units as a result of a new survey, Mr. Guild said.

Rutledge Asks For Union Election At Lewers & Cooke

A request for an election among the employees of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., was filed with the National Labor Relations Board Wednesday by A. A. Rutledge, business agent of the Joint Council of Teamsters (AFL) No. 79.

In accord with the National Labor Relations Act, the request states that the employees, to the extent of a "substantial interest," have joined the union and that they desire an election to determine whether or not the majority of the workers want the union to act as their bargaining agent.

The term, "substantial interest" is usually interpreted to mean at least one-third.

The union has called a meeting for Thursday, Jan. 12, of its Lewers & Cooke members.

Net profits piled up by U. S. manufacturing corporations during the third quarter of 1949 were higher than in the second quarter, but still about 20 per cent below the same period of 1948, the Federal Trade Commission reported January 3.

HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday by

Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.

611 Sheridan St., Honolulu, T. H.
Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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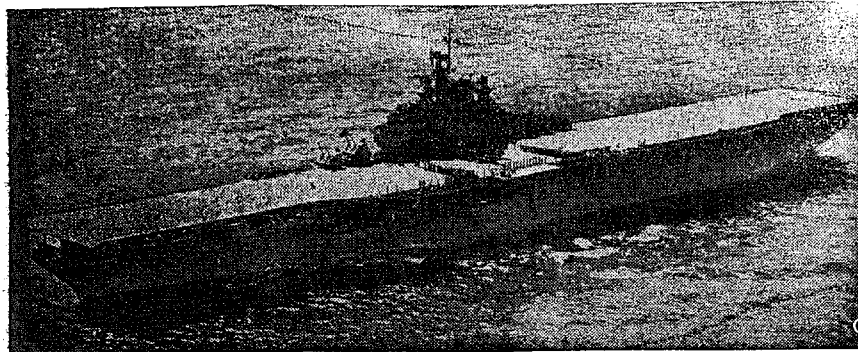
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ASIA-BOUND—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier, USS Boxer, has been ordered to join the 7th task fleet in Asiatic waters. The ships patrol the area near Formosa, where the remnants of the Chinese Nationalist regime have fled. This move, coupled with President Truman's "hands off China" statement, leaves much room for speculation.

Labor Roundup

Bad Faith On Kauai

The labor relations front this week was dented by a demonstration of Lihue Plantation workers against a company-announced policy of cutting the work week of 48 to 44 hours. Kilauea Sugar employees also demonstrated against what is said to be a vague letter threatening a similar move on the part of the company.

Immediate result of the workers' protests is an unratified contract which would have gone into effect the beginning of this month.

Union sources allege that company representatives are acting in bad faith and in violation of the spirit and understanding of the recent negotiations so far as job opportunity is concerned.

In refuting Lihue Plantation arguments that work will be cut because it will not receive anticipated cane tonnage from Grove Farm, union officials point out that the company knew of this cut in November, over a month before the culmination of negotiations.

At press time, there was no indication as to how this situation would be resolved.

Lay-Offs In Pine

Pine negotiations are still being held in abeyance at the time of this writing.

Union demands for a general wage increase, in light of industry's rejection of a guaranteed wage, have not yet been finalized—the union awaiting data from the industry before releasing a figure.

Meanwhile, the ILWU house organ, ILWU Reporter, reports the lay-off of 152 Lanai HPC employees and about a score or more on Kauai and Maui.

Union negotiators previously pointed out that its guaranteed wage proposal was to compensate for loss of job opportunities due to intensive mechanization.

Takao Furukie, union president, has proposed a spread of work to alleviate the problem.

The Local head also suggested voluntary return of the imported Filipino workers as a means of helping the situation.

ILWU Conference Plans

Pre-conference meetings, to iron out final details for the joint conference of the four ILWU locals, January 19-22, are slated for January 18 at ILWU headquarters.

Union heads report that over 300 delegates from all four locals will meet for four days to consider a number of subjects including a new building, political action, education, and organization for the year.

Visitors will be allowed to attend some of the sessions through passes.

The press will be invited to all open joint sessions of the conference which will be held at Camp Erdman, Mokuia.

Civil Rights Important

(from page 1)

judge Federal court decision on the Maui grand jury case.

"The law had been in effect a hundred years," Mrs. Bouslog said, "and it is impossible to say how many people suffered under it."

Local criminal law frequently violates constitutional rights, Mrs. Bouslog said, and she cited the law which permits police to hold anyone for 48 hours incommunicado. Another example, she said, is the law passed by the Legislature last year, which allows police to arrest anyone who does not "move on" from the public streets when they order him to.

Describing the proposals of the Legislature's sub-committee on the constitution, Sam King, Jr., said that the article prohibiting discrimination includes many elements recommended by Fair Employment Practices Commissions, that discrimination against women from serving on juries would be eliminated, as well as discrimination by race, creed, color, or "conscience."

Contrasting views of the recent longshore strike were expressed when King said he thought Acts 2 and 3 of the Legislature constitute at least a "fresh means of approach."

"When I think of Acts 2 and

The Constitution Means These Things

The constitution will outline the type of government you will have, the kind of taxes you will pay, the kind of schools you will have, the rules for electing your representatives to the new local government and to Washington. The new constitution will set forth rules on your freedom to speak, to write, to work and to go to the church.

The constitution will affect you and all the generations after you.

The constitution is important to you!

To be a candidate to the constitutional convention, you must file nomination papers with the Secretary of Hawaii on or before January 22, 1950.

These papers must be signed by 25 qualified voters in the district or combination of precincts from which you run.

3," said Mrs. Bouslog, "I hold my nose. I consider them the two most dangerous infringements on collective bargaining ever written."

King had indicated that he was agreeable to the inclusion of a clause on the right to collective bargaining.

TH Banks Sensitive To RFC Activities

(from page 1)

talks Jack Burns, Democratic County Committeeman had with RFC's Washington chiefs, described the general principles upon which RFC makes loans and answered questions addressed to him by some 60 businessmen who had been invited by the Chamber of Commerce.

The RFC is little, if any, more liberal in its policy than banks, he said, but it grants loans for longer periods than banks, and its rate of interest is lower. By far the larger part of its loans are made to applicants who have been referred to the government agency by banks, he said.

Banks Sensitive

The sensitivity of local banks to RFC's activities was reflected by an interchange following a question by a candy manufacturer as to the probability of the RFC's granting loans for what someone else defined as "venture" capital.

