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Turmoil in Sheriff's Office

Doctors Disagree With Mossman On Case Of Fireman

William Fernandez, Jr., once a hoseman in the fire department, has the kind of appeal that causes the C-C civil service commission to use its extraordinary powers and grant him a hearing, though it's been two years since he was fired. He would have appealed sooner if he had known he had an appeal coming, Fernandez says.

He was represented at a commission hearing last week by Charles Kendall, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Government Employees' Association.

Fernandez was discharged in 1948, after five years in the department, following an illness accompanied by what his doctors called "emotional stress," which arose from domestic difficulties. He was given treatment at the C-C emergency hospital, but no medicine was required to restore him to his normal life.

Doctors Three To One

But Dr. T. M. Mossman, chief physician of the health department, examined Fernandez and advised Fire Chief Howard Smith to dismiss him. Appealing the case now, Fernandez brings written statements from three doctors: Y. C. Yang, Ralph Cloyd and R. B. Faus, all agreeing that Fernandez is physically able to do his work as hoseman.

To strengthen his appeal, Fernandez (more on page 4)

5 Jobs Unfilled; Await Sinclair's Action on List

For more than six months, five city-county jobs, each paying \$309.58, have remained vacant, though the man in a position to make the appointments has had a list of eligible persons all that time. The jobs are those of full-time "Road Overseer," with a civil service rating of CC-11, and the man who has thus far not filled them is Karl Sinclair, C-C engineer.

The positions were created last summer by the Board of Supervisors and those favoring the move said at the time that the intent was to service rural Oahu better. It had said that there was dissatisfaction with part-time road overseers, whose hours are irregular, and who are said to have failed to assume sufficient responsibility for their positions.

To remedy this situation, the Supervisors voted to appoint full-time road overseers at Waiānae, Pearl City, Waimanalo, Waiāluā, Koalaupoko, Kailua and Wahiawa. Two of these positions, at Waiānae and Waimanalo, were filled by men who had served as part-time road overseers.

Sinclair Asked List

As soon as the positions were created, it is known, Sinclair asked the C-C civil commission for a list of eligibles and in due course he received one. The commission is believed to have given that list, and the examinations that pre-

(more on page 7)

Fishermen's Petition Wins Right to Fuel From Trucks

"It must have been a little embarrassing to the commissioners," says William (Commander Bill) Kanakani, secretary of the Tuna Boat Owners' Association, "to find their order was premature."

The order was one issued by the Board of Harbor Commissioners some time ago to the effect that fishing sampans might no longer be fueled by truck. The only alternative was to fuel at the fixed pump maintained by

Hawaiian Tuna Packers, or at another pump operated by McWayne Marine Supplies, Ltd. Both pumps sell the products of Standard Oil, whereas the Kewalo Service Station, which sends its trucks onto the wharves, sells Union Oil products.

But the order didn't stick. The fishermen didn't like it because fueling is a nuisance to them which causes unnecessary delay when they're in a hurry, either to go home, or to get out to sea.

"When you fuel from the pumps," a fisherman told the RECORD, "you have to stand by. If there happens to be a rush at the pump, you have to wait in line with your boat."

Trucks Go Anywhere

The trucks, on the other hand, which are operated by the three Kimura brothers, George, Satoshi and Tsuneo, go anywhere on the docks any time and the crew can knock off to do what it pleases while the Kimura brothers fill the diesel tanks.

"Well, they (the Kimuras) gave the best service," says Kanakani, "so the fishermen would rather patronize them."

The fishermen proved their preference by signing a petition the Kimura brothers brought around to have the order rescinded. (more on page 4)

3 Deputies Make Thousands, Others Get Few Dollars

The unhappiest group of workers in the whole Territorial set-up is probably in the high sheriff's office, but discontent among many of the deputy high sheriffs does not come from the fact that their office has "deteriorated to a paper-serving agency," as one of the deputies put it.

There's money in serving legal papers and that is the root of all trouble that might blow up a situation which not a few in the know say "stinks very badly."

One of the deputy high sheriffs, John Young, reliable sources say, serves far more than 50 per cent of all papers processed in the circuit court. Because the deputies work on commission, it is estimated that he makes more than a thousand dollars a month. Other deputies, not as fortunate, make about \$15 a week. Some make only \$25 a month.

Why does Young get the bulk of the legal papers, run around town day and night, busily serving summons and other documents, while other deputy high sheriffs wish they had even part of Young's lot?

Mrs. Sibyl Davis, chief clerk of the circuit court, says that the lawyers who handle in- (more on page 7)

Designer Dillingham Chose Called Clue to Capitalization

By STAFF WRITER

How much Mainland money is invested in the Dillinghams' "market city" project on Ala Moana Blvd.? Some observers of local financial affairs believe the choice of the Mainland architects, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill by the Dillinghams, is a straw in the wind.

There are local architects easily capable of doing the job, one architect points out, and in addition, the local firm of Law and Wilson has, in the past, done much of the Dillingham work—some of which had to fulfill government specifications. Have the Dillinghams now lost faith in Law and Wilson?

"I think not," says the architect. "I think it is more probable that the Mainland company is the choice of outside investors, not the Dillinghams. That's a favorite way of getting investors to put money into something you want to build. You let them choose the architects so they can be sure they aren't getting cheated."

It's Been Done Before

A case in point, some say, is the Dillingham Building, donated to charity since the war, which was designed by the San Diego architect, Lincoln Rogers. That building, too, it is believed, was

financed to a great extent by Mainland investors. In the years immediately following its construction, it is said, profits did not meet the expectations of investors, who eventually sold their interests to the Dillinghams at a fraction of the rate of investment.

"The pattern is one that goes back to the Royal Hawaiian," says one old-timer. "But that time it was a foreign firm that came in, raised money among investors, and later sold to Matsun when the hotel wasn't doing well. Perhaps local finance got its ideas from there."

It would not be surprising to the old-timer if the supermarket, in its first months of operation, turns out to be something less than a bang-up success. Thus, investors might be discouraged enough to be induced to part with their holdings at comparatively low rates. Later, under a single owner and possibly new management, the "market city" project might be expected to thrive, the old-timer thinks.

Some local architects, who do not see the choice of the Mainland architects as merely the evidence of the investment of Mainland money, have expressed irritation with the Dillinghams for throwing the fat fee, which they estimate at from \$30,000 to \$40,000 into the laps of outsiders.

Clergymen Fear H-Bomb, War Talk

SEATTLE (FP) — Overwhelming sentiment against the H-bomb was revealed here in a comprehensive Federated Press survey of Seattle churches and religious leaders.

While various organizations and individuals differ on minor details, all were agreed in their belief that it is possible for capitalist and socialist states to exist side by side in peace.

"I shudder every time I hear a news commentator," said the Rev. William McDowell, pastor of the Green Lake Congregational Church. "I am definitely opposed to the construction of the H-bomb."

McDowell, chairman of the Congregational Social Action Committee, told FP the issue will come up at the committee's state conference in May.

"Peace or Suicide"

"The H-bomb proposal," said the Rev. Cecil F. Ristow of the University Methodist Temple, "points up still more the grimness of the choice before us—either to get along with others (more on page 4)

J. Akau, Seeking Job, Fails to Meet Lau's Query

John K. Akau, Jr., received endorsement from Governor Ingram Stainback and Rep. Charles Kauhane, Democratic national committeeman, for the position of assistant supervisor, Census Bureau of Hawaii. He needed the blessing of Chairman Lau Ah Chew of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee to qualify for the patronage job.

According to reliable information, Akau called on Lau and asked for endorsement. Lau said he will endorse a good Democrat, providing the candidate qualifies for the position. A good Democrat, he defined, is a person who abides by the rules of the Democratic Party and supports the party platform.

Finally, after some discussion, Lau asked Akau if he qualifies as a good Democrat. Lau is reported to have told Akau to come back for the endorsement if he thought he fell within Lau's definition. (more on page 3)

Colburn Accuses Kronick, Sets off Scene at Hearing

Participants and spectators at the registration hearing Monday were shocked when Marcus Colburn, Jr., approached Harry B. Kronick, a member of the registration board, at the end of the session, with what seemed to be accusations relating to pre-hearing talk.

Disregarding the many who were still present, Colburn told Kronick

somewhat violently, that he had no respect left for the board member and he used words something like: "When we talked before the meeting, you told me it was a conspiracy."

Natural and Legal

Whatever had been said before the hearing about the registration of Mildred Sera, Fujie Inenaga and Shizuko Cho at 641 8th Avenue, Attorney Vincent O. Esposito, appearing for the three, had proved pretty conclusively that it was both natural and legal for Mrs. Sera and Mrs. Cho to use the address of their friend, Miss Inenaga.

They had joined the Democratic Precinct Club in the 30th of the 4th because it was more active than the club in their own precinct, so they wanted to vote there, Mr. Esposito showed. Under such circumstances, it is perfectly legal for them to use that address, or any address to which they may have any slight claim; the attorney said.

The board could do little but agree with Esposito, and Mr. Kronick said he thought the act of the two was "commendable" in view of the circumstances.

According to Leon K. Sterling, Sr., if the protest against their registration, filed by Mrs. Marcus Colburn, Jr., had been allowed, some 3,000 to 4,000 other registra- (more on page 7)



MISS SERA

Staggering Bonanza

For the General Motors Corp., profits exceeded \$1,500,000 a day during 1949. By year's end it had smashed all records in American industrial history in chalking up a net profit of \$656,434,232.

TO RAKE IN this colossal after-taxes take, GM produced more than \$5,700,000,000 worth of autos and trucks. And contributing most to high productivity were 270,000 GM employees whose labor made it possible for the company to up its previous record-making profit—\$440,447,724 in 1948—by 49 per cent.

The announcement of the staggering bonanza was big news to all dailies, but not so an equally staggering piece of news which most papers did not even mention. Twelve days before President C. E. Wilson of GM made his report for 1949, the 270,000 GM employees received a two-cent hourly wage cut under the cost-of-living adjustment clause in the United Auto Workers' (CIO) contract with the giant firm.

SAYD WILSON: 1949 was a year of "substantial achievement," and "material benefits accrued to a large number of individuals as well as the economy as a whole."

