HAS HONOLULU A CIVIL SERVICE BLACKLIST?

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HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. II, No. 25 | SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS | Thursday, Jan. 19, 1950

Probe Follows Ala Wai Beating

EXAMPLE FOR HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

California's Aggressive Fight Helped Win Battle

Among the 15 states that pressed for statehood like Hawaii and entered the union without prior authorization of Congressional enabling act, California stands out for its aggressiveness and drive.

California in the 1840s was an unorganized area under the supervision of a United States military commander who served as de facto governor. Communication between California and the existing states and the national capital was poor, and the western area, in contrast to Hawaii of today, was very much isolated.

Function As State

The people of the unorganized area chose delegates to the constitutional convention and on Nov. 13, 1849, approved the constitution at an election. Simultaneously, the voters elected a governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature and other officials of the proposed state.

California from then on began to function exactly as though it were a part of the union. The first legislature which met a month after the ratification of the constitution, on Dec. 15, 1849, authorized a loan of $200,000 and provided for a system of taxation. The legislature by an act fixed the jurisdiction of the courts.

The legislature elected senators to the U. S. Senate and sent representatives with them to Washington to urge the admission of California into the union. On Sept. 9, 1850, the President signed a Congressional act which made California a state.

Michigan followed a somewhat similar course, but with a boundary dispute that complicated statehood. The constitution was ratified at an election in October, 1835, and under the authorization of the constitutional convention the people elected a complete slate of state officers and a representative to Congress. The state officials were instructed to organize the government of the proposed state.

When the state legislature convened during the following month, two U. S. senators were elected, but no legislative action or cause of statehood advanced during two sessions of the body.

A dispute had come up on the southern boundary between Michigan and the state of Ohio and this became a controversy over the admission of Michigan into the union. Congress in an act admitting Michigan as a state set a boundary and made its acceptance of this settlement by the people of Michigan a precondition for admission. The boundary was approved and Michigan became a state.

Among the 15 states that pressed for statehood without Congressional enabling acts — Arkansas, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming—none was refused admission because it formed a constitution and a state government without prior authorization from Congress.

The above material was gathered by the Legislative Reference Bureau, U. of H.

Juan Gaget Held Over 48-hr. Limit; Police Say Legal

Honolulu Police, according to Ralph Vossbrink, organizer of the Taxi and Busmen's Union, are now carrying the 48-hour law to a new length—that of holding an arrested man incommunicado 48 hours for each offense they are considering charging against him. The new interpretation of the law, the constitutionality of which has been often doubted by local attorneys, was brought to light by the case of Juan Gaget, Philippines-born taxi driver.

Gaget, aged 40 years, was arrested and jailed at 6 a. m. Saturday morning and, though he asked to be released on bond much earlier, was not actually released, with two charges filed against him, until 3 p. m. Monday afternoon.

Inquiring about Gaget's status Monday morning, Vossbrink says he was told by one of the detectives that the police can hold a prisoner for 48 hours on each charge that is being contemplated. In Gaget's case, the detective said, three charges were being considered.

"You know how Filipinos are," Vossbrink quotes the detective as saying. "Once they make up

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Use of 'Jew,' 'Jap' On Court Calendar Hit by Symonds

The system of designating the race or national background of defendants on the Honolulu court calendar was hit last Friday in a letter to Clerk William T. Halfend. The author of the letter, Attorney Myer C. Symonds, particularly objected to the notation "Jew" after the name of one defendant, and also pointed out that the listing "Jap" used beside the names of some defendants "is derogatory and should not be used even as an abbreviation."

In his comments on the usage of the term, "Jap," Symonds suggested that, if such listing is necessary, it be done by the initial "J" instead.

"The matter has been taken care of," Judge Harry P. Steiner, the magistrate, told the RECORD. "You will see how if you look when the change comes through."

"May Be Pagan"

Symonds wrote, concerning the "Jew" notation, "I object to this method of identifying defendants

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CAN'T HE READ?

A prospective candidate for the Constitutional Convention called his party headquarters, the Republican Club, and had plenty of questions to ask. Where do you get the paper? How many signatures do you have to have? Must they be from one precinct, or can you get them anywhere?

When he had enough information, he hung up and later the news of his candidacy appeared in the paper he publishes and which has published all the information he was requesting.

His name is Lorrin P. Thurston.

Melenai Named As Assailant After Chase On Fairway

A melee in which police cars charged over the greens of the Ala Wai golf course last Thursday in pursuit of alleged gamblers has resulted in charges of being present at gambling against 11 men and a counter-complaint by Raymond Maruko, ex-boxer and one of the 11, that two of the policemen beat him up, causing a number of possibly serious injuries.

According to the RECORD's informants, the police set up roadblocks at the various means of egress from the golf course and then proceeded onto the fairway to apprehend players in an alleged crap game. When the men dispersed, running rapidly, it is said the police chased them down with several motor cars.

As the RECORD goes to press, information comes that one man, being questioned at police headquarters about alleged gambling, was also asked angrily why he had given the RECORD information about the Maruko case. The fact of Maruko's complaint is, of course, public information.

Public Prosecutor Charles M. Hite has asked police to investigate Maruko's complaint that Officer William Melenai and one other policeman committed assault and battery while arresting him last Thursday at the Ala Wai golf course.

"I'm investigating, myself," Mr. Hite told the RECORD, "and if I find that they've beaten that boy up and exceeded their authority, they'll be served with

(more on page 7)

Quirino-Avelino Team-up Seen As Whitewash Job

After ten months of name-calling and efforts to discredit each other, opposing Philippines Liberal Party factions under Elpidio Quirino and Jose Avelino have teamed up for "something." Some observers say for protection and self-preservation, others say for graft and corruption.

The new alliance became evident when Avelino and his senator broke a formally signed "senatorial pact" with the Nacionalistas which said they would not proclaim Quirino and his vice presidential running mate Lopez into office because of wholesale election fraud and terrorism by Quirino's group last year.

The sudden switch was explained by Avelino as a step to bring "harmony and insure cooperation . . ."

The Philippines Free Press reported: "Independent Filipinos who do not depend on the government for their livelihood . . . blamed both Avelino and Quirino for 'conniving together to kill democracy in the Philippines.'"

The weekly magazine quoted a university professor as saying: "If Avelino did not join Quirino, and, instead, cast his lot with the

(more on page 3)

Pre-Convention Notes

A news release from Hawaiian Pine says the company is encouraging voters to take part in the coming election of delegates. Letters and posters are being used to stir up interest.

• • • •

WHERE DO the various sugar plantations stand on the statehood question? That's the question which is being asked frequently and generally.

Philip E. Spalding, president of C. Brewer & Co. and also president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, made his position clear in an interview with Ray Coll, Jr., of the Advertiser, recently. Mr. Spalding was reported to be dubious as to whether statehood would help Hawaii. Said Coll: The HSPA leader thinks statehood "would help . . . only in so far as Hawaii's representatives in Congress could lend a hand in voting against Trumanisms."

Was he speaking for the HSPA, too?

• • • •

ONE OF THE bitterest and most strongly contested races for a convention seat, some observers say, will be between Hawaii's GOP boss Gavian Bush and the Rep. Thomas Sakakihara. Sakakihara, the same sources say, is a strong vote-getter and could get in by running at-large, but he is running for Precincts 15, 16, 17, 30 and 34 (Combination D) of the 1st District.

• • • •

THE AJA VETERANS' organizations are giving positive leader-

(more on page 7)

"Men Box--Why Not Cocks?" Bouslog's Plea Frees 31

Have chickens as much right to fight wearing boxing gloves as humans? In the case of 31 residents of Waipahu "leasehold," charged with being present at a cockfight Dec. 26, Attorney Harriet Bouslog, defending, argued that chickens do have such rights—or at any rate, that no cruelty to the chickens can be involved since if gloves are used, the sport is approximately the same as a human boxing match.

Judge R. M. Yates, of the district magistrate's court at Pearl City, listened to Mrs. Bouslog's plea, found logic in the argument and dismissed the case against the 31.

Earlier, Mrs. Bouslog had attacked the charges and the city ordinance, under which they were made, on constitutional grounds, but Judge Yates said that he did not feel the district magistrate's court was a place for settling questions of constitutionality.

Then, Mrs. Bouslog argued that, in fact, according to the definition of the ordinance, no cockfight occurred, for there was no evidence that "gaffs," "slashers," or the chicken's own spurs had been used. Instead, the evidence indicated that the chickens in question had been equipped with "muffs" or small leather coverings for their spurs resembling boxing gloves. Such gloves are often used by the trainers of fighting cocks in the process of training their birds.

Cops Peeked

The prosecution's evidence consisted of accounts by Officer Howard Mansfield and another policeman to the effect that they had peeked under a house, seen the

(more on page 4)

Boost for Statehood

The President called in Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.) of the House rules committee last week to discuss bills for which he wants early action.

SABATH, WHO opposed the statehood measures last year, released the news that the President gave higher priority to the measures than he had planned. The President will plug for both Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood.

After the conference, Sabath said he is dropping opposition to statehood legislation.

Un-American Probe

With the constitutional convention for the proposed state of Hawaii coming up in May, the announcement of a hearing or hearings on communism in Hawaii, conducted by a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee, came as no surprise.

DELEGATE JOSEPH R. Farrington, when informed of the committee's decision, urged hearings be held "promptly to clarify the situation." A United Press dispatch from Washington said Farrington is aware "that the Communism issue is being urged as an argument against statehood." Farrington and other pro-statehood forces, the story said, feel that Communist influence in the Territory "is not too strong for the people of Hawaii to handle by themselves."