For instance, said the candy manufacturer, 700,000 pounds of candy are consumed annually in the Territory, yet only 300,000 pounds is manufactured here. Would the RFC consider granting a loan to a local candy manufacturer who had such an assured market for a target? It might, Mr. McCullough answered, on a dollar-for-dollar basis—with the RFC lending as much as the manufacturer was able to raise.

At that point, Mr. Desmond Stanley, a vice president of the Bishop National Bank, volunteered the opinion that any local bank would grant a loan on a 50-50 basis.

His comment followed closely on the heels of a remark by the candy manufacturer that the coming of RFC might have the salutary effect of liberalizing the loan policies of local banks, providing an "impetus" by its mere presence. Mr. McCullough had agreed with that idea.

In rapid succession, McCullough had given the following facts in his earlier answers:

1. That the RFC will not accept shelled merchandise as collateral unless there is some method of "controlling" it—such as warehousing.

2. That the collateral-value of machinery is low, for depreciation on machinery is rapid.

3. That RFC does occasionally grant loans to professional men setting up, who need capital to outfit themselves.

4. That the time-limit on loans at present is 10 years.

5. That no one can expect to have a loan granted in less than 60 days. (To the man who asked, Mr. McCullough laughed, "That's a bad question," and indicated that the time is usually considerably longer.)

Of the total assemblage, no more than five were non-haoles, in-

Gadabout

HAROLD W. RICE was read, but not too seriously believed, in his statement to the daily press about his political aspirations. Politicos still say he is either (1) hoping to be appointed governor, (2) hoping to keep Stainback in office, or (3) laying the groundwork for a campaign against Delegate Farrington. No local Democrat, by the way, has yet admitted inviting him to the last County Committee meeting here.

"FOR CRISSAKES!" muttered a "Tiser reporter reading his own sheet's lead editorial Saturday, "Someone must have slipped."

The editorial, encouraging U. S. recognition of Red China, compared the U. S. to England of the Revolutionary period when England, a monarchy, saw new republics springing up everywhere and was forced to recognize them, no matter how much British reaction disapproved.

FRED OHRT and others who would be interested in seeing him as mayor, are said to be putting up a trial balloon in the "Luna Wai's" candidacy for the constitutional convention. Getting a caucus to agree on Ohrt, in case Johnny Wilson doesn't run, seems plausible, according to talk in a number of circles, but no one is sure how much popular appeal Ohrt has. His candidacy for the convention is supposed to give some sort of answer.

"IF I BOUGHT scalpels, spreaders and a stethoscope," says a local fight manager, "the Territory still wouldn't let me practice medicine. But all a politician has to do is apply for a license and get it."

Elaborating, the manager said he'd get out of the game here if he could, "because it has become such a political thing." He is just plain disgusted with politicians who, he says, make a show of themselves by getting up in local rings to act as seconds when they don't know "whether to tell a man to stand on his head or on his feet."

For whatever reason, his remarks could only be aimed at Lau Ah Chew.

THE 4th DISTRICT Club of Democrats, says a Territorially prominent Demo, has not actually done as much for the Democratic Party as the Young Democrats, of which it is the natural heir. The Young Democrats, he points out, enrolled people like Hugh Lytle. The "Tiser" writer, by the way, was one of those who couldn't stomach the Kimball-Kronick attempt at unseating W. K. Bassett as chairman of the 10th of the 4th and who walked out rather than participate.

LIKE FATHER, like daughter, said a **RECORD** reader, commenting on the recent item which told of Henry Nye's secretary who spends plenty of her office time working for the Lions' Club. Recalling Nye's activities with the "Citizens Committee," the reader told of how one of Nye's daughters once got the Trail and Mountain Club into a dither by trying to purge "leftists." According to the reader, she got a few like-minded members into an ex officio meeting and drew up some sort of resolution which was properly squelched by the whole membership later. The club officially decided that it would devote itself to hiking—not to politics.

THE "CITIZENS" Committee, despite loud protestations that it

cluding Tetsuo Oi of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

McCullough spoke again at a meeting of small businessmen Monday. It was announced that there will be future meetings.

wasn't a strike-breaking outfit, began withering as soon as the strike was ended. Now, its Gibbons shipped back to the Mainland, it swings more loosely from the vine and looks ready to fall off. The big money, apparently, departed as soon as the strike ended.

AN HCIC MEMBER, looking in her mailbox, found a card from the HCIC and beside it an IMUA letter—addressed to the neighbor, whose reactionary leanings she hadn't known until then.

THE SCHOOL FIRES are getting firemen a little jittery, and maybe a little superstitious. There is one who has told his wife not to serve pork chops. Twice he had to leave them cold on the table—once when the Washington Intermediate burned and again for Mid-Pacific Institute. Another feels the same way about hamburger. Still another has been caught twice soaked up in the midst of his bath.

DWIGHT EATON has been at it again. The policeman, who once told a **RECORD** reader in detail the manner in which you trip a man and shove him down so his face strikes the pavement, recently gave a prisoner a going over while he was being booked. "There were policemen all around," says the ex-prisoner, "so I didn't hit back, but if he ever did that to me in the park or in the ring, it would be different. I could break him in two."

Found Caps Loose In Tunnel Before Blast

(from page 1)

forwarded to the office of Governor Stainback who requested it, officials said. The report is being compiled by R. E. Hagist, Territorial industrial safety engineer, and it consists chiefly of statements of the two injured survivors, Joseph Aveira and Joseph Cambrá, the contractor, J. M. Tanaka, and other parties who have information regarding the affair.

Denying statements made to the daily press by Tanaka to the effect that men were seldom in the tunnel when blasting occurred and that any there should be at least 75 feet away, Aveira said Johnny had often been no more than 30 feet away when Burns set off his shots. Tanaka has been blamed by the two injured survivors of the accident because he ordered Burns, though unlicensed, to load and explode dynamite shots.

"More than once," says Aveira, "I walked down the tunnel with dynamite hanging from the walls, ready to be put in for shots."

New Version Rumored

Though the contents of the report are not wholly known, it is believed Tanaka's version of the accident is somewhat different from that he gave immediately after the accident. He is said to have told the Labor Department in his recent testimony that there was a licensed powder man on the job in the person of his foreman, a man named Lima.

Although such a story, if confirmed, would mitigate the seriousness of the alleged offense, it is pointed out that the rules for the use of dynamite, adopted by law as the law, itself, make it illegal for anyone but a licensed man to load and explode powder, and no one has denied that these duties were performed by Joseph Burns, who was killed in the accident.

The RECORD

The Most Talked About
Honolulu Weekly

Campbell Experts On Race Relations Of Hawaii's People

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII Hearings . . . on H. R. 49 and S. 114 . . . 1948. Statement of Mrs. Alice Kamokila Campbell

Now there are two things that I have been thinking of. What could make the average American in his own land afraid to speak? It is a very unnatural thing.