Biggest single beneficiary was E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., which owns 10 million shares of stock.

While GM made unequaled millions, its president complained in January that federal taxes are imposing an "intolerable burden" on the company.

Flouts Gag Orders

"I've closed the range to the point where I'm hitting them (the Joint Chiefs of Staff) with every salvo, every burst," said Capt. John G. Crommelin, who continued

to defy military gag orders by criticizing the unification policies.

THE NAVY OFFICER with 27 years of service and numerous military decorations, had been told to shut up, but he went about giving speeches on the West Coast. In a new attempt to gag him, the navy last week imposed a stiff punishment on the defiant officer—furlough with half-pay. This disciplinary move, short of court-martial, was the severest since Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder was put on indefinite furlough for writing a magazine article critical of the navy.

"I'm not going to throw in the sponge," remarked Crommelin, and the Bay Area businessmen and others who are eager to hear the story of last year's "admirals' revolt" against unification waited for the officer to fill his speaking engagements.

The captain could retire on three-fourths of his active duty pay and he realizes this. The furlough and half-pay pressure, he said, was used to make him choose retirement.

STILL FIGHTING by week's end, he hit back: "I'm not going to retire. I cannot be run out of the navy by any of those people (Joint Chiefs of Staff)."

Crommelin last year popularized the revolt of top naval officers against unification policies by giving out to reporters confidential letters written by former Chief of Naval Operations Louis E. Denfeld, Admiral Arthur Radford, commander of the Pacific fleet, and Vice Admiral Gerald W. Bogan, third fleet commander. These officers had opposed unification.

National Summary

Movie Morals

A Bible-thumping, revival tent oration by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) set the pace for a bill that would give the Secretary of Commerce power to cut off the career of any actor, actress or producer in the motion picture industry.

THE JOHNSON BILL, which would provide a licensing system for movie players and producers, lay before the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Johnson is chairman. It would require revocation of the proposed license for any person ever found guilty in court "of a crime involving moral turpitude, or who admits committing acts constituting the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude."

The bill was prompted by the conduct of Actress Ingrid Bergman and Director Roberto Rossellini, explained the Senator, who spiced his lengthy speech with salacious allusions.

THE SENATOR'S address, clearly aimed to attract the same sort of attention as the "sinful" movies and persons he was denouncing, was in strong contrast with one delivered the same day on a similar topic by Federal Communications Commission Chairman Wayne Coy. At the University of Oklahoma, Coy in dignified fashion, warned that radio and television must themselves curb their output of smut and crime, or invite a crackdown movement led by blue-noses.

TV Blackout

With her son Elliot, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt handles a television show that

takes up controversial subjects, which she says is her son's idea.

FOR THE MARCH 19 show, Elliott selected "The Position of the Negro in American Political Life" as the topic for discussion. He asked Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and Paul Robeson (Progressive Party) to present their party positions on the program.

When William Randolph Hearst's Journal-American in New York got wind of the broadcast, it launched a campaign to bar the Negro singer from participating on the television show. Hearstlings immediately took the cue and sat down at their telephones and called the National Broadcasting Co., and minced no words in telling the station to keep Robeson off the broadcast.

NBC gave in and cancelled the program. Mrs. Roosevelt said many persons "misunderstood" the nature of her program, and she had a few things to say about the hysterical political atmosphere that made the TV blackout possible.

SAID SHE: "Have we really reached the point where we must fear to join any group because at some time or another a person of Communist leanings, or supposed Communist leanings, might also join it? That is a terrible thing, and we should be ashamed of it."

Congressman Powell commented: "The decision to bar Paul Robeson from the Roosevelt TV program is not in keeping with our American principles. Until we change our laws and ban free speech, neither Paul Robeson nor any other individual should be singled out as whipping boys."

ACTING SECRETARY Roy Wilkins of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People remarked: "The NAACP believes in free speech for everybody. We believe that no one should be denied free speech because of political beliefs."

Apology

Chiang Kai-shek's government apologized for bombing the two Isbrandtsen ships at Tsingtao and added: "It is hoped the government of the United States of America will accord to government of the Republic of China its full cooperation in persuading American vessels to refrain from sailing into those parts of the China coast and ports now under closure."

AS FOR THE BOMBING of the Shanghai power plant and other properties owned by American firms, the note said it was unavoidable if they are in areas "which have relevance to preparations for the invasion of such territory."

The Kuomintang government talked of a comeback to the mainland and from its headquarters it released news that its troops had established a beachhead 200 miles south of Shanghai. But Chiang's main concern was the impending attack by the Peking government's force against the islands of Hainan and Formosa.

THROUGHOUT the week the Kuomintang air force, reinforced by newly supplied U. S. planes, bombed cities on the mainland and dropped leaflets over Shanghai, Nanjing and other cities, telling the populace that the Kuomintang government would come back.

The Peking government, reports from

Hong Kong said, had started the evacuation of cities.

In the UN, Britain tried to line up votes to unseat the Kuomintang delegates, but by weekend this move had not succeeded. At the University of California, Secretary of State Acheson made a pointed policy speech directed toward the Far East. He told his audience "not to raise your hopes" of an early peace.

Indo-China

In the Far East, developing situations showed Indo-China as the next possible battleground. The Southeast Asian nation was called the new "Truman Doctrine" front, and observers speculated whether it would follow the pattern of Greece or China.

THE FACT THAT U. S. jungle-fighting equipment, artillery and tanks, along with other weapons, had been put into the hands of French soldiers fighting Ho Chi Minh's forces had been no secret. Fighting had been intense at times, and defection of French troops had taken place. Not long ago, African soldiers, won over by anti-French imperialist propaganda messages sent out by Viet Namese forces, deserted

the French army. More and more the French were relying on their own 130,000 native soldiers.

The stepped-up support of the French forces in Indo-China by the U. S. will not be publicly announced, said national columnist Robert S. Allen. According to him, President Truman had approved of the new "Truman Doctrine" front after it had been strongly recommended by Secretary of State Acheson and the joint chiefs of staff.

WHILE THE Truman Doctrine had been a major element in suppressing the left-led forces in Greece, how successful it would be in Southeast Asia was open to wide speculation. Working against the U. S. program was the American recognition of the French puppet, Bao Dai, who was put into power by France to get popular support of the populace. The Bao Dai government is weak and corrupt, propped up by outside support, and has no popular following. This is exactly the situation that prevailed in China and caused the defeat of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Added to this is the grim joke of an independence which the French gave the Indo-Chinese by setting up Bao Dai as a na-

tive ruler. France still continues to control the major courts, foreign relations, currency and the armed forces.

ALL THIS WAS the background to the anti-American rioting last weekend at Saigon, where students, teachers and workers demonstrated as two U. S. destroyers sailed up the Mekong river. French soldiers and the police clashed with the demonstrators, killing three and wounding about 60. In protest against the use of force, students struck in all Saigon schools. U. S. sailors were called off the streets as the demonstration began, thus avoiding incidents involving Americans.

No Bridge

The two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, stood far apart despite pressure, during recent weeks, for peace talks.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, who reached out for votes during the recent British elections by skillfully playing on the popular issue of peace between the East and West, last week was demanding the rearmament of Western Germany to check Russia.

The Conservative Party leader urged the shaky Labor government to stop the dismantling of German industries and war crimes trials of Germans. He called for stepping up of armament of British forces—mentioned aircraft carriers and first class aircraft in particular.

World Summary

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Barring of Picasso, Johnson Protested by U.S. Writers

NEW YORK—A group of 33 American writers made a dramatic offer to go anywhere in the world to discuss peace. They made this offer within the text of a statement taking issue with the State Department's refusal to grant visas to the European Peace Mission to the United States, headed by Pablo Picasso and the Rt. Rev. Hewitt Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

The statement asked: "We may disagree with them, but with whom are we to talk of peace if we will not talk to those with whom we disagree?"

Part of the statement and signatures follow:

"We, the undersigned, speak as a group of American writers of the most varied political beliefs. One thing brings us together and unites us, a sincere and fervent desire for peace. We do not believe that in these times any movement in the direction of peaceful understanding among the nations of the earth should be spurned, ignored or frustrated. "If we in America have a moral basis for our position we need not fear the free and open examination of that position.

"We cannot accept the grounds of refusal offered by the State Department — that these men (Picasso and Johnson) are Com-

munist. Whether or not they are Communists is of less importance than the urgent need to speak with anyone—Communist or not—who wishes to discuss peace. We may disagree with them, but with whom are we to talk of peace if we will not talk to those with whom we disagree?"

"As writers, we owe much to this good land of ours, which gave us the opportunity to write freely and to be heard freely. And we owe something to the people who have listened to us. To speak the truth as we see it is our duty to them, and the truth is that certain men here in America do not desire peace, but rather fear it.

"We see this fear of peace as a mortal danger to mankind. We have no fear of peace, but a deep and fervent desire to live in peace with all peoples.

"We therefore call upon our State Department to open the doors of this land to all who come in the name of peace, and to give them an opportunity to be heard. As the country which is the home of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, we are all the more conscious of this responsibility. We also call upon all other nations to do likewise. And whatever nation should invite us, the undersigned, to come and speak of peace, we express here our willingness to come.

"Albert Maltz, Ira Wolfert, Louise Mally, Langston Hughes, Muriel Ruckeyser, Earl Conrad, John T. MacManus, Dashiell Hammett, Michael Gold, Len Zinberg, Leo Huberman, John Howard Lawson, Howard Fast, Thomas Bell, Eve Merriam, W. E. B. DuBois, Ira Wallach, Bucklin Moon, James Aronson Samuel Sillen, Charles Madison, Arnaud d'Usseau, Shirley Graham, Millard Lampell, David Alman, Mitchell Wilson, Alan Lomax, Cedric Belfrage, Louis Untermeyer, Herbert Aptheker, Richard O. Boyer, Barbara Giles, Norman Rosten."

Akau, Seeking Job, Fails To Answer Lau Ah Chew Query

(from page 1)

inition of a good Democrat.

What has interested some political observers is Akau's application for the patronage job. The talk among them is that Akau, not long ago, at a gathering of Democrats, said he was not interested in patronage, but in a strong Democratic party.

