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Hit Holdover Body's 'Porkbarrel'

Stress First Aid As Fire Officers Get Shot At Rank

By STAFF WRITER

A captain of the Fire Department, in charge of a station and responsible for the lives and property of citizens over a wide area of Honolulu, receives $370 per month compensation. An accountant of the Department of Street Lighting, Road Maintenance, the Traffic Bureau, or the Board of Suburban Water, with a rating of CAF-8, is responsible only for the budget, or a part of it, in his department; yet he receives $373 per month.

The disproportionate emphasis placed by C-C compensation schedules upon human, real property, and financial values was disclosed this week through the posting of the first promotional examination in four years for lieutenants of the Fire Department who seek captaincies.

Incentive Small

With procedure different from that of City-County departments which have been directly under the civil service commission, the Fire Department, it was pointed out, offers no opportunity for a man in a single category to increase his pay without being promoted to an entirely new grade.

In many C-C departments it is possible for an employe to win pay increases without advancing another grade. In the Fire Department, however, beginning with the rating of "engineer," there is no such possible differentiation without promotion, and promotional examinations are few and far between.

"When a man reaches the engineer grade," said a man familiar with the scale, "he make. So far as pay is concerned, he's a dead duck."

First Aid Required

Pertinent in the new examination in view of recent fires and the prophesies of the Territorial Fire Marshal and others that injuries and fatalities may be expected in future fires, was the inclusion of a requirement that all applicants possess the Red

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Police Mind Seen In Maruko Case

Word may have gone out among police of the vice squad to "give it to the gamblers," a source among those investigating the alleged beating of Ray Maruko believes. As a result of investigations of charges by Maruko that he was beaten and kicked by Officer William Melemai and others of the vice squad (RECORD, Jan. 19) Melemai has been arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

Despite statements by Maruko and others of the 11 men arrested in a raid at the Ala Wai golf course Jan. 12 that the officers used fists and knees on others as well as Maruko, the policemen deny that any beating took place at all.

Their manner of denial was in itself, indicative, the RECORD has learned, for nearly every po-

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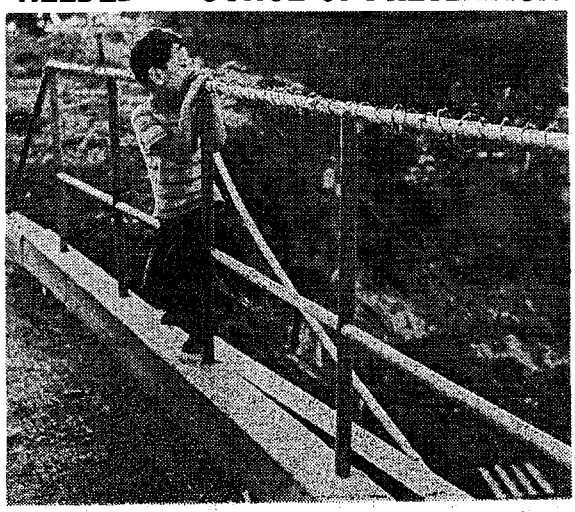
NEEDED --- OUNCE OF PREVENTION



"CHILDREN LIKE TO sit on a rail," a father said, watching this railing on the edge of a sharp 30-foot drop into the HC&D Moiliili quarry on the old Waialae Road. Sometimes truck drivers who haul rocks to the nearby crusher chase the children away but they come back. None have been injured by the barbed wire, which is against the youngster's cheek, and none have fallen through the opening in the railing, YET. But something must be done immediately to prevent an accident.

Dillingham, Lee, Fong Pass Plums To Own Employes

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Created as a body to investigate, among other things, inefficient practices, "pork-barrelling" and the like among government employes, the legislature's Holdover Committee, according to irrefutable sources, has indulged in some highly questionable practice in employing its own staff. "Pork-barrelling" is the charge leveled against three members of the committee: Senators Herbert K. H. Lee and Ben Dillingham and Speaker of the House Hiram Fong.

Lee and Dillingham are said to have manipulated the committee's hiring so that their personal employes also draw checks of $150 a month as "part-time clerks," for work theoretically done as employes of the committee's research staff. Fong's secretary, Miss Wonnie Chang, is part-time clerk and stenographer for the subcommittee on hospitals and medical care.

An informed source told the RECORD: "One of the hold-

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None Pleased, None Blamed In Civil S. Case of Hong

Who is to blame for the fact that Christopher Hong, an engineer on the Hawaiian Rancher, and the highest scorer on a test for a CC-8 job with the Division of Sewers, city-county, hasn't been appointed?

Mayor Wilson has indicated, through his administrative assistant, that the fault is Hong's. Undeniably, as the mayor holds, Hong did not take the examination with the other applicants. He was, in fact, on the high seas when the examination was given, and because he claimed he was unavoidably detained, he was given a special examination.

Undeniable, too, is the fact that Hong, if appointed, would work under the direction of his brother, William Hong, who has made some effort to win the job for his brother because, as he says, Christopher is the best man for the job.

That way, the cards as well as all civil service rules seem to be stacked against the Messrs. Hong.

Yet there is another point. The theory of civil service is that it gives the public the best servants available for the job. Undeniably, Hong is that.