First, there is the purchasing power of the Chinese and Japa-



Mrs. Campbell

nese combination in this country. The outsider coming says: "Oh, no; the Chinese hate the Japs and the Japs hate the Chinese." Don't you believe it, Senator Cordon. The Chinese and Japanese are so tied up together in this community that if we ever went to war they could have a stranglehold on us. We cannot afford to talk. We cannot afford to talk to Russia, is what I claim today, because of that situation. Those for statehood come forward; those who are not for statehood won't make their statements showing where they stand.

Who supplies our fish? The Japanese. Who do they sell to? The Chinese storeman. Who supplies our chickens and eggs? The Japanese. Who do they sell to? The Chinese—Chun-Hoon, C. Q. Yee Hop. Who supplies our pork? This is a pork-eating country. The Japanese. Who do they sell to? C. Q. Yee Hop, who is a wholesale man, and that combination goes on and on. I say Russia could afford to say—and I should take a chance as one born here in Hawaii—to have Russia say, "All right, you Chinese and Japanese, you come and fight for us. We will give you the Territory of Hawaii." Should I take these chances of giving my land up and permitting Russia for one minute to do it? We don't know where Russia stands. Russia does not want this Territory. Russia is out to get Europe. Congress knows that. I know it. I am not hiding it. If it was any other nationality I would have to say the same thing; that we must be careful. I don't want to have a Japanese judge tell me how to act in my own country, no more than you Americans over on the other side would want an Indian to overrule you, or a Negro, which are among your American people.

SENATOR CORDON: We have judges of both.

MRS. CAMPBELL: I know, but it is not racial prejudice with me. There is still a very bitter feeling; there is still a very great racial feeling there on the Mainland, because when I went on a trip (the end of p. 41) Negroes were all put in one car; the Negroes were set aside and yet they are Americans.

The Japanese are not my people. The Chinese are not my people. The Caucasians, yes, and by adoption it makes me an American, and I am proud to be an American, and as an American I don't want to see an unhealthy condition here in these islands. It is an unhealthy condition. We are not safe when in an American country one-third of the population are Japanese. The governor himself says that in his report, at which I was surprised—one-third in an American country. I cannot see it. I am too much an American, Senator, to see anything but Americans here.

Why has all this communism come into our country?

SENATOR CORDON: Has it? MRS. CAMPBELL: It has come in, and it is coming from the Japanese, because they cannot get

Japan Called Source of Narcotics Peddled By Local Racketeers' Ring

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

MacArthur's Japan is the chief source for the bulk of the narcotics trade in Honolulu, according to those in a position to know, who also say, as reported in the RECORD two weeks ago, that crewmen of the American Presidential Lines are the carriers.

Describing the manner in which some Mainland gamblers have brought the narcotics trade here so that now it exists in an unprecedented degree, a man familiar with gambling circles told the RECORD that marijuana cigarettes and cocaine were given without charge to young men and women frequenting the gambling establishments. Before long, many of the young women had become prostitutes, dependent on the drug and unable to get money to buy it in any way except by selling their bodies.

Slaves To Dope

Now, he said, most of the girls live in virtual slavery to those who gave them the narcotics habit and he estimates that more than 90 per cent of the prostitutes in the midtown area are users of either cocaine or heroin—a drug which has been introduced in large scale in recent months.

Several gamblers, now become pimps (though they call themselves "contact men") have stables of two or three girls, who are forced to turn over the money they receive as prostitutes. The girls are of most national and racial backgrounds found in the Territory.

Kingpin among the racketeers at the present time is said to be one who has made enough money from the rackets during his six years in the islands to buy a large home and several automobiles. Supported by several prostitutes whom he coerced into "the business," this man is rumored to be an especially brutal taskmaster for his stable.

"He almost literally beat the brains out of one local girl a couple of weeks ago," an informant said. "He was sore because she didn't turn in enough money."

Another story is that when one girl turned in a \$20 bill as her earnings, he flushed the bill down the toilet to show his contempt and dissatisfaction.

This man operates his narcotics business through a system of runners, according to report, seldom being connected with any small transactions himself. It is believed that he meets merchant seamen, who bring narcotics from Japan, pays them off, distributes the dope to his runners, and then retires from the scene to wait for the profits to come in.

Ignored By FBI

"For the life of me, I don't know why he hasn't been picked up," said a man who has observed the racketeer's operations. "I don't know why the FBI can't get him, though it might be hard for the local cops. Maybe the FBI men are too busy chasing reds to bother about the things

enough land to live on. This is what started communism in Russia. We know that. It is the peasant having his own little holdings to live on and to take care of and who knew that that was his. Russia would not have had communism otherwise, nor been in the state of affairs it is in. Communism has come in, and I am afraid of what the situation will be in a couple of years when the Caucasians—those who have come in here to help out during wartime—when they start going home, and they are going home fast, Senator, and they want to go home fast; they want to get out of this place.

(More Next Week)

that are really ruining the country."

The kingpin is not without competition, though the competition appears to lack both organization and working capital, according to those who are in a position to know. It may be also that the competition lacks his judgment.

Not long ago, according to one informant, a merchant seaman came to deal with a group of small operators at a meeting place on Nuuanu Avenue. The combine, apparently underestimating the seaman, tried to seize his "goods" by force when one man covered him with a pistol. The seaman, a huge man, threw back his head and laughed aloud.

"I'll take out my pocketknife," he said, "and make you use that pistol. Anyhow, I haven't got the stuff on me. My buddy's got it. I just came to talk."

The big seaman's bold front is said to have startled the combine so that it took to its collective heels, the gunman pocketing his pistol on the run.

Still another dealer in narcotics, little known even in underworld circles, is a man who operates as a lone wolf, but whose Mainland wife operates as a prostitute. Their relationship is said to be different from that of Mainland gamblers since it is believed his wife does not know of his connection with the drug traffic.

Servicemen Buy

A further development in the narcotics business is its sale and distribution among servicemen stationed here, and though the extent of that phase of the traffic is difficult to estimate, it is believed that already thousands of dollars worth of narcotics have been sold to servicemen on Oahu bases. There is little doubt that elaborate entertainment programs at Hickam Field are intended to check the spread of the dope habit among service personnel.

"It is the worst I have ever seen," said one man who has observed the traffic in Chicago, New Orleans and other Mainland cities, "and it might have been stopped a long time ago by the police, if they had only devoted themselves to hunting real vice instead of spending their time arresting people for spitting on the sidewalk and jaywalking."