Akau had called on Lau for the endorsement on Monday last week. When contacted by the RECORD on Friday, Lau said Akau had not come back for the endorsement.

Endorsements are getting more difficult to get in the Democratic Party, locally. It was reported last week that Governor Stainback told Edward P. Toner, who was seeking his endorsement for the position of director of Department of Public Welfare that he (the governor) "will not recognize any endorsement for any position given by the Democratic Central Committee of Hawaii."

Toner, who had first been endorsed by the Central Committee, signed an affidavit in which he swore to the statement made by the governor. Lau Ah Chew confirmed the above information and that copies of the affidavit have been sent to President Truman, Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman and James Boyle, Jr., chairman of the national Democratic Central Committee.

Total dividend payments by all American corporations rose from \$7,900,000,000 in 1948 to \$9,400,000,000 in 1949, 83 per cent above the annual average for the 1942-1945 war years.

House Passes Bill, Hit As Limiting Many Civil Liberties

WASHINGTON (FP)—A bill to tighten U. S. internal security and anti-espionage laws passed the House March 15 by a vote of 388 to 2. Senate action is awaited.

The bill, as drafted by the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee, permitted wire-tapping, but the wire-tapping clause was dropped following protests of unconstitutionality.

As passed by the House, the bill still contained several features which caused alarm to civil liberties groups. During debate, several criticisms were brought out by Rep. James G. Fulton (R., Pa.), although he himself then voted for the bill.

Fulton pointed out that the bill would permit conviction on espionage charges of people who had not been proved to have an "intent to injure the U. S." He also questioned a clause which would permit conviction of a man who had merely made a study of, for example, the Conservative Party in Great Britain.

Other congressmen, including Rep. Chet. Holifield (D., Calif.) and Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), objected to a clause which gave the Secretary of Defense power to issue regulations which would carry authority comparable to security laws.

However, when a roll call was called for by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), only Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) joined him in opposition to the bill.

UMW Journal Hits Murray, Reuther

WASHINGTON (FP) — The United Mine Workers' Journal March 15 wrote scornfully of the rejection of its proposals for common action by the great industrial unions. Made March 6 and 7 after settlement of the nationwide coal strike, the unity proposals by UMW President John L. Lewis were turned down by President Philip Murray, United Steel Workers, and President Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers (both CIO).

Said the Journal: "Renewed efforts of the UMW to effect a rapprochement between organizations of labor which face a common adversary in their continuing struggles to maintain and improve union standards, were once more frustrated by the leadership of the organizations to whom the latest proposals were made."

The article recalled that Lewis' reason for proposing action was that coal, steel and auto workers were in many cases bucking the same employers or financial interests in their economic struggles. It likened the CIO cold-shoulder of Lewis' plan for co-operation to the AFL's rejection of the UMW's idea last fall that the two get together to aid the steelworkers while they were on strike.

The UMW Journal article said the AFL action had been based on "a quibble," and slapped at Reuther: "The Reuther epistle contained some fancy phrases about 'maximum solidarity and working unity in labor ranks' which he had evidently picked up while idling away a few hours in a public library. Anyway, he said 'no.'"

HOW FRESH IS FRESH?

WASHINGTON (FP) — The Federal Trade Commission has been asked to step into a business dispute and decide how fresh a lima bean can get. The National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors asked the FTC to restrain John H. Dulany & Son, Inc., from advertising that Dulany Quick Frozen lima beans are "fresher than any 'fresh' limas you could ordinarily buy."

Half-Million Involved in Black's Claim Against City

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

If E. E. Black's legal case backfires, it may cost a number of local contractors, including James Glover and the Walker-Moody Construction Co. a sum in the neighborhood of a half-million dollars.

That is an approximation of the paid and unpaid claims of Honolulu contractors, working on city-county jobs, on the theory that labor and material costs were so much higher as a result of the war that the C-C government was "morally obliged" to pay the difference.

Such a backfire, which attorneys say is highly possible, would be the discovery by the legal test Black has invited, that Act 260 is improper or at least ineffective. It is under Act 260 that money has thus far been awarded the firms mentioned above, and it is Act 260 that gives Black a basis for his assumpsit appeal which was heard Wednesday.

The Black case differs somewhat from the case of Walker-Moody, in whose behalf Act 260 was passed in 1945, and from that of James Glover, in that Black's work was done on post-war construction. Also, Black seeks rental on equipment which he owns, and which he operates regularly as a contractor. Although it is customary for a contractor to be allowed an estimate for depreciation on his equipment, it is most unusual, informed sources say, for a contractor to charge himself rent for using his own machinery.

The amount Black seeks, over the price paid him for the contract, based on what he deems are general costs in excess of costs at the time he took the contract for the project, which was the Moana sewer, amounts to \$147,059.64.

Fong Awaits Decision

Leonard K. Fong, city-county auditor, declines to comment on the Black case, since it has now reached a stage where a legal opinion is forthcoming, but he will discuss the Glover case, which is similar in some ways, and which may eventually be settled on a basis of the decision in the Black case. Monday, Fong advised the supervisors to wait

for the Black decision before they decide on any final disposition of the Glover claim.

"At any rate," Fong says, smiling broadly, "Glover has reduced his claim from a hundred and twenty thousand to seventy-nine thousand. If we quit now, we've saved the city fifty thousand, and that's not a bad day's work."

Referring to a sheet entitled "Basic Facts on Claim of James W. Glover," which he prepared for the supervisors, Mr. Fong points out a number of items included in the Glover claim which, he says, cannot be allowed since there was no increase in cost and no loss to the contractor.

Points To Padding
"Now here's one," he says, pointing to a \$48,145.62 item. "That's for materials the city-county bought from Glover and sold to him again at the original pre-war price; no loss to him."

Another is an item for which Glover claims \$97,000, but for which the cost cannot have been more than \$9,272.86, Fong says. The best Fong is willing to give him on that one is 15 per cent for depreciation, or \$1390.93.

"Remember," says Fong, "Glover has already been given a hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars above his contract, for costs above his contract."

The real fallacy of the Glover claim, Fong says, is in the interpretation of Act 260 and its application in the Walker-Moody case. Then, the only costs figured into the "excess" class were those of labor and materials, Fong says, and the award was a comparatively modest \$11,933.36.

But if the legal test sought by E. E. Black should result in a burial, with judiciary honors, of Act 260, all interpretations would be thrown out and the contractors would be collectively half-a-million dollars sadder they ever started the whole thing. What was that story about a goose that laid golden eggs?

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• Remind Old Customers

HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday

by

Honolulu Record Publishing

Company, Ltd.

811 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.

Gadabout

NOTE ON Republican-Stainback infiltration: At that meeting of the 37th of the 4th Demo Club which endorsed Stainback, an invited speaker was Alex Castro, announced as secretary of the Republican Club in the 29th of the 4th. After he had spoken, someone rose to suggest that the club endorse Castro's candidacy for delegate. Then someone else, apparently a real Democrat, arose to point out the impropriety of a club of Democrats endorsing a Republican. Then someone else said, "Well we can't endorse him, but we can all vote for him!"

MONTIE RICHARDS' election led one voter to comment: "It just shows that if you run long enough and have money enough to keep your name before the public, you can get in."

HERMAN WALTER finally got the report on the autopsy of his wife, Constance, (see last week's RECORD) in exactly twice the time it had been promised him. The time was 16 days and he had been told he'd get it in eight. "They gave me a bad time," he says, "both the doctor and the superintendent at St. Francis Hospital. The superintendent told me she was resting, but I told her I wanted the report anyway."

The report is now in the hands of Walter's lawyer who is having it analyzed before another step is determined.

HANAUMA BAY and the Parks Board project there got some very nice, perhaps deserved, publicity last week, but there was one bit they didn't get that's also deserved. That is that the original design didn't take any plan for lighting the place into consideration at all. Work proceeded for some time, it is said, before the lack of plans for lighting was noticed and corrected. Fortunately, it was still soon enough so that the oversight didn't cost taxpayers any very substantial difference.

STRANGE ALLIANCES were revealed by the campaigning that preceded this election. Mrs. Charles E. Kauhane, for instance, though her husband is national Democratic Committeeman, nevertheless was campaigning vigorously Monday night at Kalaheua gymnasium for O. P. Soares, chairman of the Republican Party's Central Committee. And on election day, Victoria Holt, national Democratic Committeewoman, was campaigning for Montie Richards, perennial Republican candidate for mayor.

"SHE'S A PROSTITUTE," said an inspector for the Liquor Commission, jerking his head toward a haole woman seated at a local bar. "Keep her out of here."

The proprietor of the place, which is patronized by many Negroes, nodded and has since obeyed the order, or the suggestion or whatever it was.

But a bystander wasn't satisfied and, since he knows the woman well, he asked her if she'd ever been asked to leave the other bars in town—those which bar Negroes. She hadn't.

"I know her very well," said the bystander, "and I'll bet my last dollar she isn't a prostitute."

That's the latest of indications that someone in the Liquor Commission is out to keep haoles out of bars patronized by Negroes—and to give more weight to the jim crow policies of others. It's a tactic popular chiefly in the South.

AT KALIHI HOSPITAL, where the voters have time to sit, think and consider, Harriet Bouslog ran third in Tuesday's election, placing ahead of Fred Oht and all others except Arthur K. Trask and Chuck Mau.

A YOUNG airforceman, just back from Japan, told a fellow-diner in a restaurant that he expects to be discharged soon, but he's not going to live at his home on the Mainland. "I just don't fit there any more," he said, and explained that he has now become too accustomed to the many extra privileges of a soldier in Japan. Houses, food and the favors of women can be had easily if you're a soldier of MacArthur, he said. When his fellow-diner began to take his standards apart a little, to show him that they really aren't too different from those of the Japanese militarists, he finished his meal abruptly and left.

"REMEMBER," said a woman who worked at the polls Tuesday, "how these three opposed block-campaigning in this election? Well, look."

And she held out a printed "slate," or sample ballot. The names checked were those of Dr. Henry C. Akina (Kauka Akina), Herbert M. (Montie) Richards (Likeke) and O. P. Soares.