The proposed hearings were looked upon as a boon to anti-statehood forces, who have been outwardly quiet while preparation for the state constitutional convention goes on. Some observers saw the timing in the hearings, reportedly to come during the campaigning and election of delegates to the convention. Others speculated on Governor Stainback's part in the announced hearings, since he is in Washington and he is a spearhead against statehood as well as a bitter enemy of organized labor, particularly the ILWU.

DURING THE last longshore strike, the governor's and pro-employer forces exerted pressure to bring the unAmerican committee here to conduct probes and hearings. Two known investigators of the committee arrived in Hawaii to lay the groundwork for hearings, and another is reported on his way.

National Summary

"The Government Rests"

"Who is the government?" dauntless Vincent Hallinan, counsel heading Harry Bridges' defense, demanded from prosecutor F. Joseph Donohue. Then after a pause, Hallinan remarked, "the attorney for Frankie Costello, the New York gangster."

This sharp challenge came right after Donohue had told District Judge George B. Harris that "the government rests."

Hallinan, with one of Drew Pearson's columns in his hand told Judge Harris:

"Drew Pearson said so yesterday and he (Donohue) comes up here and says he represents the government. I think your honor has been tricked."

Denied Donohue: "I should not be subjected to this personal abuse and neither should your honor. I never saw Costello, . . . I never met him. . . I never had any communications with him and I never represented him."

Hallinan's voice cut through Donohue's objections and the judge's warnings, as he read to the astonished courtroom from Pearson's recent column:

". . . It's ironic that 'Jiggs' Donohue who has contacts with the Maragon-Costello crowd is now retained by the justice department to prosecute Bridges."

Donohue is a private attorney in Washington, who had been hired by the justice department as special assistant to the attorney general to handle the prosecution of Bridges, Robertson and Henry Schmidt, all ILWU leaders, on charges of perjury.

Last week, Lewis H. Michener, Jr., who testified that he was a former Communist and had attended closed Communist meetings with Bridges, was asked by the defense if he had signed a loyalty oath denying his Communist affiliation in 1943. Michener had testified that he was then a Communist and a member of the 10th district labor board.

MICHENER SAID he could "not remember" filing a civil service form with the loyalty oath. The defense produced a 1947 civil service form and asked the court to order the prosecution to produce Michener's form.

Judge Harris told the prosecution to make a survey to find out if such a form exists. Donohue's side answered it "would do their best."

Michener said under question, he did not want to testify when contacted by immigration agents because he would be called "names like stool pigeon."

Five Murders In 10 Days

President Truman got an early reminder that the civil rights program with teeth in it is urgently needed. In the first 10 days of 1950, five Negroes were lynched or massacred.

"NOT SHADOW-BOXING but a real vigorous fight on behalf of anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and FEPC bills must be put up by the administration," the Civil Rights Congress wrote the President.

The CRC cited the murder of three young Negro children, aged 4, 7 and 13, at Kosiusko, Miss., on Jan. 9; the axing to death of Samuel Taylor, a 38-year-old farmer in Gallsville, Va.; and the shooting by an off-duty policeman of 29-year-old George West in New York.

Watch for Gyp Artists

An estimated 14 million or more dividend checks were in the mail Jan. 13 from National Service Life Insurance, addressed to former servicemen and women who held the insurance or still hold it.

BUSINESSMEN were advertising to attract vets who would soon cash in. Government spokesmen and the Association of Better Business Bureaus warned: Do not leave your mailbox unlocked, where your check may be stolen. Do not cash a dividend check for a person you do not know, because the casher is liable if the signature is forged. Do not jump at a chance to buy oil and mining stocks, unseen real estate or agencies for merchandise that won't sell.

About $2.8 billion will be paid by June 30, when most of the checks would have been written. To date, 14½ million veterans out of 16 million who took the insurance have applied for the payoff. About 400,000 have died and the rest have neglected to apply.

Lopsided Budget

Defense Sec. Louis Johnson was doing a pretty good job of selling the idea that the military budget had been pared down. The former director of Consolidated Vultee, producer of long-range bombers and other aircraft, last week held an elaborate press conference—to explain why his "reduced" budget was still ample for the nation's security.

JOHNSON'S BILL of goods went like this: A total anticipated budget of $42.4 billion. National defense gets $13.5 billion while $4.7 billion goes for international affairs which includes the new military assistance program as well as the Marshall plan. The total budget for war would appear to be $18.2 billion.

Closer study showed, however, that other sections of the President's proposed budget included figures which should fall into the military category. For example, the atomic energy program, which is devoted almost exclusively to the production of bigger and better bombs, involves a proposed expenditure of $817 million. This was listed under the heading "Natural resources not primarily agricultural."

Added up, 47 per cent or $20 billion of the proposed budget is earmarked for military expenses. This represents a $400 million increase over the current year's spending.

THE DISPROPORTION in the budget for domestic welfare and military expenditure is glaring. While the proposed program of industrial safety and mine safety combined gets $10 million, research and development of military weapons receives $606 million. Peaceful development of our scientific resources rates only an asterick among the gigantic figures, which means it will amount to less than half a million dollars.

The proposed controversial FEPC, a must on the President's civil rights program, is allotted $1 million or 1/15 of the cost of Sec. Johnson's expenses for "coordination" of defense alone. While unemployment is high, employment service placement and unemployment compensation activities of the federal government receive $192 million, while the navy alone gets $4,141,000,000. The proposed education program (if the bill passes Congress) will get only $383 million, compared to the army allocation of $4,093,000,000.

LOW-RENT PUBLIC housing, a desperate need of millions of families, gets $136 million, while military assistance to foreign nations amounts to $870 million.

Johnson's "reduced" budget was ample enough.

In the Name of Freedom

Twice a reporter asked Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the Honolulu airport: Why was she going to Formosa?

The Kuomintang's number one public relations front had an answer, and a most odd one:

"I AM GOING TO join our people in our fight for freedom in Formosa."

To anyone familiar with Kuomintang activities in Formosa after Japanese surrender, Madame Chiang's "fight for freedom" was a laughing stock. The Kuomintang blood bath in Formosa, so ghastly and glaring an example of Chiang's despotism, was even described in the State Department's White Paper. Not only local government officials, merchants, farmers, and teachers but young students also were massacred by Kuomintang officials who first bled the Formosans of all their possessions.

MADAME CHIANG once told President Roosevelt and the Congress, when she came for aid during the war, that "God helps those who help themselves." She was bitter because more American aid was going to Europe than to China.

In Formosa, the Kuomintang had helped itself excessively, but Madame Chiang was in no mood to repeat the words which Americans once thought was a clever comeback on her part.

In China the new People's Government took over the American consulate, and in Washington Senators William F. Knowland and Styles Bridges demanded the resignation of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who was accused of pursuing a policy of "surrender" to communism.

ALL THIS followed the announcement of the U. S. shipment of armored cars and tanks to Formosa to bolster Chiang's forces. U. S. recognition of the new government seemed remote at this time.

World Summary

Hands Off

In Marseilles, France, workers demonstrated for a hands off policy in Viet Nam (Jan. 10) as the transport Pasteur was preparing to leave for the Far East with military personnel.

HEAVILY ARMED police answered the demonstration with clubs and arms and roadblocks, and finally smashed the parade. The protest was sparked by government effort to recruit a crew to man the transport, after a large number of the original crew walked off the ship.

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Even Use Of Firecrackers Held Doubtful Under Dynamite Law

By STAFF WRITER

According to the Territorial law governing the use of dynamite—the rules established by the Department of Public Works—it is illegal to set off anything larger than a firecracker.

The rule, subhead (i), Sec. 4.3, states: "The quantity of explosives in all blasting charges shall be so limited that no injury to persons or property will result therefrom."

The above is one of the inconsistencies that should receive attention, according to a construction contractor, in the report on the Kaimuki Dynamite Case now being compiled by the Territorial Department of Labor, after a resolution by the Democratic County Committee and a request by Governor Ingram Stainback.

"Immediate" Is Contradiction

Another section of the dynamite law held to be inconsistent with safety is that which states: "Immediately after firing a blast, the blaster shall cause all debris to be removed and shall make a thorough examination to determine whether there remains any unexploded charge."

This provision, according to some construction men, is in absolute contradiction to safety practices elsewhere which make it mandatory that everyone stay away from the scene of a blast for a period of time so that poisonous gases have had time to be dispelled.

Scope Is Large

R. F. Hagist, the Territory's Industrial Safety Engineer, who is compiling the evidence that will make up the body of the report, would not reveal its contents, and he said the delay has been unavoidable, since a number of witnesses have failed to appear, giving as their reasons, illness or business necessity. Also, Mr. Hagist said, the resolution of the Democratic County Committee asking an investigation mentions other possible instances of the mishandling of dynamite, and therefore the scope of witnesses interviewed must necessarily be larger.

From other sources, the RECORD learned that some attention may be focused on the law governing the use of dynamite and also upon the manner in which the Department of Public Works has administered it.

Joseph Aveira, one of the two survivors of the accidental blast in a Kaimuki sewer Dec. 27, 1948, says he hopes the report will also turn some attention toward the Workmen's Compensation Law which prevents an injured worker from suing his employer unless he refuses any benefits awarded by the law.

Barred By WCL

Aveira said he and Joseph Cambra, the other survivor, have approached a number of lawyers only to meet the unanimous opinion that they cannot sue J. M. Tanaka, the contractor, because they received benefits to the extent of $100 a month apiece under the WCL. They will continue to receive that amount until the total award of $7,500 each is exhausted.