In the view of this man, the recent arrests by the vice squad are directly attributable to the shakeup in the police department.

"It was a good move by Dan Liu," he said, "because those other guys weren't even getting the stuff that was walking around under their noses. They were too busy acting tough about little stuff."

Boiler Quits At Queen's Hospital

(from page 1)

Carl I. Flath, on, among other things, the practice at Queen's of replacing local employees with personnel brought in from the Mainland.

Recently the two night firemen quit their jobs when they were instructed by Mr. Homer to make plumbing and electrical repairs at night. They said they were trained firemen, not electricians or plumbers. Upon quitting, the RECORD learned, one of the firemen who resented the manner in which Mr. Homer talked to them, said the superintendent of maintenance talked to laborers like plantation bosses of 20 years ago.

Up to 1876, Nuuanu Ave. was called "Fid" St. because it was well-lined with saloons.



UNEMPLOYMENT VICTIM—George Fisher of San Francisco is out of work. His wife and youngest child need hospital care. Unable to raise the needed money, he has offered one of his eyes for sale. Here he poses with his family, awaiting a customer.

Insurance Bureau Loses Out To Competition; Cries To Brown

(from page 1)

when you lose business like that, you don't get it back."

The local bureau of stock companies, incidentally, didn't get the 19 per cent increase it asked for, but later it did win the approval of Treasurer William B. Brown for a 13 per cent increase. The bureau's reasons for asking the increase was that the legislature had raised the death benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law from \$7,500 to \$10,000. They would lose money, the companies said, if they were not allowed the increase.

Now, the insurance companies are about ready, it is said, to give the same reasons for wanting the premium rate lowered back to where it was.

Brown's Position

Treasurer Brown, who approved the increase, is thought to be on the spot along with the companies, for he may be asked to give his reasons for granting the request of the companies in the first place. On the other hand, he may view any request for a reduction as inconsistent with the previous stand and therefore order some sort of investigation of the status of the companies.

As the RECORD went to press, Mr. Brown was on Guam and his office declined to comment.

Court Ruling Cited

The authority of the Territorial Treasury Department over insurance, which has in the past been the object of the companies' high-temperature wrath, derives from the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1944 that insurance is, in fact, commerce and subject to such federal laws as the Sherman anti-trust law and laws against coercion and intimidation. From the 79th Congress, insurance companies won a four-year delay moratorium on the revision of their rates and schedules, but the four years ended Jan. 1, 1948.

The real dilemma of the local companies, outside sources say, is in the fact that Liberty Mu-

tual, a powerful Mainland company which has written more workmen's compensation insurance on the Mainland for more than 10 years than any other company, now offers competition to local companies, who have never before been faced with the prospect of competition.

"The thing about them," said one insurance man, repeating a familiar phrase of the Big Five pattern, "is that the same people who buy the insurance are in the insurance business themselves. Hawaii has been a paradise for them."

It is the duty, under the All Industries Law, passed by the Hawaii Legislature as a step to make industries here comply with federal laws, to see that insurance companies do not lose money to such a point that they endanger their capital. It is doubtful, insurance people say, that Mr. Brown will feel Liberty Mutual is doing anything risky by maintaining the old, far more popular rate. In 1948, Liberty Mutual did \$123,046,289 worth of business in workmen's compensation alone.

WAS FALSE ECONOMY CAUSE OF FIRES?

"\$25,000 worth of safety engineering would have saved a half-million dollars for the Territory," said an Iolani Palace source, of the Mid-Pacific fire. The official, in a very good position to know, says proper attention to wiring, installation of fire doors, etc., might also have saved Washington Intermediate.

The fact that the fires have caught the attention of the Hold-over Committee does not necessarily mean anything constructive is going to be done, either.

"It's a political year," says the official, "and these politicians are apt to jump in and do something abortive about it so they can tell the public. Then, in a couple of years, the whole thing will be forgotten."

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



AL KARASICK TO PROMOTE PRIMO CARNERA AT CIVIC AUDITORIUM

Al Karasick, who has an antipathy for wrestling freaks, has signed the former circus strong man, Primo Carnera, for a mat show on January 22. This is the same Carnera who was built up by a group of enterprising promoters and press agents into a world's boxing champion for a short period.

This is the same Carnera who never could get away from his circus build-up and who while world's champion, could not keep his crown on without the manipulators behind the scene feeding him stumbles, burns, hams, tankers, dive artists and actors. Many of these victories he believed were real because the managers, promoters and hangers-on had built up this illusion for this simple man from Italy.

After his disastrous kayo by the then rising Joe Louis and his string of other losses, the public finally awoke to the hoax perpetrated on them. The Great Carnera by then was just a "has-been," without the purses that he had earned. The leeches had sucked him dry and penniless. He had nothing to show but the ring of applause that came back to him in memories. Broken in body and in spirit the Great Carnera retired to the village he came from. Then came the war.

The story is that Babe McCoy, promoter in Los Angeles, decided to spend a little postage money and wrote to Carnera regarding his interest in making a comeback in the game of wrestling. If this is true, then the Great Carnera was brought to the USA by the mere purchase of a little postage stamp. This makes a good story for the press. In the Mainland the Primo has again been built up as a bear of a man and a great wrestler.

Today, pro wrestling is considered a show and not taken too seriously by the real sports fans. This being so, then the Great Carnera fits into the pattern for there is hardly any difference from the little ten's show where he started and the auditoriums that he has been performing in on the Mainland.

Wrestling has been kinder to him for the story is that at least he is getting his share of pork chops or whatever he relishes as food. Carnera is making a comeback to erase the impressions the public had of him as a buffoon. Carnera, the man, is making his appearance in Hawaii. We will be sympathetic to him by wishing him a little more of the pork chops that any working stiff likes to get. But we will not be a partner to a sport which can only be called a show or an exhibition. To Primo Carnera, alone! We hope you can take care of the leeches that may still be alive!

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

It has been noted right along that the Territorial Boxing Commission was not a fearless, impartial board, as many of our sports writers will have you believe, but the unusual action by the commission in reversing its previous decision made only a fortnight ago makes us wonder about the mental machinations of our august body.

Superficially, the commission may appear as if it were a bunch of not too smart guys but let us not underestimate the group. Politically it represents a powerful faction in the Republican party and the advice meted out to it was certainly master-minded by the powers that be. When several of its members resigned they knew right along that "Republican" Governor Stainback was planning a trip with the Big Five Senator from Maui to mend their political fences and ward off the upstarts who are perennially springing up in the warm Hawaiian sunshine. This period gave them opportunity to hand in their resignations and still maintain their membership in the commission. Their most recent action in not granting Leo Leavitt and Augie Curtis their licenses is in line with what their Svengali is masterminding.