"YOU'RE ONLY working for the landlord here," said a Hotel Street businessman complaining about the \$250 rent on his small establishment. His rent, like that of many others, is a complicated thing involving at least one middleman before it gets back to Hawaiian Trust, which is executor of one of the big estates.

"I guess no one's to blame," he says. "Everyone's just trying to make money for himself and it all piles up on me. It's a vicious circle."

There's only one flaw you can find in the businessman's argument. That is—it piles up, not on him, but on his customers.

DUAL EMPLOYMENT of government officials, more conspicuous during a period of unemployment but always considered improper, can be a curse in more ways than one. For instance, a building at the corner of Hotel and Bethel Sts. (not the one under construction at the moment) is said to have been designed by the same man who later passed approval on it in his official capacity as a construction inspector.

"Once word of stuff like that gets around," says a construction man, "a man who doesn't have pull can't get jobs. Builders will naturally give their jobs to the man who can guarantee its being approved. Who can guarantee it better than the inspector himself?"

HAROLD CASTLE'S benign dictatorship of the local dog world, including the Hawaiian Dog Fanciers' Association, is based on the weight he carries in the Hawaiian Trust Co., one member believes.

"A lot of guys rent property from Hawaiian Trust," he says, "and if they don't, they have interests that are tied into Hawaiian Trust some way or other. They may not agree with Mr. Castle on some of his ideas about dog shows, but they're not going to say too much about it."

One of the things fanciers here gripe most about, out of Mr. Castle's hearing of course, is the small number of points-shows.

ANOTHER GRIPE they have, against Mainland dog raisers, arises from the dogs bought mail-order, on the strength of pictures and descriptions. More often than not, the high-priced importation turns out to be a "mutt," so that fanciers here have learned not to buy unless they have friends on the Mainland they can trust to look the prospects over and give first-hand opinions.

NOBORU NAKAGAWA was not trying to get the taxi union's complaint signed before 4 p. m.

Doctors Disagree With Mossman On Case of Fireman

(from page 1)

andez says he was never given the sick-leave due him as a civil service employe, and he believes that if it had been given, he would have been well enough at the end of such a period to resume work. He also alleges that he showed the written opinions of the doctors to Dr. Mossman, but that Mossman paid no attention to them.

The civil service commission, which heard the Fernandez appeal last week, as presented by Kendall and Fernandez, voted to reserve its decision until after it had time to consider the case.

"This is the kind of case," said Chairman Herbert Kum, "for which the commission was given its extraordinary powers."

Oleo Expert

Mr. WILEY—if the senator is such an expert, would he mind informing us just what goes into oleomargarine?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—Yes. Cottonseed oil, primarily, to the extent of practically 60 per cent. The next largest ingredient is soybean oil; the next is skimmed milk or dried skimmed milk. Skimmed milk is usually utilized because of the ease in using it. The product contains less than two per cent of peanut oil and corn oil. The principal flavor is milk. Then there is the same flavor which butter manufacturers use. Every trade magazine advertises this flavor, and I know the manufacturers will not keep on advertising it if it is not used. Under the law it is not supposed to be used.

Artificial flavor is also used, and a preservative is used.

Mr. WILEY—Is any rape oil used?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—No.

Mr. WILEY—Sesame oil?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—No.

Mr. WILEY—Beer fat?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—No.

Mr. WILEY—Tallow and whale oil?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—No.

Mr. WILEY—Lard?

Mr. FULBRIGHT—No. Neither

is gasoline, lubricating oil or dynamite used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.—Congressional Record, Jan. 10, 1950.

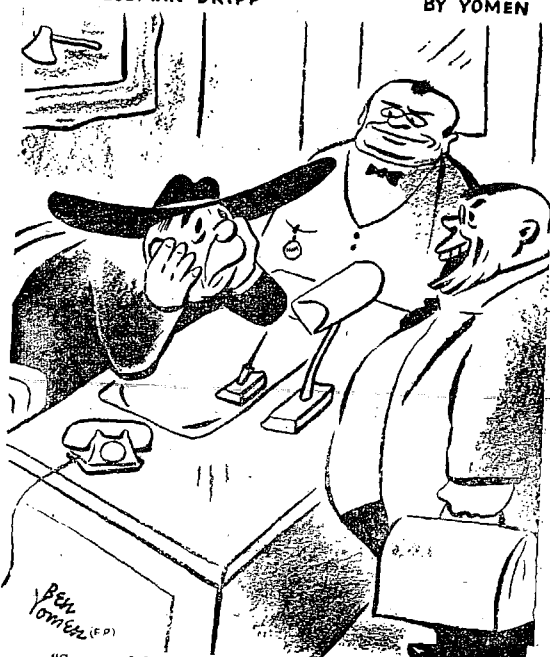
Business investments in new plants and equipment have dropped more than 25 per cent since the 1948 peak.

a couple of weeks ago because HEE was going to quit, the C-C prosecutor's office says, but because the judge was going to knock off. The taxi union probably wouldn't have thought there was any undue delay in the matter had not the dailies slanted stories to make it look as if the union was derelict about signing the complaint against ORAL for hauling beer.

THE POLICEMAN, wearing Badge 622 did a very nice thing Friday, when he sat patiently waiting for an old lady to take his picture, and then listened to her chit-chat about her son who is a policeman in California. Which allows an opening for the observation that Gadabout would rather report things like that about the cops than stories of the way some of them shove people around. Unfortunately, tid-bits like the above are all too few. A notable exception was the period of the broom brigade, during the waterfront strike, when many police stationed near Pier 11 ex-

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



"Suppose labor really organizes for the 1950 elections!"

Fishermen's Petition Wins

(from page 1)

ed and the board, bowing to their wishes last week, did rescind the order.

Was There Pressure?

Why was the order issued in the first place? The fishermen suspect there was some pressure from Standard Oil or possibly Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

Ben C. Rush, harbor manager and engineer, says: "There was no pressure on the board at any rate. The order was issued as a safety measure. The commissioners had found boats being fueled from tin cans. If tank trucks are used, it's almost as safe as from fixed pumps. Tank trucks can fuel now, but there's not to be any more fueling from tin cans."

It was felt, said Mr. Rush, that careless fueling, as with tin cans, created a hazard that might cause any fire occurring on one boat in the area to spread to three or four others.

Frank Somerfield, the fire marshal, who is generally responsible for harbor safety from fire and explosion, had nothing at all to do with the order, Rush said.

Hazard Small

A Territorial official whose job requires an intimate knowledge of explosives, said the hazard of fueling diesel oil by trucks is comparatively small, since the fuel can endure high temperature with-

out exploding. If gasoline were being loaded, he said, the hazard would be far greater.

Kanakaui said: "I didn't sign the petition, because I represent all the fishermen in the association and for all I know, maybe some of them would rather fuel at the pumps. But certainly most of them would rather buy from the trucks."

Clergymen Fear H-Bomb, War Talk

(from page 1)

or destroy ourselves. The choice is either peace or suicide."

The Rev. F. Paul McConkey, pastor of the large First Congregational Church, said: "We are headed in a very dangerous direction. I question the advisability of making the H-bomb. We are headed toward the extinction of the human race and had better go slowly."

While voicing a "lack of faith" in Soviet leaders, the Rev. Evert L. Jones of the Brighton Presbyterian Church said the U. S. "must explore every avenue to outlaw the use of the H-bomb and atomic weapons. If war is not wrong, then, as Lincoln said about slavery, 'nothing is wrong.'"

Jones said the question will be weighed at the coming meeting of the Seattle Presbyterian Ministerial Association, of which he is president.

Benefit Mankind

The Rev. Thomas F. Fatteruso, pastor of Baptist students of the University of Washington, urged the government to explore "every possibility" of outlawing atomic weapons.

The Rev. Fred Shorter of the Church of the People, flayed what he termed our "devil policy toward Russia." This consists, he said, of saying that "everything about us is good and everything about them is bad." He added: "We must either get rid of the war system or be blown to pieces."

Atomic developments pose to the people an issue which must be met, said the Rev. Edward Hummon of the University Lutheran Church. "These scientific discoveries would be a good thing if used for the benefit of mankind," he said. "If we think only in terms of death and destruction, it does not speak well for us."

The FP survey showed that the issue of peace is far and away the most discussed question in religious circles here.

pressed an attitude sympathetic to the strikers. But that couldn't be reported for fear the high command, under pressure from the Big Five, would remove them.

MORRIS MURRAY had a laugh over a couple of Hawaiians who pronounced him a "black haole." Last year, it was no laughing matter when Rep. Charles Kauhane shouted a racist term about Murray in the lobby at Iolani Palace, after Murray had mentioned Kauhane in tracing the history of the movement toward an un-American Activities Committee. Six months or so before that, Gadabout accompanied Murray to the Crystal Ballroom on a research mission, investigating discrimination. The bouncer, who stopped Murray at the door, asked what his nationality was.

"Puerto Rican? Cuban?" suggested the bouncer helpfully.

"No, American," said the World War II vet.

"Sorry," said the bouncer, and turned the party away.

Here's What Irked the Cop

ARREST:

If a policeman arrests you, go along with him. Ask him why he is arresting you, and remember his badge number.

Do not answer questions or sign any statements while under arrest. The law does not require you to do this. The only information you must give is information concerning who you are and where you live. If a police officer demands that you answer questions or sign any papers, tell him that your lawyer instructed you not to.

When you get to the police station, find out the charge against you, and get a receipt from the police officer for all property taken from you. You have a right to call your family or your lawyer immediately, and to talk to them on the phone and to see them in person. As soon as you are charged, you have a right to put up bail. If you cannot put up the bail in cash, you can call a bondsman and ask him to put up bail for you.

IN COURT:

You have the right to be brought before a judge at the earliest possible time. If you are arrested at night, this means the next morning.

If you have not seen your lawyer, ask the court to give you time to see your lawyer. If the judge refuses, tell him you are not guilty and ask for a jury trial.

SUBPOENAS:

A subpoena is an order from a court requiring you to appear as a witness. If the subpoena requires you to appear before you have time to talk to your lawyer, tell the judge you wish to talk to your lawyer before testifying.

SEARCH WARRANTS:

No police officer or investigator has a right to search your home, your automobile, or your person without a search warrant. Do not give permission to any policeman or investigator to enter your home without a warrant. Private detectives have no right at all to enter your home or to question you. A badge is not a search warrant.