Maybe, as some have intimated, the fault lies with civil service personnel examiner Aubrey Price, who gave him the special examination in the first place. Yet, special examinations are not unusual in the hiring of personnel by the C-C government.

Maybe the case of Christopher Hong raises a question that hadn't occurred to Mr. Gallas.

Two Walk Out

When Philippines President Elpidio Quirino and Jose Avelino made a deal where the latter was returned to power before his one-year suspension from the senate for corruption and graft was up, Senators Tanada and Osias fought Avelino's return to power.

Senator Tanada walked out before Avelino ascended the senate rostrum. Osias, who was appointed a member of the committee to escort Avelino from the outside to the rostrum, picked up his hat and left the senate chamber.

Fat Rats Act Tough, Scare Pair; Said Molded By Movies

The rats in a Bethel St. theater are in a fair way to take over the place, according to Herbert Miyamoto and Alfred Kong, two local theater-lovers and men-about-town.

"Some of them are as big as housecats," says Miyamoto, "and you can quote me: In fact, I saw one I thought was a housecat. It must be the popcorn they eat. People should be more careful about spilling popcorn."

"I don't know," says Kong, answering Miyamoto, at the same time measuring off a length on his arm. "I saw one this big. Now, if the patrons stop dropping popcorn and a rat that size gets hungry, it may be dangerous."

"That's true," Herbert nods. "I think it may be dangerous now. I stamped my foot at one I saw in the aisle the other day and he didn't move. In fact, he had his front paws around his face and I'm not sure, but I think he may have thumbed his nose at me."

"Probably it's the kind of pictures they see that makes them like that," Kong says. "They say those crime pictures are bad for kids—they're probably bad for rats, too. It's seeing those pictures that makes the rats so tough."

"Some of those pictures would make anybody feel tough," answers Miyamoto. "I saw one last week, and I haven't felt very good since. In fact, that's how I got to watching the rats. They put on a better show."

"Anyway," says Kong, " I think it's better to take popcorn and give the rats their fair cut. Otherwise, you might lose a leg."

Tunnel Discussion Gets Into Statehood Issue

During a recent luncheon where the Kalihi and Nuuanu tunnels were discussed by Mayor Wilson and numerous others, Lowell Dillingham, brother of Sen. Ben Dillingham, was highly critical of Mainland experts brought here to make suggestions and decisions on local matters.

A source said Lowell Dillingham was pointing his remarks to the two federal inspectors brought here by Territorial Public Works Superintendent Robert Belt. These two inspectors spoke up for the Nuuanu tunnel, while the Dillinghams, it is reported, are interested in the Kalihi tunnel because they have property interests in that direction.

Lowell Dillingham mentioned that Matson brought Mainland talent to build the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, but didn't the building sink in the middle? he asked. The idea was to let local people handle their own problems.

Mr. Dillingham's neighbor at the table commented that the former was actually speaking up for statehood, with the idea of local rights.

But that's a different matter,

Lawless Police Chief

DETROIT-(FP)-Police Commissioner Harry Toy, former Ford lawyer in the Harry Bennett reign of terror, lost his job when Mayor Cobo took office in January. During two turbulent years Toy had arrested 20,000 persons in violation of the constitution without warrant or evidence of crime, according to the Michigan State Bar. In the same period he had allowed 50,000 traffic violation warrants to pile up unserved.

Mr. Dillingham is reported to have answered. Then he mentioned that people in Hawaii are not mature enough politically.

And speaking of statehood, he asked: How can Hawaii get statehood by sending a man of Farrington's caliber time and again to Washington?

His table companion said: Why not pick a poorer example of people "we have representing us?" Look at Sen. Ben Dillingham, he said, and added a few remarks.

Senator Dillingham's brother "blew up" and the discussion didn't go any further.

The Aga Is Shocked

NEW DELHI, India (ALN)—The Aga Khan, who is worth his weight in diamonds, is alarmed over poverty in India, which, he said, "is much worse than four years ago." This observation came on one of his rare trips home.

To help the poor, the Aga has decided to set up a foundation. "It will go for research in the field of nutrition," he declared, "and for education to teach people how to get more value out of food."

The money for this fund won't come out of the Moslem leader's personal fortune. He's too busy spending that on race horses, automobiles, jewelry and wives. The Aga will use money "collected" from his followers when they present him with his weight in platinum in 1954. Four years ago the 225-pound father-in-law of Rita Hayworth was presented with ! . weight in diamonds.

Danger Signal

"To prevent chaos" Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan last week placed before Congress a request for more dollars to support loans to farmers. Unless Congress grants the additional authority to the Commodity Credit Corp., to borrow an additional $2 billion dollars, the CCC may have trouble borrowing any money.

Said Brannan: "This would result in chaos."

Present borrowing ceiling for CCC is $4,750,000,000 but Brannan foresees the possibility that support loans to farmers required by present law may call for as much as $6,300,000,000.

"Most Pressing Issue"

"The most pressing domestic economic problem of our time" is business and industrial monopoly.

J. HOWARD McGRATH, U. S. attorney general, who is being badgered by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. propagandists for prosecuting the giant chain for monopoly practices, was hitting back at the assailants. As far as the press was concerned, McGrath was behind the eight-ball. The newspapers supported the company because the monopoly buys lots of advertising space.

