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From The Manila Times

A. Hernandez Searched At Philippine Airport By G-2

Ed. Note: Amado V. Hernandez' letter to the RECORD is printed below. The RECORD, January 27, interviewed Mr. Hernandez as he was passing through Honolulu on his return to the Philippines after an extensive tour of Europe and the U. S. At that time Mr. Hernandez spoke of the desires of the Asian people for freedom, peace and independence.

Letter From Manila:

"I am back in Manila after a pleasant air trip from Hawaii. But it was not pleasant at all when I landed here. Read the newspaper report and answer for yourself if this is the way a free man is welcomed in a free country.

"A thousand members of the CLO, friends, and a brass band were impatiently waiting outside of the customs room while my things were minutely inspected by government agents.

"It is still very dark out here and we have to struggle long in the night before the common man is blessed with the light of a new day..."

AMADO HERNANDEZ

(From the Manila Times)

The Hawaii incident in which the personal belongings of Amado V. Hernandez, member of the municipal board of Manila and president of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO), were searched for inflammatory literature by immigration inspectors (RECORD, Oct. 7), was repeated yesterday at the Manila International Airport when army G-2 agents held the councilor's baggage for more than an hour, examining every piece of paper and document contained in his luggage.

Hernandez protested the search, saying he is a duly elected representative of the people. The agents explained their action, adding they were only following orders from above.

Bone of contention was a note (more on page 4)

GOVERNOR'S CHOICE (No. 2)

A secretary of a local law firm was arranging the details of procedure for a man who wished to change his legal name. She called the governor's office to find out about the business of publishing the legal notice which makes the change official.

"Does it make any difference which paper it's published in?" asked the secretary.

"We prefer the Honolulu Advertiser," answered the voice from Governor Stainback's office.



MR. HERNANDEZ

Alien Seaman Must Stay Here In Joyce Killing

There is a sidelight of the tragic death of Immigration Guard George Joyce which carries pathos of its own—nothing to compare with the situation of Guy Boen Gee, who allegedly killed Joyce because he believed a joke the guard had made about electrocution.

The sidelight comes from the case of a material witness to the Joyce-Gee incident, an Egyptian alien seaman who can't ship out or leave Honolulu because authorities require his testimony in Gee's trial.

Warned by immigration authorities "not to talk," Ali Mohammed, the seaman, will say nothing to reporters. But union men at Pier 11 have heard much of his story.

Here By Accident

A National Maritime Union man, the Egyptian missed his ship here when she cast off Dec. 1 for the East Coast according to information. Because few NMU ships stop in Honolulu, Mohammed had a long wait before he could get another ship. He was almost des-

(more on page 3)

MARSDEN IS ROUTED

Sugar Industry Is Dominated By Wall Street

Rockefeller and Morgan interests dominate the sugar refineries. The three banks which have been chiefly concerned with financing the sugar operations are the Chase National Bank (Rockefeller), Schroder Bank Corp. (Rockefeller), and National City Bank of N. Y. (Morgan).

In showing how this Rockefeller-Morgan sugar trust operates, Facts For Farmers, a monthly publication of Farm Research, New York, in its December issue names the Big Four in sugar:

- American Sugar Refining Co., largest in the industry, is Rockefeller-dominated. Its sales constitute about one-fourth of all refined sugar, cane and beet, consumed in the U. S.

- National Sugar Refining Co., second largest, is in the Morgan finance family.

- California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., third largest, is owned by 30 Hawaiian sugar plantations who boast of having a "net worth of more than \$120,000,000."

"Pseudo-Cooperative"

Details of C & H operations are not made public, Facts For Farmers says. The refinery is a "pseudo-cooperative, operates a cane sugar refinery, largest in the world, at Crockett, Calif., and accounts for

(more on page 3)

Men On Trial Must Know All, Moore Learns

Hardly a week passes that some old Territorial legal practice isn't exposed as being inequitable, to the disadvantage of working people or national minorities. Like the late Fiorello LaGuardia, when Territorial Law makes a mistake, it's a lulu.

Last week's lulu came in the trial of seven ILWU workers accused of violating an anti-picketing injunction at Wahiawa during the 1947 strike. The seven, of Filipino extraction, do not understand English, but when the ILWU attorney, Myer C. Symonds, asked for an interpreter to translate the testimony to the defendants as the case proceeded Circuit Judge Willson C. Moore was surprised and not inclined to accede.

Asks For Interpreter

The dialogue from the court transcript shows something of Judge Moore's bewilderment at the demand that the defendants be insured understanding of what was being said at their trial.

Mr. Symonds asked: "Do I understand it to be Your Honor's ruling that in a criminal case, the

(more on page 7)

NAACP ELECTION FOR CHAIRMAN FRIDAY AT CHA-3

The chairmanship of the Honolulu chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be decided Friday night, Feb. 4, at the New Era Church, at the corner of Baracks Ave. and 15th St., CHA-3.

Friday's election is expected by the incumbent chairman, James Neal, to resolve the tie vote of Dec. 15 when Alfred P. Stacy and Luther Wideman each received 31 votes in a stormy session that saw the chair change occupants during the proceedings.

Other officers, elected at the Dec. 15 meeting, will be installed Friday night. They are: Mrs. Catherine Christopher, vice chairman; Mrs. Arthur Gilliam, treasurer; Mrs. Thelma Stacy and Mrs. Thelma Davis, secretaries.

The meeting is being held in CHA-3 this time, Chairman Neal says, because a number of members feel it is more convenient and also, because, like the last election meeting, this one might run past the closing time at the YWCA. Neal says he expects the new officers will follow the old practice of holding future meetings at the YWCA.

Had Mysterious Sponsor Who Made Contacts

Fred C. Marsden, associate editor of National Republic, got interviews with government officials and businessmen here because a "very prominent" and "highly respectable" local figure opened the way for him by introductions by letter, or telephone.

This fact was revealed to the RECORD by sources high in the Territorial government. All implications are that the unidentified man is "very prominent in business."

Two weeks after announcing that he would be in Hawaii for two years to "breed good Americanism," Marsden checked out of the Ala Wai Terrace Apartments and departed for his Mainland headquarters to "gather more information."

Sudden Departure

Two days before his departure, he had announced that he would stay in spite of local attacks on his magazine as being a "jingoistic-fascist publication with strong racist overtones."

There is still nothing tangible to show who invited Marsden here to peddle his magazine, and its ideas, but there are clues that may lead to the discovery yet.

Perhaps the reasons for Marsden's sudden change of plans were to be found in the statement of Donald Billam-Walker, director of the Better Business Bureau, who said:

"He told me he would set up for business here if he got the support of the businessmen. He took one of our registration forms, but he has never filled (more on page 3)

Legislative Action Will Be HCLC Topic

Members of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee will get practical education in legislative procedure at the regular membership meeting Monday night, Feb. 7 at 7:30, at the YWCA. Among the scheduled speakers are Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido, John Reinecke and Henry Epstein, business agent of the United Public Workers of America.

Rep. Kido will speak on "What Happens To a Bill When It Is Introduced Into the Legislature." Reinecke's topic is: "How the Fair Employment Practices Bill Was Killed in 1947." Epstein will describe ways in which group action may be taken most effectively to aid passage of desired legislation.

Tulsa Plan

"Those who do need homes should show some initiative and go out and build them like the pioneers," said William Schmidt, president of the Chicago chapter of the Property Owners' League.

But this is the last thing Schmidt and his property-owning colleagues want to see hatch as a result of their rent-gouging plot. They were, however, cocky because most U. S. tenants do not have the cold cash to buy high-priced property and build houses at prohibitive cost.

Actually, what the landlords wanted was high rent, and they were revolting in numerous U. S. cities against two bills introduced in the House and Senate to extend the present mild rent control law, with very little tightening, for two more years.

All this started in Tulsa, Okla., when the Rev. Wallace M. Murphey, a retired Baptist minister who is executive secretary of the Tulsa Property Owners Association and an honorary president of the American Property Owners Association, announced last week that his organization was withdrawing its property from the housing rental market. Reason—protest against the rent control bills.

As honorary president of the national property owners association his words carried the impact of a directive. Said the retired minister, who is himself an extensive property holder and founder of a mission: Six hundred eviction notices have been mailed out by his organization to tenants. Murphey also said he believed property owners would take the same action in other cities, including Chicago, Houston, Kansas City, St. Louis, etc.