And yet the finger is still on the commission for its inconsistent action, for now there is a clear case of a monopoly in boxing in Hawaii unless of course the commission grants somebody else a promoter's license. This flagrant monopoly is something the commission will not be caught with and we contend that there will be "other licensees" in the very near future.

One of the newshounds over the radio has made capital of the probable application of a prominent Democrat for a promoter's license. What is wrong with a politician being a promoter? Let us phrase it this way. Theoretically, we have a Democratic Governor and so what happens? He appoints men in the community who are by the very nature of their jobs related to the Big Five and by inclination and security can't be anything else but Republicans. So a group of men forget their responsibility to the public and we don't mean the vested interests. And they are concerned more about their own hides than to see a guy given a good deal who sits in general admission week after week supporting the sport that he loves.

Confound it! let these commissioners get off their smug respectability and have them get on or off the horses they are riding! Either go all out to protect the public which is their first responsibility or get their grease paint and play-acting costumes and really go to town on their masquerade. The team from the Hawaiian Pine can't be winners all the time and sooner or later their hidden ball plays will be understood by John Q. Public. And when that happens, brother, "Republican" Governor Stainback and his stooges will make themselves very very scarce!

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The rural Japanese league which was rained out last week will have as its leading contender the team from Waipahu which acquired a new coach in Fuji Fujishige. Wai'alua looks good to this writer but Akira Miyamura, Waipahu booster, says that Waipahu will take the crown hands down. We hope they do because there are two scoops of pistachio ice cream that say that the star-studded Waipahu team may be overloaded with stars and may not be able to play as a unit. Major Okada, formerly Mid-Pacific mound ace,

Tenants of Damon Tract Fight Ave.; 59 Must Move

(from page 1)

posed avenue would save 59 tenants from moving their houses, the association asked the estate's trustees for a conference prior to January 12, when the commission will hold another hearing on the master plan for Damon Tract.

E. H. Wodehouse, writing for the trustees, said in his letter:

"The trustees are desirous of giving all interested parties all information possible as soon as some becomes available. As soon as the final plan has been approved by the City Planning Commission we will furnish you blue prints of the same."

Concerted action to eliminate the proposed avenue began recently when the Kaloanona Neighborhood Association was activated at a meeting on Jan. 4. A committee was then selected to represent the association before the planning commission in matters concerning the development of Damon Tract.

New officers of the association elected at the meeting are: Henry B. Kukona, president; George Roberts, vice president; James Ing, secretary; Edward Yap, treasurer; Maj. Hodgen, John Peoples and Raymond Strait, trustees; Peter Choo, warden, and Manuel Kim, historian.

Waipahu Family Lives Like Ducks

(from page 1)

was very skeptical, as she said: "Maybe the contractor will come in a year; no one knows. They work by rotation, going from one camp to the next. I hope they are not far away, for we reported our bad roof one year ago."

A year ago, according to the Correias, the management said the roof couldn't be repaired because of a shortage of material.

"When it rains during the day, I must move everything. When it rains at night we and our children cannot sleep," Mrs. Correa said as she threw her hands out sideways as if to say, "What can we do?"

She pointed to the ceiling and remarked: "When that gets flooded, we can't catch all the water with buckets. It drips everywhere. We must take down window curtains and everything."

The Correias have six children. Like their neighbors, they have suffered the inconvenience of an outhouse located far away from their house. On rainy nights, Mrs. Correa has had to take her children to the toilet. For quite some time people in the area had wanted outhouses closer to their homes, but Mrs. Correa is skeptical that the plantation will make this improvement, since the matter of a leaky roof remains unattended for a whole year.

picks Waipahu as the team to beat. The Waipahu crowd always outvotes me. We'll string along with the experts from there.

Harold Shinn, ILWU official from Wai'alua, and we hope a candidate for the statehood convention, is a real body building fan. A militant union leader he can handle his own without any help from anybody when it comes to rough stuff.

The Bouslogs, Charles and Harriet, were visited by Ol' Saint Nick during the holidays. The gift was a table tennis table in real regulation style. Charles, in spite of secret practice, hasn't quite come up to the caliber of Sy Symonds, law partner of Mrs. Bouslog, who not only plays a good game but talks the best ping pong game this side of River St.

Jack Kawano, former president of Local 136, is back on the waterfront working as hookman for "Blackie" Nagamine! Jack says that he may get in good shape to take on Jack Osakoda-of-Maul in 18 holes of Gentlemen's Pool. Kawano, a lefty, swings a mean driver and hits one of the longest balls if distance is measured regardless of a hook or a slice. He also holds the record for the greatest number of balls sliced into the Ala Wai canal.



HITS DISCRIMINATION—Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers second baseman, has added his voice to the growing demands for passage of a civil rights program by the 81st Congress. Here he tells a press conference why he is "100 per cent behind" the Jan. 15 Washington conference called by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to rally public opinion behind civil rights legislation.

Blasts Sky Room On Tips, Uniform

(from page 1)

half the cost of the coats in the beginning," Williams says, "but that was forgotten when the coats got here and we were charged the full amount. When I was discharged, I asked for either the eight dollars I'd already paid, or one of the four coats. Kelly said the coats had depreciated that much and didn't give me anything."

The matter of the tips and the matter of the coats are Williams' chief complaints against the Sky Room, but he has others and he says the other waiters of the Sky Room share them. They have not been so vocal as he in their dissatisfaction because they are afraid of being fired. Williams was discharged in mid-December by the Sky Room hostess who accused him of refusing to wait upon customers after she had directed him to do so. Williams says she asked him to encroach upon the "territory" of another waiter and he refused.

Waiters Charge Abuse

One of the waiters' most serious complaints against Kelly and against Lawrence Petty, the Sky Room's head waiter, is that they constantly use profane and threatening language in their orders and that Petty especially, conducts himself in a bullying manner toward the other waiters.

"He's a black belt judo man," says Williams, "and a probationer,

and he never lets you forget either one. Their rough talk was so bad at one time that there was a special meeting about it because the waiters complained, and since then Kelly hasn't been so bad."

Waiters complain, too, that Petty shoves them around in such a manner as to get all the best-tipping parties for himself.

A recent complaint of the waiters against the management came, says Williams, when red coats were bought and the waiters were ordered to wear them.

"Those coats were insulting," says Williams. "When I saw them, I refused to put one on. They caricatured us as Negroes and made us look like monkeys. Then the other waiters refused, too, and the coats were never used."

