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HONOLULU RECORD

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Thursday, Dec. 1, 1949

Charge Public Works Has 'Pets'

37th Of The 4th Hits Beach Monopoly

Resolutions to open the Territory's beaches to the public and to request a local hearing of the visiting Congressional sub-committee on lands were passed Wednesday night by the Democratic Club in the 37th of the 4th after some discussion. It was decided that both resolutions should be rewritten before they are presented to the County Committee.

Some debate occurred when Deputy Attorney General Thomas J. Flynn disqualified himself from the task of rewriting the resolution to the Congressional sub-committee because it dealt with the Hawaiian Homes Commission, and therefore had a direct bearing on his official position. Another member of the club then challenged everything Flynn had said previously during the meeting on the ground that he should disqualify himself from discussing other topics, on similar grounds.

The resolution pertaining to the beaches named especially the Bishop Estate as having effected a monopoly of beaches, along with other land-owners, by collusion with Government officials. It demands that beaches at Kalama, Kailua, Lanikai, Kahala, and Portluck be made available to the public, because, it says, they have been

(more on page 4)

\$15,000 Worth Of Sutures Is New Hospital Buying Story

An attempt by the Queen's Hospital administration to cancel a \$15,000 order for sutures from a local firm when the drug was already on its way, because the administration "wanted instead to order from another firm on the Mainland" was cited by a businessman as an example of how business is managed at the hospital.

"Queen's Hospital has changed ever since Mr. Carl I. Flath took over the administration. Now the assistant administrator, Maurice Jackson, tells the pharmacist what brand of drug to buy and that's not a happy situation," a reliable source informed the RECORD. "If he were a pharmacist, he could do that and the doctors would not mind."

Snack Bar Alumnus

The present purchasing agent at Queen's is Mike Georgette, brother of Charles Georgette, administrative assistant. Mike Georgette is one of the Mainlanders hired by Mr. Flath's administration. After running the snack bar at Queen's, Mike Georgette was made the purchasing agent.

The former purchasing agent,

George Dennis, who had worked at Queen's for 10 years, left after serving under Mr. Flath for about two years. The RECORD learned from a reliable source that Mr. Dennis was one of the local people who left under pressure or was weeded out, to be replaced by a Mainlander.

Among those who left Queen's are Miss Marian Davis, personnel director, who is now assistant administrator at St. Francis Hospital.

The RECORD learned that the former administrator, Gustav Olson, drew a monthly salary of about \$10,000 a year. Flath's salary is \$18,000. He has an assistant administrator and an administrative assistant.

"With three administrative experts, is Queen's better today than it was under Mr. Olson? That's a \$64 question," a person close to Queen's Hospital said. He commented that with the economy move at the hospital cutting down staff workers who are overloaded with work, morale is low.

Mauí Civil Service Confab Influenced By Recent Report

The liveliest ruckus of the Territory-wide conference of civil service commissioners at Walluku, Maui, Nov. 28-29, came when some commissioners questioned the presence of an observer, Darrel Ainoa, engineer of the Honolulu Board of Water Supply.

It was argued that observers should not be allowed at the conference, but the commissioners finally voted to allow Ainoa to remain.

Asked why he had sent an observer, Fred Ohrt, supervising engineer, said: "It's my duty to protect the Board of Water Supply and its employees. That's why I attend the meetings of the civil service commission here."

Although it was agreed that the recent report to the mayor of Honolulu on civil service personnel practices by Research Associates would not be a topic of discussion at the conference, a number of the recommendations of the report were reflected in actions of the conference, especially in the report of the steering committee.

All references, heretofore requested of applicants, will be deleted (more on page 5)

Private Group Has Hand In Giving Jobs To Architects

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

"We don't want bids here!" emphasized B. B. Montgomery, assistant superintendent of the Territorial Department of Public Works, in a huffy manner that clearly suggested, that "We run our department as we very well please!"

The RECORD interviewed Mr. Montgomery after it heard reports that the Department of Public Works "dished out" architectural contracts to a "chosen few" on its list of favorites. The RECORD was also informed that even among the favorites, a few get the big money jobs, without any sort of competition.

"We can't give out bids. We can't get the best for our money," emphasized Mr. Montgomery.

A. I. A. Gentlemen's Agreement

But the department receives bids from contractors for public works and highway projects, running into millions of dollars. Wasn't there a contradiction? he was asked. Why not bids for architectural assignments also?

"What right have you to ask such questions?" boomed white-haired, tall Mr. Montgomery, who

(more on page 4)

Bouslog Speaks On CIO Confab At HCLC Gathering

There were 8,000 empty seats in the convention hall every day of the recent National CIO Convention in Cleveland. Harriet Bouslog told an HCLC audience Saturday night, but every effort was made by the Murray leadership to prevent rank-and-file union members from attending their convention, in spite of the fact that hundreds of steel workers in Cleveland were then on strike.

"In those eight thousand vacant seats," said Mrs. Bouslog, "was evidence of the bankruptcy of National CIO policy."

It was obvious from the beginning, Mrs. Bouslog said, that Philip Murray and his right-wing national leaders had come to the convention with the express purpose of "beating the so-called left wingers over the head." Left-wing leaders, including Harry Bridges,

Abram Flaxer, UPW, Joseph Stulle, American Communications Association, and James Durkin, UOPWA, defended their policies as representing sound trade unionism.

The character of the convention was evident from the program, alone, Mrs. Bouslog said, pointing out that speakers, Omar Bradley, Dean Acheson, and others were invited to "sell" the delegates on U. S. foreign policy, while the problems relating to trade unionism were largely ignored.

The battle-cry of the right, reiterated by each, was "There's a conspiracy between Wall Street and the Communist Party," Mrs. Bouslog said. The right-wingers depicted themselves and the Tru-

(more on page 5)

Demo Harmony Group Faces Basic Issues

The committee appointed to bring harmony to the Democratic Party in the Territory will have the problem of tackling fundamental issues, among them the question of statehood.

The selection of Harold Rice by the Territorial Democratic Central Committee to head the harmony committee was almost inevitable, political observers say.

Chairman Lau Ah Chew made the other selections, informed sources say. It is believed that he made the appointments on this premise: Mr. Rice is pro-governor, and the governor is against statehood. Thus he appointed Supervisor Chuck Mau and Takaichi Miyamoto, who have opposed the governor principally on the issue of statehood. To balance up the forces, Foreman Thompson was chosen to team with Rice, and Supervisor Ernest Heen was made the fifth member, since he has been politically flexible.

Old American Game, Says Hite; Liquor Case Falls

By STAFF WRITER

What's behind the rumors of pay-offs to the Liquor Commission? Well, for the RECORD, these are the things that led up to the meeting on Monday in which the Commission issued citations against Chono Oshiro of the Chicken Griddle and Robert M. Kaya, of Kaya's General Merchandise, Punaluu, to show cause why they should not have their licenses revoked.

In May investigators were reported around many bars, most of them owned by AJAs and licensed within the past few years, asking whether or not they had paid fees to anyone to help them get licenses.

In May, too, there was talk of destroyed police files, of an unsavory story told about a commissioner in those files, and of

lawyers who "know where the body is buried."

In July, a source near the attorney-general's office told the RECORD that a report had been made and filed with the City-County prosecutor for action.

Story Untold
"Your paper would be doing a useful thing to bring the whole story to light," said that official. But it wasn't that easy, and maybe it isn't that easy yet, though Charles M. Hite, the prosecutor, says nothing much came of the report after all.

"The witnesses told one story to the attorney-general's office," says Hite, "and another one to me. When I asked them, they said they hadn't told the investigators anything like that."

The statements alleged to have (more on page 4)

Dollar Conscious

As the news got out that Clark Clifford, President Truman's personal advisor and counsel, is going into private law practice because his \$16,000 a year pay is not enough to live on, the question was again asked: Do Americans want to pick leaders and officials for a democratic government from among those who think of a big money income as more important than public service?

THE PRESIDENT has time and again complained about the terrible time he has in keeping "first-rate men" in top government jobs. He asked Congress for salary raises, and Congress recently complied. But demands for higher salaries continue among those who receive from \$16,000 to \$25,000. And the President says private industries offer far more attractive remuneration.

This fight for big pay got raked over the coals recently when the Senate de-

bated Truman's nomination of Carl Igenfritz, an executive of the U. S. Steel Corp., as head of the Munitions Board. The Senate, asked to confirm Igenfritz and permit him to draw \$70,000 a year from the steel company while holding down his government job, was forced to turn down the appointment. Coming just at the time when steelworkers, receiving an average pension of \$5 were demanding increase in pension payments, the Igenfritz deal got embarrassing.

TODAY, WHILE the Fair Deal program is waiting vigorous action, that vigorous action was certain not to come from government officials chosen from the economic class opposed to the Fair Deal. Would Truman go to the nation's universities for economists instead of turning to the banks

and economic monopolists? Would he appoint lawyers who have devoted their time to cases on labor and civil liberties? These were pertinent questions.

Among the country's 90 per cent for whom \$16,000 a year is more than enough, there were numerous first-rate men.

"Utmost Regret"

When Dec. 31 rolls around, David E. Lillenthal of the Atomic Energy Commission will be its ex-chairman unless "public interest" demands he stay on a while longer. Last week he handed his resignation to the President.

THE PRESIDENT in accepting the resignation "reluctantly and with utmost regret," praised Lillenthal for "almost 20 consecutive years of public service in tough

pioneering jobs—always under tremendous pressure and often under destructive criticism."

Lillenthal has been unhappy about the over-emphasis on secrecy of atomic energy by Congress. He described concealment of information required to teach new scientists and develop new techniques as virtually choking "ourselves." He said he was quitting in order to say what he thinks.

FORMERLY, as head of the TVA, world's largest electric power plant, he was smeared and attacked by power lobbyists. Industrialists interested in monopolizing atomic energy development attacked him when he was appointed chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, fearing he would push nationalization of atomic enterprises. But under Lillenthal emphasis of the atomic development program was sorely limited to A-bomb stock piling. Use of atomic energy for peacetime industries was awaiting development.