But the attorney general, in addressing the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, said he did not consider bigness, as such, a crime. He added, however, "we must recognize that size carries with it an opportunity for abuse, and that, therefore, we must be constantly on the alert for these abuses."

Expanding on McGrath's remarks, Assistant Attorney General Herbert A. Bergson said: "Our experience has shown that there is no such thing as a good monopoly. Whenever we have found a monopoly we have also found that it was used selfishly for private benefit rather than for public good."

THE CURRENT charges by big business that the government is prosecuting business for size alone, said Bergson, "may be the result of a deliberate effort to create a smokescreen to becloud the real issues and objectives of some of our pending cases." The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. was not mentioned, but to those who have been reading stories in the dailies that ran the company's ad, the implication was very clear.

National Summary

National Police System

To justify the administration request for an FBI budget of $57.4 million, which would be an increase of $4.5 million over the current year, J. Edgar Hoover told the House appropriations subcommittee that his organization is setting up a nationwide network of policemen trained to FBI's view of "subversive activity." This training would increase the FBI personnel to 10,550.

IT WAS POINTED out by Washington observers, as Hoover's testimony before the subcommittee was made public, that the kind of subversive viewpoint maintained by the FBI is exemplified in the scandal-mongering "evidence" which the FBI was forced to produce for public view at the first Coplon trial. This kind of evidence, observers said, is transmitted to a national network of agents and local police officers. At the time of the Coplon trial, because of the scandal-mongering, unevaluated "evidence" contained in FBI files to be used as is, Hoover was put on the spot. There was talk of his resigning or his removal, and the then attorney general, Tom Clark, who was away from the capital, rushed back to Washington to protect his top G-man.

HOOVER TOLD the subcommittee members:

● All new agents of the FBI are put through a training school which "covers a wide field of federal criminal procedure, evidence, scientific crime detection, internal security operations and especially, knowledge of subversive activity."

● The FBI also conducts a national academy and regular police training schools at which many of the chiefs of police of leading cities have been students. Internal security and subversive activity get the same emphasis in these schools.

● "Activities in the field of civil rights and domestic violence have increased 45 per cent in the last year. The FBI had dug up only 936 civil rights investigations but millions of loyalty cases were investigated.

● "Some of our problems are aggravated by communists and communist front organizations going into areas where the civil rights problem arises and endeavoring to aggravate the situation." His recommendation: Let local police (including those in the South) be left to "solve" the problem alone.

● The government is anxiously watching the appeal of the 11 Communist party leaders from their New York conviction. If the conviction is upheld, he indicated the FBI would move in on the Communists and many other groups.

HOOVER DEVOTED only four lines of testimony to FBI activity in anti-trust investigations, in contrast to his voluminous testimony on loyalty tests and internal security.

Much of the FBI director's testimony was off the record (not printed in the record made public).

Said one committeeman in thanking Hoover: "Your testimony was most interesting, particularly that which was off the record."

Cold Reception

Civil rights, in principle guaranteed in the constitution to all the people in the U. S., were getting a pretty rough going over at the hands of the House appropriations subcommittee. Last week the subcommittee published the proceedings of its hearings, which had been closed to the public.

THE JUSTICE Department had asked for eight attorneys and five secretaries to swell the tiny ranks of the civil rights division. Generally, it received cold and critical attention by the subcommittee members. The request had been made in line with President Truman's civil rights program.

The first to object was Rep. Karl Stefan (R., Neb.) because the additional personnel would be put to work with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on civil rights issues in the UN.

This concern of Stefan was no trouble to the Justice Department representatives who assured that UN work would be only a minor part of the civil rights division's tasks. The additional personnel would be chiefly used to investigate infractions of civil rights in the U. S.

THOSE CONGRESSMEN who had not raised objections when they had the impression that civil rights work in the UN would be stepped up, let go a chorus of protests.

Said Rep. Cliff Clevenger (R., O.): Agitation for civil rights comes from "a source which so far as I can determine is communistic or socialistic." He intimated that no attention should be paid to such agitation.

REPLIED ASSISTANT Attorney General Raymond P. Whearty: It was the task of the Justice Department to prevent the communists from making capital out of civil rights troubles by preventing them.

3,500 Arrests Considered

On U. S. campuses from Maine to California 3,500 students from China were attending classes in conformity with regulations governing their stay. But day by day as the crumbling Kuomintang regime weakened further, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service began thinking of ways to probe the political leanings of the students.

BY LAST WEEK the service was seriously considering issuing warrants for the arrest of the students and grilling them. Commissioner Watson B. Miller of the service said the procedure might not be "entirely pleasant to the subject" but the students probably would be examined with this in mind: How do the students feel about the change of government in China?

The big problem, Miller said, was where to send the Chinese students, if some of them were found "undesirable."

In Congress, Senate and House committees approved further economic assistance to the Kuomintang in Formosa and to South Korea. This came only a few weeks after President Truman announced a hands off policy with regard to Formosa. Secretary of State Dean Acheson approved a House proposal of a package deal to bundle Korea-Formosa aid together.

ON FORMOSA, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek announced that she was going to the front lines to comfort the troops. The front lines were on the island retreat, where remnants of Chiang's troops sweated out the invasion of the Peking government's army. Not far away on Hainan Island, where Communist-led guerrillas resisted the Japanese during the war, the guerrillas had joined up with regulars of the new government.