Williams, who worked 15 months at the Sky Room, is now unemployed. He is a skilled construction man and he says the waiting job at the Sky Room was his first at that occupation.

Against Health Insurance

The American Medical Association has taken on Clem Whitaker, \$100,000-a-year press agent, to fight health insurance in 1950. Among Whitaker's projects is a multi-million-dollar advertising campaign in 12,000 dailies and weeklies, radio, billboards, etc., to blast health insurance as "socialism."

Whitaker's predecessor was Morris Fishbein, for 25 years the mouthpiece of the AMA. In 1932, Fishbein called voluntary medical insurance plans "socialism and communism, inciting to revolution." The voluntary plan became "the American way" for Fishbein as the times changed, and national health insurance is now "socialistic."

In 1872, the last year of the whaling fleet, 3,280 of the 3,921 plantation laborers in the islands were Hawaiians, and but 526 were Chinese.—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1902.

Between 1850 and 1870 the wages of Chinese field laborers and domestic servants in Hawaii were \$3 to \$4 a month.

WASHINGTON PATT

By ALDEN TODD

TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE IN 81st?

There were a few changes apparent here January 3 when the second session of the 81st Congress formally opened for business, but basically it was the same bunch reopening at the same old stand after a 10-week layoff.

The new ceilings, decorations and lighting system make the House and Senate chambers more cheerful. In place of somewhat dim skylights and dull-painted temporary girders supporting a dubious roof, the lawmakers can now look up at bright, white plaster ceilings, tastefully decorated with stars, eagles and state seals.

Indirect lighting and new wallpaper make the place gay. A modern educator might say that this is the sort of atmosphere in which we expect children to do better schoolwork.

It's All or Nothing at All

But the work of the 81st Congress is scarcely begun. True, good starts are made on a number of bills. But with legislation it is all or nothing at all. If a bill clears all hurdles but the last one, the American people see nothing of its effect, for it does not become law.

The Senate has passed a federal aid to education bill, which has for months been buried in the House labor committee. The House has passed a number of measures on which the Senate can act. Among these are an anti-poll tax bill, a measure broadening the old age insurance system, displaced persons legislation and a bill repealing federal taxes on oleomargarine.

Because each of these bills has a head start over others which have not been cleared by one of the two houses, a good push behind them rather than behind others should bring more result by the time Congress adjourns to work for reelection.

This is not to say that Taft-Hartley repeal, health insurance, middle income housing and other measures should be left by the wayside. It is to say that those many members of Congress who never do a job for the people unless their nose is pushed right in it can less easily evade responsibility for the jobs most nearly completed.

Strategy of the Blockers and Dixiecrats

There is danger, for example, that the plans of the Senate Democratic leadership to take up fair employment practices legislation in January and fight a filibuster on it to a finish may be just what the obstructors of progressive legislation want. If the Senate fails to hold continuous session, through the night if needed, while the Dixiecrats rave on about the constitutional right to discriminate against workers, then the filibuster will really be one against the entire slate of fair deal proposals.

For after the FEPC bill is settled, one way or another, there are bound to be appropriations bills, foreign relations bills and tax matters having little to do with domestic reform which must be acted upon. A day stalled in January is a day saved in July, according to the blockers of progress. They will work for every delay possible, to avoid having to vote on the legislation labor and the people want.

Nor is the Senate alone guilty in this regard. Old-timers in the House know a trick or two about delaying, about finding reasons why we didn't have time to pass the bills we should, why the Senate or the other party was at fault, and why you must reelect me to carry on the fight next year.

In the opinion of many observers here, it is better to bring a piece of progressive legislation to the floor for a vote, even if it is beaten, than not to bring it up at all. For in this way the people can see who is worthy of their support at the next election and who should be defeated. This argument might well be applied to the Brannan farm plan, various civil rights bills, health insurance and a number of other issues.

As the 1950 session of the 81st Congress opens, the people who elected it expect it to carry out the promise of election day, 1948. They will pass judgment on it on election day, 1950. They don't like "too little and too late" in Congress any more than in war.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

The following gives the number of months worked and the reason for departure:

| Number of men | Months worked | Reason for Leaving |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | Wife dissatisfied |
| 2 | 7 | Dissatisfied and quarrelled with the rest |
| 1 | 7 | Dissatisfied with the work |
| 2 | 8 | Dissatisfied with the work |
| 1 | 8 | Dissatisfied with the work, returned to California |
| 1 | 9 | Wife died at Portland, Oregon |
| 1 | 12 | Illness |
| 1 | 12 | Ill and dissatisfied with the work |
| 5 | 16 | Dissatisfied but stayed until crop was mature to fulfill agreement |

Somewhat sadly, Manager Renton wrote of the California Farmers' Colony after it was "a flat failure":

"It was the aim of the Ewa Plantation Company, if the scheme had proved successful, to establish further colonies of American farmers, and thus obtain a source of labor in the United States from which to draw, which labor would be reliable, would be American in spirit, and thus do away with the necessity of looking entirely to the Orient."

TVA Approach

In 1933, the average per capita income in 122 Tennessee Valley counties was \$148, while \$368 was the average for the U. S. as a whole. In the meantime the TVA was established and by 1947 the same valley counties had increased their per capita income 212.7 per cent, while nationally, the per capita increase was 108.6 per cent.

The board of paroles and pardons of the Territorial government keeps 70 per cent of prisoners from ever re-entering prisons.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

conditions in Africa, yet it should show a little of what is going on there. And it also indicates that the people in Africa are on the march, and that they are no different from the plain people of Asia and our own Hawaii. They are, like the Asians, sick of what they term "white imperialism" and will be satisfied with nothing short of an opportunity to work out their own destinies in any way that they see fit.

Letter to the Editor

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

In connection with my recent complaint that a Civil Service examiner for PERSONNEL EXAMINER (CAF-8) was unfair, I wish to state that this does not imply any criticism of the City and County Civil Service Commissioners. Officials have informed me that the commission acted unanimously in farming out this particular examination because two members of its staff were taking the examination for promotion and, to be impartial and prevent any possible criticism of favoritism, the commissioners decided on this examination procedure.

As an applicant and a member of the HGEA (Hawaiian Government Employees Association), I have full confidence in the commission and particularly its chairman, Mr. Herbert Kum. I have watched his work since his appointment to the commission in January 1949. There has been a marked improvement in the administration of the commission. The public is now more enlightened about what is going on than it has been for the past ten years and I, for one, believe that at long last the taxpayer is beginning to get a break.

GOTTFRIED SEITZ,
617-B Piikoi St.