And the landlords, as though they had been eagerly waiting for the cue in a well-thought-out plan, sprang into action in various cities. Rent Director Tighe E. Woods said he was "shocked" by the ep-

sode and that the government can't do anything to help tenants.

Labor organizations protested strongly and Woods' ears burned from angry messages. Then he answered: "I shall use every authority at my command to prevent mass evictions of tenants by landlords..."

In Chicago, a veteran warned: "I want to give you (landlords) warning that if veterans are put out in the street, we'll put them back in again. We didn't fight for this sort of thing."

Signed Confessions

To six Trenton, N. J., Negroes who are condemned to death for allegedly murdering a white man, the words of stern-looking, tall and lanky O. John Rogge, former assistant attorney general, were encouraging.

"I am in the case of the Trenton Six because I regard it as the northern Scottsboro case," said Rogge.

This case which Rogge sees as a frameup began a year ago when second-hand furniture dealer William Horner was attacked in his store and died next day without regaining consciousness. His wife told police and reporters that three white men or light-complexioned Negroes committed the murder.

Trenton police, with "color" as the only clue, invaded the Negro districts and rounded up scores of Negroes and finally announced that six Negroes had been arrested and five had signed confessions admitting the murder.

Then a trial followed, before an all-white jury. The six were convicted on the strength of the signed confessions.

Now, Rogge charges there is overwhelm-

ing evidence that "drugged cigarets, rubber hoses, fists and kicks" were the instruments used to "extort the confessions."

Rogge vigorously denounced prosecution tactics in seeking to get the murdered man's wife to identify the defendants. Normally the prosecutors show a great many pictures to witnesses, but in this case, Mrs. Horner was shown the photographs of the six condemned men only. And even these she could not identify positively.

The alibis of the defendants "were particularly strong and were corroborated fully," said Rogge. One of them produced a work-sheet from his employer which showed that at the time of the crime he could not have been at the murder scene as alleged.

As Rogge, the civil rights defender, was taking up the Trenton Six case, in the U. S. Congress Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr. (D., Ga.) proposed a multi-billion-dollar program to move as many as 1,500,000 Negro families from the south to the north. The program would pave the way for northern whites to move south in filling the gap, he said.

White supremacy largely motivated this congressional bill, and some commented that only cruel white supremacists could imagine that millions of Negroes do not have deep roots, that they do not belong to the land which they have developed and made productive.

Racial Alliance

Five thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry want their citizenship restored and their status depends upon the decision

of the ninth U. S. circuit court of appeals in San Francisco.

Back in the spring of 1942, a few months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, these Americans, their alien parents and friends were uprooted from their West Coast homes, reportedly for national security. But before evacuation became an issue, racists and economic interests that wanted the land and produce trade which the Japanese immigrants had developed, agitated for the expulsion of 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry. And this on the argument of security.

Significantly, the then Senator "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky and Representative Rankin of Mississippi and their like, openly called for a "racial alliance" of the anti-Negro south and the anti-Oriental west.

Subsequently, citizens and their alien parents lost property and savings in the forced migration. They were torn away from their homes. They were taken to camps of varying sizes, some a mile square for 10,000 people, surrounded by barbed wire and watch towers from where armed sentries turned on searchlights to probe the darkness of the "prison" camps at night.

Some citizens became bitter day by day.

Some aliens also became bitter toward their country of adoption which denied constitutional rights to their American-born children. When the U. S. government gave them a choice of remaining or going to Japan, several thousand decided to leave. Thus the American-born lost their citizenship.

The American Civil Liberties Committee which has filed a test case for the 5,000 claims that the group renounced citizenship under government coercion and in protest against the internment of citizens during wartime.

World Denazification

The word "denazification" sounds good, and leaves the impression that in one way or another the allied war aims are being executed. But this is far from the truth today, for the German denazification court has freed murderers Ise Koch and numerous others, and now Franz von Papen.

Von Papen, World War I German spy in the U. S., vice premier of Germany under Hitler and later his representative in Austria and Turkey, seemed all of a sudden to be a near-angel. The court could not find evidence that von Papen was a "first class" Nazi criminal.

And the court reversed a previous eight-year sentence against von Papen and gave him back his personal fortune, confiscated under the first sentence. All of which showed that it pays to have been a leading Nazi, that is, if one lives in western zones of Germany today. Industries in western Germany are being restored and the occupation authorities are saying they want "people with managerial experience," which means the Nazis.

Von Papen had a character witness in George H. Earle, former governor of Pennsylvania, a strong advocate of immediate atomic war against Russia. Earle, talking through his hat, said von Papen, as German envoy to Turkey, had "made strong efforts" to secure that country's neutrality during World War II.

The Turkish consulate in Frankfurt denied this, saying that Turkey had been "non-belligerent but not neutral" in the war (he did not specify on which side).

As this sort of "denazification" went on in Europe, the Dutch liner Volendam docked in Sydney, Australia, with 12 former Nazi SS men. The SS men were in the guise of "displaced persons."

Dutch passengers who had identified the Nazis on board the Volendam, informed an Australian immigration official, who

said complacently that he "knew nothing about the matter" and admitted the Nazis.

Yet only a few weeks ago the Australian government stated that Eurasian children and Oriental wives of Australian soldiers would not be admitted to the "lily white" continent.

Kuomintang's Thin Hope

With Canton chosen as the next site for the Kuomintang government's headquarters, Nanking's authorities and functionaries rushed southward. The Kuomintang military forces seemed beyond redemption as the Communist-led troops speedily consolidated North China and began doing the same in Central China. The offensive against big cities was begun.

In Washington, Rep. Sol Bloom (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said the Kuomintang can be saved. This came when the administration was reported to have been considering a \$750,000,000 economic-military aid program to "block" Communist advances in Asia. The way Rep. Bloom phrased it was interesting: "China is not lost yet."

The China of which Rep. Bloom spoke was the corrupt regime dominated by the four families of the Chiangs, Soongs, Kungs and Chens, who have \$20 billion invested abroad.

And making their way to the north, Chinese liberals, whom ex-Secretary Marshall once said were the hope of Democratic China, were working out programs for a coalition government with the Communists. They blasted Chiang, his regime and "American imperialism" for being responsible for the civil war and suffering in China.

General Hsueh Yueh, who is forming an

anti-Communist bloc with Chiang excluded, declared that he would fight on in the four southern provinces of Kwangtung, Hunan, Fukien and Kwangsi, regardless of Acting President Li Tsung-jen's peace plans.

But as Hsueh talked tough, workers of the Hankow-Canton-Hong Kong line, along which the government hopes to evacuate its remaining troops and wealth, struck for higher pay from early to mid-January. Workers on other main South China lines, such as the Juman-Kwangsi line, struck in sympathy.

More strikes, both economic and political, were expected and this contributed to wearing down the already thin hope of the Kuomintang of retaining a base in South China with U. S. aid.

Peace Offensive

As the five western European powers—Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—concluded plans for a political and military bloc, the Soviet Union warned that such a step as this was "highly dangerous."

The blueprint of the western European union, drawn up by the five nations, included the combining of the military forces into a single, mobile force—armed by the U. S. and commanded by British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery. This union of nations was to negotiate with the United States and Canada in order to align themselves with the formative North Atlantic Pact between the latter two nations.

The Soviet Union, through its official news agency, Tass, charged that this move is aimed at Russia. And the Soviet foreign ministry statement referred to wartime alliances between the nations to de-

feat fascism and nazism and prevent future aggression by Germany.

Then, in a scoop that seldom comes to a newspaperman, Premier Josef Stalin's views were given to Correspondent Kingsbury Smith of the INS, in a four-point answer to the latter's queries.

Said Stalin: "The Soviet government is prepared to issue a joint declaration with the U. S. asserting that the respective governments have no intention of resorting to war against one another.

* That the USSR could cooperate with the U. S. to implement this pact of peace and lead to gradual disarmament.

* That if the U. S., Britain and France agree to postpone the establishment of a separate west German state, pending a meeting of the (Big Four) foreign ministers to consider the problem of Germany as a whole, the Soviet government sees no obstacles to lifting transport restrictions, provided that transport and trade restrictions by the three powers be lifted simultaneously.