DEPORTATIONS:

An arrest for deportation can be made only with a deportation warrant. You are entitled to a lawyer and bail, and you are not required to make any statements to an officer or person who arrests you on a warrant for deportation.

Last month, Alfred J. Diaz, picked up by the police, showed a card upon which was printed the above information, and was told by an officer wearing Badge No. 40: "That's not the law. That's just a lot of Communist —."

Reported in the RECORD, the story of this incident brought requests from readers that we reprint the information on the card—which does, indeed, describe an individual's legal rights—so that it might be clipped out and carried as Diaz carried his card.

Labor Roundup

BRIEFS FROM ALL OVER

Scheduled to leave for Kauai today is ILWU education director David Thompson, who will complete the series of training sessions for elected officials of three locals on that island.

Jack W. Hall, regional director, is also expected to act as instructor at several of the classes, which will be attended by sugar, pineapple and longshore officers.

Also on Kauai today are representatives of the Hawaii Employers Council and the island's big firms, who will meet in the Parish Hall in another of a series designed to "improve employer-employee relations."

Dwight C. Steele, president of the Council, will keynote the conference.

On the AFL front, NLRB official Arnold L. Willis reports a representation election tomorrow among six employees of the Halfhill Electric Co., with IBEW Local 1186 as the union in question.

He also reported the rejection of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) by employees of the Rex Tire & Supply Co. in a recent election.

Judge Martin Pence in Hilo, dismissed an ILWU motion to set aside the arbitration award of Ernest de Silva involving Onomea Sugar Co. and the replacement of union men on certain jobs by supervisors not in the bargaining unit.

The judge ruled that the arbitrator made a final and definite award and that the union had not shown the arbitrator had overstepped his jurisdiction.

The ILWU, through its attorney, M. C. Symonds, sought to have the order vacated on the grounds that arbitrator de Silva had not made a definitive ruling and that he over-stepped his power as arbitrator.

Good Financial Showing?

When Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. announced the termination of its shipping service recently, M. B. "Kit" Carson, who has been president and general manager of the firm said:

"Prohibitive losses sustained by our company since the termination of the war leave us with no alternative than to suspend

inter-island shipping operations."

Two weeks prior to this statement released to the press, Ray Coll, Jr., congratulated Carson in his Advertiser column thus:

"In the year he (Carson) has been running the affairs of Inter-Island the company has made a good financial showing, in spite of withdrawal of its two big passenger ships and decline of its drydock work . . . Yes, hats off to 'Kit' Carson, an Inter-Island veteran of more than 30 years."

Dillingham's View At HAC Hearing Like Comm's. Plan

After listening to Ben Dillingham's argument Monday at the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission hearing that the airport taxi concession be given one company, more than a few independent operators have begun to think the original HAC plan, which drew protests and caused Monday's meeting, originated in Dillingham's mind in the first place.

"It certainly sounded like the plan," said one operator, of Dillingham's speech.

"You're on the right track," another told the RECORD, this being one of the larger operators.

Dillingham, in his argument, stressed the need for "control" as did the original HAC plan, and his proposal for a two-year contract was in accord with the plan.

"That part where Dillingham warned against a monopoly—that must have been sarcasm," said Ralph Vossbrink, of the Taxi and Busmen's Union.

Operators Optimistic

Whether or not the first HAC plan was a Dillingham idea first, most independent operators came away from Monday's meeting with a feeling of greater optimism than they had before. Still there was some uncertainty as to what they might expect from the commission in the future.

"We don't know what they're going to do," said Lester Irish of the Irish's Cab Co. "We'll just have to wait. You have to remember, the commissioners aren't in the taxi business and they don't know much about it. I think this meeting was an effort to find out the facts."

Open Competition Welcome

Irish, like other independent operators, would favor a plan by which any company could license cabs to enter the airport by paying a \$25 license-fee annually and abide by regulations set up by the HAC. He regrets, however, that Monday's meeting was so rushed there was no chance for operators to find out from the commissioners the approximate annual taxi revenue at the airport. He has heard an estimate that the taxi business at the airport amounts to \$300,000 per year.

"You ought to know how much the figure is," he said, "so you can know what you're bidding on."

The \$25 license plan, as Irish sees it, would be almost certain to guarantee the airport \$25,000 in revenue, for he believes 1,000 of Honolulu's 2,400 taxis would surely apply for the licenses.

"The commissioners think they would have to double the number of airport policemen," Irish says, "but I don't think they would. They could work it the same way the navy does, by bringing their patrol to duty when the planes come in."

Irish, Vossbrink of the union, and other independent operators were pleased with the attitude of Harold W. Rice of the HAC, who said he did not think it was the business of the HAC to make money off the taxis. They also welcomed the opinion of Charles S. Fraga of the Public Utilities Commission, who said he thinks the taxis already giving service at the airport must receive protection.

QUIRINO'S EXTRAVAGANCE

"President Quirino should call his program 'extravagance' and not 'austerity,'" writes a reader to the Philippines Free Press, Manila. "Imagine going to America for just a kidney operation, and taking along with him his family, some members of his cabinet and aides . . . Austerity?"

Big business paid out 42 per cent of its 1948 profits in dividends; in 1949, dividends jumped to 53 per cent.



STARVATION IN ARIZONA—Living in a one-room shack in Phoenix, Mrs. Charles Morgan and her five children gaze wistfully at an empty soup can. Morgan, a cripple, sold his blood to buy badly needed food for his family, residents of a migrant labor camp where more than 100 children were recently found suffering from starvation.

Newcomers, Veterans Share Seats of Const. Convention

The near-80 per cent turnout in Tuesday's election was seen both in the Territory and at Washington as being a strong boost for the cause of statehood. The size of the vote was especially surprising to political observers who had maintained that an election without obvious issues, without open partisan politics, and with none of the head-and-head personality combats that feature most elections, would not be of enough interest to bring the voters out.

When they came, the voters did not adhere without deviation, to well-known political names, although in Oahu's 5th District, they gave their usual strong support to Chuck Mau, who conducted little or no campaign.

Newcomers Win

But on the Island of Hawaii, political newcomers bested the veterans in a number of instances. James K. Yamamoto, a sports referee, won over Albert K. Kimura, former representative, and Joe T. Yamauchi, now serving his first term in the lower house of the legislature, defeated Rep. Joseph G. Andrews. Another newcomer was Peter Kawahara, a school teacher, who defeated James Ushiroda, a Kona businessman.

A resounding victory was scored by Nelson K. Doi, a newcomer, who defeated the veteran Eugene Capellas, Sr., by a substantial margin.

Not newcomers, however, were Earl A. Neilsen and Charles Silva, elected in West Hawaii, Neilsen winning by only three votes over Mrs. R. Leighton Hind, Sr.

Among those elected outright in the primary was Frank Luiz, a business agent of ILWU, Local 142. Another ILWU official

who won was Frank Silva, a business agent of the same local on Kauai.

On Maui, Rep. Tom Tagawa was defeated by J. Pia Cockett, while two other ILWU officials, Augustine Baptiste and Kameo Ichimura, were also beaten.

On Kauai, the labor vote was given credit for Frank Silva's victory over the veteran A. Q. Marcelino, and for the victory of Toshio Serizawa over William Heslian.

Bouslog Gained Strength

The strength of Harriet Bouslog, though she barely failed of election in Oahu's 5th District, surprised many observers who pointed out that she advanced three positions from her finishing spot in the primary election and that she polled more votes than O. P. Soares and Mitsuyuki Kido. The opinion of many was that Mrs. Bouslog will gain strength in future elections if she chooses to run.

In Oahu's 4th District, surprises came in the unexpected strength of B. O. Wist and Nils Tavares, both of whom won seats at the Constitutional Convention, running behind William H. Heen and Dr. W. Harold Loper, who led the race, as expected.

Akira (Sunshine) Fukumaga, who ran in sixth place in the primary, dropped to seventh in the final election and so failed to win a seat at the convention.

Among Oahu combinations, small, tight races saw the election of such well-known names as Hiram Fong, Steere G. Noda, Charles E. Kauhane and Richard Kageyama, with at least one old political hand, Lau Ah Chew, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, suffering defeat.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

to alight on the shoulders of a sixth. Men who enjoyed such a sport evidently could wield a wicked hoe.

But already the newspaper hinted that the serpent had slipped into Eden. Said Mr. Perelstrous:

"Some men try to stop them—the Social Democrats. They tell my men, 'You go to America and you will be slaves; you will have no homes, no houses to live in; you will have nothing.' And they talk to the women. The women, they want to come; they fight with the men who talk, and they drive them away. It is at Dalny, and the Russian consul tell me, 'It is not my country. I can do nothing. If it were Russia, I could arrest those men. But here, I can do nothing; I can not.'"

(To Be Continued)

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE YALE INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET

Punahou pre-meet favorites came through with an all around team to win the Yale Swim meet last week. The depth in the number of swimmers for each event gave Punahou a very strong advantage. With the advantage of a home pool to train in and to conduct an all-around aquatic program the mermen from Punahou showed the advantage of a systematized all-year program. While most of the sports scribes are singing the praise of Ford Konno, sensational middle distance swimmer, give a lot of credit to Coach Rollie Higgins for producing an all-around team capable of beating the best in Honolulu.

The writer acted as one of the diving judges. The competition in the diving event has somewhat slipped with Jimmy Byrnes of Punahou winning first place heads and shoulders away from the rest of the competitors. The dry land harness rig that Punahou has for the practicing of diving is equipment that materially helps any novice diver learn the more intricate dives. However this is no excuse for the lack of more competitors from the other schools. Bobby Rath, Art Rutherford, Tom Tanaka, Shorty Arakawa, Yoshito Sagawa, Vernon Harry and others learned their diving without the aid of a diving harness.

Our suggestion to the Swimming Committee is to start the meet around 4:30 in the afternoon instead of 4:00 as there are parents and interested spectators who would be able to attend after working hours. The Yale meet has been one of the most popular events in interscholastic competition and should not be taken away from the public who has been supporting this event for years.