AGAINST WAR

PARIS (ALN) — Workers at armament plants in many parts of France are refusing to produce weapons and war materials, it was reported here. Among those reported to have taken such action are workers at the Montpeut foundry at Nanterre, cement plant workers and employees of the Precision Mecanique plant.

Consumers Potluck

TABLE MODEL RADIOS UNDER \$30

Low-priced radios will not give good sound quality for either music or voice. On the other hand, there is not much on the radio to justify buying a good set. The best all-around table model set, according to Consumers Union, is the Zenith No. 7H820R (or 7H920) at \$29.95. A good buy also is the Zenith 7H922 at \$29.95. This week, however, we are concerned with the table model radio that sells between \$9 and \$30. CU has just finished testing 32 of them.

Speech or Music?

Some sets turn out acceptable music but poor speech; others are good only for speech. Two sets—the \$9.45 Sears and the \$11.95 Ward's—were found at the top for speech intelligibility (We have four elections ahead of us this year). Best for music reproduction were: The \$12.95 Arvin, the \$22.95 Philco, the \$17.95 Ward's and the \$30 GE Radio-Clack.

Best Buys

Two sets were selected as all-around "best buys" (Potluck mentioned these two just before Christmas)—Ward's Airline, Cat. No. 1527M (\$17.95 plus shipping) and the \$16.95 Admiral 5X12-N.

Interference

If you live in an area with high interference between competing stations, two sets that lack some qualities do have excellent sensitivity—the Stromberg-Carlson 1400 (\$30) and Ward's Airline, Cat. No. 1520M (\$11.95 plus shipping). But the first set has poor speech reproduction, the second poor music reproduction.

Merit Ratings

Arranged in order of merit "acceptable" sets are Ward's Airline, Cat. No. 1527M (\$17.95 plus shipping); RCA 8X521, \$24.95; Philco

50-522, Code 121 (\$24.95); Westinghouse H124 (\$24.95); General Electric 66 Clock and Radio (\$29.95); Sears Silverstone, Cat. No. 9000 (\$13.95 plus shipping); Admiral 5X12N (\$16.95); Packard-Bell 100-A (\$14.95); Crosley 9-105 (\$29.95); Philco 50-20, Code 121 (\$17.95); Westinghouse H-210 (\$19.95); Ward's Airline, Cat. No. 1520M (\$11.95 plus shipping); Packard-Bell 581 (\$29.95); Ward's Airline, Cat. No. 1525M (\$14.95 plus shipping); Zenith 5D810-Y (\$22.95); and five other sets by Sears, Westinghouse, Crosley and Arvin.

Not Acceptable

Eight sets were rated "not acceptable" by a listening jury because of poor speech reproduction: Arvin 356T and 357T, Crosley 9-103, Emerson 561B, RCA 8X541, Stromberg-Carlson 1400H, Western's Trutone D2906, Ward's Airline Cat. No. 1517M and 1518M (\$26.95 and \$26.95), and Zenith 5D811.

Shock Hazard

Four sets were rated not acceptable because of short circuit hazards: Emerson 581A, 587A and 610A, and Lafayette, Cat. No. 1N540.

How To Shop

Many table model radios will be on sale this month. Potluck recommends searching for sets at the top of the merit list within your price range, and then listening to the set for both speech and music reproduction.

Potluck is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y., available by individual subscription at \$5 a year. Product ratings are based on samples purchased by CU in the open market.

Classified Directory

APPLIANCES

RANGES, Minor Appliances, Repairs. Ph. Nishi, 92801.

AUTO PAINTING

LILHA Auto Paint Shop. Queen and Iwilei. Ph. 68611

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

WHEEL Alignment; steering shimmy our specialty. Ph. 93383, Edwin Kihara or Pawaa Auto Serv.

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HONOLULU RECORD

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

Published every Thursday by

HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu 14, T. H.

Phone 96445



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1 year (Oahu) | \$5.00 |
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| 1 year (Mainland) | \$5.00 |

PLAIN TALK

A Federal government official and a Territorial official did some straight talking this past week, pointing their fingers at certain drags on the economic well-being of the islands.

Coming at a time when the Territory is hard hit by approximately 35,000 unemployed, with the majority of the people eager to alleviate this condition, their statements were most welcome, as well as revealing.

Franklin D. Richards, head of the Federal Housing Administration, in speaking to more than 30 Honolulu financiers, pointed out that he has discovered "very little evidence of any real production credit here in the islands." And the visiting official said: "My guess is that if you leaders here in this group don't find a way of providing sufficient production credit you'll find large institutions coming in here to do that for you."

We recall that during the 1949 regular session of the legislature, a bill providing for the operation of Mainland banks in Hawaii was killed. There was a public hearing, where only the big men from the banks testified, opposing the letting down of barriers in the Hawaiian laws to large Mainland financial firms whose credit small and medium businessmen desire. Although the bill was reportedly inspired by these businessmen who have difficulty in obtaining credit locally, it was significant that none of them appeared to testify at the hearing.

It was obvious then that the businessmen did not want to incur the displeasure of the bankers. The situation being so, the frank talk by Mr. Richards was doubly welcome at this time.

The FHA will insure bank loans to home owners and builders, Mr. Richards told the money-lenders, even up to 95 per cent. It's now up to the banks to make the loans.

Here is an opportunity to step up building construction, thus providing jobs as well as giving lower income families a chance to own their own homes.

A. S. Guild, the Territorial official whose comments also caused some eyebrows to go up, said that although the last legislature authorized the setting up of an urban redevelopment agency, thus far no appointment has been made.

Without this local agency the Territory cannot take advantage of Public Law 171 of the 81st Congress, which has among its objectives slum clearance, urban redevelopment and commercial development.

The delay in appointment of five members to the agency—two by the governor, two by the mayor and one by the judge of the land court—has thus far delayed the application for federal funds for planning and survey.

While the whole Territory is deeply concerned by unemployment, this delay by public officials in making their appointments means delay in bringing new capital to Hawaii and delay in providing jobs which are urgently needed.



Looking Backward

The California Farmers' Colony at Ewa

Before the turn of the century Hawaiian sugar planters made several attempts to introduce a system of white colonies or small farming into the sugar industry.

One of the earlier colonies was started by sugar planter Captain James McKee as early as 1870 when he brought 18 white settlers to Ulupakalu plantation on Maui. The settlers built a little hamlet called Lincolnville, drew supplies and living expenses on credit, and got the use of land with the understanding that they would be paid for their crop according to the number of tons produced.