Starvation and Surplus

For months the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations looked at the world's food supply, saw starvation of millions in countries like India and China, while countries like America have agricultural surpluses. The FAO studied thoroughly the possibility of a world commodity clearing house on the lines of the relief food stamp procedures used in the U. S.

THE IDEA CAUGHT fire and received backing from various government officials and organizations, but chances of success looked dim. Despite the strong support of progressive farm organizations like the National Farmers Union and some elements within the Agriculture Dept., informed sources in Washington were predicting the plan is doomed to failure.

The State Dept. is reported against the plan for fear that Russian and East European countries might profit.

SOME STERLING bloc nations, including India, have come out against the plan because they believe that use of surpluses from America and other producing countries would keep the price of foodstuffs high.

Nationalist Blockade

For months the U. S. state department ignored the Kuomintang's blockade of Chinese ports, saying it did not recognize it. But the blockade was real as Kuomintang warships, turned over by the U. S. to Chiang Kai-shek's government for practically nothing, shelled American ships and blocked their entry into Shanghai and North China ports.

THIS WEEK the merchant ship Sir John Franklin, owned by the Isbrandtsen line of New York, was fired upon by two Kuomintang ships near Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtze. Twelve shells hit the ship.

The state department received a garbled message from Shanghai, and the department said it was not sure whether the ship was fired upon by Kuomintang ships or by Communist shore batteries. The doubt was soon cleared when the Isbrandtsen line received a message from the master of the Sir John Franklin, describing the attack by two Kuomintang

ships as a "constant shell barrage" that came without warning.

THE ISBRANDTSEN line sent a strongly-worded telegram to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, saying, "these are unlawful attacks upon our legitimate commerce against which we have repeatedly asked you to take effective action." Recently, the Flying Cloud, owned by the same company, was damaged by shell fire from a Kuomintang warship.

This new development in China came just about the time American consul-general Angus Ward and his staff at Mukden were convicted by a people's court of beating a Chinese. They were ordered expelled. The state department through its officials in Peking was making arrangements with officials of the new government to transport the Americans out of Manchuria.

IN THE UN political committee of the general assembly at Lake Success, U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup asked delegates of 59 nations for a hands-off policy in China. Political observers saw the irony in this proposal, for the U. S. has given to Chiang's government ever since V-J Day \$5 billion in arms and supplies.

When the U. S. first became committed to support Chiang in a war to take over Communist liberated areas, experienced U. S. state department officials in China advised against such a policy. Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley removed U. S. China experts and put modern weapons in the hands of Chiang's forces. Arms and training in warfare by U. S. military advisory groups were not enough, for corruption of the Kuomintang regime remained like a growing cancer, and the people looked for a change to the better.

REPORTS FROM China this week said the new government's troops had entered Chungking, and that Chiang had flown with his government staff to Chengtu. But there were other reports, perhaps more reliable, that Chiang, "number one" on the Communist war criminal list, was not taking any chances of becoming a captive and had fled the continent.

World Summary

"Sincere Young Man"

Mohamed Reza Shah Pahlevi of Iran, who learned English in Switzerland, delighted his American hosts in Washington with his fast comeback in conversations. Young (30), he came to the U. S. for a sizable loan, to modernize Iran.

IN SOME respects, he reminded Americans of Madam Chiang Kai-Shek, when she was popular back during the war years. She had a fast comeback too, as for instance when she said, "God helps those who help themselves," while answering questions in Washington during her appeal for American assistance.

The Shah, who described himself as a "working monarch," was kept busy from the moment he was flown into Washington from Teheran on the presidential Independence. The President showed him much attention, presented him with a hunting rifle with an engraved silver butt-plate. He said of the young man: "A very earnest and sincere young man."

THE SHAH, like all monarchs, wants a modern military machine to replace his outmoded forces, and he had high hopes of getting military aid from the U. S., particularly because Iran borders Russia and American corporations draw oil from Iran's wells.

As the President said, "You are at liberty to see anything you want to see. You will not be hampered by a police guard unless you want it . . ." the Shah answered: "Tonight, Mr. President, as your guest at Blair House, I know I shall sleep well and dream true, for I shall be in the house of my friends."

THE SHAH, here for a one month trip, seemed happy to be away from the tormenting problems of his country. In Iran half (450,000) of the total number of industrial workers are unemployed. Those on the job are terribly ill-paid, while working from 11 to 16 hours a day. To preserve the status quo, the Shah's government has outlawed the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Iran and is holding three members of the federation's executive board in prison.

"Dissidents"

The recent Philippines election was called the "most sanguine in Philippines history," but the aftermath was bloodier than ever.

THE VICTOR IN THE presidential election, Elpidio Quirino—whose constabulary forces harassed voters, whose party machine shifted election booths at the last minute in order to keep opposition voters from casting their ballots, and in some provinces let even "trees, bees, birds and children" vote—called all those who challenged his victory "dissidents."

Fighting broke out in Batangas province, south of Manila, where voters were dissatisfied with the whole election. At first about 300 anti-Quirino elements battled Quirino's constabulary and other forces, but this number soon grew to a thousand. Constabulary chief Brig. Gen. Alberto Ramos, under orders from Quirino, employed artillery, planes and ground forces to crush the rebels.

THE REBELS WERE not Huks, it was reported, but members of influential and middle class families in Batangas province who saw Quirino as the worst of three evils to fill the presidential post.

Manila newspapers deplored Quirino's orders and there were some who saw a developing situation like that of China during the past decades. Like Chiang Kai-shek's government, Quirino's administration is severely criticized for corruption, and like in Batangas, in several provinces the majority of the people are against the government.

The governor of Batangas offered a peace plan to Quirino, who turned it down and ordered the fighting to continue till all opposition is utterly crushed. The rebels, holed up in the mountains, kept up their resistance. With the support of the populace, there was every indication that they might grow into a formidable guerrilla force.

NORTH OF MANILA the Huks worried the constabulary forces while in Jolo, southern Philippines, the Moro "dissidents" reportedly killed 17 constabulary members. Quirino had his hands full, while Jose Laurel, his Nacionalista opponent in the presidential race, had not conceded the election to Quirino.

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Union Taximen Go Into Group Buying In Battle vs. ORAL

Collective buying is the latest weapon of defense announced by the Taxi and Busmen's Union, (UPW) in the battle of small independent drivers against the powerful competitor of Ben Dillingham's ORAL taxi company. By an agreement with the Pier 12 Service Station, union taxi-drivers save 11 per cent on all purchases they make there of gas, oil, and lubrication.

Union members pay the regular price for gas, show their union books, and get receipts. At the end of the month, they total their receipts, go to the Taxi Union office at Pier 11 and get their 11 per cent refund. Thus, a man whose gas and oil bill for the month had been \$35 would receive a refund of \$3.85.

One Benefit

"It's a bargain independent men feel they can't resist," says Henry Epstein, business agent of the union, "and I think it's a factor behind the steady flow of new members into our union. It's just one of the benefits we offer."

Reports that ORAL is discriminating against Filipino drivers in its hiring policy were not entirely substantiated by the RECORD in making an investigation. There are one or two Filipino drivers employed by the Dillingham outfit, it is believed.

"But there are very few," says one long-time union taxi driver, "and there are very few Japanese drivers, too. Nearly all the Dillingham drivers are haoles." Discrimination, the union man pointed out, can exist in an unbalanced proportion which amounts to almost the same thing as exclusion.

Water Still Flows; For Jobless None

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—Victims of unemployment, 190 families in a small working class section of the city had their water turned off recently. They could not afford to pay the 70-cent monthly water user's charge.

The district is inhabited largely by sawmill and plywood workers, veterans who were cut from the "52-20 club" unemployment rolls last August and members of minority groups. These people have been hit hard by unemployment, up 48 per cent since November, 1948.

Some 400 families were due to lose their water, the Federated Press learned, but a last-minute payment saved them temporarily. The delinquent notices sent out by the city in October asked for a \$2.80 payment to cover the 70-cent monthly charge for the three months and a 70-cent sewer user's tariff.

GOOD AND BAD

WASHINGTON (FP) — Though praising the garbage disposal system in some cities, British Health Ministry expert J. C. Dawes said Nov. 23 that in some U. S. cities he had seen "refuse is put into open dumps and left to do its worst as a breeding place for insects and rodents as well as creating a public nuisance." Dawes was studying U. S. sanitation for the World Health Organization.

In 1939 New York housewives paid 36 cents a pound for butter. Average today is 73 cents.

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FAMILIAR NAME—James Roosevelt, eldest son of Franklin D. Roosevelt, has announced he will be a candidate for governor of California in the 1950 elections.

County Car Smashed By Drunk Overseer; CIO Hits Whitewash

HILO—"Malfeasance and misfeasance" were charged against James Spencer, road overseer for North and South Kohala, last week in a letter the Hawaii CIO Council sent James Kealoha, Hawaii County executive officer.

The charges arose from an instance, reported some months ago in the RECORD, when Spencer allegedly wrecked the County of Hawaii sedan No. 916 at 8 p.m. on the night of March 26, 1949.

According to the police reports, Spencer knocked down an electric light pole and the accident resulted in the Kamuela lights being out for about two hours.

No Action Taken

The letter further alleges: "In spite of the fact that the police reports show that Mr. Spencer was driving under the influence of liquor and using a county vehicle after working hours, we understand that no action has been taken against him."

Accusing Spencer further of abusing employes under his supervision, of being discourteous to citizens who ask his help, and of being so anti-union he has fired at least one man because he was a member of the CIO, the letter further alleges:

Kicked Employes

"They (members of the union) also report that he treats the County employes in an abusive way, cursing at them and threatening them. On several occasions, they say, he told the employes that he would fight them if they didn't like his orders. At least twice in recent years, he actually kicked men working under him."

The letter is signed by Fred Low, Jr., president of the Hawaii CIO Council, and Wataru Kawamoto, secretary.