World Summary

"Gives Me the Shivers"

The blinding flash at Hiroshima, still vivid to its mayor, made him think immediately of lives lost and human sufferings as he heard of the H-bomb arms race.

SAID THE MAYOR: "It can wipe out 1,000,000 people at once. This is the most horrible thought that ever came into my mind." And he also said: "It gives me the shivers."

This week, as President Truman announced that the U. S. was working on the hydrogen bomb, the people of both hemispheres reacted diversely.

Europe, fearful of war, saw itself caught in the middle. In an atomic war between the U. S. and Russia, if such should take place, Western Europeans feel they would be bombed regardless of which side occupies the territory first. If the U. S. forces swept over Western Europe first, the Russians would drop A-bombs there. If the Russians swept over the area, the U. S. would A-bomb Western Europe.

Now, with the attention of scientists switched to the H-bomb, Europeans were in a worse dilemma.

Scientists made predictions on H-bomb production in Russia. Said Prof. A. M. Low, president of the British Institute of Engineering: ". . . I don't think the Russians are as far ahead in hydrogen bomb development—first, because they haven't had so much experience and secondly, because the U. S. has better brains."

Said Dr. Charles L. Critchfield, a University of Minnesota physics professor: "I'll bet the Russians are ahead of us" in working on super-bombs and guided missles to deliver them. He commented that he was talking as "an ordinary citizen, who reads the newspapers."

But even as he thought out loud, his words carried weight for he was publicized as the co-author of a book dealing with super-bombs powered by hydrogen-into-helium reaction.

Said Dr. Harrison Brown, associate professor at the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago: ". . . the only conclusion that can be made is that they (Russians) know more than we do about the hydrogen bomb."

Indo-China

Southwest Asia drew the attention of major powers this week as the Russian government recognized the Republic of Viet Nam under rebel leader Ho Chi Minh.

FRANCE, IN A sharp note, informed the Soviet government that she (France) "raises a solemn protest against a decision which, by its nature, alters gravely Franco-Soviet relations."

Thus, Indo-Chinese under Ho Chi Minh, while struggling against French control of their country, received recognition of a major power. Observers say that diplomatic action put the Republic of Viet Nam on a different footing than that of the fledgling Communist-led forces which got recognition only recently when the Kuomintang government toppled and finally fled to Formosa.

The situation in China and Indo-China differed, however. In China, the Communist-led forces established local border region governments between provinces, mostly in mountainous districts. And while fighting and negotiating with Chiang Kai-shek's forces, they made efforts to form a coalition government. When this failed in 1947, total civil war broke out and the Kuomintang government forces were defeated. After taking over all of North China, the anti-Chiang forces formed a government at Peking, which has been recognized by several nations.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION of the Republic of Viet Nam came just when France formed a Vat Niem government under Bao Dai, former emperor of the state of Annam. The French move was a step toward winning over support of the Indo-Chinese, to make them feel that France was considering eventual independence for the colony. But her colonial policy was responsible for further opposition by the Indo-Chinese, who joined with Ho Chi Minh.

Recently, French longshoremen have struck and delayed shipment of troops and arms to Indo-China from ports in France. The war against Ho Chi Minh, which has gone on intensively since V-J Day, was not successful for the colonial power. A large contingent of native soldiers brought from French-controlled Africa, defected and went over to Ho Chi Minh's side.

Vet-Apprentice In New Job Gets Variety In One Week

Tamotsu Okuhara, vet-apprentice who was injured in a ditch cave-in on Sand Island, and who told the RECORD (Dec. 15) he learned little about carpentry while working with the Oahu Construction Co., has transferred to the small Hale Construction Co. and is already doing interior carpentry, including flooring.

Nobu Okuhara, his brother and one of the partners of the Hale Construction Co., says: "If he went out anywhere now, I think he'd hold his own. But when he began, he couldn't do the simplest things. They didn't even teach him to care for his tools."

Tamotsu had complained that most of the hours he spent working for the Oahu Construction Co. were listed as "construction of concrete forms," though in actuality, he was often merely doing pick and shovel work in a ditch in which forms were to be put later. Also, he said he was doing such unrelated work as driving trucks.

Week's Work Heavy

By contrast, his work-schedule for a week at the Hale Construction Co. beginning Jan. 16, was as follows:

"Monday—6 hours exterior work (sidings), 2 hours interior finishing.

"Tuesday—8 hours roughing and planing.

"Wednesday—4 hours roughing and planing, 4 hours rafter and roofing work.

"Thursday—8 hours rafter and roofing work.

"Friday—8 hours work with wood machine.

"Saturday—8 hours work with wood machine."

Because Hale Construction Co. is small, it is possible for journeymen carpenters to give more attention to apprentices, Okuhara points out. While working for Oahu Construction Co., the veteran said, there was seldom a journeyman anywhere around, though the apprentice program requires that work be done under the supervision of a journeyman.

Since the RECORD's story about the veteran's dissatisfaction with his work at Oahu Construction Co., his older brother says, companies employing vets under the apprentice program have received closer attention from both Territorial and Veterans Administration authorities.

One of these authorities confided in him, too, says the older Okuhara, that he finds low wages paid carpenters here shocking in comparison to wages for similar work on the Mainland. The lower local pay is attributable, the expert feels, to the absence of a strong carpenters' union here.