* That Stalin has no objection to meeting President Truman at a mutually suitable place to discuss the possibility of concluding such a peace pact.

A UP dispatch from Washington said the White House and the State Department "reacted coldly" to Premier Stalin's statement which official circles and the press called a "peace offensive." One high foreign policy official was reported to have said the Soviet Union had made peace overtures in the past and that the U. S. had sharply reminded the Kremlin that "actions speak louder than words."

The week's development on the international scene, however, showed the western bloc in an aggressive light of intensifying a "get-tough-with-Russia" policy, which could easily lead to war. This was the action the world was watching with anxiety.

World Summary



A STUDY IN HYPOCRISY—Wearing their robes and masks, members of the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta, Ga., file into church for a special ceremony.

MARSDEN IS ROUTED

(from page 1)
it and returned it. I haven't seen hide nor hair of him since."
Shady business practice by a representative of National Republic in Kansas City, Mo. In 1942, was exposed by the Better Business Bureau of that city.
Disavowed By Businessmen
Although Marsden had named the American Legion as one of the sponsors of his magazine, he did not attempt to contact the Hawaii Department of the Legion, even after he had been publicly disavowed by businessmen here.
"Personally," said P. J. Cassidy, department adjutant of the Legion in Hawaii, "I think he was interested in drumming up business for his magazine a hell of a lot more than he was in spreading Americanism. But when a man's in business, you can't blame him for that."
Acting Governor Oren E. Long

said, "Mr. Marsden's statement that I was 'very favorable' to his campaign was a slight overstatement to say the least."
"Very Good Riddance"
Leaders of unions, which had protested Marsden's proposal to "spread Americanism" in the public schools, were outspoken in their satisfaction that Marsden seems to have abandoned his plan for the present.
Jack Kawano, president of ILWU Local 136 (Longshoremen), said, "Very good riddance."
Ralph Vossbrink, president of the Oahu CIO Council, said, "Professional flag-waving does pay dividends to those who know how to exploit the market. Marsden merely proved himself a poor salesman. Perhaps he should try Fuller Brushes."
Jack Hall, regional director of the ILWU, said, "There is one thing in which I am in complete agreement with Mr. Claude Jagger. I don't think Hawaii needs Marsden to teach Americanism to the Americans here. We have no need for professional patriots."
Robert Greene, president of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, said, "I hope, though I doubt, that Mr. Marsden learned something about real democracy as the community's wide opposition mounted against him and his fascist-spouting National Republic magazine."

Sugar Industry Is Dominated By Wall Street

(from page 1)
11 per cent of all refined sugar sales.
National Sugar, the above-named Morgan controlled refinery, claims that "it has a contract with C & H whereby surplus Hawaiian sugar is refined at National refineries for eastern markets."
Great Western Sugar Co., largest beet refiner and fourth in the industry, is closely linked with the National Sugar Refining Co.
In pointing out the inter-locking ties, the magazine says, "The Rockefeller-Morgan pattern is plainly indicated by the composition of directors sitting on the boards of the major sugar companies."
Organized into a trust, the sugar refineries wrote its legislation, the Sugar Act of 1948, which, Facts For Farmers reports, gives price-rigging and other monopoly policies the full protection of the government.

Robert H. Shields, an official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was named on the floor of the House by Rep. Finnegan as the man who wrote the Sugar Act. Shields soon resigned from the Agriculture Department to take a high-paying job as lobbyist for the U. S. Beet Sugar Association.
Ernest W. Greene, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association vice president who was in Washington when the Sugar Act was passed, said:
"At the direct request of leaders in Congress and officials of executive departments of the government, representatives of all the domestic producers of sugar sat together for the first time in the history of our highly competitive industry, in harmonious conference with officials of the government to work out a good sugar program."
Despite all of the government, codding and subsidies paid out of the public purse, the sugar trust has continued to pay substandard rates to the farm workers and farmers, Facts For Farmers points out.
"While the sugar trust tries to maintain the fiction that government subsidies are for the benefit of the growers, it is quite apparent that the profits of the refineries are all-important in determining policy," the magazine says.

Alien Seaman Must Stay Here In Joyce Killing

(from page 1)
tute, because all his gear and most of his money had been on the ship he missed. He got board and room through the city and county welfare but before long immigration authorities were warning him he'd have to get out of the country, for he was an alien.
When the Gee-Joyce incident took place, Mohammed happened to be standing nearby and was immediately picked up as a material witness and warned that if he attempted to leave Honolulu, he'd be thrown in jail.
The authorities who had threatened him with jail and deportation if he didn't leave were now exactly reversing their stand and threatening him with jail if he tried to go. But no one questions that the law requires exactly that.
Still, he had no money and no clothes except those he had on the night his ship sailed.

Missed Job Saturday
Last Saturday an NMU ship called on Marine Cooks & Stewards, their affiliates here, to supply a man. The local union inquired of U. S. government authorities as to whether or not they could ship Mohammed. They were told that if Mohammed shipped, a Coast Guard plane would intercept the ship and take him off to return him to Honolulu.
Marine Cooks & Stewards investigated with the U. S. immigration officers and were informed there is no fund from which the seaman's expenses may be paid, and the law leaves no alternative to his staying. They would give a room in their building, the officers said, from which Mohammed might come and go as he pleases, and they would provide meals. They could do no more.

As soon as the trial is finished, the law will presumably require the immigration authorities to begin threatening the Egyptian with jail and deportation again unless he gets out of the country in the stipulated time.

Newsmen Slap Cop Gag Rule

By CARL HAESSLER
Federated Press
DETROIT — Working newsmen here lashed out sharply Jan. 24 at Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy's ruling that reporters must file loyalty certificates to qualify for police press cards.
By unanimous vote, a general membership meeting of the Detroit unit of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) censured the "action and policy of the police commissioner on this matter" and stated that "it does not consider police press cards a prerequisite to reporting or news gathering."
Criticize Publishers
The guildsmen also severely criticized publishers of two leading Detroit papers for taking the police order lying down instead of jumping to the defense of freedom of the press.
The meeting set up a committee of three "to call on all Detroit publishers who are on record for freedom of the press to stand with the Guild in fighting the commissioner's unconstitutional order."
Spokesmen for Hearst's Times and the Scripps-Howard News raised no objections to the police order. The Free Press announced it would leave the fighting to the "conscience of the individual reporter." But Free Press columnist Mark Beltaire in an open letter to Toy, has been permitted to call him "Headline Harry," while adding the requirement is "baloney and you know it."
The police commissioner's grandstand gesture got an international twist when Editor Norman Hull of the Windsor (Ont.) Star commented: "If Windsor police tried to make us sign loyalty pledges to get a police card we would tell them to go to hell."
In its resolution the Guild pointed out that the U. S. Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and "no part of this constitution guarantee provides that policemen police agencies or police commissioners shall have control over sources of news or power to license reporters."

Yale Law Review Attacks Federal Loyalty Probe

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (FP)—The federal government's loyalty program was likened to similar investigations in Nazi Germany and fascist Italy in an article published in the Yale Law Journal of Jan. 16.
Charging that the program violates the basic American traditions of "freedom for speech and belief, freedom for political expression, freedom for experimentation," the authors, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School and his associate, David M. Helfend, termed the procedure "more nearly comparable to the programs of totalitarian countries."
The authors admitted that "any government must always be able to protect itself against dangerous activity within its own ranks." But, they asserted, existing criminal statutes and the normal disciplinary powers of government are enough to afford adequate protection against "actions" of federal workers.
"It's a Menace" to Democracy
The FBI was singled out for showing signs of "moving dangerously" in the direction of developing into "a grave and ruthless menace to democratic processes." The writers urged that it and "other professional investigating agencies" should be subject to a greater degree of "civilian" control.
An article presenting a different view of the loyalty program, written by William J. Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services, will appear in a forthcoming issue, the Law Journal announced.
Americans are eating fewer potatoes. Per capita consumption has dropped from 130 pounds in 1940 to 118 pounds in 1948.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE RECORD

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"Tulsa Plan" Backfires On Fat, Sloppy Landlord

By TINY TODD
So when I saw this fat character running toward me all wild-eyed and panting and waving a sign, it excited me considerably, but when I saw the crowd of yelling people behind him, I decided the revolution was here for sure. The guy was waving a sign that began "Down With—" and I couldn't make out the rest.