DEMOCRATIZING JAPAN

Pick up the Hearst newspapers on any given day and chances are you'll find a piece beating the tom-toms on how Gen. Douglas MacArthur is bringing democracy to Japan.

The Japanese people might be pardoned for having a different approach. For example, a new decree approved by MacArthur stipulates that government employes (this includes college teachers) may no longer express their views on politics to "a large number of people."

Neither may they write anything "for political purposes," nor may they "interfere with the realization of political policies adopted by the state."

Rankin Asks Congress To Protect White Christians

Feeling his toes being tread upon by the Anti-Defamation League, John Rankin of Mississippi addressed Congress in general and the Un-American Activities Committee in particular, in the following terms, Oct. 19:

"This organization (the Anti-Defamation League), which is a gestapo for an organized minority, is carrying on the most vicious persecution of white gentiles ever known in all the history of this country.

"They are attempting to control the press, the radio, the motion picture shows, and every other means of communication. They have virtually driven Christian American actors and actresses from the moving-picture field.

"They are now carrying on a drive to fasten upon the American people the infamous FEPC law, which would result in driving white Christian Americans out of business in every State in the Union.

"The white gentiles, the white Christian Americans, if you please, still have some rights left in this country. They are the ones who have made this country great. Their sons have fought the na-

tions battles in time of war and sustained its institutions in time of peace. And it is an outrage for Congress and the Administration to sit idly by and see them persecuted in this un-American manner.

"I am calling upon the Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate this subversive outfit, and I am calling upon the Congress of the United States to protect white Christian Americans from such persecution as is now being perpetrated by this subversive organization..."

"Right" To Slur

Following which, Rankin introduced H. R. 6519 making membership in the Anti-Defamation League a crime punishable by a \$500 fine, or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

The Anti-Defamation League has as its chief aim, the elimination of scenes, dialogue, plays, and books which make slurs on or against minority racial and national groups. Their chief target is anti-Semitism of the sort Congressman Rankin has always apparently considered one of the "rights of white Christian Americans."

UN-AMERICAN

Thomas Throws Self On Mercy of Court

After more than a year of stalling, J. Parnell Thomas (nee Fee-ney), former chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, on Wednesday withdrew his plea of "not guilty" to charges of payroll padding and threw himself on the mercy of Judge Alexander M. Holtzoff's federal court at Washington.

When first accused two years ago by Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, Thomas threatened libel suits. When charged formally, he became ill and stayed ill until an examination ordered by the court demolished his excuses and brought him before the bar.

It had been proved conclusively that he paid employes salaries for imaginary services and then forced them to remit large parts of their salaries to him.

Justice for Thomas (nee Fee-ney) would be severe if Judge Holtzoff, in sentencing him, follows the practice of the notorious un-American who hounded some out of their jobs (as the Hollywood writers) and others to death (Harry Dexter White).

Aiea Parent Resigns From IMUA; Felt Org. Related To PTA

A tearful housewife and mother from Aiea this week expressed to a RECORD representative the hope that innocent members of the Parent-Teachers Association be sworn against the recruiting methods of IMUA (I Might Undertake Anything).

She joined her PTA unit, she said, because she wanted to do everything possible to help her children in school. When an officer of the PTA asked her to join IMUA, she thought it must somehow be in connection with the school or PTA, and she joined.

Only when she came home and told her husband, a union man, did she learn the truth. Her husband told her of IMUA's strike-time origin and of its anti-labor function, and she forthwith resigned.

But she thinks all parents who participate in school activities should be warned, so long as IMUA is allowed to continue its recruiting at PTA meetings.

Demo Women Ask New Jobs for T. H., Women Jury Duty

Two-thirds of the Territory's unemployed do not get employment compensation, a resolution passed by the Women's Division of the Democratic Party maintains. The drastic effects of such unemployment (18 per cent of the available work force) must be borne, says the resolution, "upon the shoulders of the wage-earner, farmer, small business and professional men and women."

The resolution asks further assistance from the National Democratic Executive Committee in asking allocation of new federal contracts to alleviate the plight of the jobless.

Ask Jury Duty

Also passed at the meeting, held at Washington Intermediate School Tuesday night, was a resolution asking support for candidates to the Constitutional Convention who will favor an "equal rights" clause which would allow women to serve on the juries of the Territory.

A third resolution is aimed at eliminating language in the rules of the Democratic Party which is discriminatory against women. All three resolutions passed unanimously and all have been forwarded to the County Committee.

Another resolution which would alter the system of calling the roll at County Committee meetings was discussed and returned to the precinct club from which it originated, the 6th of the 4th.

Mrs. Thelma Monaghan, Chairman of the Women's Division, said she thought practice at County Committee meetings is the business of the County Chairman and officers of the County Committee. If members have objections, she said, they should bring them up at meetings of the County Committee, rather than in precinct clubs.

A Correction

An incorrect impression was given about this resolution in last week's RECORD in that many readers got the impression it had been discussed in a previous meeting. This was not the case.

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Labor Roundup

RESTAURANT WORKERS WIN

After a considerable delay, the 17 restaurant workers of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 5 (AFL) realized complete victory in their demands of the Waikiki Tavern from which they had been peremptorily discharged. Maintaining they were fired without sufficient notice and without cause, they asked either reinstatement to their jobs, or separation pay of \$20 for each year they had been employed at the restaurant. Some of them had been employed there for as much as 20 years.

Ruddy Tongg, negotiating for the Tavern, agreed to the union's demands. Three of the workers have been re-employed and the others have been paid their separation pay at the rate they had asked.

Terminating the original action a "mass layoff," A. A. Rutledge, business agent for the union said Tongg has agreed to take others of the 17 back if business improves. Tongg's original reason for firing, as stated to the union, was that the restaurant was being re-organized under new management.

MACHINISTS TO ELECT OFFICERS

The International Association of Machinists, Local 1245 (AFL), will hold its annual election of officers at its next meeting, Dec. 9. Officers who have served during the past year include Harold T. Doney, president, Thomas Pratt, secretary, Henry Kikousky, past-president, and three trustees: Harold Gjanese, James Cozby, and Ray Adamson.

Although there is a nominating board, elections in the union (about 700 members) will be from the floor, and there is nothing to prevent incumbents from being re-elected.

OFF-THE-RECORD TALKS IN SUGAR

"Cautious optimism" was expressed by both industry and the negotiating committee of ILWU Local 142 following a series of off-the-record talks which has continued since Armistice Day.

Jack Hall, ILWU Regional Director who has served on the committee, wrote in his column in the union's newspaper, ILWU Reporter, "One thing is sure and that is that we understand each other a little better and if a fight is forced upon us we will know what it is about."

PRE-NEGOTIATION TALK IN PINEAPPLES

As pineapple negotiations approach Dec. 9, the day when a session has been called for the union to meet with management, talk among union men is to the effect that job-security for all and benefits for field workers will be among the issues raised. The point is raised informally, by union stewards, that security for workers in both canneries and fields has diminished with the increase in mechanization, but that of the two, field workers have suffered more.

BRIDGES DEFENSE FUND

Contributions were reported coming in from many ILWU units throughout the islands for the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Fund as a check for \$404.50 was turned in to the local office by Oahu Division Vice President Justo dela Cruz. Members of Local 142 are generally donating a minimum of 50 cents each, and most full-time officers have pledged donations of at least \$5 each.

Recognizing in the Bridges case an attack upon civil liberties, many local citizens were reported buying Bridges defense stamps from \$1 to \$5 from union solicitors. The stamps bear a picture of a hand being sheared off and carry the legend, "Save This Right Hand." They are available at the union hall at Pier 11.

Beach Monopoly Hit

(from page 1)

blockaded by land-owners and officials who "have taken unto themselves that they are lords anointed."

Cites TH Plight

The resolution, asking a special hearing of the Congressional Lands Committee, describes the economic plight of the Territory and its people in terms of 50,000 unemployed, an unbalance of import-export trade of \$153,000,000.

"The resolution also accuses local industrialists and capitalists of building a "false economy" which created disaster for the Territory when army and navy annual purchasing power of \$175,000,000 was removed.

Two other resolutions, addressed to the mayor and the City-County Government, seek a new children's park in the Lunaillo Home Road Area and adequate flood control on Kuliouou Road.

RAKE-OFF

Since the last century when Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company took a leading part in the scramble for Africa, that monopoly has enjoyed the rights to royalties on all minerals mined in Northern Rhodesia. On the copper belt the company itself does no mining; it just enjoys the rake-off.

The British South Africa Company reported profits of \$5,580,000 for the year ending September 1948 as compared with \$3,800,000 for the previous year, despite an increase of over 50 per cent in taxes.

FAVORITISM HIT

(from page 1)

leaned far back in his chair and stared down at the writer through the lower half of his spectacles.

Earlier, a staff member of the department told the RECORD that the private architects of American Institute of Architects had a plan of rotating job contracts among themselves.

"It's a gentlemen's agreement among them. The A. I. A. takes care of that. They are A. I. A. boys and the architects take turns," the staff member said.

The RECORD was informed by a reliable source that all architects who have received any work were members of the A. I. A. This source indicated that it was more than a coincidence that James Morrison, architectural engineer in the Department of Public Works, was elected president of the A.I.A.—although a comparatively new member—when he was appointed to the Territorial patronage-dispensing role of architect a couple of years ago.

Rules Out Competition

"How can a private organization occupy a favored position in public projects?" a person who has been in the construction business for years in the Territory asked.

"We give jobs according to merit," explained Assistant Superintendent Montgomery. He added, however, that competition through bids was no way of determining merit.

"We go by past record," he continued. "Thus, we give our hospital jobs to Dickey Associates. They are good and are specialists in that line."

Was the architectural contract for the new aquarium given to Hart Wood because he is a specialist? he was asked.

Mr. Montgomery refused to answer. He said that in some instances, the department rewarded architects for completing their contracts under difficulties.

"Take Mark Potter who did the University chemistry building," he said. "He lost money. There was much detail that he had to handle. But he did not complain when he was burdened by difficulties. So we'll give him more jobs to compensate him for the loss."