Murakami Runs In 5th District

Hawaii's tax structure, civil rights and efficient and economical government are among the reasons that influenced James Kaname Murakami to run for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Running from the 5th District, Zone "Z" which includes precincts 17, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28, Mr. Murakami lists among his qualifications: Assistant tax collector in the Territorial tax office for seven years, tax and business consultant for eight years and secretary-treasurer and manager of the Territorial Loan and Investment Co., Ltd.

"I have a burning desire to see a provision weaved into the Constitution that protects our civil rights," he said.

He would like to see that there is a just distribution of representation made in the legislature.

Mr. Murakami is president of Business Men's Advancement Club, member of the National Association of Tax Accountants, member of the University T. C. Elementary School PTA, guest speaker at KULA Radio Station (Japanese Program) and auditor of Moiliili Mishi Hongwanji Mission.

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Mrs. H. Kanahele Will Risk Job to Run For Delegate

The candidacy of Mrs. Helen Kanahele may have put the management of Maluhia Home in something of a spot. Mrs. Kanahele, who is a laundry worker, thought she might be violating civil service regulations if she tried to seek one of the seats at the convention, so she resigned. But her fellow workers threaten to send a petition to the City-County government if her resignation is accepted. To date she is still both an employe and a candidate.

She has been informed, upon further inquiry, that there is nothing in the civil service regulations that prevents her from running in a non-partisan election such as the one for the constitutional convention. She has filed as a candidate from "P" combination.

"If I must quit my job to run, I will do it," she says. "I think I owe it to my people to do what I can."

When Mrs. Kanahele speaks of "my people," she means more than those of any one group, or from any one section, though she is Hawaiian and an active member of the Hawaiian Homesteaders Improvement Club (Kalawahine-Kewalo). Presently she is corresponding secretary of the club, and she has formerly held the positions of vice chairman and director.

Campaigning will be nothing new for Mrs. Kanahele who says: "I began campaigning first when I was twelve years old on the Island of Hawaii, distributing leaflets and driving cars for Democratic candidates."

Born at Kona, Hawaii, she was educated at Central Intermediate School and by tutors when she travelled to Asia and to the Mainland as a dancer, though still in her 'teens.

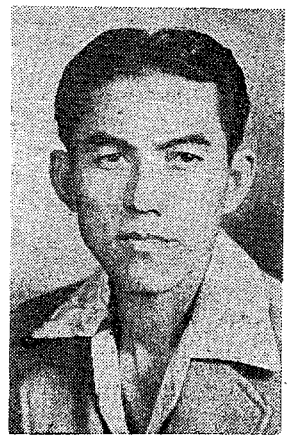
She is a member of the Democratic County Committee and a member of the Democratic Women's Division, serving as chairman of the finance committee of that body.

During the waterfront strike, Mrs. Kanahele joined the ILWU Women's Auxiliary, Local 20, and took an active part in all that group's activities, including their marches against the Broom Brigade. She was recently elected to the amendments and refreshment committees of the auxiliary.

In a statement of principles, Mrs. Kanahele said the following are elements she believes should be included in the constitution:

(a) Strong guarantees of individual and minority rights—the right to a job at a fair wage, to a decent home; (b) Equal rights for women; (c) A free school system without segregation of children on a basis of language or race; (d) Election of governor, other executive officials, judges, school commissioners and land commissioners; (e) Initiative, referendum and recall; (f) More home rule on local issues; (g) A homesteading program to make house-lots and small farms available at reasonable prices. Strengthening of the Hawaii Homes Act.

Okada, Product of Plantation, Knows Workers' Problems



MR. OKADA

"I've lived with the poor man. I've worked with him, and for three years, I've been in a position to know his problems first-hand," says Hideo (Major) Okada, "and I think I'm in a good position to bring his view to the constitutional convention."

Okada, who is a candidate for the convention from Combination "W," has been a worker for the Oahu Sugar Co. since 1933. He is an active member of the ILWU Local 142, and for the past three years has been a full time employee, serving as business agent, secretary, and treasurer respectively of the Waipahu unit and as business agent of the Oahu Division, Local 142.

Active in the Democratic Party, he is chairman of the Democratic Precinct Club in the 9th of the 5th.

Represents Majority

"Seventy per cent of the population of the Territory is made up of working people and small businessmen," says Okada, "and these should have as nearly a proportionate representation at the convention as possible. That's the reason I'm running."

Okada believes provisions containing the following elements should be included in Hawaii's constitution: (a) A Bill of Rights like that in the federal constitution with some additions; (b) The right of working people to bargain collectively; (c) The right of employment—to be provided by the government when private enterprise fails to do so; (d) A free public school system without segregation or discrimination; (e) The right to a decent home—the elimination of slum areas; (f) Equal rights for women—with special emphasis of the right of women to serve on juries; (g) Governor and other executive officers to be elected; (h) Legislative branch—to consist of senior and junior houses, applying the principle of checks and balances; (i) Judiciary to be elected.

Okada was educated at Mid-Pacific Institute, and he says, "For a year after my graduation, I couldn't get a job. Then, in 1933, I went to work on the sugar plantation."

After three years work as a full time union official, he will go back as a plantation worker at Waipahu on Feb. 1.