I started to get out of the way, but the fat guy grabbed me by the shirt and said: "Hide me! Hide me! If they catch me they'll kill me."

Well, I am no believer in mob violence and lynch law, and this guy looked plenty scared. I shunted him through a door and stood in front of it.

Gives Bum Steer
By the time the mob got abreast of me I was already panting and yelling: "He went thataway."

So when they'd all disappeared down the street I went inside this warehouse and first I found the fat character behind a parking case. He had torn at a corner of the sign and was examining it in his mouth.

He looked up and said: "If they ever find me with this sign on me, it'll be all up with me."

"Relax," I told him. "They're all gone now. What was the trouble?"

The fat guy was still panting, but he managed to say: "I thought there was some freedom of speech. You see, I'm one of the underprivileged."

"Yes," I said, nodding sympathetically.

"I am discriminated against by the government."

"Um."
"I am deprived of my natural rights."

"Yes, I know. But how?"
Opposes Rent Control

"I am a landlord," said the fat guy, "and I read about how the landlords in Tulsa, Oklahoma, revolted when they were deprived of their natural rights of charging as much rent as the traffic would bear. I thought if they could revolt, so could I."

This was all sounding pretty wacky to me and I looked at the sign again. Fatty hadn't eaten any of the words—yet. The sign said: "Down With Rent Control!"

He went on talking. "I told my tenants I was going to evict them and refuse to rent to anyone, and you see what happened. All I did

was walk back and forth in front of my apartment house—my own apartment house—yelling what the sign says."

I asked: "Then those people are your tenants?"

"Yes," said the fat guy, with a sob in his voice. "They're my tenants. Oppressors!"

I started for the door and the fat guy called: "Say, you're not going to leave me?"

"Yeah," I told him. "Some of those people are going to figure out how you gave them the slip and they'll be back here before you long. I don't want to be here again, recognized as the guy who gave them a bum steer. And if you take my advice, you'll start for Tulsa, Oklahoma."

Hernandez Searched At Philippine Airport

(from page 1)

Hernandez scribbled on a piece of CIO paper and a search name. The man wanted to read the note. The note contained a brief discourse on "Amnesia and Hysteria."

Hernandez was met by a big delegation from labor unions. Events in China he said should be a stern warning to the leaders of the government. The Chinese revolution, he said, is a movement of the people against feudalistic landlordism, wholesale corruption by the privileged few, and foreign exploitation.

He added: "The victory of the progressives in China and elsewhere will prevent the Third World War."

Campaigned for Full Independence

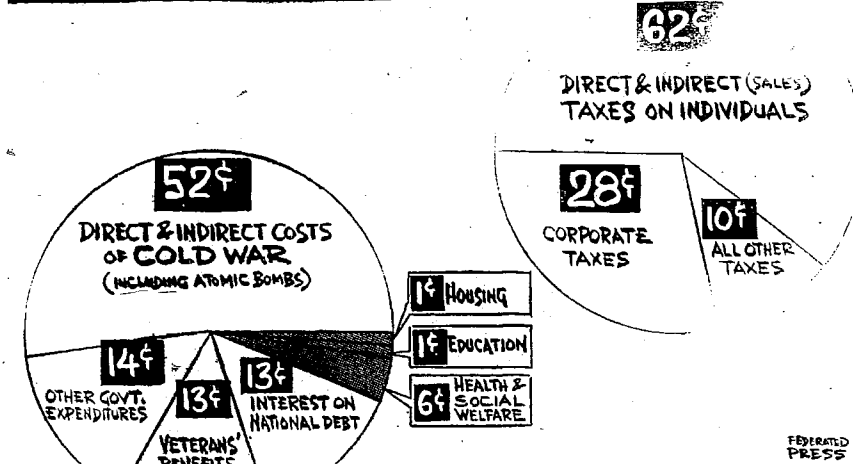
Reporting on his observations of labor conditions abroad he said: "Our laborers are the most exploited."

He disclosed that while in the United States he campaigned for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley and the abolition of extrajudicial rights for the Americans.

He said that the "real people" of America are in contact with the genuine Communist organizations of the East and Communist World. Some of the industrialists in Washington

Demand for lumber is dropping, the Wood Council, Commercial Association of the United States, reported. The price of lumber has

WHERE TAX DOLLAR COMES FROM...



WHERE BUDGET DOLLAR GOES...

Career Of UP Executive Mirrored Our Free Press

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
Miles M. Vaughn, United Press vice president and general manager for Asia, who drowned in Tokyo bay last week, had an unusual career. During the post-war years, most of which he spent in Tokyo writing of dispatches that were more than favorable to General MacArthur, Mr. Vaughn scored a number of "beats" that were excellent examples of the technique that helped him to rise to one of the news agency's top positions.

From Tokyo, Mr. Vaughn first told the world how the USSR supplied the Chinese Communists with arms. This feat was remarkable not only because Mr. Vaughn discovered in Tokyo something other reporters had not been able to discover in China, but also something General Marshall denied in Honolulu on his way back from China, after his investigators in Manchuria could find no confirming evidence.

Of course the fine sheen of that accomplishment was somewhat marred later by Christopher Rand of the New York Herald Tribune, who made thorough investigations in Manchuria and found the only evidence in the talk of some Kuomintang commanders. It was parred further by Anna Louise Strong who, in her recent book, "Tomorrow's China," presents definite evidence that no such thing ever happened.

Another of Vaughn's revelations

from Tokyo was when he disclosed, only a few months ago, that the Chinese government hoped an American general would take over their military operation as "supreme commander." Some observers felt that Vaughn's proximity to Gen. MacArthur may have had something to do with that particular telepathic miracle.

I once had the good fortune to be one of the great man's subordinates and to see how the editorial mind of one of American journalism's "greats" functioned.

My contact with Vaughn came after I had returned from a five-month trip into the Liberated Areas covering the civil war for UP. I met Mr. Vaughn in Shanghai where he had just arrived fresh from an interview with Chiang Kai-shek. I was ready to answer any questions, but he had only one.

Vaughn Questions Writer
"Where do the Communists get their money?" he asked.

I was a little surprised, for I had described their tax system in my news stories in some detail.

"Well, the same place any other government gets it," I told him. "They have taxes, you know."

"Yes, but they have big money," Mr. Vaughn insisted, shaking his head and popping his eyes a little. It was a gesture I imagine he found very effective with subordinates who were really dependent on their jobs.

"Their representatives in Nanking wear good clothes and they

Wages and Profits

By the end of 1948, great numbers of the American people were facing real hardships. Roughly, 50 per cent of the nation's families had less than \$200 in savings, and if reports of layoffs and production cutbacks gain in prominence, the absence of savings will bring many families close to a crisis point. Now let us look at the other side of the picture...

Industry has just concluded the most successful year in its history, with an all-time profit peak of \$21.7 billion after payment of taxes. For every dollar the companies paid out in wages in 1945 they made 33.7 cents profits. By 1948 the take had increased to 42.2 cents. The crazy wage-price-profit picture can be seen from these figures.—The Flint (Mich.) Labor News (AFL).

ride around in big cars," he said, giving me a clue. "They even want to buy my news service!"

At last I began to catch on. "You mean 'Moscow gold'?"

I asked, "Yes," he said, nodding eagerly.

"I'm sorry," I told him. "There isn't any. If there were, there'd be some sign, but there isn't. Anyhow, there isn't any need for any."

The talk changed, but I could see that I had failed to meet what was expected of me by the man Hugh Baillie, UP president in New York, calls "one of journalism's stalwarts."

Not Vaughn Man
I had hoped to get Mr. Vaughn to send me to Manchuria to write of the Chinese Communists there, but after my answer I could see he felt I wasn't the man for the job. I obviously didn't know a story when they saw one.

"We've sent a couple of fellows into the Communist area," he told me dispiritedly, "but it's no use. They always bring back the same story."

I think, as Hugh Baillie says, Vaughn's "reputation is his everlasting memorial."

But I can't go along with Gen. MacArthur's description: "The best in American journalism—fearless in his reporting, objective in his vision, brilliant in his rhetoric and unflinching in his support of American principles and ideals."