THE AMATEUR BOXING FINALS

We were one of the dead heads that saw the finals of the Amateur boxing season as far as Oahu is concerned. The Civic was packed with partisan fans yelling for their favorites.

In the flyweight event Richard Kakazu of the Veterans AA and Richard Sakai of the 49th State put on a slam bang slugfest. Usually flyweights don't pack too much of a wallop but these two boys with the championship in mind threw caution out of the window and every precious second was fought out to the limit. In the third round Kakazu caught Sakai in the corner and belted away to gain a TKO victory. Up to the TKO the fight could have gone to either fighter.

In the bantamweight division cool, methodical Bobby Agena of the UH took the measure of flashy Charles Kauhane, Kakaako ace. Using an aggressive, crowding style, Agena got the better of the exchanges with his left hook figuring prominently. The crowd gave Agena a roar of approval. Agena was also the sentimental favorite.

Harry Prodcote of Hawaii Youth, took an easy victory over last year's champion Louis Matias in the lightweight class. Prodcote used his longer reach and a straight right to a definite advantage and kept Matias off balance while throwing point-getting rights and lefts.

Cyril Okamoto won on a forfeit to Eddie Higa while Johnny Parker from the Lau AC took the middleweight crown from teammate Ruddy Valdez. Joe Collins of the Marines gained the nod over game Alex Long in the heavyweight tussle. The main event showed Earl Williams of Barber's Point paired with Richard Choi of the Veterans in the welterweight championship. Williams looked very good in beating Choi and looks like odds on favorite to take the Territorial title.

Oahu should take the team championship in the Territorial finals to be held in Maui.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We see where Moonie Kong, a boy we formerly coached at Nuuanu YMCA, is now one of the stars at our old alma mater, Springfield College in Springfield, Mass. Moonie, who at one time swam for the Nuuanu YMCA swimming team and during the war served with the United States Navy, enrolled at Springfield College after his discharge. Kong is majoring in physical education and should be a welcome addition to the physical education fraternity in Hawaii.

Ford Konno, the interscholastic 220 and 440-yard freestyle champion, from all indications may be headed for Ohio State. Any college team in the country will be lucky to get him.

Lau Ah Chew's announcement about his new boxing emporium comes as a surprise to the local athletic fraternity. Lau's major interest is in boxing but he plans to branch out into other sports in the hope of giving the Honolulu public some attractive sports events. Good luck, Lau.

Moses Ome, track coach at the University of Hawaii, is blessed with a terrific turnout of track men. He has a lot of boys turning out for practically every event. With the withdrawal of the Citywide team, the expected competition will not be available unless some new clubs enter track teams in the coming meets.

We see where the Honolulu Stadium will have some polo matches. We make one prediction and that is this: That on the nights of the polo matches you will see more new cars and more expensive cars than at any other sports event. Why? Polo is a rich man's game.

Chico Ross, who lost to Lauro Salas in an over-weight match, had better start picking on boys in his own weight class. Otherwise, the consecutive losses that he has suffered will mean that he will lose his drawing power.

A championship game between the Waipahu baseball team and McCully's champions of Honolulu in the AJA League, will be held at the Stadium next Sunday. This should be a very interesting game.

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

The last issue featured an article about the Gypsies "deep in the heart of Hotel Street." I have never been so keenly disappointed as I was by the shallow and sensational treatment used by the writer. He indulged in every journalistic trick ever condoned by a money-hungry editor, from vague generalization, through innuendo to outright falsehood. And all the while he kept himself in the clear because he was only quoting someone else.

But, assuming that everything in the article was true, I would still protest the publication of the story in the RECORD. Any newspaper, anywhere, could have printed and has printed such stories. Innuendo about sex, secret charms, hexes, and other stereotypes of the Gypsies have long been current. They are in vogue in other papers. But the RECORD, I have always assumed, was making another type of journalistic history. In my own naive way, I thought that this paper was interested in showing the news behind the news, the forces which cause things to happen.

I am suggesting that if stories were desired about the Gypsies, that there are many legitimate and interesting angles from which they could have been gotten. A good reporter would have welcomed an assignment to get the real story of the Gypsies in Hawaii. Here, Mr. Editor, are a few angles which would have provided worthy information to be printed in the RECORD.

First, tracing the real estate agents who gouge these humble people for fabulous rents for the squalid booths and holes in the wall used by them to earn a living—rents which in 1949 were as high as \$250 a month for a hole x9x feet.

Second, find out who was behind the legislative act in the last session of the legislature which forced the Gypsies out of Hawaii. This act which prohibited fortune-telling for profit deprived them of their means of livelihood as surely as any of the anti-Semitic laws passed by Hitler Germany.

If such facts were gathered, the paper could be doing a real service to Hawaii and the Gypsies. The RECORD could then leave sex and hokum to other papers.

In the first paragraph, I accused the writer of the story of resorting to outright falsehood. I would like to offer proof of the statement. Refer to the original article, and look at the last paragraph. Here, the informant is quoted as saying that the palm readers promise to marry some men in order to lead them on. "Sometimes," he continues, "one of them will even marry a man and go off with him for awhile, but she'll eventually come back after she's taken him for as much as she can."

Mr. Editor, I brand that as an outright falsehood. I challenge "Staff Writer" or his informant, if there be one, to show one example of any of the women in the Gypsy group who has ever married under those conditions.

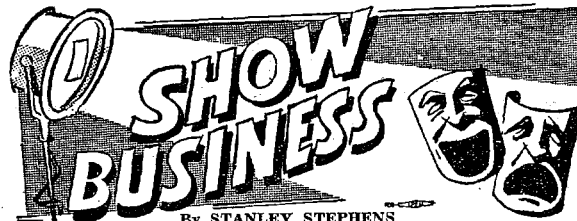
I am no expert on Gypsies, but I have known these particular individuals since 1947. Based on literally hundreds of hours of intimate conversations with them I feel that there can be a body of knowledge on which to base these statements about them. I do not think your writer had the benefit of such knowledge.

I do not enjoy writing a letter like this to you but I think the repetition of the ugly canard about Gypsies was out of place in the RECORD.

STEPHEN MURIN,
438-D Kuamoo Street
Honolulu, T. H.

Editor's Note:

The RECORD does not think, as Mr. Murin apparently does, that palmistry is the monopoly of the Gypsies. Neither do we believe that



By STANLEY STEPHENS

BETTE DAVIS, ON OWN, LINES UP TWO MORE FILMS

Having walked out on her Warner contract last year in disgust over the stories she was given (and some of the last ones were really pretty bad), Bette Davis has lined up an interesting schedule of work on a free-lance basis. Currently in RKO's *The Story of a Divorce*, she next goes into 20th Century Fox' *All About Eve*, with George Sanders and Anne Baxter, under the direction of Joseph (Letter to Three Wives) Mankiewicz. Then she will do *The Promise* for Benedict Bogaus, a United Artists producer, and is considering going to England to star in Alexander Korda's *The King's General*.

Her success may be partially responsible for decisions by a number of other stars to break off their long-term contracts and pick their own spots. Lee J. Cobb at Fox, Lena Horne, Audrey Totter and Edmund Gwenn at MGM, and Rory Calhoun at Selznick's have all severed their exclusive commitments to those studios and are striking out on their own. Could be also that the declining quality of pictures is prompting their desire to pick and choose.

In addition to "Write your congressman to repeal the movie tax," many theater circuits are now using the slogan "Motion Pictures Are Better Than Ever" in their ads, apparently in the hope of so convincing the public. And the latest slogan to appear is "Let's Go Out to the Movies" indicating that at least in some of the larger eastern centers, the television competition may really be beginning to hurt.

NOTES ABOUT RADIO SHOWS

The new CBS late Sunday night show, *We Take Your Word*, is attracting a great deal of attention of late. It is something like in-

any group has a monopoly on any form of charlatanism, vice, or crime. Hence, we have never included the national backgrounds of dope-peddlers, prostitutes, pimps, etc., who have appeared in our stories. We shall not do so in the future unless the national background of the individual has a specific bearing on the story. For that reason, we did not refer to all to "Gypsies" in the story to which Mr. Murin refers. But why does Mr. Murin so readily stereotype palmists as Gypsies?

The important thing about the Hotel St. palmists, we believe, is that they use a form of charlatanism to dupe individuals, some of them aliens without a thorough comprehension of local customs. Also, whether Mr. Murin likes it or not, the palmists recognize sex as a negotiable commodity and use it as such. The RECORD frowns upon undesirable practices whoever—minority or majority group—engages in them.

The exposure of such a traffic to RECORD readers is not, we believe, inconsistent with the previous policy of this paper which once featured an interview with an "Astroanalyst," who said her busiest days were on the holidays of working people.

The RECORD agrees with Mr. Murin that high rents (as often reported in these columns) are an outrage, but it does not agree that the \$250 rent charged the palmists is discriminatory.

As for the points of fact Mr. Murin doubts, we can only advise him to conduct his own research, somewhat more thoroughly than he has in the past, and clear up his doubts for himself.

formation, Please was at its origin, though perhaps not of quite so great mass appeal. Regular panel members Abe Burrows and Lyman Bryson, with Moderator K. M. McCaffrey and a guest star, discuss the origins and proper usage of words, and send prizes to the persons sending in those words which provoked the most interesting discussion.

Originally the moderator was Don Hollenbeck, who came over from CBS Views the Press. He was more sprightly than McCaffrey, but the latter has improved as the program has progressed. Burrows' erudition, along with his humor, and Bryson's solid knowledge of languages, makes it always worthwhile.

Since Hollenbeck left CBS Views the Press, this weekly analysis of New York newspapers has been in the hands of Douglas Edwards. He had, we thought, been giving the Daily Compass (most progressive of the big city's commercial dailies) a pretty square shake, despite a few mild remarks from time to time about some of its promotion methods. Then, last week, the Compass' Fred Rayfield took the Edwards program apart in his daily radio column. Last Saturday night Edwards came back with a needlessly sarcastic attack on the paper, some of its contributors and the features it has been running. Many of his comments were erroneous and almost all were in bad taste. There's apparently some feud going on here which is deeper than meets the eye. The public is not interested in the personal grudge of Doug Edwards against the Compass or vice versa. And a lot of good radio time is being wasted.