Question of "Difficulties"

What did Mr. Montgomery mean by "difficulties"? Could the "difficulties" mean a mistake in the foundation design which cost the Territory thousands of dollars?

How can such a policy of "rewarding" continue when the architects play a key role in construction projects? They are the ones who draw the plans. Don't the contractors study the plans and specifications drawn by the architects and bid on the project? Do the contractors get rewarded, too, when they go through "difficulties"? The architects get, as their fee, 6 per cent on the first \$100,000 of the contract and 5 per cent thereafter.

Mr. Montgomery, forgetting he is an employ of a democracy, said, "We know who has the ability. We want the architects we want!"

When asked if it would not be fair to all architects, those few who are now getting Territorial contracts and those who are being passed up, to have them submit plans for projects, if merit is the goldpust for the department in making the selection, Mr. Montgomery answered:

"The projects here are not big enough for that!"

Refuses To Answer

"Would you say that of the \$30,000 contract you just gave out to three architectural firms—Merrill Simms & Roehrig, Vladimir Ossipoff and A. W. Keen to draw preliminary plans for the executive-legislative building?"

"I don't have to answer that!" Mr. Montgomery said.

(Merrill Simms & Roehrig was formerly Dickey Associates, which firm Mr. Montgomery said is a specialist on hospital jobs.)

"In giving work only to members of the A. I. A., the superintendent of Public Works perhaps

Gadabout

SCORES ARE STILL low but growing in the race to win two free tickets donated by Wilfred Oka to the Police benefit game, Friday, Dec. 16. The winner of the tickets will be the person who has sold the most subs to the RECORD by Dec. 10. Competition was declared open by Oka in last week's issue.

TWO MONTHS after the RECORD, Riley Allen is going into the Kaimuki dynamite disaster with his Star-Bull to see why Territorial and City-County officials have allowed contractors to break laws regarding dynamite use. He's late, of course, but better late than never.

BIG ISLAND cowmen are beginning to raise Cain because the Territory forces them to raise cane. Every time they want to lease new pasture land, they're forced to lease an amount of undesired cane land. There'll be more on this in later issues of the RECORD.

AN ORAL DRIVER, passing by a bus stop, was flagged frantically by an impatient waiter-for-the-bus. The driver shook his head regretfully and went on. Beside the prospective passenger stood a RECORD circulation man with an armload of papers.

"ANDRADE!" exclaimed a RECORD reader. "But you guys boosted Boyd Andrade; you got him on the force! How come you knock him down now?"

"Sure," answered the writer, who handled both stories. "We boosted him on one count—that he'd been kept off the police force unfairly. Now, when he gets on, he does something like that stuff he pulled on Lampley and we report what happened—what the judge said happened, too. If he does something worth boosting, we'll boost him again."

does not realize that he is violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law," an informed source told the RECORD. "For precedent it is suggested that he study California and New York laws."

In the canon of ethics of the A. I. A., a section says that the charge shall not be less than 6 per cent. Another section says no architect shall make any attempt to take work from a fellow architect.

These provisions eliminate competition and a new architect, breaking into the field independently, cannot stand up against well-established firms.

"A fixed fee brings business to the big guys in the A. I. A. while the young elements who can compete, only through lower fees are controlled through membership in the organization," a person in the building business said.

Not Even Crumbs

A kamaaina in the contracting business told the RECORD that "many of those local architects listed in the phone book are good architects. Many local-born fellows don't smell the big jobs, and some not even the crumbs." He said that "some of the A.JAs, like the Akagi, Hara, Nishida, Onodera and Kunimoto Associates" get small jobs and the department can nail down criticisms of "favoritism" just by that.

The construction kamaaina remarked, "The Territory is supposedly a Democratic administration, but the Republicans get the jobs. Mr. Belt, the superintendent of public works, might say the Republican architects have money and facilities but that does not hold water. A fairly well-equipped architectural firm can handle big jobs. It must hire additional staff, as most any firm does to do special jobs, but I've seen architectural firms not on Belt's favored list turn out big jobs, and do a helluva good job."

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL'S own bulletin was scooped by the RECORD on the "easing out" of A. G. Sharkey, who was in charge of maintenance there. The bulletin came out after the RECORD, sleepily handling the retirement as if it were nothing more than that.

THE HAWAIIAN Humane Society has become the object of at least one man's curiosity. He's wondering what "dog policy" the HHS follows. He tried to adopt one dog and found that it was already spoken for by the lady in charge. Then he put in for an attractive bulldog and was told he couldn't have it because the HHS is advertising for its owner by newspaper and radio.

THE PUSH against Jim Crow, half-organized by a number of angry servicemen during MIKI week, was not the first of its kind in Honolulu. A waitress from Tony Gora's tells how a single Negro soldier was refused admittance, how he returned with from 20 to 30 other Negro servicemen, upon which Gora left, the bouncer left, and no one remained but the bartender and a few waitresses—who served the soldiers. After they'd proved they could do it, the soldiers left and went somewhere else and the racists slunk back to their posts.

"YOU ARE hitting in the third ring of the target," said a city hall official, who reads the RECORD only when someone brings him one, "with your Queen's Hospital stories. The spending there is incredible."

The official, indicating that the real bull's eye of the target had not been hit, was informed that the RECORD has not finished shooting yet.

TALK IS that one radio performer, known chiefly for the impartiality with which he smears civic and cultural groups, legislators and "Reds," is on his way out. The station carrying his program has begun asking cash payment in advance—and that's the beginning of the end.

JOHN T. JENKINS jumped for a telephone to protest a month or so back when Gadabout coupled the name of IMUA with that of the late departed Filipino Action Committee.

"He shouldn't have," comments F. P. Gamboa, who was originally one of the cogs of that committee. "Jenkins was one of those with whom I used to hold conferences from twelve at night till three o'clock in the morning when we were deciding what the committee was going to do."

PLENTY OF big shots in the local union-busting racket are chewing their nails these days over the book, chock-full of letters, that's being prepared by Mr. Gamboa presently—relating to his association with such characters as far back as '36—and which will be published probably about the first of the year. They can gnaw in earnest, too, for "incriminating" is the word Gamboa uses to describe many of the letters.

FEUDALISM is censored for writers, actors and artists in Japan who are ordered by General MacArthur to be modern and "democratic." So says a T. H. Nisei who just returned from a couple of years' study on the Star-Spangled Mikado's staff. Also pertaining to MacArthur's censorship, a review of Frank Reel's book, "The Case of General Yamashita," in Time mag brought a flock of letters from readers. One of them, a former Yank correspondent, wrote that he had covered Yamashita's trial for the GI publication, that correspondents had taken a vote on whether or not Yamashita should be hanged, and that the result was 12-0 against the execution.

STORY BEHIND THE PURCHASE OF PUMP No. 17

The Veterans Administration won't help the veterans at Makaha, the banks won't lend money to new owners of the subdivision lots, and the FHA turns thumbs down to requests for assistance to all of them—all because there is no adequate water supply at Makaha.

As the board of supervisors overrode the mayor's veto Tuesday to purchase Pump 17 at Makaha from the Waianae Development Co., Ltd., for a sum of \$50,000 and allotted another \$150,000 for its repair, residents of Makaha shook their heads and looked up at the Glover tunnel.

No Fire Protection

"Pump 17 is no good," a veteran said. "It can give only about 700,000 gallons during the summer months when we need water most. What made the supervisors buy that is beyond us. Glover tunnel is better."

Today residents of Makaha who

C. S. CONFAB

(from page 1)

leted from all application blanks, if the recommendation of the steering committee is followed, and confidential inquiries will no longer be sent to references listed by applicants.

Will Study Practice

Discussion of the practice of rejecting applicants with criminal records resulted in the recommendation that the subject be left for the present to the discretion of individual commissions, while the steering committee, the only standing committee of the commissioners, makes a study of the practice and a report later.

The report to the mayor indicated that many department heads, as well as the technical staff of the civil service commission, have rejected applicants who were otherwise qualified, because of petty offenses or because they were considered "notorious" characters by the department head concerned.

The effort to achieve uniformity in application forms throughout the islands bogged down, it is understood, in a maze of objections and will be the subject of experimentation between the Honolulu Civil Service Commission and that of the Territory. After a year, it is expected, the experimentation will produce some material results from which recommendations can be made.

A liberalization of the rules for filing applications was recommended by the steering committee which voted to receive applications postmarked as being in the mail on the time and date specified on the announcement.

The steering committee's report was made over the signature of Herbert Kum, its chairman, who will serve throughout the year. Other members will be directors of the various civil service commissions.

Also signing the report was Alvin K. Silva, chairman of the Maui civil service commission, who served as chairman for the two-day conference, the first Territory-wide gathering of civil service commissioners since 1943.

T. H. Unemployment

Unemployment increased by 1,954 during October and reached a new high of 33,701 in the Territory which represents 17.3 per cent of the labor force, the Territorial Employment Service reported recently. Unemployment on Oahu totalled 26,071, or 18.9 per cent of the labor force; on Hawaii, unemployment totalled 3,680, or 14.6 per cent of the labor force; on Maui, 2,650, which is 14.7 per cent of the labor force; and on Kauai, unemployment totalled 1,300, or 10 per cent of the labor force.

bought subdivision lots from the Waianae Development Co., Ltd., arg getting water from the Glover tunnel through a main that is inadequate.

Fire hydrants are installed but during most of the day there is not enough water to spurt from a garden hose. Demonstrating the lack of water pressure, A. C. Stein turned on a garden hose and stopped the weak flow of water with his thumb. Then he started a water pump on Harold Nadler's property. As the stream of water came out he commented, "Now, no one in this neighborhood gets water."

How can the city planning commission allow subdivisions under this condition, people at Makaha ask. People who bought land want to build houses but they cannot get loans because the water supply is inadequate.

Limit Subdivision

A veteran, the RECORD learned, made arrangements to buy a lot with VA backing, but when he mentioned Makaha subdivision, the VA turned him down.