"I don't know how else we'd have lived," Aveira says, "if we hadn't taken the benefits, but $7,500 isn't going to last us forever. Where will we be then?"

Both Aveira and Cambra are married and have large families of children, none above school age. They have been told by lawyers that their only hope is that the next session of the legislature will provide them with a pension or a special award.

"I hope to God I live until the 1951 legislature," says Aveira. "I'd like to be in the legislature to tell them some of these things."

Chinese Papers In Siam Do Flip-flop As Scene Changes

By STEVE MURIN

Siam, a nation of about 18 million inhabitants, is an interesting point from which to watch the effect the change in government in China will have on the Far East, Alexander MacDonald told a group of students and faculty members at the University of Hawaii last Thursday.

Three million of Siam's population is Chinese and they are being observed for shifts in political sentiment, he said. Always strongly nationalist, the huge minority is expected to shift its loyalty to the new Chinese government now sovereign in their native country, he added. Six out of the seven Chinese language newspapers are pro-Communist in sentiment.

For "Pacific Pact"

Author of Revolt In Paradise, which is concerned with Big Five domination of Hawaiian economy, MacDonald is now part owner of the Bangkok Post, largest English language paper in Siam.

Speaking of Communist influence, he said: "Unless something is done by the United States soon, the entire South East Asia area will drop into the Communist sphere—like an overripe plum."

A program similar to the suggested Pacific Pact should be advanced aggressively to prevent Communist domination of Siam and the entire area of Malaya, MacDonald inferred.

In Siam the prospects of native Communist successes are extremely remote, he said. Officially the Communist Party is legal but is not operating openly. This may be, he suggested, because legalization of the party was a tactic used by the Siamese government to avoid the possibility of Soviet Russia's vetoing her application for membership in the UN.

Land Problem Crucial

The low educational level of the peasantry and the extremely primitive communication system makes Communist propaganda ineffective, he commented. If not for these factors the Communists would have an extremely fertile field for activity. The author did not mention the success of Chinese Communists under similar conditions, particularly with the numerous dialects found in China, which also has a primitive communication system.

The land problem, he said, is crucial, with the average peasant finding his position "untenable." Too many farmers have lost control of their land, and recent efforts of the government to encourage the producer cooperative indicate the "situation's seriousness is realized."

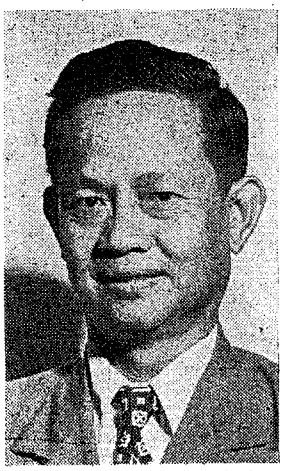
Pointing to the huge embassy maintained by the Soviet Union in Siam, MacDonald indicated that it is "undoubtedly" the center of communist activity in the South East Asia area.

"They have more than twenty embassy employes, far too many for the amount of work to be done there," he said. "They are White Russians," he added. "Bangkok is the point from which communist work, undercover and otherwise, is directed."

The Soviet embassy staff, he further explained, is as large as that maintained by the United States.

Close to $30 billion in federal savings bonds (E, F and G) have been cashed in by holders unable to wait for them to mature.

Rev. Yadao Candidate From Fourth District



"Because of my Philippines background," says Rev. Emilio C. Yadao, "I believe I could contribute the best in Philippines traits and culture to make my chosen country better and greater. I am proud to be an American citizen."

The minister, who is running for the position of delegate-at-large from the 4th District to the Constitutional Convention, has a Philippines background that begins with his birth in Ilocos Sur, and carries through his education, experience as a teacher, and his being ordained as a minister of the Christian Church.

Active and vocal even as a college student, he was chosen in 1923 as one of 12 Philippines students to attend the World Students Christian Federation Conference in Peiping, China.

As a teacher, Yadao had as one of his students, Aurelio Quitoriano, presently consul in Hawaii. Bert N. C. Villanueva and C. R. Gorospe, both well known businessmen here, were classmates of his at Vigan High school in the Philippines.

Coming to Hawaii first in 1927, Rev. Yadao held pastorates in Waialua, at Hilo and at Paia, Maui. As a pastor at Hilo, he was secretary and president at various times, of the Ministerial Association.

During the war, Rev. Yadao used his linguistic skill in the war effort, working with the U. S. Engineering Department. Later, he became director of the Filipino Program Department of radio station KTOH, Lihue, Kauai. In 1947, he joined the ILWU as a member of the public relations department and he is employed there at the present time.

On the theological side, Rev. Yadao is a cooperating minister of the Filipino Community Church, whose pastor is Rev. N. C. Dizon, also a candidate for the Constitutional Convention.

Rev. Yadao is a member of the executive committee of the Hawaiian Interracial Committee, a member of the advisory board of the Adult Education Department, Department of Public Instruction, and a member of the Timaru Club, the Territorial Conference of Social Welfare and of the Parent-Teachers Association.

Strikes in 1949 were 5 per cent above the 1948 level, according to the U. S. Labor Department.

Some 3,100,000 workers were involved in work stoppages in 1949, compared with 1,960,000 in 1948.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday
by
Honolulu Record Publishing Company, Ltd.
811 Sheridan St., Honolulu, T. H.

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

Fukunaga, AJA Vet, 4th Dist. Candidate

"If elected," announces Akira Fukunaga, well-known AJA veteran now a candidate for a seat in the Constitutional Convention, "I shall work for a constitution that will guarantee the dignity of the individual and provide for a framework of government that will be responsive to the will of the people."

Mr. Fukunaga is running for one of the six "at-large" seats in the 4th District.

"Because of its far-reaching import," Fukunaga said, "I feel that the people who write the constitution should be representative of the people who will live under it."

Executive secretary of the 442nd Club, Fukunaga is a veteran of three years of service with the 442nd Regiment, half of the time being served in Italy and France.

Was Drama Star

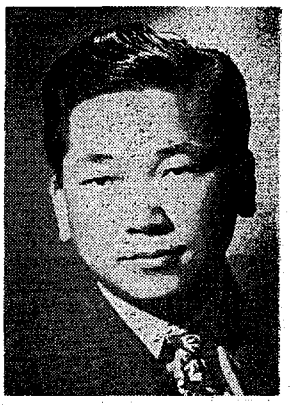
Active in local dramatics, Fukunaga played leading roles in theatrical productions by the University of Hawaii Theater Guild, the Community Theater and the 442nd Club.

At the University of Hawaii, he was editor of the university newspaper and associate editor of the campus yearbook.

Presently serving on the joint legislative committee of the veterans' council, Fukunaga was on Secretary Oren E. Long's committee in charge of receiving home the remains of the war dead last year.

The veteran is vice president of the Japanese Junior Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Community Theater. He is also a member of the U. of H. Alumni Association, the Hemmenway Fellowship Committee, the Quarterbacks Club and the AJA Veterans' Council.

Unskilled laborers constituted, in round numbers, over 38,000 of the 42,000 men employed on Hawaiian plantations in the fall of 1902, or about 90 per cent of the whole plantation force.



Mr. FUKUNAGA

More On Quirino

(from page 1)

opposition, the reported terrorism and wholesale election frauds would have been exposed and the criminals responsible for committing them prosecuted and maybe jailed. But now that the Liberal Party has been strengthened by the rapproachement, God have mercy on this Republic."

For teaming up with Quirino's group, and getting the senate to proclaim Quirino president, Avelino was cleared of graft and corruption and restored to the senate presidency.

Liberal Party Senator Vicente Sotto remarked: "Quirino engineered and effected Avelino's ouster from the senate presidency last year because, according to him (Quirino) Avelino was the exponent of graft and corruption in the government. But today, he has restored Avelino to his former position. How can President Quirino explain this now to our people? Or, was he telling a big lie to the nation when he charged Avelino with dishonesty?"

The Atlantic & Pacific grocery chain, recently indicted for violating anti-trust laws, owns six thousand stores.

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Educators See Profit Motive Of U.S. Colleges As Threat

CINCINNATI (FP) — American colleges and universities are becoming more and more involved in business enterprises.

And unless this rapidly increasing trend is halted, the future of higher education will be endangered.

This was the warning sounded by educators at a three-day conference of the Association of American Colleges, which ended here January 11. By buying up businesses or entering into partnerships with industrial companies, it was pointed out, the educational institutions are abusing their tax exempt status under federal income tax laws.

Engage In Various Businesses

It was estimated that 445 colleges and universities are now engaged in off-campus business activities. Their total investments amount to between $300 and $400 million.

An English walnut grove, spaghetti factory, cattle ranch, testing laboratories, department store buildings, creameries and chinaware companies are among the enterprises engaged in by the educational institutions.

Profits derived from these sources are treated differently from corporation profits. Since they are for educational purposes, they avoid the 38 per cent corporate tax.

One solution to the problem, suggested by President Harold E. Stassen of the University of Pennsylvania, is for more corporate gifts to colleges. The 1948 Republican party presidential aspirant urged that corporations increase their 1946 level of donations to educational and charitable causes from 0.7 per cent of total profits to 2 per cent.

Commanders of Industry

The Men Who Control Our Universities, published in 1947 by the King's Crown Press, a division of the Columbia University Press, revealed that bankers and businessmen dominate the governing boards of the nation's 30 leading schools.

Proving statistically that these groups control the boards, the survey said: "The occupations of these trustees and the large incomes they receive reveal only partially the place of these trustees in the American economic system. Their commanding role in the business world is more fully disclosed . . . in their offices and directorships in business enterprises.