Well known as a baseball player, Okada competed for a number of years in the Japanese Senior League and was a coach in the Junior League.

STATEHOOD

Four States Carved Out Of Established States

Four states — Kentucky, Maine, Vermont and West Virginia—among the 15 that like Hawaii pressed for statehood without prior authorization of Congressional enabling acts were carved out of already existing states.

Kentucky was formed out of the territory lying within the borders of Virginia, Maine was organized within the borders of Massachusetts, Vermont in New York and West Virginia in Virginia.

Constitutional conventions in Kentucky and Maine, for example, had to get the approval of the states in which the areas were located. Thus, election of delegates to a constitutional convention in Kentucky and Maine resulted from acts passed by the General Assembly of Virginia and the General Court of Massachusetts, which granted permission to the people of both areas to petition Congress for recognition as separate states.

In the case of West Virginia, the constitutional convention was held after the State of Virginia seceded from the Federal Union during the Civil War. When Congress passed an act to admit West Virginia into the union, West Virginia was required to amend its constitution to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery.

* * * *

● In at least five—Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Oregon and Tennessee—of the 15 states that became states without the aid of enabling acts of Congress, the constitutional convention was called by provisions of the territorial legislature.

● In four states—California, Idaho, Texas and Wyoming—the constitutional convention was called by the governor's proclamation.

● In at least 11 states—California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming—the draft constitutions were submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

● Seven states—Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee, Vermont and Wyoming—obtained outright approval of their constitutions and were unconditionally admitted into the union on an equal footing with the other states by acts of Congress approved by the President.

● Texas was admitted by a joint resolution of Congress passed on December 29, 1845. Texas was an independent republic and acquired statehood at the time of its annexation to the U. S.

● Other areas became states on condition that the people of these territories accept certain provisions enumerated in the acts. Generally, these provisions were concerned with the disposition of public lands.

● California was an unorganized area when it held its constitutional convention. It was under the supervision of a U. S. military commander who served as de facto governor.

● The conventions in at least four of the fifteen states—Florida, Michigan, Iowa and California—were financed by funds appropriated by the territorial or state governments.

● The U. S. treasury paid the expenses of the Idaho constitutional convention.

● Both federal and territorial funds defrayed the expenses of the Wyoming constitutional convention.

Labor Roundup

Action on Non-Red Affidavits

The labor front appeared very quiet this week.

Big story concerned the recommendation of ILWU international officers to comply with the voluntary provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, specifically the signing of non-Communist oaths.

Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director in the Territory, indicated that this move came as no surprise and that the territorial locals would be ready to comply.

Compliance will come following a referendum vote of the entire ILWU membership scattered all over the country, but concentrated mainly on the Pacific Coast and Hawaii.

International officials, in releasing the short statement late last week, said that the decision to comply was motivated by a desire to fight off any raiding attempts by other unions.

In Hawaii, Mr. Hall pointed out that compliance had always been kept on the agenda of the union—had been discussed in the days of the Labor-Management Relations Act and since present day conditions dictate compliance, the move came as no surprise.

Toward Pine Contract

Pineapple negotiations are continuing this week with union negotiators considering data released to it by the company.

Thus far, there have been no reports on the progress on the talks.

Meanwhile, however, industry propaganda mills have been grinding.

A newsletter, similar to the one which was issued during the longshore strike, is being widely circulated.

A recent issue of the letter made a great-to-do about what it calls the "farming" aspects of the pineapple industry, apparently trying to make out that the industry is largely agricultural in nature.

However, union sources have already pointed out the tremendous mechanization of the industry—making the plantations in effect "factories in the field."

Union negotiators have proposed guaranteed yearly wages to offset the disastrous effects of intensive mechanization.

The pineapple contract is the last of the "big three" yet to be settled.

When this one is consumated, labor peace will be said to be complete, at least until 1951.

The Words of Steele

In a recent speech to the membership Dwight Steele, president of the Hawaii Employers' Council, called for "striving for better understanding of the all-important stake each employe has in the enterprise for which he works."

Oldsters, who have come a long way from the "good old days" say that this is just plain old paternalism, no matter how you slice it.

They recall that back in 1947, Mr. Steele said that "paternalism was disappearing from the island industrial scene."

They say that no amount of dressing up will convince the workers that the "good old days" are better than the present day and what can be gained in the future through union organization.

FOR 3-YEAR DRAFT—Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, left, confers with Maj, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and Army Secretary Gordon Gray before appearing at a House armed services committee hearing to demand an extension of the present selective service law, which is due to expire June 24. Johnson wants to continue it until July 1, 1953.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

on both sides, is morally and financially bad for a country, and ought to be terminated."

Then the doctor goes on to tell how on Maui mobs of Japanese laborers murdered a Japanese luna and an interpreter. In the latter case, "Those who did not actually strike him while he was alive, came up and kicked him after he was dead." Sometimes, however, disputes turned out less bloodily. The Irishman in the following account may bear a fictitious name, but the incident doubtless occasioned many a real laugh on Maui.