Informed sources say that the only solution to supplying Makaha with adequate water is to limit the subdivision. The area will need more water than both the newly purchased Pump 17 and the Glover tunnel can supply, as more people settle. It is believed the Waianae Development Co. will continue to subdivide, as it owns the whole valley.

The RECORD learned that recently the board of supervisors, meeting in a caucus with the mayor, agreed to buy the Waianae water system. The mayor at that meeting, it is reported, made no comment. But later when the matter of purchasing the water system from the Waianae Development Co., Ltd. came up, the mayor vetoed the supervisors' action.

People Resist

In a following meeting of the supervisors, it is reported, that there were enough votes to override the veto, but because of the strong resistance of the people from Waianae, the supervisors did not take action.

As the supervisors allotted \$200,000 for the Makaha pump, parties interested in the Waianae water system asked what became of the letter written by the board of appraisers of the Waianae water, asking the city and county attorney pertinent legal questions in order to make the appraisal.

One of the questions asked is, "Does the Company have any legal obligation to furnish water to purchasers of lots in recent (since 1945) subdivisions made by the Company?"

The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Works of the board of supervisors. The committee wrote the mayor on Oct. 11, 1949, that the letter "asking clarification of certain legal aspects concerning water, water rights, etc., in Waianae, for their determination of the value of same in their appraisal, recommends that it be filed for the information therein contained."

The questions were never answered and the board of appraisers was dissolved.

"Even if the city-county paid \$1 for the whole Waianae water system as Fred Ohrt appraised, the city will be baking on a lot of expense to furnish water adequately," a city hall observer said.

While the pro and con of acquiring the Waianae water rights from the Waianae Development Co. was debated as a hot issue for past weeks, a voluminous confidential report by Fred Ohrt, that goes back into the history of the water rights, was in Mayor Wilson's office. The report, the RECORD learned, is extremely revealing and probably influenced the mayor to veto the purchase of the water system.



WITH THE STRENGTH of his thumb, A. C. Stein shuts off the water-pressure in a garden-hose at Makaha sub-division, on the property of Harold Nadler. Under his left hand is the pump necessary for supplying Nadler with water.

KRONICK SLIPPED

Harry B. Kronick, following an assiduous editorial campaign by the Advertiser, announced on Oct. 31, that he was resigning as an officer of the Young Democrats and that he would henceforth conduct himself in the non-political manner behooving a liquor commissioner.

But Lau Ah Chew, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, got a check for \$50, dated for either Nov. 21 or 22, from the Young Democrats in payment for Democratic rules books. It was signed by "Harry B. Kronick, trustee."

According to latest information, as the RECORD goes to press, Kronick is still a member of the liquor commission.

Dragnet Slashed

"A dragnet which may enmesh anyone who agitates for a change in government" was the description of a New York supreme court justice for the state's law, passed in 1949, which made it illegal for a Communist to teach in the public schools.

The law, enacted by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, was called "witch-hunting" and strongly condemned by Justice Harry E. Schirck who upheld on all grounds a complaint registered by the Communist Party.

The Advertiser, which front-paged Edward N. Sylva's effort to pillory Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke as "not possessing the ideals of democracy," put this story on page 5.

LETTER FROM READER

Editor, the Honolulu RECORD:
Reading the page 1 spread of Nov. 29 in the afternoon daily about the high cost of coffee and recalling the EP release in last week's RECORD on the coffee manipulators' false statements re weather conditions causing a poor crop which were exposed by the Dept. of Agriculture, the question comes to mind, is the article of Nov. 29 meant to forewarn the T. H. consumer that the high cost of coffee is going even outrageously higher, regardless? Drew Pearson, last Sunday night, said in his broadcast that the U. S. has a larger supply of coffee than ever before, to the extent of "at least 1 million bags." The hysteria which provoked over buying on the Mainland this past month or so, can have no logical effect now since the cause has been brought to public notice. Since the daily's story admitted that there is no shortage here as yet, and the wholesale price must drop shortly, if it hasn't already, why are we being prepared for a further jump in the local price?

The stink of rotten fish is overpowering!

A Coffee Drinker

About 250,000 men and women are disabled by injury or disease every year.

REVIEW OF 1949 "SOCIAL PROCESS"

Housing Article Gives Picture Of Inadequacy; Old Theme Used

Volume XIII of Social Process In Hawaii, annual publication of the Sociology Club at the University of Hawaii, has turned out to be "unlucky thirteen."

This magazine was founded primarily so that outstanding articles on Island society by university students could be published. In the 1949 issue, out of 79 pages only 23 are written by students, and the four student articles are not much better than might be written by an intelligent high school senior. All are on the rather wornout theme of immigrants' adjustment to Hawaiian life.

President Gregg M. Sinclair has a sketch, "Conversations Around the World," that would be a good article if a student had written it.

A long article by visiting Professor Jesse F. Steiner on "Japanese-Americans on the Mainland; Post-war Status and Problems," is easily the best in the annual. Most interesting to the average reader of the RECORD will probably be "Housing: An Investment in Citizenship," by Constance C. Barnes, tenant supervisor of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

Miss Barnes points out how completely inadequate Hawaii's housing is. "If we are to be realistic, it would be the individual with an annual income above \$4,500 who could purchase a \$10,-

000 home today without fear of losing his investment," writes Miss Barnes—and only about six per cent of Hawaii's individuals fall within this lucky class.

At least 9,464 homes in Honolulu and 1,797 in Hilo fall short of basic requirements for pure air, sunlight, space in sleeping rooms and the like—in short, they are slum dwellings. There are 4,093 families today living in temporary projects of the Hawaii Housing Authority and thousands more who would like to find room there. Miss Barnes cites several examples of extreme crowding and breakdown of family life due to poor housing.

To combat this condition, there are at present only 361 permanent Low Income units, and 480 more are on the program but are not yet under construction.

Volume XIII of Social Process In Hawaii can be obtained at the university for 75 cents.—J.R.

BOUSLOG SPEAKS

(from page 1)

man Administration as being middle-of-the-roaders.

The occasion for Mrs. Bouslog's talk was the annual Thanksgiving Frolic of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Saturday night, at 50 S. Queen St.

Alarming Symptom

Another speaker, Henry Epstein, business agent of the United Public Workers, drew from his experiences as a GI in World War II to interpret the meaning of civil liberties, and he said that "the most alarming symptom of the present attack is the practice of judges, beginning with Medina's handling of the case against the 11 Communist leaders, of sentencing lawyers who carry the fight of defendants with too much energy."

Robert Greene, HCLC chairman, introduced the speakers and played a portion of the new record, "Peekskill Story," a combination of music and vocal interpolation which gives an impression of the racist-minded Peekskill mobs on the mind-acted at Paul Robeson's Peekskill concert early in September.

Decorated with foliage and paper-cutouts in keeping with the Thanksgiving season, the walls also bore large lettered slogans that carried messages of the HCLC. The largest, behind the platform, proclaimed, "Peace, Democracy, Security."

Slightly more than 100 guests attended the function.

Labor Supports Farmers

ROME (ALN) — Italian workers have called many strikes in support of peasants who have seized uncultivated land for their own use. General strikes took place in Palermo and Terni. In addition to these sympathy walkouts, generally called to last 24 hours, telephone workers throughout Italy are on strike for higher wages.

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WASHINGTON PATTERN

By RICHARD SASULY
(Federated Press)

Franklin D. Roosevelt made his famous statement about one-third of a nation in a time of depression. The people he said were ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed were for the most part, unemployed.

Now we have enjoyed at least eight years of high employment. The problems Roosevelt set the New Deal to solve should have disappeared. But they haven't.

A report by the joint congressional committee on the economic report reveals some painful facts about low income families. Nearly half of all American families—46 per cent—have incomes under \$3,000 a year. Yet, according to other government figures, a family needs about \$3,200 a year for a minimum decency standard of living in the average U. S. town.

GO ON TWO-THIRDS OF BARE MINIMUM

A quarter of all families and individuals have income under \$2,000 a year. They can scrape together less than two-thirds of the things they need for a minimum standard of living.

Low income today is not primarily a problem of unemployment. If you can believe the government figures, there are still less than four million unemployed. There are about 12 million workers in the families under the \$2,000 income level.

The fact is that in spite of record-breaking production and profit figures in recent years, the low income groups get short-changed. And low income is immediately converted into a dozen other problems.

The low income family has to spend about half of its money for food. Even so, a family with less than \$2,000 a year must do without things needed for health.

WHERE THE MONEY IS SPENT

For example, no one wants to cut down on the amount of milk for children. But the average family with more than \$2,000 a year spends 28 per cent more for milk than the lowest quarter of the population.

Families under the \$2,000 mark spend 54 per cent more for flour and other cereals than those over the line. This makes for a filling, heavy, starchy diet. When it comes to fresh fruits, the low income group must spend 40 per cent less.

The low income families also take a beating on housing. About 15 per cent of the under \$2,000 group live in broken down shelters in need of immediate repairs. Less than four per cent of the over \$2,000 families live in places that bad.

Food and shelter use up most of the budget of the low income families. On other items they are pinched still more tightly. They can spend almost nothing on higher education. Their children have to drop out of public school sooner to go to work, and must fight hard to get any kind of technical training. The misfortunes of the parents are passed on to the next generation.

RAISING WAGES IS IMPORTANT

Boosting overall production might do something for the families with low income, but not much. Most of them are at work. They simply do not receive enough wages for their work.

This ought to be obvious but it is not. The corporation spokesmen are still plugging at the theme of raising production. Raising production is fine but raising wages is more important.

To date American workers have found only one main way of fattening their pay envelopes: Organization. The congressional committee figures on low income are a proof of the job which still faces unions in our country. It is no accident that low income families are thickest in the south where unions are weakest. More than 40 per cent of all southern families are under the \$2,000 income level.

There are some cynics who say now that organization is nearly complete. They hint that the American labor movement has nothing better to do than settle internal beefs. The truth is that Roosevelt's one-third of a nation still exists.

Of course a depression would make the situation very much worse. But raising low incomes is one of the better ways of trying to avoid a depression. Aggressive union policy is the best safeguard of prosperity.