"The magnitude of the 400 largest businesses covered is almost beyond comprehension. The enterprises represented are unusually large and powerful. They included, for example, U. S. Steel, duPont, General Electric and General Motors."

Cops Move Lunch-Wagon on With Regret; HRDA Blamed

By STAFF WRITER

Mrs. Hirota (her name might be) has operated a lunch-wagon in Honolulu for more than 10 years, and before that she was in the same business on Kauai, but there is still a puzzle she's never solved. It's like this:

"Why," she asks, "does the city always push lunch-wagons around? We pay our taxes. We buy licenses and what good are they? Wherever we go, there's a policeman to tell us we can't operate."

Doesn't Blame Cops

Mrs. Hirota doesn't blame the policemen. In fact, she says, policemen are often among her most enthusiastic customers and usually, when they tell her she must move, they do so regretfully. But there's someone who's made a complaint.

Just a few weeks ago, it happened again, Mrs. Hirota says, when she was selling lunches to university students on Dole St.

"I had rented space in a driveway from a lady," she says, "and many students were coming to eat. I was doing a good business."

She had noticed a man who came from a restaurant a block away eye her thriving business somewhat sourly and go away again, but that didn't worry her.

"After all, it's business, isn't it?" she asks. "And if he doesn't like it, he can cut his own prices."

That wasn't what he did. In a few days, the lady who owns the drive told Mrs. Hirota, also regretfully, that she would have to move the lunch-wagon. A man had been around from the city-county prosecutor's office, the landowner said, and had told her the lunch-wagon would have to move, since the area was zoned for residential use and not for business.

Story Was Phony

The RECORD, checking the story with the prosecutor's office, found no corroboration for any such action by that office, and all the assistant prosecutors interviewed said it was extremely unlikely that a man would be sent out on any such errand. More probably, they said, the restaurant man had threatened some vague action and used the prosecutor's name to give weight to his words.

"I watch now," says Mrs. Hirota, "to keep at least three telephone poles away from the restaurant. I still sell plenty of lunches because the college kids don't have much money and they like to eat cheap. I can feed them cheap and good."

Cheap, Good Food

During her 10 years here, Mrs. Hirota has specialized in feeding people with little money "cheap and good" wherever the demand seemed greatest. Sometimes it was along the waterfront where stevedores—working for the lowest wages of any American stevedores—were her customers. Sometimes there were other locations, and always there were complaints by someone.

"Even out at the Blow Hole," Mrs. Hirota says, "there were complaints and cops to tell me to move on. No one has residences there, and you'd think there would be no complaints, but they kicked because there were no toilets around for women to use. Always it's something."

Boasts of HRDA

Because she is of first-generation Japanese and doesn't read English very well, Mrs. Hirota had not read the RECORD story of July 18, 1949, telling how the powerful Hawaii Restaurant and Dispensers Association boasted to its membership that it had not only killed the Civil Rights bill presented to the legislature, but also put a number of lunch-wagons (which compete with restaurants) out of business.

The best stand Mrs. Hirota ever had, she says, was at the corner of Vineyard and Houghtailing Sts., and even then there was a cop to annoy her.

"He was good-natured, though," she smiles, "and he'd let me stay through the rush period before he'd run me away."

For all its vicissitudes, the lunch-wagon business isn't too bad if you've got the personality for it, says the wiry, energetic little woman who has put three children through school and sent one son to fight in Italy and return safely.

"If you're strong enough, you have fun out of it," she says. "They come to run you out and you argue and maybe you get run out and maybe you don't. Anyway, it's fun."

Bouslog's Plea Wins Dismissal

(from page 1)

roosters fighting in the middle of a throng of people, and had descended to make the arrests and seize the chickens and their "muffs."

They had hauled the 31 away in the patrol wagon to the Honolulu jail about 1:15 p. m. and held them in jail until 11:30 that night, it was revealed, and in consequence, Mrs. Bouslog told the RECORD, the defendants now plan to sue for false arrest.

Judge Yates ordered the birds returned to their owners.

Defendants in the case were. Alfred G. Ibea, Robert B. Unciano, Simeon L. Rutab, Filomeno Esteban, Gerardo Regido, Santiago Bautista, Pablo Jones, Hospicio Miniate, Enselmo Enables, Nicolas Octubre, Narciso Antonio, Gabriel Taepan, Aurelio A. Vilorio, Valentia Bayagas, Marciano Galimba, Victor D. Manuel, Juan De La Cruz, Andres D. Salcedo, Domingo Genia, Vinancio Acerit, Angel C. Molina, Cirilio Seguritan, Permen Tigui, Vicente Dela Cruz, Isidore A. Idigpio, Benito Obra, Maximo D. Corpus, Basilio Atiagan, Damaso Yago, Gregorio Albarada, and Pedro Ruales.

Taxation Without Vote

Hawaiian residents paid into the federal treasury $90,824,683 in taxes during the year which ended last June 30.

This payment of revenues put Hawaii ahead of 11 states— Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Although Hawaii pays more taxes to the federal government than 11 states, it has no vote in the national government.

Gadabout

NOT JAPANESE, but U. S. Army and American civilian personnel are rumored to be the sources in Japan from which Honolulu's illicit narcotics trade springs. Secondary sources mentioned are Singapore and Calcutta. Manila, also on the APL run, is NOT mentioned as a source.

* * * *

RILEY ALLEN, according to town gossip, became the uncomfortable object of attention in a barber shop when Dan Ridley spied him and, according to the RECORD'S ears-about-town, began making uncomplimentary remarks about the Star-Bulletin and its editor. At last, Allen rose from his chair, as the tale goes, removed the barber's cloth from under his chin and declared that if the barbers didn't throw Ridley out, they would lose Allen's patronage. But Ridley was already leaving.

It was at the Silent Barber Shop!

* * * *

LEON K. STERLING, Sr., taking registrations on the last day, was shocked at the number of unemployed among those registering and said so. The unemployed will do their talking at the polls.

* * * *

"THAT IS never going to work," said one observer of such things, commenting on the recent police raids in which a number of women were charged with vagrancy.

"If the girls have money in the bank, they can't be vagged, and the lawyers will prove that," he said. "If they're guilty of some kind of vice, the police are going to have to arrest them for that and charge them with it—not with vagrancy."

This observer says men from the prosecutor's office have tried to get the women to forfeit bail, but succeeded in only a few cases. Perhaps he overlooks the true significance of the raids—and their juxtaposition with the trial of W. C. Henry and the break of narcotics stories.

* * * *

AMERICAN CAN is herewith extended Gadabout's apology for the error of two weeks ago in airing the New Year's Eve beef of an employe who said there were no holidays, or vacations. To the contrary, ILWU Local 150 says, there are 10 holidays (which were formerly cut from 14 at the union's request, since employes lost pay) and a week's vacation for every employe who has worked a year—two weeks for each employe who has worked two years or more. Perhaps the guy was under the influence of New Year's, but whatever his motive, or lack of it, we're glad he was wrong—and that we were.

* * * *

DAVE (THE DIME) HILL, of the police force, slapped lustily at his pocket last Thursday about 4:55 p. m. but couldn't find his whistle, so he had to stand helplessly while an old man drove his auto through the stop-light at Kalakaua and King and on into a sphere of anonymity beyond the reach of the law's long arm. Dave was off duty, so he's really not to be blamed.

* * * *

THE COPS in City-County car No. 405 were fully equipped on Friday, though, when they found a Rico truck parked illegally on King St. about 3:50 p. m. They chased the driver inside Central Market, but forgot the ticket after a little talk—and drove away munching on cake and ice-cream out of the Rico truck!

* * * *

LOOK FOR one of the reasons behind the failure of the Community Chest's fund to go over the top this year—to be exposed in next week's RECORD. The article is already in preparation, and some City-County bigwigs are already breaking their necks to get hold of some of the answers the RECORD has already.

* * * *

THE "CRITICAL" announcement of the Congressional Un-American Committee regarding "Communism" in Hawaii had much about it reminiscent of the days of Parnell Thomas (convicted of padding his payroll, sentenced and put away). In the manner of Thomas, the committee announced that it is out to "expose" local labor leaders to the rank and file. Thomas, also, made no bones about his penchant for turning the "glare of publicity" on what he called Communistic activities. Though both committees have denied that they are out to smear, their announcements of this nature are a giveaway. Congressional Committees are, theoretically, established for the purpose of informing Congress on various subjects so that Congress may be guided in making legislation. Which FDR and others pointed out.

* * * *

"O, MAMA, I want to ride that one!" screamed a child on Waialae Avenue, pointing at the new green-and-white union-style paint job on Charley Lovell's cab. Mama consented, though she'd been about to go for an ORAL, and Lovell says that's just one of the incidents that have happened to him to indicate the increase in his business since he started wearing union colors. He's at Sierra Taxi.

Industrial Hygiene Surveys Ignored By Management

By The Physicians Forum
(Federated Press)

As part of the general public health program, all states and many large cities carry on industrial hygiene activities. The main purpose of these activities is to promote measures that will prevent occupational disease in workers—diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, or occupational skin afflictions.

Much of this good work is accomplished through surveys of plants by representatives of the health department. These industrial hygiene surveys are something different from factory routine inspections by state labor departments. The latter are chiefly designed to eliminate accident hazards and to enforce minimum standards of plant sanitation.

Neglect By Employers

Industrial hygiene surveys are completed with a written report on the findings, with recommendations on the steps necessary to correct any problems. For example, a report might state that silica dust in amounts exceeding a safe limit has been detected and that to eliminate this health hazard, certain ventilation equipment would have to be installed.