However, I do think any honest newspaperman who knew Mr. Vaughn, even though slightly, will remember him for a long, long time.

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oOo

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Seitz's Subjects Are Palolo Children

Some of the best pictures of Hawaii and her people are taken by a Territorial probation officer, Gottfried Seitz, who has been, in his time, a teacher, cannery worker, tourist guide, proofreader, advertising copy-writer, and once, acting superintendent of the Waialeale Training School.

Born in Nuremberg, Germany, Mr. Seitz was traveling in Egypt when World War I broke out, and the British government interned him on Malta for five years. Later he came to America and became a U. S. citizen in 1932.

Came During the Depression
Mr. Seitz came to Hawaii during the depression because, he says, "I had heard it was a climate that required few clothes, and if the worst came to the worst, I could catch fish and feed myself."

Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Seitz's pictures attracted considerable attention from the military, who inspected them carefully and sent some to Washington. Mr. Seitz was arrested and held incommunicado for five days, presumably because of his German birth.

After investigation that lasted for more than a year, Seitz says, he was given a clean bill of health and his name was replaced in its former position on the Civil Service list of ratings.

Has Two Hobbies
Photography is Seitz's second hobby. His first is children and young people, and he spends most week-ends taking children from Palolo Housing and elsewhere on swimming trips and beach picnics. The number of participants is limited usually by the capacity of his old Dodge touring car.

Seitz has met many of the children through his duties as a pro-



CHAMP AT SEVERAL WEIGHTS at Palolo Housing, Kamaka von Oelhoffen, 10, convinces a playmate that "weaker" is hardly the word for her sex. Mr. Seitz poses his friends for some pictures, also gets many unposed shots like this.

bation officer, sometimes through legal difficulties in which they or their parents were involved. Though his office gives him some police powers, Mr. Seitz does not like to think of himself as a po-

liceman, and he frowns upon the term "cop," especially when applied to him.

"A cop," he says, "is someone who puts people in jail. My job is to keep them out."



KUI LEE OF PALOLO spoonfeeds his baby-sister Cherie at lunchtime on one of the Seitz-sponsored excursions, this time to Waimea Falls.



FOR ONCE SEITZ IS THE GUEST rather than the host, and for once the subject of a picture. The girls are from the Susannah Wesley Home for dependent girls, and they invited Mr. Seitz to their beach picnic. In this, as in the rest of Seitz's pictures, many national groups are represented.

Sees Drive Toward Monopoly, Depression

WASHINGTON (FP)—Big corporations which are making record profits are driving for monopoly control of the American economy and are also driving the nation toward depression, the CIO warned Jan. 17 in its monthly research bulletin, Economic Outlook.

At the same time, as prices have been pushed upward by the corporations, who have resisted controls or taxes on their profits, the consumers paying those prices have paid for plant expansion by industry. And wages have by no means kept up with prices, the bulletin said, giving these facts:

Corporate Profits Zooming

"Today there is \$2.35 of corporate net profit for every profit dollar earned by corporations in 1945. But there is only \$1.11 of employ-

income—wages and salaries—for every employe dollar earned in 1945. No matter what kind of dollar you are measuring with, the answer comes out the same."

The bulletin said government must step in at once "to investigate and rectify business policies which

transform booms to busts by undetermining the basis of full production and full employment." It said that production cutbacks and layoffs, which have taken place make "the folly of our postwar uncontrolled price and profit inflation clear for all to see."

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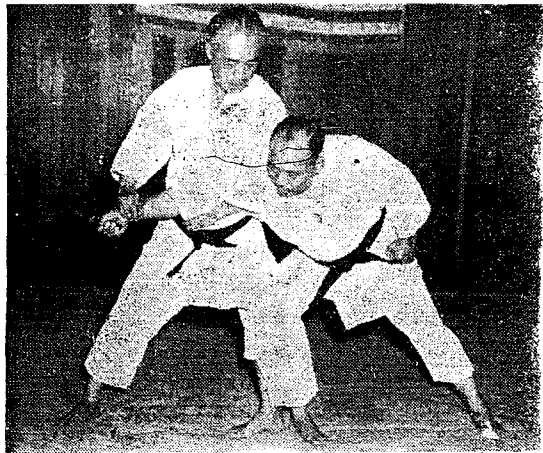
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SETSUZO OTA, the top-ranking judo artist in America, and "Rubberman" Higami, wrestler and judo expert, will be instructors on the Young Buddhist Association's judo program. Ota will be head instructor of the program while Higami will be director of the YBA program in this area.

Setsuzo Ota, Top Judo Man, Explains Mysteries Of Art

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

"Gentleness triumphs over force." The authority for this seemingly timorous statement is Setsuzo Ota, the highest ranking judo expert ever to visit America. Mr. Ota was attempting to explain the etymology of the term "judo."

"The term 'judo,'" he explained in Japanese, "literally means the 'soft way,' or the 'soft art.'"

"A literal interpretation, however, is misleading. Judo is not a soft or gentle art. But since the opponent's strength is diverted against him, the phrase 'gentleness triumphs over force' (ju yoku go wo senu) comes near to the meaning of the word."

I talked to Mr. Ota at the Young Buddhist Association on Fort St. He is currently teaching judo there in the classes directed by Tetsuo "Rubberman" Higami. I had been informed that Mr. Ota is not fluent in English. Since I had anticipated some difficulty with technical Japanese words, my wife accompanied me as interpreter.

He is an affable, small but a strongly-built man. His hair is thinning and graying. His right ear is cauliflowered, a badge of the professional wrestler.

Explains Jiu-jitsu

"Jiu-jitsu" is the ancient name of the art," he said, smilingly regarding us above the wreath of smoke from his cigarette. "It means the art of fighting, either for defense or attack. It had many schools or branches.

"In modern times Professor Kano combined the desirable characteristics of these various schools into one system. He also added

his own ideas to the original. He included spiritual training and stressed defense. This is judo.

"Many persons have the misconception that judo is for fighting and for militaristic purposes. This is not correct. It is practiced for self-defense and for physical, mental and spiritual improvement."

Beginners in the art start in the sixth class (kyu) and work towards the first. Graduates of the first class receive the black belt and are thereupon of the first rank (sho-dan).

Holds High Rank

Some students attain the black belt within a year. Some fail to get it after 10 years of effort. The amount of time and effort depends upon the talent, physical condition and attitude of the student. The average student, if he practices regularly, will receive the black belt in two years.

Mr. Ota holds the seventh rank. There are only 80 or 90 persons in Japan who hold so high a rank. There is no other, than Mr. Ota, outside of Japan.

Born in Akita Prefecture, Japan, the son of an amateur judo man, he began the study of judo at the age of 12. He thinks 10 is the proper age to start. He is a graduate of Chuo Daigaku (Central University), Tokyo.

Accepted Proposal

Performing in the Olympic Stadium, Los Angeles, 23 years ago, he attracted the personal interest of a wealthy American lady in the audience. She sent her Japanese butler, with a letter, inviting the judo expert to dinner.

Pro And Con On Health Insurance

Federated Press

The opponents of national health insurance rely on several main arguments, used over and over again. Now, with the new Congress beginning its session, is a good time to go over these arguments and see what they really mean.

Argument No. 1 is that national health insurance is socialized medicine. This argument has many variations. Health insurance has been called socialistic, communistic, a Moscow plot and so forth. The general idea is to discredit health insurance by labeling it as a radical idea.

Many friends of national health insurance also call it socialized medicine. But this is a mistake. Actually health insurance is quite different from socialized medicine.

Role Doctors Play

Under health insurance your doctor is not a civil servant. He is not a government employe like a teacher, a policeman or a fireman. He is not employed on a salary.

On the contrary, your doctor under health insurance enters into a contract with the government to provide medical service. He is free to participate in the program or to stay out of it, as he wishes. He negotiates with the government about how he will be paid for his services and in what amounts.

Under socialized medicine all hospitals would be government hospitals. But under health insurance all kinds of hospitals, public and private, negotiate agreements with the government to provide service on a cost basis. The private hospitals remain private hospitals.

Not Compulsory for Doctors

Argument No. 2 is that national health insurance would be com-

The meeting was propitious. Friendship developed smoothly. "She proposed," he said, "and I accepted."