By HAROLD J. SALEMSON
Federated Press

Powerful Picture Tells of How Fascism Might Come To America

Huey Long used to say that if fascism came to America it would be draped in the flag and disguised as 100 per cent Americanism. Now the story of his life, as written in Robert Penn Warren's Pulitzer Prize novel, *All the King's Men*, and adapted to the screen by Robert Rossen, forms an exciting and important warning on the same subject.

Technically, Rossen has done a superb job. His excellent script writing was well-known to us; that he was a magnificent director remained to be revealed with this film. His casting, from the top roles down to the least extra, is impeccable. And, if the story is inconclusive and broken off at the height of Willie Stark's (Huey Long) life, as it was in actuality, the lesson is none the less telling.

Played by Broderick Crawford, Willie Stark is a backwoods idealist who starts out to bring some honesty into politics. By imitating his corrupt (but victorious) opponents, he becomes a demagogue consumed with his own ambition and self-importance. When an assassin's bullet ends his career, he has already destroyed not only the man he once was, but also all those whom he controlled.

True, the story takes place in a vague southern state apparently inhabited only by white people. Also, there is no mention whatever of labor, organized or otherwise, in Willie Stark's platforms or campaigns. But there is a possible good reason for these omissions. The line of Willie's degeneration is clearer for being unobscured by minority or other problems. And the glaring avoidance of these issues may well be used as a touchstone for recognizing fascists: those who claim to bring panaceas which do not encompass minority or labor problems can be nothing but demagogues and phonies.

Crawford is excellent as Stark and is surrounded by fine players, largely unknown: John Ireland as the wavering newspaper reporter; Mercedes McCambridge as Stark's secretary—who is bound to be an important star as the result of this performance; Shepperd Strudwick; Joanne Dru, Anne Seymour and innumerable others. The extras, too, allegedly non-Hollywood people, look their parts and are as un-screenlike as possible.

It is said that the picture shows Stark, the dictator, as the only character with will power, and the people as dupes. But where was the progressive upswing in Louisiana during Huey's time or after his demise?

No. This is a realistic, hard-hitting, powerful picture—which is great entertainment, and the screen fulfilling as much of its responsibility to be meaningful as Hollywood's masters will allow.

Other Screen News Briefly Noted

Charles Korvin co-stars with Evelyn Keyes, William Bishop, Lola Albright and Dorothy Malone in *The Killer That Stalked New York*, tale of a smallpox epidemic. Korvin replaces John Ireland of *All the King's Men*, otherwise occupied. . . Alfonso Bedoya, in the menacingly smiling Mexican bandit role in *Treasure of Sierra Madre*, since seen in the *Streets of Laredo* and *Border Incident*, will have a leading role in *Fortunes of Captain Blood*.

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka



ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

A bout which had Bobo Olson ducking in and out because of financial and managerial troubles finally materialized when he fought Johnny Duke, an importee from Los Angeles. Olson looked sluggish after a long layoff, but managed to take care of Duke by a unanimous decision. This bout was the second one promoted by Augie Curtis, who has been threatened with the revocation of his license. A crowd of around 3,200 saw the bouts. The number differs from official figures as we have included a number of dead-heads, including the writer and a critic we dragged along by the name of Joseph Kealallo.

The smart boys were saying before the fight that there would be no knockout. However, the smart boys almost had to eat crow when Bobo nearly lowered the boom on the Duke of John. It happened twice—once toward the end of the fifth round and the second time at the end of the ninth round.

Mike Innes and Bobby Acosta fought to a draw in the semifinal match and so did Bobby Sanders and Al Padilla. The judges thought that because Padilla got a knockdown, plus the fact of a foul, Padilla should get a draw. We saw Sanders the winner in spite of these two factors. Ken Ogitani won over teammate Correa by sinking one into the lard can and teammate Correa hung 'em up for the evening.

The fight that should be severely criticized was the match between Al Kalua and Leo Tolentino. Read the story of Al Kalua and you'll see the complete disinterest of the Commission in protecting the life of Al Kalua and in the protection of the paying public. Al Kalua started fighting in the amateurs in 1941. He had a fairly successful season and with the advent of the war he joined the navy.

In the navy and here too, he was a better than average fighter. At the end of the war he lived on the island of Hawaii and there fought as an amateur with one of the clubs on the Big Island. If we remember correctly, we saw Al get knocked out twice on the Big Island by amateurs just starting, and not by terrific punchers, either. If we remember correctly, these two KO's were not the only ones he got during his decline as an amateur fighter. Mind you, we said in the amateur ranks.

In fact, the word got around to all except the present Commissioners that Al Kalua had a chinaware chin and that an ordinary tap on it will paralyze his legs. This is what happened last week after he was granted a license to fight by the fistic stepfathers, without benefit of a manager or an advisor. The Commissioners gave him Patsy Fukuda and a guy by the name of Nosaka to second him. You saw the result.

Powder-puff puncher Leo Tolentino, a mediocre fighter and a tap artist, staggered Al so many times that the fight had to be mercifully stopped by the referee. Al was also stopped by Eddie Reyes in Felo in his first pro debut, although it wasn't in the first round.

We understand the Commission has the supervision of all boxing except for the army and navy fights. The Commissioners have the records and the history of every fighter who may wish to turn pro. It is only a matter of looking up the records of fighters like Kalua. This boy should not be allowed to continue to fight. It is an indication of the disinterest of the Commissioners and they are duty bound to the public and for humanity's sake, to watch for cases like that of Al Kalua. Check the records. We want to be shown that we are all wet on this case.

There are also dealers in human misery who say let Kalua fight because "he needs the dough." We call on the Commissioners to check Kalua's record. We call on the public to demand that fighters who have fallen to such a state of defenselessness should be shelved for the good of all concerned. Commissioners, wake up!

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC FOOTBALL TEAM

The upsurge of power in many of our smaller colleges throughout the country has been credited by physical education authorities to the thousands of trained physical education instructors who have been turned out by our many colleges. Fortunately, many of these teach on the high school level. Where formerly given secondary importance, physical education has been granted equal status with other important subjects in our curriculum. Trained instructors have taken over where formerly a classroom teacher was appointed to handle sports as part of his duties in addition to his regular teaching.

Progressive principals have fought to have all subjects given equal status. Showers, gyms, playing fields were given top priority along with chemistry labs and classrooms and clean restrooms for the students. This is as it should be, in spite of many feudal-minded school boards who swear by the outmoded, antiquated, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic style of school.

College-of the Pacific, a Christian denominational school, has been praised by leading newspapers because of the sensational showing of the team this year. It started its development when the great Alonzo Stagg, Sr., started the spark by teaching at the small Pacific Coast school. Stagg taught football as well as other subjects. His spark caught on. Today Pacific is reaping the result of Stagg's work and also the high standard of physical education in the California schools.

Last week, when Pacific took on California Polytech and rolled up an 88 to 0 score to total 500 points for the season—averaging 50 points a game—it established a national record and it brought the name of Eddie LeBaron to All-American stature. This is the team that is going to play the University of Hawaii Dec. 16. This is a school the size of the University of Hawaii. While watching LeBaron, be sure to watch the front line. Compare Fresno State when it plays Hawaii. Pacific beat Fresno by a score of 48 to 0. Nuff said.

N. Y. GIANTS TO HIRE NEGRO BALL PLAYERS

We read with a great deal of interest that Leo Durocher, formerly of the Brooklyn Dodgers and now of the New York Giants, has put in a call for Kenny Washington, formerly of UCLA and more recently of the Los Angeles Rams, to try out for the Giants next spring at their Phoenix, Ariz. camp.

This is welcome news as the Giants need more than their fiery manager to bring their team standing up to pennant contenders from the second division, where they finished last season. The Dodgers, with the addition of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe and Roy Campanella, not only took the National League pennant, but have brought about better game attendance and greater interest from thousands of fans of all racial groups. It has done even more. It has debunked the false theory that mixed ball clubs lead to racial antagonism.

Strong Family Ties

CHARLES JEFFERSON HENDERSON

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Born 1903, Nevada; graduated Harvard, 1926. Married Louise Erdman, daughter of the Rev. John P. Erdman and Mrs. Marjorie (Dillingham) Erdman, his mother-in-law being sister of W. F. Dillingham and H. G. Dillingham. Mrs. Henderson is a director of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., and Mokuleia Ranch & Land Co., Ltd.

Member of Outrigger Club, Pacific Club, Waiialaa Golf Club.

CONSUMERS POTLUCK

YOUR NOSE

In this time of colds and influenza it may be well to repeat information from Consumers' Union published by Potluck almost 10 months ago. There are many cures for colds, none of which work. Doctors use the word "psychosomatic" to describe curative effects due in part to a favorable disposition of the patient to be cured. So it's a little like this—if you believe very strongly in your favorite nostrum, it may be that it does help you (and this column may be doing a disservice).

In some so-called curatives and patent medicines there are, however, certain dangers when used without the advice of a physician. Some "cold" drugs can be seriously harmful to you.

According to CU, no drug or vaccine now available will prevent or cure colds. A new drug may soon be on hand to fight against certain types of cold virus.

Nose drops or preparations containing "sulfa" have no advantage over other preparations, and their prolonged use may "increase the resistance of germs in the respiratory tract and thereby lessen the likelihood that sulfa drugs will be effective if really needed later."

Penicillin, though it may be used by a doctor to prevent complications, is not a cure. In fact, says CU, the best thing still for a cold is to rest at home for a day or so.

Some nasal drugs may have serious consequences. Frequent or prolonged use of the vaso-constrictor drugs such as ephedrine may lead to nervousness, jitteriness, insomnia. Too frequent medications with nose drops of some sorts may lead to infections of the middle ear and predispose to sinusitis. Though these nasal drugs may clear up at least temporarily, a

nasal and head stiffness accompanying a cold, yet, says CU, the over-stimulation and irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose may be more uncomfortable than was the original stuffiness.