The trouble is that many, if not most of these recommendations are not acted upon by the plant management. Or second best, cheaper and less effective methods may be used. Instead of the ventilation system in the above example, the company might simply ask the men to wear masks. This would make working far less pleasant (though safer) for the men, and it would be a less effective control measure, but it would save the company money.

Such weak results to industrial health surveys are possible because state enforcement powers on plant conditions are weak. Elaborate court action would usually be required and health departments lack both the funds, personnel and sometimes the courage to take such action.

In the face of this, one might suppose that health agencies would give reports on their findings to both labor and management. Then, at least, labor could demand correction of bad working conditions in the collective bargaining process.

Unions Ignored

Strange as it seems, this is seldom done. Typically, industrial health reports are given only to the companies. This is sometimes the case even when a survey has been requested by the union. The health departments point out that it is management's responsibility to correct plant hazards and, besides, if reports were given to the union, it would alienate employers.

This one-sided view places property values above human values in the production process. In effect, a government agency, supposedly impartial, is concealing from workers conditions which may be jeopardizing their very lives. It is outrageous in a democracy, and organized labor should insist that it be changed.

Unions should make clear that all reports on plant health conditions made by public agencies be given impartially to both sides, to both labor and management. With this technical knowledge, unions will be in a position to bargain for the elimination of hazards to health, as well as other important matters.

Changing Times

In 1943, a war year, when budget receipts totaled $22.2 billion, corporate taxes brought in about 45 per cent of all receipts and taxes on individuals, 31 per cent.

In the proposed 1951 budget receipts of $37.3 billion, corporate taxes will be down from 45 per cent to 27 per cent, while taxes on individuals go up from 31 per cent to 47 per cent of total receipts.

Only Caterers To AJA Want T.H. As State: Campbell

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

MRS. CAMPBELL: I say a great many—in fairness to the Japanese, I say they have taken on the form of Americanism, and as to those I am proud of them; but I say "but"—because this is a great "but"—why do they keep insisting and emphasizing to an American that they are of Japanese ancestry? Why don't they drop it? Isn't it enough to say that "I am an American," and have us all understand (end of p. 412) that they are American "period?" But when they try to keep saying "of Japanese ancestry," "of Japanese ancestry," why do they do it? Why do they want to bring up the Japanese ancestry?

SENATOR CORDON: Perhaps because my dad, who was born in England, 'til the date of his death loved roast beef.

MRS. CAMPBELL: Why, any more than I should keep saying "I am an American of Hawaiian ancestry." Who cares? Another American only wants to know "Are you an American?" I am an American "period." My Hawaiian ancestry does not mean a thing. It is: What am I today? An American. I may be wrong, Senator, but I don't like having them ram down my throat all the time "I am an American of Japanese ancestry," trying to make me feel that they went away with the Four Hundred and Forty-Second or the One Hundredth Battalion—they went away to fight for a foreign country because they were Japanese? No. Why don't they say "We went away to fight for our country"? It is always, "Americans of Japanese ancestry." Why? Because they want the praise of the Japanese—fighting for your country and my country. I can't see it. I am too much of an American. I am an American "period." That is all I know. And that is why I may be a little bit bitter down here, when they try to ram down my throat "Japanese."

No one but those who were in Hawaii, and lived in Hawaii, as I do, will ever forget December 7. Who was it that brought on that attack of December 7? The people who were here, right here in this country, whom I thought were loyal to my country. I thought they were Americans. They gave out the information to their own people in Japan. Blood is thicker than water. That is my contention. I cannot help it. I am basing a lot of these things on that. I am interested in the safety of Hawaii; in the safety of the people. It includes the Japanese, too, but it is Hawaii, first, last and always in my heart, and I will fight and fight for that. Who wants Hawaii to be a State? They cater to the Japanese. Why? Because the Japanese vote is what everyone wants (413).

"Bad Columnists"

The Advertiser's new columnist, Robert S. Allen, who has been getting strong plugs from the morning paper, was an object of severe dressing down by London's weekly, Economist.

While complimenting a few—Walter Lippmann, Joe and Stewart Alsop, Tom Stokes, Marquis Childs and Doris Fleeson—the Economist said:

"But there are also bad columnists and ignorant ones. Recently, one of them (Robert S. Allen) gave a detailed account of very confidential decisions which, he said, had just been made by King George of Greece. (The great majority of editors of 65 papers that use Allen's column) forgot that King George had been dead two years, and printed the story."

Blacklist Talk Revived As C-C Blocks Esta P. Tennis' Latest Try For Job

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"You'll never get another job with the City and County!"

Those were the angry words used by one official when his stenographer asked for a transfer. By taking her case to a higher superior, the girl evaded the wrath of her immediate boss and did get another job, but she told me this week she still believes there is such a thing as a civil service blacklist.

So do other civil service employes of both the City-County and the Territorial systems.

So, apparently, did E. C. Gallas when he wrote into his much-discussed report a slap for the department heads and civil service professional staff because of their refusal to employ persons who were qualified but considered "notorious" for vague reasons.

Mrs. Esta Pung Tennis, whose dismissal and subsequent vindication before the Territorial civil service commission made headlines in 1948, might well be the latest of applicants under the C-C system to be convinced that there is, indeed, a blacklist.

Mrs. Tennis, after her dismissal from the Territorial Probation Office, demanded a hearing before the commission and on May 19 it was ordered that she be reinstated in her job. She was never reinstated.

Sought Police Job

Despairing finally of ever getting her job back, Mrs. Tennis asked last summer that her name be transferred from the eligible list of the Territorial system to that of the City-County. Her request was approved by the C-C commission by a 2-1 vote. Then her rating was SP-7 with the Territory, an equivalent to something like a CAF-6 with the City-County, but she was hoping to get a police matron's job at a lower rating of CC-5.

But there was no vacancy for a police matron as she had anticipated, and later asking a relisting on the eligible list, she was again approved by the C-C commission, again by a 2-1 vote.

Recently she had hopes of another job in the police department, this time as a clerk-typist, CAF-2, a considerable drop from her original rating. She needed the job badly, however, and Chief Liu had indicated that he would be happy to get the services of so competent a public servant, especially at such a low rating.

Vote Switched

But when her case came before the C-C commission again—this time with the promise of an actual job in the offing—the commissioners voted to disapprove her transfer (which they had formerly approved) from the Territorial to the C-C list. Again the vote was 2-1, but now the two votes were against Mrs. Tennis. Just before New Year's, she received a notification from the assistant personnel director that her name would be removed from the eligible list.

The reason for the removal is said to have been an opinion from the C-C attorney that transfers from Territorial lists to C-C lists are not in accord with the rules. But commissioners from all over the Territory recently agreed to take steps toward such correlation of both lists and examinations!

Then there's the case of Gottfried Seitz, Territorial probation officer, who was discharged last summer and who was neither vindicated, nor condemned at the hearing that followed. Mr. Seitz has never been employed since, though he has repeatedly applied. He, too, might well believe in the existence of a civil service blacklist.

How many more are there, perhaps not so articulate, perhaps not so forcefully brought to the attention of the public as the case of Mrs. Tennis? Only those who pass on the hiring and firing of civil servants could say, and it isn't likely they ever will.

WASHINGTON PATTER

By ALDEN TODD

BUDGET WITH A BURDEN

There were no major surprises in the budget of our federal government which President Truman made public January 9, but no one in his right mind should be happy about it.

The budget is a big document. It is thicker than a big city telephone directory, with 1,400 pages of the budget proper, plus 200 more pages of the Truman budget message to Congress and supporting tables. Its complexity, and the detail with which it accounts for almost every government expense down to the dollar, make it too much for most people to tackle.

But from the volume of detail contained in that budget, certain facts stand out. The entire American people should know them.

The budget which Truman proposes for the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1950 through June 1951) comes to $42.4 billion. That means that for every man, woman and child in the country, the government means to spend about $280, on the average.

70 Per Cent of Budget Under War Category

To some politicians and lobbyists here, that fact is enough to make them tear their hair in a frenzy. Many, apparently, have long ago gone bald in the process.

But high government spending in itself is nothing to get alarmed about providing (1) the money is raised by a fair tax scheme in accordance with the ability to pay, and (2) the money is spent for purposes which benefit the people.

On the first score, taxation, President Truman has announced he will send Congress a special message. He indicated his proposals will iron out some inequalities in the present tax structure and provide means of raising some additional money, since the government is running in the red this year, and will do so in 1951.

But on the way the money is spent, the 1,400-page budget pounds home the lesson that America, with its great wealth of natural and human resources, plus its industrial and agricultural development, is being held back from progress by the cost of wars. Truman himself said the cost of past wars and steps aimed at preventing war in the future are taking up about 70 per cent of our federal budget. Think of that every time you see a dollar taken out of your pay check for withholding tax.

Social Programs Cut To Bone

Think of the America we can have when the time comes that we do not put $13½ billion into maintaining the armed services, but instead, spend that money on projects to raise the American standard of living.

Think of the schools and hospitals that could be built each year with the $5.6 billion we are now paying yearly as interest on the national debt, piled up principally by war costs and going largely to banks and insurance companies.

Consider the investments in America we can make when foreign governments can stand on their own feet and we no longer have to support them to the extent of $4.7 billion yearly, as the budget proposes for international programs in 1951.

What possible reduction in America's working hours could we bring about if instead of putting most of our $725 million atomic energy program into war purposes we directed it toward harnessing the atom for peaceful industrial use?

In his budget message, the President says with regret that all social programs are cut to the bone. A few new programs are proposed. Few of them stand a chance of enactment by the present Congress.