Only One Fulfilled Contract

Captain McKee was hopeful that the experiment would turn out successful. But soon he saw dissatisfaction grow among the colonists, who left him one after another. When the sugar crop matured, only one white man remained.

As time went on other plantations tried the white colony experiment and failed. As reported by Carroll D. Wright, U. S. commissioner of labor in Hawaii, in 1902, the planters saw that the "predominance of one nationality among the field hands increases the liability to strikes and similar disturbances."

Thus, when Japanese laborers were preponderant, Commissioner Wright wrote in the U. S. Department of Labor bulletin for 1902, that the "planters value the fact that discipline would be easier and labor more tractable if Chinese were present or obtainable in sufficient numbers to play off against the Japanese in case of disputes or other difficulties."

Ewa Plantation Co. tried a "more elaborate" experiment in introducing white farmers from the Mainland to work in the Hawaiian fields. In 1898, Manager W. J. Lowrie of the plantation, was sent to California to recruit white laborers. He proceeded into the interior where the farmers had been hard hit the past two to three years by drought.

"I engaged a hall (at Modesto, Stanislaus County) inviting the people from around neighboring districts to come together in meetings, where I addressed them, offering them all information possible on the subject," wrote Lowrie to Commissioner Wright.

Livelihood Made Attractive for White Farmers

Lowrie said, as a result of his trip he "succeeded in selecting personally 15 farmers, 10 of whom were single men and 5 married."

The plantation paid for the transportation of the farmers to Hawaii. The sharecropping arrangement was this: The farmers were to cultivate and take care of the cane from the time it received its first watering up to maturity and were to receive one-sixth of the actual net price realized on the sale of sugar. In the meantime they were allowed \$18 credit per month.

Compared to crowded and poor accommodation for Oriental laborers, the 15 and their families from Modesto lived under the "very best of conditions." They received free of charge "nine houses each containing 4 rooms, 13x12 feet, exclusive of kitchen and pantry, with 24x6 feet verandas front and back. For their convenience water was piped to each building, gardens were allotted to each household, and fenced pasture of 17 acres, immediately adjoining the house lots was set aside for common use. Each married man had a separate house; of the single men 6 occupied 2 rooms each, while the remaining 4 had separate apartments." The settlement was called the California Farmers' Colony.

However attractive the plantation tried to make livelihood at Ewa for the 15 farmers, they soon became dissatisfied. In a few months they began packing up to leave, and where six single men had occupied two rooms in the beginning, each man had two rooms. Before eight months' had passed, each farmer, married or otherwise, occupied an entire house and of the original nine houses, four remained empty.

The Dream of Ewa Management Fades

Geo. F. Renton, manager who succeeded Lowrie while the experiment was going on, wrote: "They were, therefore, housed with ample accommodations and sufficient comfort."

But 18 months later when the crop was harvested only five remained to fulfill their agreement.

(more on page 7)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

AFRICA IS NEXT DOOR

To the people of Hawaii, Africa is a far-away place, almost another world. And yet in many ways it is as close as your next door neighbor. The Dark Continent suffers from a severe case of the disease known as colonialism which Hawaii has in a much milder form. The sole hope of the dying empires of Western Europe is intensified exploitation and continued slavery of African workers through U. S. money and munitions. There are strikes in Africa against the same kinds of conditions that cause strikes in Hawaii.

Maybe you think of Africans as black savages; half-naked, dancing to the thump-thump of tom-toms in jungle clearings, if you think of them at all. You may have gotten your impressions through the propaganda of press, radio and films, intended to sell the world on the idea that Africans are inferior and backward. It comes from the same propaganda mill that sells Mainlanders the idea that Japanese and Chinese and Filipinos and other people of different cultures and colors are also inferior and backward.

Clear away the vicious propaganda, and you find the 150,000,000 Africans want peace, land, economic security, education, better health facilities, self-government and an end to domination by the white nations of the world. Their goals are the same as those of the people of Asia—a fact clearly demonstrated when the first All-Asiatic Conference was held at New Delhi, India a little over two years ago with a large delegation from Africa. Since then India has arranged a student exchange, with various sections of Africa.

World War II stepped up the global drive for independence. After V-J Day, it was obvious that the era of colonies and empire had come to an end. The day of slavery for the colored peoples of Asia and Africa was over. India has her independence; the Chinese people have wrecked the diabolical alliance of the Kuomintang with the moneyed interests of Britain and America. Indonesia, Malaya and Viet-Nam will be satisfied with nothing less than full independence; the Philippines are a sovereign nation.

The empires of Western Europe are fighting as never before to retain a stranglehold on Africa. It is essential for the success of any war with Russia. Yet freedom for Africa is vital to freedom for all Asia; England, France and The Netherlands can get the wealth and raw materials to carry on warfare against liberation of their Asiatic colonies as long as they can exploit Africa. American Big Business prospers by controlling the imperialist cliques of Western Europe; the Atlantic Pact throws our armed might behind the empires as they attempt to crush independence movements within the colonies. And all of this continuation of virtual slavery is justified under the guise of a holy war to contain "Russian communism."

At the same time, the fire of liberation burns brighter among Africans with each success of Asiatic people to obtain self-government—thus further indicating the real closeness of Asia and Africa. And England, France, Belgium and the others are worried. So they bring out the usual cry of communism—sometimes with unexpected results.

For instance, the 2,000,000 whites who rule South Africa have 147 members of parliament but permit only three for the 8,000,000 Negroes—and these three must be white. Last year the Negroes elected two representatives. Both are Communists. According to the Rev. R. W. Stopford, an educational leader in Africa, the natives are attracted by the fact that Russia has virtually abolished illiteracy and has ended discrimination against colored peoples.

France in particular, is troubled by the rapidly growing African Democratic Union, which already has 1,000,000 members pledged to fight for liberation. Britain is keeping her eyes on the Gold Coast and the rising demands for self-government. England's imperialists fear that if things get out of hand, there will be repercussions in all of West Africa and particularly in Nigeria where there is a strong Nationalist movement. In Eastern and Central Africa, anti-European tension is so great that Sir Percy Sillitoe, Britain's chief secret service man, has been flown there from London.

In Nigeria, on the West Coast, African coal miners have been on strike with several dozen killed by the goon squads of the operators. They struck for a living wage and to end the cruelty of the bosses. In other parts of Africa there is forced labor. And the profits often find their way into the pockets of American financiers. In Nigeria, for instance, the average pay of workers is \$60 a year. Lever Brothers, the soap kings, did a gross business in 1948 of \$250,000,000 through the subsidiary, United Africa Co., operating mainly in Nigeria.

What I have said merely skims the surface of

(more on page 7)



MR. DAVIS