THE ASPIRIN BRIGADE

Recently, a number of new drugs have been advertised and ballyhooed as replacing aspirin as a pain-killer. Aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid, relieves pain frequently but has no effect at all on a disease so far as is certainly known. Among the new drugs is DOLCIN, which contains aspirin plus calcium succinate, which doctors and government officials are unimpressed with as a pain-killer.

ERTRON for arthritic problems has had little success with arthritis and has occasionally caused serious "Vitamin D intoxication with permanent damage to blood vessels and kidneys. In at least five reported instances such Vitamin D intoxication has caused death."

Another new drug is IMDRIN. Its only effective ingredient for relieving pain is a salicylate drug. Vitamin B is thrown in as a come-on bait. Other pain-killing drugs for which there is little clinical evidence available to show them superior to aspirin are: PABALATE, CAUSALIN, OXO-ATE B and SUBENON.

THE PRICE OF ASPIRIN

And as for aspirin itself, you might as well pay the least possible. CU found all aspirin (five-grain) on the market to be identical in every respect but the label on the bottle—WITH NO SINGLE EXCEPTION. Whether you pay 50 cents or \$1.25 for 100 aspirin, you get the same thing (except for the privilege in the higher-priced aspirin of contributing heavily toward national advertising costs and thus spilling your own radio listening).

NEXT WEEK—Best Buys for Christmas.

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

FRANCO WHITEWASH

That campaign to build Gen. Francisco Franco into a reputable gentleman continues in full swing. Various U. S. congressmen and other dignitaries continue to visit the Spanish dictator and then report back on what a "charming chap" he really is.

A truer perspective of his charm may come after a perusal of the following United Press story which appeared in prewar days:

"Gen. Francisco Franco... telegraphed Fuehrer Adolf Hitler 'heartiest congratulations on assuming supreme command of the German army and hoping that the move will contribute to strengthening the ties between Spain and your great country.'"

"Hitler replied: 'Thanks for your kind wishes.'"

And Franco might well give the same reply to the U. S. representatives, as well as to sections of the American press, who're now trying to throw sheep's clothing on a jackal.

Housewives Can Get "Surplus" Produce Farmers Plow Under

By ELEANOR AGNEW

Last week I spoke of the possibilities of food-budget relief in home canning of foods.

The alert housewife can sometimes obtain vegetables for canning very cheaply, or even without cost.

At times during the year our farmers are faced with a situation



Eleanor Agnew

where there is a "surplus" of some vegetable or other. In order to keep the price of this produce at a level where the farmer and the wholesaler can make the profit they feel they must, or when it does not pay the farmer to harvest his crop, this "surplus" produce is not brought to market. It is plowed under or left to rot.

When the local housewife hears of such a situation on the food front she should make haste to contact farmers who grow the particular vegetable or vegetables being disposed of in this way. Most farmers would rather give away

or sell very cheaply such produce they cannot take to market rather than see it wasted.

During the recent longshore strike "bumming" committees from the union received hundreds of pounds of tomatoes, beans, etc., from farmers who could not sell them and were happy to let the union men pick them and take them away.

If you are fortunate enough to obtain vegetables for canning this way, you can lower your food budget to a noticeable degree.

Green beans have been for many years one of the most popular vegetables grown in Hawaii. Commercial crops were for a long time very profitable and home growers found them easy to raise and a delicious addition to family meals.

However, by the winter of 1937, rust had become so severe in the crop of Lualualei (a heavy-yielding, pole type of bean well adapted for local growing), that farmers were turning to less fragile crops and they were fast disappearing from home gardens.

Workers at the Hawaii Agricul-

tural Experiment Station immediately secured seed of many bean varieties and began a long series of experiments to produce a hybrid green bean as good as Lualualei with an added resistance to epidemics of rust.

Their efforts were painstaking and exhaustive. Beans were grown in cool, wet sections and in warm, dry sections. Many varieties were tried in 175 crosses by 1942, at which time the experimenters were successful in crossing the type called Bountiful with the Lualualei. This new bean, named Hawaiian Wonder, proved highly resistant to the destructive rust.

While the people of the Hawaii University Experiment Station warn that there is no assurance that the Hawaiian Wonder's resistance to rust will be maintained indefinitely, it is at present giving good yields and is highly satisfactory as to taste.

Full information about this new bean is given in Circular 28 issued by the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

The station is also maintaining a small supply of stock seed that can be obtained by farmers and others who wish to test the variety or increase the seed.

Department store sales in August dipped 9 per cent below the August 1948 figure.

Classified Directory

<h3>APPLIANCES</h3> <p>RANGES, Minor Appliances, Repairs. Ph. Nishi, 92801.</p>	<h3>DAY CARE</h3> <p>DAY CARE CENTER Bd. of health approved, Ph. 79912. Kaimuki District.</p>	<h3>RADIO REPAIRS</h3> <p>THE success story of our business—"Good Service." Akizaki Rad. Sales & Serv. 2124 S. King. 94947</p>
<h3>AUTO PAINTING</h3> <p>LILIEHA Auto. Paint Shop. Queen and Iwilei. Ph. 68611</p>	<p>CARE for children in my home. 2 years and up. Phone 68991.</p>	<h3>RADIONIC Service Co.</h3> <p>Pickup delivery. 851 Kapahulu. Ph. 76466.</p>
<h3>AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING</h3> <p>WHEEL Alignment; steering shimmy our specialty. Ph. 93383, Edwin Kihara or Pawa Auto Serv.</p>	<h3>ELECTRICAL</h3> <p>KATAOKA Electric Appliances. 362 N. Vineyard. Electrical wiring, contract fixtures, Westinghouse appliances. Ph. 55673-95303.</p>	<h3>REAL ESTATE</h3> <p>BUY OR SELL YOUR HOME the Realty Way. Free Consultation Service. Realtor: Pastor A. Fabio. Agents: F. Blanco, P. Racela, A. Shimizu, L. Juan, P. Domingo. Phones: Office: 52446, 53082. At night, 92351.</p>
<h3>AUTO TOP SHOP</h3> <p>DE LUXE Auto Top Shop. Specializing in tops, seat covers, and general auto upholstery. 1177 Kapiolani Blvd. Ph. 53052.</p>	<h3>VETERANS' Electric Co.</h3> <p>House wiring, repairing. Ph. 52779 or 52683. Evenings 57525.</p>	<h3>KENNETH NAKANO, Broker</h3> <p>(K. Yoshioka, Realtor) CALL 4-B-157</p>
<h3>CABINET MAKING</h3> <p>FURN. & cabinet making, repairs. T. Sakamoto. 842 Mission. 56787</p>	<h3>ELECTROLYSIS</h3> <p>SUPERFL. hair removed. Vilee, 407 Boston Bldg. 1037 Fort. Ph. 67838</p>	<h3>REFRIGERATION</h3> <p>24 HOUR refrig. service. Commercial, domestic. Ph. 969954, G. H. Refrig. Serv. & General Repair.</p>
<h3>CARPENTERS</h3> <p>GOOD carpenter work reasonable. Ph. George, 97340. Free estimate.</p>	<h3>EXPRESSING</h3> <p>FONTES Express General Hauling. reasonable rates. Ph. 77883-700071.</p>	<h3>EDDIE'S REFRIG. SERVICE</h3> <p>Domestic and Commercial 1049 Oili Rd. Phone 73054.</p>
<h3>CEMENT CONSTRUCTION</h3> <p>CEMENT, stone work. Free est. Ph. 76546. Ray Masuda.</p>	<h3>FLOOR FINISHERS</h3> <p>M. TAKAYAMA. Specialize in floor sanding, refinishing. Ph. 79554.</p>	<h3>SAND & SOIL</h3> <p>SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, white coral. Mokuapu Sand Co. Ph. 95313. 2226 So. King St.</p>
<h3>CONTRACTORS</h3> <p>GEORGE Shima, Gen. Cont., Design, New Bldgs. & Repair. Hollow Tile. Ph. 688877 or 847611 for free estimate.</p>	<h3>FUNERAL PARLORS</h3> <p>BORTHWICK Funeral Parlors. Ph. 59158.</p>	<h3>BLACK SAND, CORAL TOP SOIL & FILL SOIL</h3> <p>Chang's Express. Ph. 89193-863723</p>
<h3>CALL me anytime for re-screening, alterations, etc., reas. Ph. 95543.</h3> <p>SAND blasting, steam cleaning, welding & painting. Ph. 82744.</p>	<h3>LANDSCAPING</h3> <p>YARD & lot cleaning. A. P. Placido. Ph. 59767 anytime.</p>	<h3>SCHOOLS</h3> <p>ACROBATICS & Dance Routines. Mendonca's. 1255 S. Bere. 58992.</p>
<h3>Scan Our Business</h3>	<h3>LUAU EQUIPMENT</h3> <p>LUAU Supply. 306 So. Vineyard. Tents, chairs, tables, paper dishes, glassware & utensils. Ph. 55121.</p>	<h3>SECOND HAND SHOPS</h3> <p>CASH FOR YOUR AUTOMATIC TOASTERS Moihihi Second Hand Store Ph. 968295 2730 S. King</p>
<h3>Directory Weekly</h3>	<h3>PLUMBING</h3> <p>PLUMBING contracting, repairs, & heater installations. Fast serv. Free est. 52370. Eddie Kitamura.</p>	<h3>WASHING MACHINE REPAIR</h3> <p>MOTOR Service Washer Repairs. Prompt-Reasonable. Ph. 71368. Guar. Appliance Serv.</p>

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

interested most in the sanitation of the camps. Said he:

"I have inspected model camps where every house was weather-proof, where the surrounding space was cleanly swept and where provision was made for drains and these were kept in a sanitary state. On the other hand, I have discovered decrepit and dilapidated rookeries with roofs leaking and danger and disease threatening the occupants; with masses of filth blocking the drains and decaying refuse all about and beneath the houses...

"I have found necessary closets (privies) in such a condition that an approach within 20 feet made an impression to be avoided and a lack of repair so evident as to show danger to limb imminent upon use."