For three years they honeymooned in China, Japan and Europe. His American wife died in Italy.

He returned to America to teach and practice judo. He has taught such celebrities as Jack Dempsey and Douglas Fairbanks, Sr.

"I like the Americans," he said. "I admire the freedom, frankness and broadmindedness of the American women."

He explains his difficulty with English, which he understands quite well but does not speak fluently, by saying: "I have a head only for sports. I studied English. But I was too pre-occupied with sport to learn it well."

He does not know how long he will stay in Hawaii. Then he added, "I want to stay long enough to get a good tan."

LABOR ROUNDUP

Postpone Longshore Negotiations

Postponement of longshore negotiations until February 24 at the request of the employers was agreed upon on Tuesday, February 1, the initial meeting of the employers with the union.

At the brief session, the union presented a demand for a 32 cents an hour increase over present wages of \$1.40 through spokesman Jack Kawano, president of the local, and Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director.

Employer representatives headed by Philip Maxwell of the Hawaii Employers Council indicated that talks on a wage increase would be difficult in light of the recent legal complications involving the overtime interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

However, union representatives argued that wage increases could be discussed aside from any remedial legislation which may be in the offing.

The union committee is headed by Fred Low, Jr., of Hawaii as chairman, Mamoru Yamasaki of Maui as secretary, Levi Kealoha, Fred Kamahoehoa and Calixto Damaso of Oahu, Harry Kamoku of Hawaii, Premitivo Queja and Robert Relacion of Kauai and Robert Cordeiro of Maui. Other members are Jack W. Hall, Jack Kawano and Yukio Abe, the latter being the secretary-treasurer of the longshore local.

* * * *

Meeting of ILWU Leaders Soon

A meeting of top officers of the four ILWU locals has been scheduled on February 27 to discuss legislative and other matters pertaining to the program of the ILWU in the islands.

Union headquarters announced that the meeting will follow the general executive board meeting of the sugar local scheduled for February 25 and 26 and the general council meeting of the pineapple local scheduled for the same time.

The sugar local will discuss the wage reopening provided for in April, 1949, plans for sending delegates to the international convention and other policy matters concerning the sugar local.

The annual general council meeting of the pineapple union will also consider internal policies of the local.

At present two committees on the constitution and resolutions, headed by Kiyoshi Fukushima of Maui and Kano Sato of Oahu, respectively, are working on details of the meeting.

* * * *

New AFL House Organ

The Hawaii Teamster, house organ for the Joint Council of Teamsters, the Transit Workers of Hawaii and the Hotel Workers, will make its debut among AFL labor circles very soon, it was announced by Arthur A. Rutledge, executive secretary of the teamster council.

The paper will have a limited circulation and will carry news and comments of the council and other sponsoring unions.

pulsory. This argument has been used very effectively by the opponents of health insurance. Nobody likes to be forced to do anything. The word compulsion scares a lot of people, particularly when it is hitched to another red-letter word in the oft-repeated AMA slogan: Compulsion is the Key to Collectivism.

Actually the compulsory features of government health insurance have been highly overrated. As far as the doctors are concerned, there is nothing compulsory about it. They don't have to participate in the program if they don't want to.

National health insurance can be compulsory in only one way—the same way that unemployment insurance and old age insurance are compulsory. The people's elected representatives in Congress decide to collect small regular insurance premiums from individuals and their employers. In return these individuals are entitled to receive medical services.

Such "compulsory" insurance is well established for unemployment and old age. The people appreciate social security, so much so

that they are now demanding more adequate benefits and extension to more sections of the population. Apparently they are not particularly worried about the compulsory nature of the contributions.

It is peculiar that the doctors, for whom participation in the national health insurance system will not be compulsory, are the ones who raise the bogey of compulsion. The people, who will have to pay the insurance premiums, want it. They not only favor compulsory health insurance, but they are demanding that the present Congress proceed at once to enact a national health insurance law.



FLORIDA FLOWER — White freakish freezing spells blight southern California, oranges and bathing beauties blossom in sunny Florida.

Florida Governor To Seek KKK Ban

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (FP)—The Ku Klux Klan will not be tolerated in Florida, labor-supported Gov. Fuller Warren announced here. The day after a motorcade of the founding klansmen had paraded through the city in a nighttime celebration of the founding of a Tallahassee Klavern, Warren said:

"These hooded hoodlums and jerks who paraded the streets of Tallahassee last night made a disgusting and alarming spectacle. These covered cowards who call themselves klansmen quite obviously are seeking to violate the Constitution of the U. S."

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BY YENEN



"CONGRESSMAN DRIPP WAS MY CHARACTER WITNESS."

"Tomorrow's China" Gives Answers Our Press Didn't

TOMORROW'S CHINA by Anna Louise Strong (128 pps.) published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 111 W. 42nd St., New York City, N. Y.

"The birth of the atom bomb," Mao Tse-tung told Anna Louise Strong, "was the beginning of the death of American imperialists. For they began to count on the bomb and not on the people. In the end the bomb will not destroy the people. The people will destroy the bomb."

When Mao, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party said that, Chiang Kai-shek's troops, armed and trained by the U. S., were pushing deep into the areas the Communist-led forces had already liberated from Imperial Japan. Chiang had already taken Kalgan, and he would take Yen-an, the Communist capital, within the following month.

Yet Mao and other top strategists of the Democratic Army were calm in their confidence that Chiang would collapse in spite of all the military help he got.

Wastes Real Values
"If Chiang takes Yen-an it begins his downfall," said Peng Teh-hui, deputy commander-in-chief. "He ties up men and munitions in a poor and distant place that yields him nothing, neither food, nor wealth, nor strategic values but only prestige. If he wastes real values for prestige, he is finished."

Anna Louise Strong has done her usual energetic and accurate job of reporting the things she saw and heard while travelling across as much of China as she could during one of the most important years of that country's history, July 1946 to July 1947.

Because the United States government must accept large responsibility for a war that killed millions, it was an important year for Americans, too.

It is only fair to say that the American people have far less responsibility for that war than their government. Had their newspapers allowed correspondents to cover China as freely and as honestly as Miss Strong did, the American people would certainly have protested our policy in China much more strongly than they did.

No Honest Courage
There was no curtain of any

kind to prevent correspondents from finding out the whole truth about China. Or if there was a curtain, it was one made of Kuomintang obstacles and the desire of American news agencies to cooperate with a foreign policy made in Wall Street and Washington, and never submitted to any vote of the people.

Had there been honest coverage or a free press, the American people might have found the answers to their questions, similar to those gathered by Miss Strong.

Questions and Answers

Here are some of the questions on China asked most frequently and the answers as they are to be found in "Tomorrow's China":

1. **Have the Russians helped the Chinese Communists?**
(pps. 87-88): "When the Russians pulled out, they closed the border. They could have used that Manchurian food surplus for their own Far East or for their zone of North Korea, both of which were short of food. But they closed the border tightly on the theory that if they let even a bolt of cotton goods across it, they would be mixing in China's civil war."

"They would say we helped the Communists," explained the Soviet consul to me in Harbin. "They say it anyway," I retorted hotly.

"Of course they lie about us," he said rather precisely, "but they know they lie and their lies can be disproved."

2. **But didn't the Russians turn over huge stocks of captured Japanese arms to the Communists?**

(p. 86): Lin Piao, Communist commander in Manchuria, told Miss Strong: "No troops, no weapons, no advisers, nothing! Whatever men and arms came with the Red Army into Manchuria, went back when the Red Army went. Whatever store of arms the Russians took from the Japs in Manchuria, they either took with them back to Russia or destroyed on the spot."

And Miss Strong adds: "Surprisingly enough the Manchurians I met took it for granted that the Russians helped Chiang Kai-shek and not the Communists."

3. **But why couldn't General Marshall make peace?**
(p. 59): "Tentatively at first

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and then in firmer tones, the Chinese press, even in Kuomintang areas, began to analyze the Marshall tactics. "When the Kuomintang fares well, the Americans let the fighting proceed," commented the Shanghai newspaper, Chou Pao. "When Marshall returned from America, he merely looked at the fighting in Manchuria. He only became energetic when the 148th Kuomintang division revolted, stopping Chiang's advance towards Harbin."