"Pat McGinn, who began his work as luna here last week, took hold of a Japanese gang. They were loading cane. Not doing exactly as Pat ordered, one of the men was gently shaken by him, when the whole gang pounced upon the overseer, laid him on his back, and covered him over with cane stalks. Each man came up and contributed an item to the rising pile. Of course Pat was very much frightened, and although not hurt, he stayed where he was, in momentary fear that the dastardly fellows would burn him for his principles. They had no such intention, however, and seemed to have a livelier sense of the ridiculous than even Irish McGinn had. They were arrested, and would have been convicted but for Pat's forgiving nature."

(To be continued)

TAKE HAMA, representative of the RECORD on Kauai, announces his coming by a large replica of the newspaper's masthead on his jeep windshield.

Police Mind Seen

(from page 1)

liceman answered queries by saying that no beatings took place "in his presence."

Although it has not been publicized in accounts released thus far, the story commonly believed is that the alleged beating of Maruko was the second incident between the ex-boxer and Melemai. The first verbal encounter, said to have occurred somewhat earlier, began with rough talk by Melemai, according to report, and terminated when the ex-boxer asked the policeman to take off his badge and repeat the things he had said.

The raid was carried out under the command of Sgt. Joe Jones, who also was in charge of the raid on the Improved Order of Elks reported in last week's RECORD.

Stress First Aid

(from page 1)

Cross first aid certificate. It is indicated that, though it has never been required before, the first aid certificate will be required of most applicants for Fire Department positions in the future.

The announcement of the examination, Jan. 21, and the focus of the civil service commission's attention on Fire Department practices are results, it is thought, of the commission's adoption of Recommendation 16 in the Gallas report on C-C personnel practices which advised that the Fire Department, the Police Department and the Liquor Commission be brought under the jurisdiction of civil service.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

did the bulk of the surveying to lay out the city of Washington; or that a Negro inventor, Jan Matzeliger, was responsible for shoemaking machinery; or that a Negro ex-slave, Dr. George Washington Carver, is considered by many as America's greatest agricultural chemist; or that a Negro doctor, Charles Drew, is responsible for the development of the blood banks which proved so valuable in World War II, you'll have to look farther than the history books in ordinary use.

You're also not likely to read ordinarily that such world-renowned writers as Pushkin of Russia, the Dumas of France and Robert Browning of England were Negroes, or that certain of the royal families of Europe were part Negro, or that many old paintings of black folk have been discovered throughout Europe. The fact that Hannibal led a black army on Rome some 20 centuries ago is also glossed over.

Yet these are events selected at random that have occurred and history cannot be wiped out. It is the purpose of Negro History Week to remind America that there are no inferior peoples. When this lesson has sunk in and the necessity for such an observance is no more, we will then be well on the way to realizing the century of the common man.

Department store sales for the first 11 months of 1949 were 6 per cent below those in the similar 1948 period.

Gadabout

E. C. GALLAS slipped, some observers feel, in his new classification schedule for the Community Chest when he set up a salary schedule without investigating allowances, housing and other appurtenances received by employes. In anyone's book, such benefits have a bearing on the amount of cash employes get.

* * * *

THE REPORT on the Kaimuki Dynamite Case, ordered by Governor Stainback after the RECORD brought the case to light and the Democratic County Committee demanded action, has been completed by the Department of Labor. What happens to it next remains to be seen.

* * * *

"FOR RENT" is the sign on the door of what used to be the Citizens Committee bookshop on Merchant St. The committee, you'll remember, said it wasn't a strike-breaking outfit and would keep right on and on and on.

* * * *

LOOK CAREFULLY at any traffic ticket a policeman gives you. Driving from Wahiawa, a man got a ticket the other night, noticed that it was dated 1949, that it had an incorrect month and no day at all. He held onto the ticket, told the cop of the errors, and has never heard anything more about it at all. Now he wishes he hadn't said anything, but had waited instead for traffic court.

* * * *

ADNA CLARKE, who used to be on the Traffic Safety Commission, has been, himself, called a traffic hazard by more than one citizen in recent weeks. His prestige is considerable with the courts yet, though, and on one occasion, two months ago, he was cleared of any blame after his car had a collision with a putt-putt in Makiki, though there were a number of eyewitnesses who testified that he was at fault. Last week pedestrians were complaining, (though perhaps not officially) about the manner in which they allege his car barges through their lanes on King St. downtown when he's impatient for a light to change.

A former associate says, "He really shouldn't be driving a car at all, but he's pretty hard-headed."

* * *

AMONG THOSE in hot water over the Maruko case, reported elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD, are a golf player and a caretaker at the Ala Wai club. The case has brought into some focus of official attention the existence —known widely to everyone unofficial—of considerable big-money gambling on golf itself. It was hardly a secret last year that one top-flight boxer was losing money on the golf course faster than he could make it in the ring.

* * *

THE KINGPIN'S favorite weapon for chastizing his stable of prostitutes is said to be a telephone receiver which he tears free from its moorings, thus building the tempo of his rage to what he feels are more impressive heights. We mean, of course, the kingpin of the narcotics racket here, still untouched by the police, a man who frequents a Nuuanu Street bar when he is not enjoying his very nice home on the edge of Damon Tract.

* * * *

HONOLULU HAS become a very hot town for the Kingpin and for others who traffic in dope and women. Pressed closer by the law (mostly federal) than at any time since V-J Day, many are thinking of returning to the Mainland.