What Peacetime Budget Would Bring

But what a prospect lies ahead for this nation when the opposite is the case—when non-productive expenses are cut to the bone, and the big billions are poured into social programs to lift the American people to even higher standards of living. Under such a budget, money could be found to enact the long-deferred proposals which far-sighted social planners have for years advocated.

Under a real peacetime budget, government spending could bring productive full employment that will make it unnecessary to put aside $200 million to run unemployment compensation offices, as is planned for 1951. The Labor Department could get more than the $10.6 million now asked to police the wage-hour law and stamp out illegal wage cheating by employers unwilling to abide by the law.

Under this sort of budget, we would be able to provide better conditions under which men and women earn their living. We could give far better support to our educational institutions. We could even lend a hand to the development of culture and the arts in America, which today find virtually no place in our mighty spending plan.

BOOK OF BILLIONS—Budget Director Frank Pace checks a copy of the 1951 budget which President Truman submitted for congressional approval. Between its covers are expenditures which will require $42 billion. Military costs, including past wars, and current foreign aid programs account for about 71 per cent.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

The right to a good education.

These are some of the things that must be uppermost in the minds of those we elect to frame our new constitution. This is 1950. We can get a constitution that fits the needs of the people today and in the future which can be a model for the Mainland. Or we can let ourselves be given a document that attempts to bolster the outmoded and dying colonialism of those in economic control of Hawaii.

Which shall it be?

The RECORD

The Most Talked About

Honolulu Weekly

"A Bit Wet"

Madame Chiang Kai-shek knows protocol practically by heart, which is the Emily Post etiquette in diplomatic circles. She knows whom to talk to first, whom to receive first among her guests, and also how important she is by the order in which she herself is received by dignitaries.

Last week when she made her "no comment" stop in Honolulu, but finally opened up and said she was going to Formosa to "fight for freedom," she was met, noticeably, at the airport by second-rate navy men with rank of rear admiral.

Fourteen months ago when she passed through on her way to the Mainland to ask for aid, she was met by every top military officer stationed in Hawaii, Chamber of Commerce officials, the governor's representative and other VIPs.

The weather had nothing to do with the lack of a turnout, which was an indication of Kuomintang's place under the sun.

At the terminal, Madame Chiang said: "Wet, isn't it?"

SHOW BUSINESS

By HAROLD SALEMSON

AUTHOR NEEDS PROTECTION

James M. Cain's The Postman Always Rings Twice is hot news in the movie industry, with a suit or series of suits about it.

The book was bought by MGM in 1934 but not filmed here because of censorship difficulties. Metro sold the right to make a picture of it in French to a Parisian company, which made it as Le dernier tournant, in 1938. Then an Italian company under terms not made clear, shot an Italian version of it, Ossessione, during the war. And after the war MGM finally made it here with John Garfield and Lana Turner.

These facts were first brought to light several years ago by your correspondent in the now-defunct magazine, The Screen Writer. They were cited by Cain when he launched the writers' plan for an American Authors' Authority to protect writers' rights and avoid such multiple use of material for which the author got paid only once.

When the AAA stirred up a hornets' nest of reactionary criticism, Cain finally recanted and said it was all a mistake—and his long-cherished plan for a centralized Authority was only a red plot he had not really been talking about for years.

Now MGM and the French producer are suing to get the Italian Postman off the market. If they win, they collect. But Jim Cain doesn't even get one ring from the postman.

Proving that what authors need *is not only an Authority, but* a good dose of Guts.

* * * *

NEWS OF STAGE AND SCREEN TRAFFIC

Born Yesterday, which closed with the old year on Broadway after a 5-year career, netted its backers a million dollars on an original $38,000 investment. That million includes a share of the film rights sold to Columbia. A Streetcar Named Desire also finished on Broadway, has made over half a million dollars but is still running on the road, in London and other European capitals, and will soon be made into a film, with the play's producers sharing in the profits. Nice work—if you back the right play.

Lee Tracy, whose Metropole was Broadway's quickest-folding play of 1949, will try it again in Mr. Barry's Etchings at the end of the *month*. Arthur Kennedy, having completed his Hollywood role in The Glass Menagerie, is back in the New York cast of Death of a Salesman. The New York musical Look, Ma, I'm Dancin', went to Paramount for a hundred grand and will star Fred Astaire and Betty Hutton.

RKO has paid $140,000 for O Mistress Mine as a vehicle for Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. Barbara Perry, screen starlet, goes into Happy As Larry, a Burgess Meredith stage venture.

Use of 'Jew' Hit

(from page 1)

and request that the same be stopped. I am certain you do not designate Catholics or Protestants in that manner. The defendant after whose name the term was used may be either a pagan or of some other nationality, and if it is necessary for your court records to make a designation as to the race of the defendant, it should be done on that basis."

Asked if any listing by national or racial backround is necessary, Judge Steiner said, "That's required by law. I can't just put my finger on it, but it's required by law, all right. You don't think we'd make a lot of extra work for ourselves, do you?"

He did not take issue with the comment that there are many courts on the Mainland where no such practice is followed and where, apparently, no such law exists.

"Yes, I know he's a congressman and I know why he's in town. Give me a pound of red herring anyhow."

Juan Gaget Held Over 48-Hr. Limit

(from page 1)

their mind to something, they stick to it."

Gaget was apprehended by Navy police at the main gate of Pearl Harbor and turned over to the Honolulu police because a pistol had been found in his taxi. One of the possible charges the detective mentioned to Vossbrink was that of "suspicion of armed robbery."

Only two charges were put against the taxi-driver, however, those being "going offensively armed" and "possession of unregistered fire arms."

Cops Called Names

Gaget told the RECORD he was questioned thoroughly by detectives who used the terms, "son of a bitch" and "bastard," and who threatened him with 20 years in "the big jail." He said the detectives at no time threatened him with physical violence in any way.

The pistol which was found, Gaget said, is a .45 caliber army automatic which was given him by a friend who was leaving Hawaii to live in Japan. Police accused him of having, also, a .32 caliber pistol and he denies any knowledge of it.

Former Plantation Worker

A former plantation worker, Gaget says he has been driving a taxi since 1941 and has never been convicted of any offenses except being present at gambling and a violation of the wartime blackout rules. He is a member of the Taxi and Busmen's Union.

The legal aspects of Gaget's case, the first known interpretation of its sort of the 48-hour law, had lawyers laughing and shaking their heads. Informally, they branded as "ridiculous" the police contention that it is legal to hold a prisoner 48 hours for each possible charge.

The case comes on the heels of a strong denunciation of the 48-hour law by Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who used it as an example in a forum at the 442nd Club last week when she said, "The Constitution was extended to Hawaii fifty years ago, but it hasn't reached here yet."

She pointed out at that time that, under the present law, it is possible for police to seize any citizen on any sort of imaginary charge and hold him for 48 hours.

More than 45 per cent of the 23,000 field hands on Hawaiian plantations in 1897, the year before annexation, were day laborers.—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1902.

Lesson In Economics

"What did you tell that man just now?"

"I told him to hurry."

"What right have you to tell him to hurry?"

"I pay him to hurry."

"How much do you pay him?"

"Eight dollars a day." (The original used shillings).

"Where do you get the money to pay him?"

"I sell products?"

"Who makes the products?"

"He does."

"How many products does he make a day?"

"Twenty-four dollars worth."

"Then, instead of paying him, he pays you $16 a day to stand around telling him to hurry."

"Well, I own the machines."

"How did you get the machines?"

"Sold products and bought them."

"Who made the products?"

"Shut up. He might hear you."

—From The British Metal Worker

Next to commercial banks, insurance companies hold the biggest block of investment money in the country.

At the end of 1949, life insurance company assets totaled $59.3 billion, more than eight times the 1920 figure of $7.3 billion.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

WHO IS THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLER?

It is interesting to note that the National Professional Association of Wrestlers or whatever the organization is called is trying to clarify the championship picture by naming the world's champion. This is a peculiar state of affairs for there is no such creature in existence who is the world's champion because too many champions have been created out of the imaginations of the promoters.

There is the California champ, the middle east champ, the best dressed champ, the best looking champ, the heaviest eating champ, the big feet champ, the best perfumed champ, the best **acting** champ—well, the champs are so numerous it has even begun to confuse the promoters. Ratings are actually not possible because to base them on losses and wins is almost unfair because a locality may want a wrestler to play the role of a villain or a hero.

California and Hawaii have been the heaven for these professional wrestlers because the people here eat up the acting and the fancy acrobatics of the imported pachyderms of Al Karasick. There are thousands of fans who take these matches held at the Civic as downright up and up matches. The pairings of wrestlers and the buildups of potential sure-fire boxoffice guys by Gentleman Al have been well planned and the public interest has been keyed up to such point that week after week the fans have been mesmerized into believing in the grunt and groan business.

We don't dare venture a guess as to the number of Championship Belts in captivity today but we can venture to say that the men who beat out those belts have been having a booming business. Incidentally, we'd like to point out to Al that he has missed a sure fire winner and potential champion in Seemo Seemoi—in one of the valleys on Molokai—who has not been to a movie or seen an automobile and who may be coaxed to come out like the great Togo of Iwo Jima to make a bid for the world's title.

* * * * *

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The year's first promotional venture by Al Karasick features the California importation Rafael Gutierrez and Philip Kim at the Civic. Gutierrez is the boy who spoiled the Mainland debut of Robert Takeshita. This looks like a good match if this Rafael lad is all that he is said to be. Bill Kim, the matchmaker figures that Phil Kim will be able to take care of him otherwise the match would not have been made.