4. **What about this business of controlled capitalism? Isn't that a fairy tale?**

(p. 63): Governor Sung at Kalgan: "What is the matter with your American businessmen? . . . Our Liberated Areas are their natural market. Farmers, owning their own land, produce surplus and are eager for goods."

Book Was Rejected

To this reviewer's knowledge, Miss Strong's usual publishers, Little, Brown & Co., refused to publish this book. So did other American commercial firms, although an Indian concern accepted and published the book at the first reading. "Tomorrow's China" is scheduled to be published in several European countries.

Perhaps the sayings of Mao Tse-tung, which are scattered liberally throughout the book, scared the American publishers and those who control and motivate them.

Here's one such thought that all Americans should read:

"Why do the imperialists help Chiang so enthusiastically? Not because he is strong, but because he is weak. It is the same in Japan, in Greece, in Italy. Everywhere the reactionaries are in danger. That is why the imperialists rush to help. It is only now that so many reactionaries in the world are in mortal illness. . . . Like all reactionaries in history, the American reactionaries

CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS
SUNGLASSES

You don't need to wear sunglasses and shouldn't unless you are exposed to sunlight for a long period—glaring sunlight—or unless your eyes are especially sensitive to sunlight.

Next item: most sunglasses sold can be dangerous to your eyes. Next item: some sunglasses keep back so little sunlight that they aren't worth the risk of damaging your eyes.

In fact, if you feel you must wear sunglasses frequently, you'll do well to have them ground to your own eye-prescription—if you wear ordinary glasses. That's the safe way.

Glasses Should Be Dark

The best type to buy is the GROUND AND POLISHED lens. Most POLAROID types tested by Consumers Union last year were found to be of "consistently poor optical quality."

The glasses should be dark. They should not transmit more than 40 per cent of light. The best color apparently is green. Other colors do little else but give you the effect of being slightly blind. Is that good? At least—and little more can be said—it's different.

Best Buys

The "best buys" found last year by CU were POSTA \$1.98; OCU-LENS, \$1.98; and OPTIKS, 19 cents and 50 cents, but flat lenses and suitable only for occasional use.

MEN ON TRIAL MUST KNOW ALL

(from page 1)

defendants do not have a constitutional right to be informed fully of everything that is taking place in the courtroom so that they will know what is happening to them? The trial becomes a farce otherwise. This is a trial."

Judge Moore replied: "Well, Mr. Symonds, I don't know what your experience is, but I have seen Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Hawaiians, Italians, Spaniards, and Frenchmen being tried here in the Territory and some in courts on the Mainland. There is an interpreter used to translate their testimony into the English tongue, but I have never seen an interpreter who translates the testimony as given to the defendant or defendants . . ."

Judge Moore went on to say that perhaps if the defendants were conducting their own cases, they might be furnished interpreters.

Some Practices Need Correction
Mr. Symonds then said: "The special three-judge court that sat down here found out that there are some practices that have endured for many years that should be corrected."

Mr. Sylvia, special deputy attorney general prosecuting the case, then commented: "I have the decision of the 3-judge court and I am still in a maze as to the illegality (sic) of it."

Judge Finds Precedent

The judge then opined that he had never seen anything like interpreters for the whole proceedings in his many years of practice and he would call a recess while he could hunt for a precedent. After the recess, Judge Moore announced that the attorney general had produced the precedent and the proceedings could be interpreted.

Then it was discovered that six of the defendants understood the Ilocano dialect, but the other understood Visayan. He, however, agreed to waive an extra interpreter.

And the principle was established, if it needed to be, that a man being tried must be given a chance to understand what is being said about him by his accusers.

Productivity of railroad workers is 33.9 per cent higher than in 1939.

will prove to be only paper tigers. It is the American people who are strong, who have lasting power."—E. R.

"Good buys" were: RAY-BAN, \$4.98 and \$10; SUPRE-MACY, \$2.74 and \$3.98; CALOBAR, \$6.50 and \$7.50; COOL-RAY, \$2.95; AB-SORB-O-RAY, \$3, \$4, and \$5; LOOK-N-SEE, N A V I E X, \$4.19 and \$1.49; WILLSONITES, \$4.75 and \$5; CLEARSITE, \$2.49; EXCEL-ENZ, \$3.98.

Just to put things on a between-us-readers level, almost all other types of sunglasses sold are on CU's unacceptable list. Many are specifically called dangerous to the eyes. Most have had to excessive distortion. And there's the pitch. Abuse your eyes with imperfect sunglasses and end up wearing corrective spectacles all the time.

By the way if anyone is going in for OPTIKS, as listed above, try the glasses outside of the store. Lenses tested varied from light to dark—dark is what you want. And OPTIKS, to repeat, are "for very occasional use."

Maybe it'd be better just to forget about sunglasses entirely and sit back and read the wonderful ads about them with a very sad but undistorted pair of eyes?

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

Committee Changes Face With Lawyers

By RICHARD SASULY
Federated Press

Some of my best friends are lawyers. But I would not assume that every lawyer is automatically a liberal and a fair-minded citizen.

The House un-American Activities Committee is going through a face-lifting. The committee rules are likely to be changed. And the Democratic majority of five on the committee is to consist solely of lawyers.

Changing the rules might help a little. The only thing that would help a lot would be to kill the committee and bury it 10 or 20 feet under. As for adding lawyers to the committee, I fail to see what that has to do with anything.

The assumption seems to be that the un-American committee lacked dignity. That is true. It also seems to be assumed that the committee flouted judicial procedure. That is also true.

Still a Disgrace

Lawyers may be more dignified than most people. They ought to know more about judicial practice than the rest of us.

But—the committee could be as dignified and judicious as the Supreme Court and it would still be a national disgrace.

The un-American committee holds the patent for our times on the big smear. Other committees have borrowed smear tactics, but the un-Americans are the masters of the art. Whether under Martin Dies, John Wood, Parnell Thomas or Wood again, it makes no difference. The un-American activities committee has devoted itself steadfastly to the propositions that independent thought is dangerous and that ideas can be hidden with a tar brush.

Some of the un-American committee smears are widely known. It is general knowledge, for example, that Dr. Edward U. Condon was savagely attacked by the committee and was never given a chance to speak in his own defense.

In five years, from 1943 to 1948, net corporation profits jumped from 6.2 per cent of the national income to 9.1 per cent.

The U. S. is selling a third less goods abroad than in 1947.

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

SHAKEUP URGENT

Money is an essential factor in rehabilitating the inmates of the Waialeale Training School for Boys, but it is only a factor.

Thomas B. Vance, director of institutions, last week said inadequate financing made it impossible to get properly trained personnel at the boys' school to conduct an up-to-date training program.

No one will quarrel over the need for a staff of trained personnel. The record shows, although Mr. Vance does not give this matter publicity, that the present staff is incompetent to remold and develop warped youngsters in the right direction.

It's shocking to learn that almost every adolescent who enters Waialeale at the age of 12 winds up at the Oahu Prison. One wonders where the word "training" comes in? And training for what?

Conditions are really fouled up at Waialeale. What is the present staff, headed by Superintendent William Among, doing anyhow? What are their shortcomings that contribute to making hardened criminals of youngsters?

Former inmates will give interested persons part of the answer—their side of the story, which is not to be ignored. On Bethel Street where many former Waialeale students hang out, one will hear this litany: "Bill Among is scared to walk around here. We'll bust him up just like he gave us the works at the school."

Whether or not Mr. Among walks on Bethel Street is beside the point. The fact that he is hated and threatened with a vengeance is illuminating.

It's high time we cleaned the back yard at Waialeale, before we throw additional money into a mismanaged institution.

FOR THE PUBLIC

The mayor's budget for 1949 will include \$175,000 for the purchase of a beach property at Waikiki as an initial step to extend the Kuhio beach park as far as the Moana Hotel.

The owner of this property is the Matson Navigation Co., which says it wants to build a 100-unit Moana Hotel annex there. This answers why the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin are hammering away against the city's plan.

These papers even suggest in their news columns that the supervisors can veto this expenditure. From reading the news items it seems that Mayor John H. Wilson is a hard-headed man, who is not much concerned about tourist dollars (\$8,000,000 a year, Matson says) which would be brought in by building a beach-front hotel annex.