Record Readers

Scan Our Business

Directory Weekly

USE A RECORD CLASSIFIED AD and keep your phone number and address on their living room table.

SOMETHING SMELLS TERRIBLE

The go-around in the city hall on the Waianae water deal will go down in the records as a most shameful handling of public money by the board of supervisors.

On Tuesday the supervisors overrode Mayor John Wilson's veto to the purchase of the Makaha water pump Number 17 from the Waianae Development Co. They voted \$200,000 for the purchase and development of the pump, which can supply 700,000 gallons of water during the summer months.

The pump itself, shaft and tunnel were bought for \$50,000; repairs will cost \$150,000. Pump 17 is not supplying any water now. It will take about a year before it can supply water to the Makaha subdivisions.

But that water—700,000 gallons a day—will be far from adequate to supply the Makaha area, and we do not mean the future Makaha but the present one still scantily populated.

We wonder if our supervisors have visited Makaha, looked at Pump 17 into which they have invested \$200,000 and talked to the people of the area who have bought land from the Waianae Development Co. without an adequate water supply even for kitchen use. There is no fire protection for the new settlers. The fire hydrants are there, and they look impressive in red paint, but at best water trickles out.

In a three-page statement the supervisors read into the record before overriding the mayor's veto, we find these phrases:

“ . . . in fairness to the people of Makaha and in justice to the present and future development of the suburban water system” the board of supervisors moves for the adoption of the \$200,000 allotment. The board also said that the “people of Makaha” bought lots “within a subdivision approved for construction by the city planning commission.”

The revised ordinance of our city, 1942, says that adequate water must be supplied in order for a subdivision to qualify. There is not enough water at Makaha for minimum home sanitation, like flushing a toilet, during many hours of the day.

Today, the Makaha settlers are getting water from the Glover tunnel. In a year, when the city and county puts Pump 17 in shape to supply 700,000 gallons, the Waianae Development Co., if conditions are favorable, will have subdivided more land. Then what guarantee is there that the city and county will not be put into a position where it must purchase the Glover tunnel from the Waianae Development Co. As the mayor indicated, the Pump 17 deal was a “come on” game.

Interestingly, a while back the supervisors were all committed to buying not only the Makaha Pump 17 but the Waianae water system as well. After the mayor vetoed the spending of a large sum of public money, a couple of supervisors lined up enough votes to override the veto. But people's pressure from Waianae stalled their action.

In the Waianae area we have heard bitter remarks like “greasing the supervisors' palms.” This, we believe, until facts warrant otherwise, is unjust criticism. But we know this—behind the Waianae company are powerful men like its president, the Honorable Senator Heen, Ernest Kai, Chinn Ho and others.

Is this the reason why a few supervisors have so persistently pushed for acquiring a water pump and a water system at a handsome price?



NEWSWITERS 10 YEARS AFTER FED.'S WARNING, JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORTS ONE THIRD OF U.S. STILL LIVES IN POVERTY.

looking backward

Plantation Housing Years Ago

“A certain amount of privacy is desirable for more reasons than that of decency. The locating of married couples in barracks is execrable and even two couples in the same room is, to say the least, not convenient from any point of view.”

So pointed out the Inspector of Immigrants, Dr. Charles A. Peterson, half a century ago, in a circular letter to plantation managers dated October 28, 1899.

American Standards for Few

Plantation management in our fathers' time talked little nonsense about bringing immigrant labor up to American standards of living. Enough food to keep them healthy machines, enough shelter to prevent sickness, enough clothing to protect them from the sugar cane—what more was necessary for these Asians?

Dr. Peterson wrote his circular after reading the careful description of plantation housing and living, conditions which had come from the pen of his co-worker, Wray Taylor of the Bureau of Immigration. According to Mr. Taylor's vivid description:

“The kind of building varies with the class of labor. European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage. Chinese, being single men, are housed in barracks with from six to 40 men in a room. Single Japanese are often provided for in the same way, sometimes, however, two only occupying the same room. Married Japanese are furnished with a small room for each family.”

Such rooms, we learn elsewhere, were about 12x12 feet.

The Question of Privacy

“These houses are rough frame buildings, shingle or iron-roofed, with a six-foot wide covered porch extending their whole length. All lately erected buildings are well raised from the ground. Most have walls 8 to 10 feet high from floor to roof-plate. The height of ridgepole above this is from 4 to 6 feet. Beneath the roof there is no ceiling, and when divided into rooms these are all open at the top and a clear space above from end to end of the building (thus enabling one to look into his neighbors' rooms—Ed). All walls are whitewashed. Often the space between the rafters above the roof-plate is left open for ventilation.”

“Conveniences—These quarters furnish only a shelter and a place to rest. Nothing more is attempted. In barracks where many single men are collected, a platform 6 to 8 feet wide and raised 2 feet above the floor runs the length of the building, and each man has about 3 feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is public property. Again, tiers of shelves 3 feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes 3 or 4 tiers high with some slight, low partitions, give about 3 x 6 feet for a man.”

“In a family room is a platform two feet above the floor, taking up about two-thirds of the floor space. On this the family sleeps and lives when at home. The above for the Japanese. The European cottages are often supplied with rude box bedsteads and perhaps a table and bench. All else must be supplied by the laborer.”

“For cooking purposes all kinds of makeshifts find a use. Most characteristic of a Japanese camp is the rude stove made from a kerosene oil tin or paint oil drum . . . All along the edge of the 6-foot porch above-mentioned, these little stoves may be seen arranged in front of and convenient to the doors of the respective rooms.”

“Many plantations provide central cook-houses, with or without ovens, and large cauldrons. Some furnish dining rooms with tables and benches.”

Girls' Favorite Pastime

A feature of the Japanese camps was—and in a few places, still is—the big common bathhouse where everybody, regardless of age and sex, gathered at pauhana to relax in the great steaming wooden tubs. A favorite pastime of the adolescent boys a Pauhou, about 15 years ago, used to be to pull the girls' legs by reaching in the water under the partition that had been built across the dressing room in respect for western manners, but which did not divide the furo. The girls' favorite pastime, naturally, was to pull the boys' legs.

In the early part of this century, we are informed, clashes sometimes took place between Japanese and Puerto Rican laborers when the latter objected to their neighbors strolling to the bath-houses in a state of nature.

But to return to the 1899 report. As a physician, Dr. Peterson was (more on page 7)

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

MEDINA TO HARRIS

Here's a question to ponder: Would Federal Judge George B. Harris have found Defense Lawyer Vincent Ballinan guilty of contempt for his handling of the Harry Bridges case had not Federal Judge Medina established this dangerous precedent by handing out contempt sentences to defense counsel for the 11 convicted Communist leaders in New York?

I think there could be a psychological link. As I stated in a column several weeks ago, the new concept may call for the conviction of the attorney along with the client in an attempt to discourage the legal profession from representing those indicted for advocating unpopular political beliefs. Although specific charges against the convicted 11 differ from those against Bridges and his ILWU co-defendants, they all spring from the same source: the prevailing anti-Red hysteria.



MR. DAVIS

Let's take another look at the New York trials. The case history cannot be studied too closely if this is to become a national pattern.

Let me say right away that I cannot condemn the jury for its verdict of guilty. From the evidence and argument Judge Medina allowed it to hear, from the openly hostile and belittling attitude toward the defendants and their counsel, and with hysteria being what it is, the 12 jurors had little choice. Had they freed the 11 Communists or had there even been a mistrial, the jurors who took a stand contrary to the “guilty” attitude manufactured by the New York daily press would have been hounded out of their jobs and perhaps would have suffered physical violence by the lunatic fringe that gave us Peekskill.

The case is now, quite properly, on its way to the high court where there is a better chance for final disposition on legal merits instead of raw emotion and prejudice. Basic is the determination of the constitutionality of the Smith Act itself, under which the Communist leaders were indicted and tried. If the Smith Act is unconstitutional—and many conservative authorities so contend—then the convictions would of necessity be set aside.

But let us say, for the sake of argument, that the now conservative-dominated supreme court finds the Smith Act constitutional. The 11 defendants then can contend that the trial they received in New York violated completely our whole concept of jurisprudence and the canons of judicial ethics, and I believe that even the most rabid anti-Communists among the high court justices would, purely on the merits, grant them a new trial. That is, unless fascism in America is stronger than even I have believed.

Of course, I speak purely as a layman, but as a layman who believes in justice and fairplay. And there are still many who have refused to be silenced by the present hysteria and who consider it their duty as Americans to buck popular opinion of the moment in order to preserve the freedoms which are a glorious part of our national heritage.

At the moment, I am talking specifically about an organization known as the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders, with headquarters at Suite A, 23 West 26th St., New York 10, N. Y. I have just received their pamphlet, “Due Process In a Political Trial,” containing lengthy excerpts from the actual record in the New York case—a record completely at variance with reports in the daily press and revealing bias the like of which has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a federal court.

This committee, be it noted, is composed of men and women with courage who sincerely believe civil rights are indivisible. Co-chairman, along with Paul Robeson, is Judge Norval K. Harris of the circuit court of Sullivan, Ind. Among the vice chairmen are Father Clarence Parker, Episcopal rector of Chicago; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, co-chairman of the South Carolina Republican party; Prof. Louise Petebone Smith of Wellesley College, and Mrs. Theresa Lee Robinson of Washington, director of the Elks Civil Liberties committee. Others listed as members from all parts of the nation include artists, educators, ministers, rabbis, labor leaders and editors.

Their pamphlet was prepared by a group of New York attorneys and has been sent to many lawyers with a letter by Judge Harris who says:

“The undersigned has read the document and believes it raises serious questions in relation to the administration of justice.”

In the first part, titled “The Judge's Antagonism Toward Defense Counsel and Its Effect On the Trial” are documented chapters headed “Silencing Defense Counsel,” “Grounds for the Exclusion of Defense Questions Withheld by Judge Medina,” “Discriminatory Treatment of Defense Counsel as Compared With the Prosecution,” “Threats Against Defense Counsel,” “Par-

(more on page 7)