The line is rapidly forming on the right for promotional licenses. The man with the inside track as far as the commission is concerned shapes up as Lau Ah Chew who is ready to back up any promotion with some ready cabbage. Lau's amateur club will be taken care of by a close friend of his as there are regulations about promoters having an interest in any club. We hope that as part of his new deal Lau will remember the little guy in general admission and keep the prices down.

* * * * * *

Augie Curtis who has brought down some mighty good boys from the Mainland will continue to get the run around from the commission because he has made statements which have displeased a few men on the inside. Curtis who lacks the political acumen of Leo Leavitt is having tough sledding and will continue to have it until the powers that be have a change of heart.

* * * * * *

The amateurs start their season and without name fighters to lure the cash customers the coffers that usually ring with sweet music may be rather empty. An amateur or two like Phil Kim or Takeshita or Yasu Yasutake will again build the amateur game. A fighter with a punch will draw more fans than a Fancy Dan.

* * * * * *

Sad Sam is deserting quite a number of his old time cronies for those whose fortunes are a little better. This doesn't make Sam any more popular. The guys are still talking of the days when he was managing the Mexican Creeper, Freddy Gomez. It is considered a success story but quite a number of the boys say that they don't particularly care for success that way.

* * * * * *

The fad in town to liven up any get together is to play some recordings of some of your very best friends and put them on the spot by playing them. Incidentally, telephone recordings are the fad right now. Look up the regulations in your phone book on page 7 of your Mutual Telephone directory. This method was used to embarrass a number of men in the boxing picture. Have you been recorded?

* * * * * *

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The rural AJA league got off to a good start with the favorites coming through in good style. Waipahu was given a bad scare but young Hashimoto, who bears a watching in the future, came through with a homer that sewed up the ball game. The game to see will be Waialua versus Waipahu.

* * * * * *

Mention has been made of the chance of Wally Yonamine going to the Mainland to see if he can make the grade with the Seals. Along with Wally we'd like to suggest Larry Kamishima, and Kats Kojima. There are fans who think the better proposition is for these boys to go to Japan where a good hitter will be a definite hit. Take it from there.

* * * * * *

We don't know how much the CYO made on the two football games but from all indications and the crowds that saw the games the CYO should net themselves a pretty tidy sum. Macky Yanagisawa, a smart businessman, had his finger in the pie and looks like he'll be hitting for the blue skies yonder.

* * * * * *

Ken Misumi, one of the sports writers of the Star-Bull, wanted to be a Jack London. But somewhere along the line he got side tracked and ended up writing for Riley Allen's PM sheet. Success story?

Pre-Convention

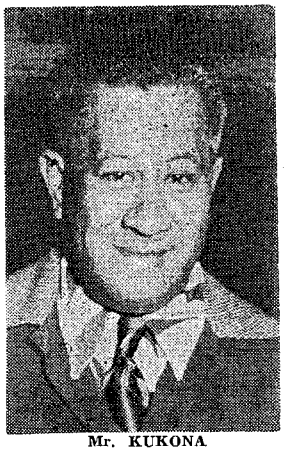
(from page 1)

ship in informing the public on convention issues and popularizing the constitutional assembly. Their weekly forums held at the 442nd clubhouse have practically been the only meetings of this nature sponsored by an organization or group of organizations.

* * * *

GEORGE AKITA, 23-year-old University of Hawaii junior and a veteran, is the only student thus far who has announced his candidacy.

Two U. of H. faculty members, Drs. Allen F. Saunders and Harold S. Roberts, were among the first to announce their candidacies. Dr. Saunders' field is government and Dr. Roberts' is labor and industrial relations. University students are out canvassing house-to-house for these faculty members in the Manoa area.



Mr. KUKONA

Labor Roundup

ILWU Convention This Week

Some 300 delegates from ILWU locals of the six islands scheduled to begin their deliberations this afternoon, Jan. 19, at Camp Erdman in a joint executive board conference of the four locals to last for three and one-half days.

The first evening Alfred Preis, AIA, will present plans for a proposed new building on the union's property on Atkinson Drive.

Friday's session will cover separate meetings of the executive boards of the four locals and committee gatherings on over a dozen subjects.

The evening sessions will be devoted to hearing reports on various phases of the union's work in the past and recommendations for 1950.

Final work of the conference is expected to be wound up by Saturday and Sunday.

It is expected that the conference will come out with recommendations dealing with political action, unemployment, civil liberties, organization, retirement and pension plans and other related subjects.

UPW Wins Benefits on Kauai

A retirement plan financed entirely by the company, a $3.00 per month wage increase and leave of absences for workers to return to the Philippines are highlights of a newly negotiated contract between the United Public Workers of America (CIO) and the Wilcox Memorial Hospital on Kauai.

Henry Epstein, executive secretary of the union, who returned to Honolulu yesterday following culmination of negotiations, reports that the contract, which will run to February 1, 1951, will be subject to ratification by the membership.

According to the union official, this is the first time that any institution has granted a retirement plan for its employes—45 covered employes in this case.

The contract also contains an increment provision as well as strengthened seniority provisions.

The UPWA and the Queen's Hospital are in the process of negotiating a new contract to replace that which expired Jan. 1, 1950.

Union sources indicate that negotiations are directed towards a wage increase for what they call a "notoriously underpaid staff of workers."

Labor Leaders Comment on "Red" Probe

After the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee announced that it would come to Hawaii to "expose" certain labor leaders to the rank and file of their unions, several union officers put themselves on record in the dailies.

Jack W. Hall, regional director of the ILWU, said in part, "Its visit to Hawaii may make sensational headlines, but it will not contribute anything new, nor will it be successful in trying to undermine the ILWU. If the employers in this Territory, spending tens of millions of dollars, cannot break this union, how do a few junketing Congressmen expect to do so?"

Ralph Vossbrink, president of the Oahu CIO Council, said, "February is a very cold month in Washington. It looks like Hawaii's sunshine is beckoning forth another Congressional junket. Anti-statehood forces no doubt will be jubilant with this news."

A. A. Rutledge, president of the Joint Teamsters Council (AFL) said, "It ought to help clear the air."

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

of deducting so many pounds weight from each car for trash be discontinued.

"The strikers also wanted water and firewood delivered at their houses in outlying camps." This last demand caused a luna to snort: "They'll want the plantation to chop their wood for them next!"

Press, Management Blame Agitators, Ignore Own Faults

As in all strikes, the manager and the press blamed agitators for the trouble. No hint that something might be wrong on a plantation which had experienced three strikes in a couple of years!

"The main body of laborers were not in favor of the strike. Six or seven agitators were responsible for the whole trouble. Intimidation and fear of each other caused the men to hold out."

A day later the Advertiser reported "an important discovery": "It was found out that six or seven leaders of the recent Lahaina strike were working at Waipahu and the present trouble was undoubtedly due to them. There is one good feature about the thing, and that is that Manager Bull has the malcontents identified and will not countenance their presence on the place in the future."

(To be continued)

Kukona Declares Candidacy; Active in Kaloaloa Assn.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission, a civil rights law, and tenants of leased land will all receive the special attention of Henry B. Kukona at the Constitutional Convention, he says, if he is elected to the office of delegate for which he has announced his candidacy.

In his announcement, Kukona, who is well known in union circles and as a man active in community affairs, says he believes those eligible for homesteads under the HHC should receive financial aid, and that tenants on leased lands with leases of as much as three years should be allowed to purchase the land from the estate.

"I will support all provisions," says Kukona, "that will benefit the masses of the people instead of special interests."

Mr. Kukona is a candidate from Group X, precincts 11 to 16, 26, and 33.

Kukona, a resident of Damon Tract, is also the first president of the Kaloaloa Neighborhood Association, and president of the Democratic precinct club in the 11th of the 5th. He is first vice president of the Kaloaloa PTA and a member of ILWU Local 136 (longshore).

Educated in the Honokaa, Hawaii, grammar schools, Hilo Boarding School for boys, and the Kamehameha School for Boys, Kukona served during World War I with the 1st Hawaiian Infantry, stationed at Fort Shafter.

He is married and the father of five children.

Only about 8 per cent of the American people own corporate stock, a Federal Reserve Board survey revealed.

KENNETH NAKANO RUNS FOR DELEGATE

Widely known in the Territory is Kenneth "Nakatani" Nakano, manager of the Nakatani store at Nanakuli, who filed his notice of candidacy for the Constitutional Convention last week. Mr. Nakano, who is running from Leeward Oahu, has been active in a number of political and community activities.

He is Democratic County Committeeman for the 29th of the 4th, a member of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and Retail Board, of the YMCA Boosters, the Nanakuli-Waianae Community Association and the Leeward Oahu Lions Club. As a businessman, he is known also as a real estate broker and a member of the board of directors of the Eagle Macaroni Co.

Mr. Nakano, a native of Hilo, was educated at Hilo High School and at Waseda University in Japan.

A long-time Democrat, well-known here as a friend of labor, Mr. Nakano says he hopes to give something of the thinking of the small businessman to the building of Hawaii's constitution.

Ala Wai Beating

(from page 1)

a warrant just the same as anybody else. If they were just subduing a tough, then nothing will be done."

Maruko and 10 other men were charged with being present at a crap game on the golf course, and they have pled "not guilty." Their case will be heard in district court Feb. 3. Some of the men who were charged have alleged that they were only crossing the golf course after fishing in the Ala Wai Canal.

Says One Held

Although Maruko would not comment, it is said by others who were present that the altercation was one of two encounters the ex-boxer had with Melenai that afternoon. It is believed that Maruko will accuse another policeman of holding him while Melenai struck him a number of times.