THE CURRENT FILMS

THE OUTRIDERS: Slightly better than the average western of the Civil War period and Quantrell's Raiders. The color and landscapes are refreshing—more so than the story. Take it or leave it.

CAPTAIN CHINA: John Payne in a would-be action picture that can't even qualify on that score. In New York, they played it the week Bob Hope and Jane Russell were at the Paramount, figuring nobody would notice the picture, we guess. Not for our dough.

CONSPIRACY IN TEHRAN: Italian-produced, English-speaking melodrama pretending to tell of the plot to kill Roosevelt on his wartime trip to Teheran. It contributes little to history and no more to entertainment. Uh-uh.

Truman "Urged" To "Instruct" Gov. On Jobless Aid

Demanding action on Hawaii's unemployment crisis, locals of the ILWU Federated Women's Auxiliary in the Territory asked that the International Federation's convention at San Francisco last week endorse their action and refer it to Washington.

They asked that the Federation "go on record as urging President Truman to instruct the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, who is appointed by the President of the United States, to call immediately the special session of the legislature called for in the resolution attached."

The attached resolution is that passed by the Unemployed Workers of Hawaii, Feb. 24, asking a special session to investigate the possibilities of getting jobs for the unemployed through various federal projects, including the CCC, FHA, overseas employment, and direct federal aid.

WASHINGTON PATTTER

By ALDEN TODD
Federated Press
THE CRIME OF BEING A DEMOCRAT

Public opinion polls between 1936 and 1939 showed a majority of Americans as favoring the Spanish republican government. It now turns out that these Americans were guilty of thinking dangerous thoughts.

Anyone who ever publicly supported the Spanish loyalists could expect to become a target for Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)—if he had the misfortune to work for the U. S. government.

McCarthy is currently busy with a campaign to harpoon a group of people connected in various ways and at different times with the State Department. His evidence has been the thinnest and the most maliciously twisted of any which has yet appeared in the expanding witch hunt.

Sole Crime Is Opposition To Franco

High on the McCarthy list is a man named Gustavo Duran. Duran's case is in some ways the clearest, and therefore, most clearly outrageous, of all.

In distinction to others smeared by McCarthy, Duran is not accused of belonging to a string of so-called front organizations. In his case there are no arguments about lists of sponsors to which he might have lent his name. Therefore, he does not have to enter into the higher metaphysics of how red is red, and how frightened must a man be about the people with whom he is seen in public.

Duran's sole crime, in McCarthy's catalogue, is that he was a Spanish patriot who fought hard and well when his country was attacked by a small fascist clique which had the open support of Hitler and Mussolini.

There is literally no way in which Duran can clear himself, in McCarthy's eyes, except by proof that he had been for Franco.

Was Simon-Pure Republican

The Spanish civil war as a whole was the clearest possible episode of our times. A popular front government was installed through majority vote. The legally elected government was attacked by armed force. It was beaten after heroic resistance, when international fascism actively intervened on Franco's side and our government, among others, preserved what was called neutrality.

Duran at that time was a young intellectual. He was not a professional soldier, but he became a first-rate soldier in the Spanish republican army. There were communists in that army and also ordinary, garden variety republicans. The blood of both types looked the same when spilled by fascist arms, but the difference might count for something in our own period of hysterics.

Duran happened to be a simon-pure republican. He was well known as such during the civil war. He was proved as such to the conservative Americans who years later hired him to work in the State Department. His main policy contribution to the State Department was opposition to Peron in Argentina and to Latin American dictatorships in general.

In passing, it should be noted that Duran has been out of the U. S. government for more than three years. This apparently, is of no account to McCarthy, and it is just an extra twist in the madness of a red hunt which runs short of acceptable reds.

Signs of Changing Times

There is a temptation to try to laugh off the McCarthy list. It is hard to take seriously a man who would purge the government of people who left it years ago under their own power.

But McCarthy must be taken seriously. It is worth taking a look backward. A few years ago a purge list as wild as McCarthy's would have been unthinkable. Today he can use it for a serious hearing before the U. S. Senate and for the destruction of careers and reputations. Here is a measure of the success of three years of accelerating red hysteria.

The witch hunter is a glutton. He must be one. He can only function in an atmosphere of hysterics. To maintain a high level of hysterics, the net must be cast ever wider. Eventually the witch hunter's standards must include a majority of the people. In the Duran case, McCarthy has already reached that point.

Did someone say you cannot trample on a majority of a country? We still ought to be able to learn something from the example of Germany. In Germany's last free election before the war, in November 1932, a majority voted against Hitler. A few months later Hitler had been handed power. The majority had new thoughts pounded into their heads with gun butts. It is too late to say It Can Happen Here. It IS happening here.

WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

The large-scale advent of volunteer campaigning for Harriet Bouslog was a feature of the election that seemed surprising to many candidates. Members of the Hawaiian band of the Unemployed Workers of Hawaii, who volunteered in toto, to play at the polling places, said they were asked by incredulous candidates, notably O. P. Soares, how much they were getting.

Drivers of the Taxi and Busmen's Union, who drove workers to and from the polls, were also volunteers, as were truck drivers who drove the bands.

Trummy Young's outstanding Mainland band was another volunteer feature which made a hit at each polling place where it performed. At one place, campaign workers told how two barbers came out to listen to Young's music, razors in hand, while their clients accompanied them, half-lathered

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

these bills. But if you believe, like me, that it is your right and your duty to fight for real democracy and complete equality, then you will let your voice be heard in Washington by cable, letter or postcard.

Speak up now, while you still can.

Total sales of retail radio and household appliance dealers were a record \$352 million in December, \$44 million more than the previous high registered in November, 1948.

Egg prices are down about 40 per cent since last fall's peak.

and still wearing the barber's sheets.

And there was still another worker, wearing the placard of a well-known Republican, who muttered as he passed the cards: "Vote for Harriet Bouslog."

Colburn Accuses Kronick, Starts Scene

(from page 1)

tions would also be open to question.

It was after the decision of the board in favor of the two and of Miss Inenaga, whom the Colburn woman challenged as being a conspirator at the registration, that the fireworks started, and it was then that young Colburn confronted Kronick with his accusations.

Questioned Kronick's Integrity
"I question your integrity," he yelled at Kronick once, later referring to what he said Kronick had told him. Kronick insisted that if he were remiss on grounds of integrity, so were the other two board members.

Miss Sera said: "It sounded very much as if they'd talked the thing over beforehand, and Colburn had understood something different was going to happen."

It was only a little later that violence seemed imminent. While the Colburn woman, known generally here as a former Broom Brigader and IMUA satellite, was in the midst of what spectators termed a "harangue," that Gorman Noland, one of the spectators, said he heard young Colburn order a confederate to "Go get him!"

Violence Averted

At that time Steve Sawyer, whose registration had also been challenged, was leaving the room and as Noland saw the Colburn henchman move toward Sawyer, he spoke out, asking police protection. The mention of the police slowed down Colburn's muscle-man, Noland said, and no violence occurred.

Miss Sera and Miss Inenaga said they had thought the threat of violence might be repeated election day when they served at the polls in their respective capacities as election inspector and election chairman, respectively, but none occurred.

When Marcus Colburn, Sr., came to vote, Miss Inenaga said, he gave his name in a very loud voice and added: "I'm the man they tried to throw out of this precinct."

The elder Colburn had been summoned to the hearing when Wilfred Oka challenged his registration on the ground that Colburn does not reside at the place where he is registered. Oka dropped the challenge at the hearing.

Miss Inenaga said: "I think it was all political, because the Colburns didn't want any more Democrats in the precinct than they can help."

"It's because of the union, too," added Miss Sera. "Remember that Mrs. Colburn was out there with her broom every day during the strike."

Turmoil in High Sheriff's Office

(from page 1)

dividual cases, choose the deputy high sheriff to serve a particular paper.

All that the clerks at the counter do is process the papers so that the deputy high sheriffs can get them.

Gets Cooperation

Other sources say Young has a "silent partner" behind the counter in the clerk's office, who is Mrs. John Young. Any stray paper, not designated, it was said, goes to her husband.

"Of course, there is disagreement at the counter," says Mrs. Davies. "Mrs. Young tells me one of the other clerks takes papers which should go to her husband and gives them to other deputies."

The other clerk, continued Mrs. Davies, accuses Mrs. Young of seeing to it that her husband gets more papers.

Had Words Over Papers

Quite a while back Mrs. Young and Louis Kahanamoku, then deputy high sheriff, fought verbally over a paper which the former said should go to her husband. Once Kahanamoku had the paper, he would not give it to her. It was reported that there was a big argument.

"Finally, Kahanamoku challenged Mrs. Young to go before a judge," said a source. "Mrs. Young backed down."

While this squabble goes on, with three deputy high sheriffs each making more than a thousand dollars a month, High Sheriff David Trask, Sr., is ill. David Soares, who is one of the top money-makers, is chief deputy.

It is reported that old-timers—John Young, Soares and Ernest Won—are so busy serving papers that the deputy high sheriffs are not even called together for periodic conferences and pep talks by the chief deputy. There are ten active deputy high sheriffs on Oahu, Soares said.

While Young has the corner on legal court papers, Soares and Won serve papers for collection agencies which is more lucrative, and reliable sources say they make far more than Young.

Dispenses Favors

Young has more papers than he can serve. It is said he hands out some of his papers to the deputies who have few papers to serve. This keeps some reasonably happy, and others discontented.

"But with Mrs. Young in the office, Young has a better chance of getting new lawyers to give

him papers to serve," a source said.

A deputy high sheriff recently quit, the RECORD was informed, but others who make a few dollars a month are "hanging on," hoping things will improve.



TOO ATTRACTIVE—A bit dubious about the value of beauty and personality is June Sanders, former cashier in a Hollywood restaurant, as she applies for unemployment insurance. She got fired because the boss said too many male customers gathered around the cashier's cage.

Five Jobs Unfilled

(from page 1)

ceded it, priority over other business.

Yet, after early appointees were examined and found to be unqualified, Sinclair made no further effort to fill the jobs, it is said. There are those at City Hall who believe he is purposely delaying the appointments until the list is a year old, after which he can say the list is outdated and demand that a new one be made.