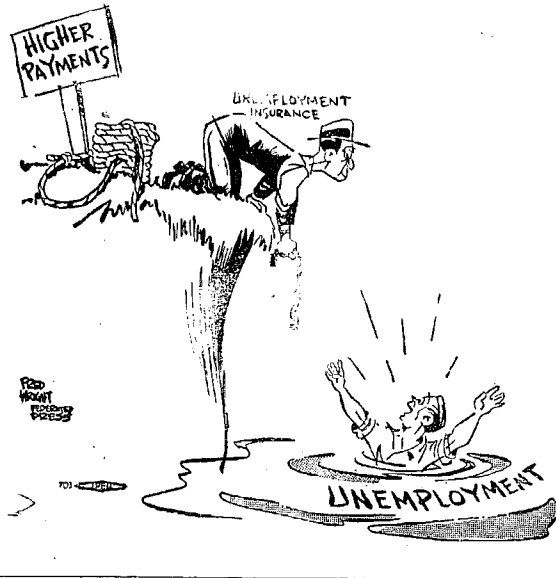
This is far from the truth. The mayor is following through on a plan for the extension of Kuhio beach which the city planning commission mapped out years ago. In this plan the hotels would be on the mauka side of Kalakaua Avenue, facing the beach and the park, still with an ocean view.

As the mayor says, Waikiki's single big asset is its surfing.

"We would be giving the hotels an exclusive right to the show," says the mayor, "if they are permitted to build on the beach strip."

"The public would be shut out, as well as guests at the other hotels not on the beach. I don't think the city should be a part of a monopoly," the mayor emphasized.

How right he is!



a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

Pity the Poor Businessman

"Hawaii Business in 1948 Up \$45 Million Over 1947."

This was the front-page banner headline in The Advertiser last Saturday morning. The first paragraph beneath it said: "Volume of business of all kinds transacted in Hawaii in 1948, ranging from retailing and amusements to sugar processing and rentals totaled \$1,246,884,485.21, a gain of \$45,800,766.76 or 3.91 per cent over the \$1,201,083,718.45 reported in 1947."

Naively the Advertiser some few days before showed the total of corporation incomes in Hawaii and, quoting the much larger total payroll of workers, implied that the man down below was getting all the cream. The only trouble with this comparison is that the net income of the corporations went to a handful of persons in comparison to the thin spread of the payroll total.



MR. BASSETT

Amusing

This man Marsden who came down here, he says, to teach Americanism to our school children had better not talk too much to them about the Americanism of the organizations which, he says, give him their financial aid and moral support.

For instance, let's take the Daughters of the American Revolution. It would be interesting for him to give a three-minute talk on the democracy of this organization that dictated the refusal to permit Marian Anderson, a vocal artist whose skin happens to be dark, to sing in the Daughters of the American Revolution auditorium in our national capital.

And if he wants to display a sense of humor he might call attention to the fact that these ladies claim as their ancestors a group of patriots who overthrew a constituted government by force and violence.

That Man Butler

You can tell that Senator Butler is a Republican. He talks and acts like one. He came here and was ambushed by representatives of the Big Interests who told him they were afraid they wouldn't do so well in Hawaii under a state government wherein the people selected all their officials.

The Republican senator who now, fortunately, has no standing before the court of the 81st Congress, goes back to Washington and throws us a sop in the place of statehood. We must "learn to walk before we run" he is quoted as saying. That is highly amusing in the face of the fact that there are a number of states in the American Republic that haven't yet learned to walk in the race to put the actual principles of democracy into effect.

As far as our preparation for statehood is concerned, suppose we think back on California which became a state without ever having been a territory; became a state when its populace was a little more than a rabble of gold-seekers without form or concept of government. It became a state, in fact, only because of that gold.

Senator Hugh Butler is an example of the kind of Federal legislator I don't believe Hawaii would ever lower herself to send to the American Congress.

How Pitiful

On a certain day in November, 1863, a newspaper in New York ran complete the two-hour address of Edward Everett Hale at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Following, it ran a sentence which read something like this: "We will draw the curtain of charity over the feeble remarks of the President."

I'm reminded of this when about every other day a certain man on Merchant Street writes an editorial endeavoring to prove how feeble were the life and deeds of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

This "hate Roosevelt" poison which appears to course persistently through the veins of the man on Merchant Street is much the same as the "hate Lincoln" poison which permeated the blood streams of that editor in New York and scores of other so-called editors in the then confines of the United States.

Particularly reprehensible is this Merchant Street man's continuous barbs because the man at whose memory he persistently shoots made himself great in world history despite the fact that day after day for the last quarter-century of his life he suffered the mental and physical tortures of an incurable affliction.

One's anger is somewhat soothed by the thought that when the record of Franklin Delano Roosevelt still stands emblazoned on the pages of history, the memory of the man on Merchant Street will have faded far, far into the impenetrable nowhere.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Honolulu RECORD:

I wish to take issue with Frank Marshall Davis' article and your heading for it TYPICAL HAOLE WAYS NEGATE DEMOCRACY. (Typical Mainland haole ways, Mr. Davis explains in the article).

The dangerous thing about the headline and the thinking back of it is the throwing together of the two words "typical" and "haole." One of the best ways to develop race prejudice is to see other people in terms of the "typical." Islanders going to the Mainland learn that the "typical Negro" acts in such-and-such ways. Mainlanders coming to Hawaii learn that the "typical Filipino" is so-and-so. I well remember how I was instructed by Oriental and Hawaiian friends, when I first came to Hawaii, in the faults of the "typical" Portuguese. But I found few Portuguese who were typical.

I may add that after living 20 years in Hawaii, I know most of the "typical" shortcomings attributed to each of our peoples here by all the rest—and they are very little different from what the "typical" Mainland haole says about the "typical" Negro or Mexican or Jew.

Second, probably because he is a newcomer, Mr. Davis attributes to the Mainlanders the blame for the serious injustices in Hawaiian so-

ciety which have their roots in the plantation system. Double-standard pay, racial ceilings on promotion, residential segregation—these things were here long before Mainlanders formed an appreciable part of our population. Anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism are nasty things, and they are traceable to recent Mainland influence, but anti-Filipinism is just as nasty, and I have seen it in Orientals who never had an iota of Mainland influence.

As Mr. Davis says, "it is no secret" that haole men have married Oriental girls and left them behind in Hawaii because their Mainland families "wouldn't understand." It is also no secret that island parents of all sorts have disowned their children for out-marrying. There are probably as many marriages—successful and lasting ones—between Mainland haoles and Japanese as between Japanese and Okinawans.

I think a pretty good argument could be made for the thesis that Mainland haoles in Hawaii have been a liberalizing force as compared with Island-bred haoles; that they have mingled on a more nearly equal footing with non-haoles than have most of the people who were brought up in the Island haole tradition.

JOHN E. REINECKE,
1555 Piikoi Street

looking backward

A Belated Dumping

The expensive staff of that Republican Club on Richards Street, maintained by the Big Interests, experienced a painful "looking backward" the past week when it gathered up accumulated refuse and deposited it in a barrel on the sidewalk for the city garbage department to dispose of.

There were heroic-sized prints of the portraits of a Mr. Dewey of New York State and of a Mr. Warren of California. There were scores of them.

Rutile All Along

Hundreds of brochures of Dewey-Warren propaganda were dumped into these barrels.

It had all been so futile and so fruitless. Come to think of it, its futility and its fruitlessness were quite apparent even during the halcyon days of certainty that "This is a Republican Year."

What good this hundreds of dollars worth of Dewey-Warren propaganda could do in Hawaii must have been a mystery even to the ardent employees of the Republican

Club. No electoral vote for anybody running for President could emanate from this Territory.

It is rather ironical that these barrels out in front of the Republican Club represented what the Democratic Party did not do in Hawaii for Truman and Barkley who, according to the election returns, seem to have come out all right.—W. K. B.

FEW CRAVEN SOULS

"A few craven souls no doubt will try to influence the Senate by furtive, off-the-record objections. . . . The reason for the covert and devious ways of this minority is that any argument against statehood must be bot-tomed either upon disbelief in democracy, self-interests, or ignorance of American history." —J. Garner Anthony, former attorney general, at the Wimberly-Cordon Statehood hearing.