"He was beaten up, all right," Hite said. "I know, for I saw him, but I don't know what the circumstances were yet."

Hite said that, prior to his coming to office, police had become afraid to enforce the law because of the number of assault and battery warrants that were sworn out against them.

"When I came into office, I stopped that," said Hite, "but if there is a case of abuse by this policeman, he'll be served with a warrant."

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HONOLULU RECORD

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

Phone 96445

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 year (Oahu) $5.00
1 year (Other Islands) $6.00
—Includes Airmailing—
1 year (Mainland) $5.00

SITE FOR CONVENTION

Traditionally, the Throne Room in the Iolani Palace might be the proper place for convening the Constitutional Convention for the State of Hawaii. Iolani Palace being the seat of the Territorial government, the general public assumes that Hawaii's history-making conclave will be held there.

Although tradition and sentiment are important, more important is the public's participation in drafting the constitution.

By experience over the years, everyone knows that the Throne Room will be crowded if the 63 delegates were to gather there, and this they will have to do. They will need beyond their sitting space, elbow room and plenty of it in order to work efficiently.

When the Throne Room would be crowded by 63 delegates, and by their clerks and stenographers, where are interested public observers going to sit? For practically two months are we going to have standing room in the back of the Throne Room taken up by sardine-packed, sweating watchers, the doorway jammed, and people hanging on the lanai—just as at the first day of the legislature?

If the same public observers return day after day, under such conditions, to see how their delegates think and function in writing a most important document, this would be encouraging indeed—for the degree of interest shown by them will influence the contents of the draft constitution.

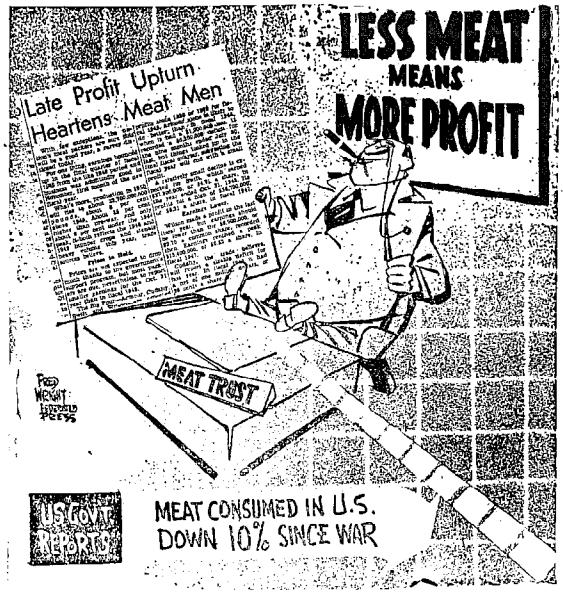
We feel, however, that day after day of neck-craning, pushing and being pushed around, and not being able to hear a great part of what is discussed, would soon crush the interest of the observers. And furthermore, under such a condition, we feel that their participation would be held down to a bare minimum.

The answer to this problem is a hall with good acoustics, equipped with loudspeakers to be used when necessary, and plenty of space for the delegates and members of the public. The University of Hawaii gymnasium, the auditorium at McKinley or Roosevelt High School are more appropriate and practical as a convention site.

Growing public interest in the convention and its proceedings is not only a resounding and convincing answer to critics of and forces opposing statehood that the people of Hawaii want and are ready for, but a necessary element in writing a democratic constitution for the State of Hawaii.

It does not mean that just because a constitution will be drafted that it will be democratic, safeguarding the interest of the common man. Various vested interests want provisions that will benefit themselves, and the public's role is to participate as fully as possible in the convention, through delegates who have the common people's interest at heart.

For this we need to hold the convention where public participation is possible and can be encouraged.



Looking Backward

"Obsteperous, Unruly Japanese"

THE WAIPAHU STRIKE OF 1906—Part I

"The need of the strong hand has been felt at Waipahu for a long time. A more obstreperous and unruly lot of Japanese than Waipahu is cursed with, are not to be found in these islands. Trouble is intermittent there and the Japanese consul, once all-powerful among laborers of his race in Hawaii, meets insults and threats on every hand at Waipahu.

"It is a pity that a sufficient number of laborers, Portuguese or Molokans, are not at hand to do all the work on that plantation. To discharge every Jap and put on newly-imported laborers of another race would be a most impressive object lesson to the little brown men on all the plantations, that could be devised. It would subdue their dangerous faith in their own indispensability. So long as they think they have things in their own hands they will be cocky and unreasonable, the more so since the war with Russia has made them feel on terms of equality with the whites.

"Ten or fifteen thousand Portuguese and Molokans in the fields would make a vast difference in the temper of the Japanese. We believe the brown men would then settle down and attend to business, fearing that, if they did not, the planters would import ten or fifteen thousand more white strangers."

* * * * * *

The occasion of this editorial in the **Pacific Commercial Advertiser** was, naturally, a strike—the third at Waipahu within a few years. As the Advertiser's reporter noted:

"The plantation people took the strike almost as a matter of course. It is the third that has occurred and the third occasion on which an armed force from town has visited the plantation."

Perfect Case Study of Bygone Strikes

In itself the strike of January 16-22, 1906, was not important. But it offers an almost perfect case study of the plantation strikes of our fathers' time: the misunderstandings out of which the strikes began, the lack of machinery for settling grievances, the arrogance of management and the English language press, the blaming of all strikes on "agitators," the role of the Japanese consul as the planters' "dog," the matter of fact use of one nationality to scab on another, the equally matter of fact use of rifle-carrying police by the plantations, the threat of eviction from plantation houses . . . and yet, in the end, arrival at some sort of compromise because with all the odds against them, the strikers still had solidarity and there were a lot of them.

This strike began over a post-mortem.

A Japanese laborer, a single man, had died. The plantation physician, Dr. Hoffman, performed an autopsy to discover the cause of his death, without inquiring whether such action would meet with his friends' approval. It definitely did not. They dug up the deceased to make sure that the doctor had actually cut up the corpse. Then they began talking. Then they struck. They wanted the doctor fired.

Yet—so little did the plantation management know of the thoughts and emotions and prejudices of the laborers—the **Advertiser** at first reported:

"What their reason for discontent was is not known. They just quit work without making any complaint."

Autopsy Sparked the Strike

That was on Tuesday the 16th, among the cane-loaders and cutters. By Thursday the strike had spread to the entire plantation. All the 1700 Japanese were out. "The Chinese and Koreans worked part of Thursday but were threatened with violence by the strikers and quit in the afternoon."

It was not long before Manager E. K. Bull knew what the strikers wanted, for on Thursday evening a complete list of demands, over 30 in number, were presented to him. It appeared clearly that underlying the strike was "the eternal question of money" and that the autopsy was only the spark that lighted the fire. Except for the discharge of Dr. Hoffman and a few others and the rehiring of two "trouble makers" whom Bull had fired, every demand was economic in nature.

"The caneloaders and cutters have been receiving 17½ cents per ton. They heard that Aiea plantation was paying 20 cents and demanded the same. It is also demanded that the practice

(more on page 7)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

A CONSTITUTION FOR HAWAII

Hawaii has a chance to correct some of the evils from which it has long suffered by electing delegates to the constitutional convention pledged to write a document that will be for the benefit of all the people instead of a select few.

Since I have chosen Hawaii as my home, I have a personal interest in the kind of constitution we get. That goes for all for us. We've had little say-so before; we can speak up now.

MR. DAVIS

It is time to recall the wise words of Abraham Lincoln in an 1856 speech as quoted in "Lincoln Collector: The Story of Oliver R. Barrett's Great Lincoln Collection," published by Harcourt, Brace:

"Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of posterity to breed tyrants; and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future, some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but the rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxons, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth and justice and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man hereafter would dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

First of all, let us bring the Bill of Rights back to life in our constitution. It has been a casualty of the cold war, yet it is as important today as it was when it was first framed. For, to paraphrase Lincoln, we have come to the evil day when none but the supporters of our bi-partisan foreign policy are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That is not the kind of democracy Washington and Jefferson built in the young days of our nation; it is a dictatorship of thought absolutely repugnant to our national traditions. Let Hawaii lead the way back to Americanism.

I agree with Sen. Herbert K. H. Lee's proposed section, as outlined in the daily press, banning discrimination and segregation. It reads:

"No person shall be subjected to any discrimination or segregation because of race, color, ancestry, national origin, creed, religion or personal beliefs, by any firm, corporation, association, organization or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision of the state in the exercise of any civil, military, political or economic right."

And yet this stand, strong and straightforward as it is, could become a museum piece as have sections of the federal constitution, without the passage of supporting legislation providing stiff penalties for violations. I should like to see such things as a fair employment practices law which would not only end the restricting of certain jobs to haoles even though non-haoles have equal or better qualifications, but also put a stop to the dual standard of wages by which haoles and non-haoles performing identical work have different rates of pay.

Further, I would like to see a civil rights law with strong teeth which would make it illegal and costly to bar anybody from a public place purely on the grounds of race or color. Along with this, we need to abolish restricted residential districts which set up and maintain strict racial lines.

Provision should be made for breaking up the big estates which control so much of this territory and force Hawaii to depend upon a sugar and pineapple economy. Small, independent farmers need to have access to land at a reasonable fee so that they can engage in diversified farming and thus make the people less at the mercy of the shipping industry and importing monopolies for food.

For we have reached a period in our history when not only political and social rights need to be spelled out, but economic rights as well. President Roosevelt recognized this fact when he announced his eight point Economic Bill of Rights:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation.

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home and abroad.

The right of every family to a decent home.

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

The right to adequate protection from the

(more on page 5)