"I do not think he can say there are no eligible people on the list," said one official. "For I have seen the list and there are plenty."

The gross national product was \$257,400,000,000 in 1949, some \$5 billion less than the previous year.

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The RECORD

The Most Talked About

Honolulu Weekly

HONOLULU RECORD

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

Published every Thursday by
HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu 14, T. H.

Phone 96445



VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA

Democratic processes took a bold step forward in California last week when Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke ruled unconstitutional the California alien land law which prohibits aliens not eligible for citizenship from owning land.

Judge Clarke said: "The alien land law is directed against persons of Japanese ancestry solely because of race."

For about four decades this discriminatory law has worked tremendous hardships on people like the alien Japanese, and others, who are denied the right of citizenship under the U. S. Naturalization Law of 1907. The new version of this law, Section 303, Nationality Code of 1940, says that the right to "become a naturalized citizen shall extend only to white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, and descendants of races indigenous to the western hemisphere." This law was amended to make Chinese and Filipino residents eligible for citizenship.

The big landholders, financial interests and special interest groups have used the discriminatory provision of the U. S. naturalization law to deny the civil rights of owning property to certain groups of people. They employed economic pressure and even force, to keep land in their own hands.

The victory of democratic processes in California came after a long and continued struggle, sometimes bloody. A major part of the credit goes to the West Coast Nisei, to the Japanese American Citizens' League and to JACL leaders like Mike Masaoka, whose alien mother pressed the test case that finally brought Judge Clarke's decision.

The Nisei on the Mainland realize that constitutional rights are indivisible. They not only have fought the California alien land law but are exerting every effort to win citizenship rights for all people, regardless of national ancestry. Thus, they are now actively pushing for the passage of the Walters Bill, which would open naturalization rights to American residents who are natives of Japan, Korea, Pacific islands and other places, now denied citizenship.

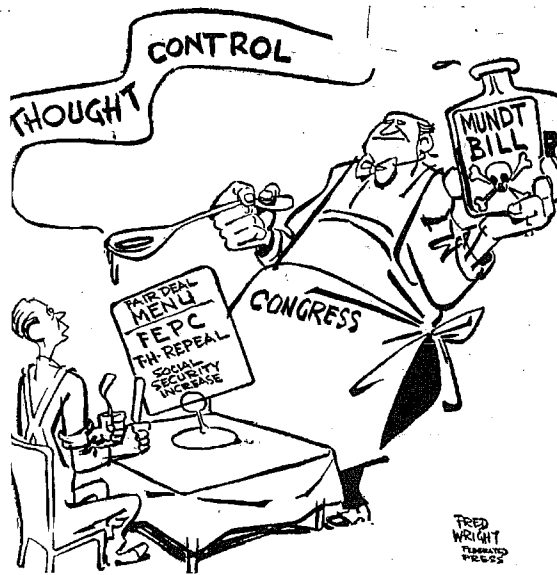
The reaction in Hawaii to the California court ruling was gratifying. The Honolulu Advertiser said in its editorial titled "An Old Wrong Righted": "... The ruling in its wider aspect, corrects a grievous denial of civil rights to persons of Japanese ancestry that has been too long on the statute books."

But have we considered the fact that we also have such a law here? We would like to point out that Section 73, paragraph (f) of the Hawaiian Organic Act, relating to PUBLIC LANDS, says:

"No person shall be entitled to receive any certificate of occupation, right of purchase lease, cash freehold agreement or special homestead agreement who . . . is an alien, unless he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States . . ."

Some may argue that the Organic Act was approved in 1900 and paragraph (f) was not directed against any racial group. But the fact remains that the restrictive nationalization law of the U. S. has denied aliens "not eligible to citizenship" the right to acquire ownership or purchase lease of public lands here, because they cannot declare their "intention" to become a U. S. citizen and become one, as the law provides, in five years.

In view of this, Judge Clarke's remarks



Looking Backward

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS --- 1909

(FIRST OF A SERIES)

IF immigration authorities had not scattered the Russians' baggage on a wharf covered with coal dust—

IF Royal D. Mead of the H.S.P.A. had not reminded the Russians of the Tsarist officials—

IF the immigrants had not been fed such glowing accounts of Hawaii and its opportunities—

IF one dollar in Hawaii had bought as much as two rubles in Harbin—

Hawaii might today have a Russian community as large as its Portuguese community, and opponents of statehood doubtless would have one more talking point. But—

Spaniards and Portuguese Left

Chances are that Hawaii would not have kept its Russians even if everything had been love and kisses in the beginning. Spaniards and Portuguese who came to Hawaii about the same time took a brief look at the sugar plantations, and most of them, like the Russians, said "No, thank you," and bought tickets for California.

As for the Russians, between October 1909 and June 1912, there arrived 2,075 men, women and children. In June 1912, only 1,085 remained. By 1920 there were only 342 foreign-born Russians here.

Now for the story of the immigration which had its climax in the swinging of police clubs against Russian heads in front of the old police station.

In July 1909, a Russian named A. W. Perelstrous was vacationing at Walkiki. "Perelstrous," reported the Advertiser, "is the man who built the great naval drydocks at Port Arthur for the Russian government. He also took a prominent part in the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, having brought many thousand workmen from European Russia out to handle the construction work."

Public To Pay the Bill

Contractor Perelstrous soon learned that Hawaii wanted labor. White labor, for this was at the tail-end of the great Japanese strike. According to a fine arrangement, typical of Hawaii, the public was to pay the bill and the Big Five to reap the profit. The legislature had set up a Board of Immigration with an appropriation to be spent in importing laborers.

Mr. Perelstrous talked with Governor Frear, he talked with Col. Sam Johnson, Russian-born soldier of fortune then running a logging camp in Puna; he talked with the labor committee of the H.S.P.A. The H. S. P. A. asked the Board of Immigration to bring in 40 families on a trial basis. Accompanied by the Board's agent, A. L. C. (Jack) Atkinson, Perelstrous left for Harbin, Manchuria, where thousands of Russians had settled.

On October 21, Perelstrous and Atkinson were back, aboard the SS Siberia, accompanied by 153 men and women and 71 children, by birth Ukrainians.

Could Wield a Wicked Hoe

"When it was known that an agent from Hawaii was in their midst to tell them of opportunities in the Islands,"—so goes the story that Atkinson told the reporters—"they fairly besieged Atkinson to be permitted to join the band . . . Men and women fell upon their knees before the agents and made tearful pleas to be allowed to journey to the middle of the Pacific. They besought him in all the dramatic fervor of their simple lives to take them away from a land which was giving them only the living of the poverty-stricken."

A fine lot of laborers they appeared to the reporter. He noted with interest the strenuous games the men played, including a type of leap-frog in which the "frog" took a flying leap over five men's heads (more on page 5)

give us, especially those who are to write the constitution for the state of Hawaii, food for serious thought.

"It is clear," he commented, "that state legislation which seeks to impair the constitutionally protected civil right to acquire, own and enjoy property violates the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution."

Frank-ly Speaking

BY FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

CONGRESS CONSIDERS "COMMUNIST CONTROL"

If Senators Mundt and Ferguson and Congressman Nixon had ever fought for enactment into law of Truman's civil rights program, if they had backed a strong FEPC act or any other legislation ending the second-class status of non-Whites, or if they had thrown their strength on behalf of labor against the Taft-Hartley law, I would not be nearly so suspicious of their new bills aimed at "communism."

As it is, their so-called "Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950," now before both branches of Congress, means that they are setting up a weapon that can be used to cripple and completely halt the fight of unions for higher wages and better working conditions, and can abruptly end the campaign of minority groups against discrimination.

In fact, the proposed legislation, known in the Senate as S2311 and in the House as HR7595, is so dangerous to our traditional democratic processes that such an organization as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, known for its anti-Communist policy, has warned:

"If these bills become law, organizations such as ours will be prevented from carrying on a fight to win full rights for the Negro people."



MR. DAVIS

How the Act Works

Just what does this act do that makes it such a personal threat to you and me and to our democracy in general?

It empowers the President to appoint a three-man Subversive Activities Control Board with virtually unlimited dictatorial power. They will determine whether an organization is a "Communist political organization" or a "Communist front" group. All members of the first group would be forced to register, and all officers of the second. Failure to comply would mean heavy fines and jail terms.

One of the standards for judging whether an organization is a "Communist front" is "the extent to which the positions taken do not deviate from those of any Communist political organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement."

Translating this into our personal experiences, this means that any labor union could be called a "Communist front" if it asked for higher wages since the Communist party is on record for pay hikes. Any group seeking cheaper rents, low-cost housing or federal aid to health could be so labeled since the Communist party backs those programs. Any organization opposing the Marshall plan and the Atlantic pact could be smeared for similar reasons. It would be possible to include such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and Americans for Democratic Action, for already the cry is growing in certain quarters that they are "too Red."

Just what would a "Communist" or a "Communist front" group be? It would be what the three dictators said it was, and the attorney general would be ordered by law to see that the label stuck. An individual or an organization with a long history of vigorous Redbaiting could not save himself if the Board said otherwise, for the argument is widely advanced that Communists are so deceitful they will assume the disguise of the most ardent foes of communism if, by so doing, they can remain free to continue their undercover activities.

Smead To Block Progress

That is why such an organization as the NAACP sees this proposed legislation as a clear and present danger to the fight for civil rights. Despite the consistent anti-Communist utterances of its top officials, the NAACP continues to press for full and equal citizenship for non-Whites and for the rights of labor. Therefore, to the foes of progress who are backing this reactionary legislation and who would control its administration, the NAACP is a "Communist front" and has been thus labelled by some congressmen and government officials.

In other words, it would no longer be possible for any group to demand reforms for fear of being smeared by the three dictators. This smearing would bring immediate economic reprisals against its officers and members, the majority of whom would lose their means of income. And if any dared to protest weakly as individuals, what would there be to prevent that person from being declared a secret Communist under this act and being jailed and fined for failure to register as such?

That is what we face if this legislation is passed by Congress. We would become a nation of frightened puppets, facing the concentration camp for asking for more pay or an end to race, color and religious discrimination.

If that's the way you want it, keep quiet about (more on page 7)