* * * *

"THE MONCADIAN," believe it or not, is the name of a magazine published apparently with the chief purpose of glorifying "Five-Star General" Hilario C. Moncado, graduate of the University of Mystery, author of a book called "Equifilibrium," and founder of the Filipino Federation of America. In the current issue, B. O. Escobido stands beside him in one photograph as his right hand man. Escobido is the FFA's man in Hawaii.

* * * *

K. O. KURATSU says Phillip Kim is as hot right now as he'll ever be. If he's going to get in the big money, now is the time to make his bid, says the old-time islands champ.

"He's too tough for any of them," says Kuratsu of Kim.

* * * *

DR. KINSEY, who reports sex habits of Americans and writes books about them, is going to have his statistical methods thrown helter-skelter by the RECORD's story in the last issue, of "Mary," a Honolulu prostitute. One reader of both the RECORD and Kinsey tells us the researcher sets great store by the phrase, "turn a trick," and those who know and use it. It is Kinsey's custom to use the phrase in the hearing of the woman who is his current object and then note her reaction carefully. If she gives any sign of knowing what he's talking about, she goes down in his book as a prostitute. Now he'll have to find out first whether or not she's previously read either his report or the Honolulu RECORD.

* * * *

BOYD ASAMURA would like to extend his orchid of the week to the captain and officers of the SS Chambers, unloaded under the ILWU Local 136 hiring hall system. "They are good guys," says Boyd, "and they did everything they could to cooperate with the longshoremen."

* * * *

JAMES KING, new partner of the Bouslog & Symonds law firm, was filing his claim[s] last week for prisoner-of-war benefits to be paid soon by the government to such veterans and civilians who had it tough in enemy prison camps. The theory is, King says, that the government will pay a dollar for each day the prisoner had less food than he should. Serving with the 45th Division, King was captured in the Vosges Mountains, south of the Bulge, Jan. 20, 1945, and freed three and one-half months later by Allied forces. He has a petrified piece of black bread as concrete evidence of the kind of chow the Nazis at Westertimke prison camp fed their charges.

"You ought to tell veterans," he says, "that anyone who was a prisoner of any enemy army may be eligible and he should apply at the Palace Grounds."

* * * *

108 WERE REJECTED out of the last 228 applicants for jobs as policemen. Which moves some to wonder whether or not announcements of the jobs by the technical staff of the C-C civil service commission were accurate. Almost half the number—44 to be exact—were rejected because their educational qualifications were inadequate. Yet it would seem fairly simple to include in the announcement the fact that a high school education or its equivalent is one of the qualifications for anyone who wants to be a policeman in Honolulu.

* * * *

THE AMAZING ability of a Nuuanu St. restaurant (near Kukui) to keep on operating, merrily dispensing liquor without a license, despite raids and despite complaints of neighbors, is the object of much head-shaking as far away as the city hall—but apparently not in the office of the Liquor Commission.

The total number of dairy cows in the Territory at the end of November was 8,860.

Sen. Sotto Gives Philippine Senators Food For Thought

During the debate in the Philippines senate last December on the resolution proclaiming Elpidio Quirino and Lopez, president and vice president respectively, Senator Vicente Sotto, the slender and aging solon, gave the people of the Republic something to think about.

Said Senator Sotto: "The resolution which is now submitted for consideration of this august body has for its object to proclaim the president and vice president, according to the **supposed results.** (Our emphasis—Ed.) of the last national elections. Consequently, this resolution is for me, a matter of life or death for democracy in the Philippines.

"If it is rejected, it would mean that the constitutional representatives of the country repudiate the fraudulent result of the national elections of November 8 last; and if it is approved, it would mean that the constitutional representatives of the country sanction and approve the terrorism, violence, and wholesale frauds committed in said national elections.

"Mr. President, we must not lose sight of the fact that, as a natural consequence of the fraudulent elections last November 8, a thousand voters of Batangas, led by Attorney Francisco Medrano, have taken up arms against the present administration in defense of the Philippines constitution violated by a new kind of fascists. The revolution cannot be choked by even a million soldiers, constabularymen and policemen, because many of the latter would not want to fight against their own brothers, and probably they will join the ranks of the revolutionists with their arms and packs. That revolution cannot be drowned in blood, because it counts with the support and sympathy of the Filipino people. Finally, the revolution, call it what you may, will be illegal, but it is a revolution which upholds and defends DEMOCRACY, and a revolution which once more puts in evidence the capacity of the Filipino people for self-government and independence. In this world, only the pariahs and slaves kneel before despots and oppressors. Virile citizens rise and defy enemies of liberty.

"Neither should we lose sight of the fact, gentlemen of the senate, that the present popular demand is for the annulment of the past national elections and the subsequent punishment for the depredations committed. If no action whatsoever is taken in this respect, I fear that in the future elections, the people will refrain from voting, or that the revolution may spread throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining a change of administration through bullets, and not through ballots."

Lurline Crew Protest Treatment of Dope Story in Local Daily

From the Lurline's Marine Cooks & Stewards crew, the RECORD has received a letter originally sent to the Advertiser. The letter, protesting the Advertiser's emphasis in news stories on the fact that some Negroes have engaged in illicit narcotics trade here, is dated Jan. 14. It was sent to the Advertiser shortly after that paper had published a series of articles on the narcotics trade here.

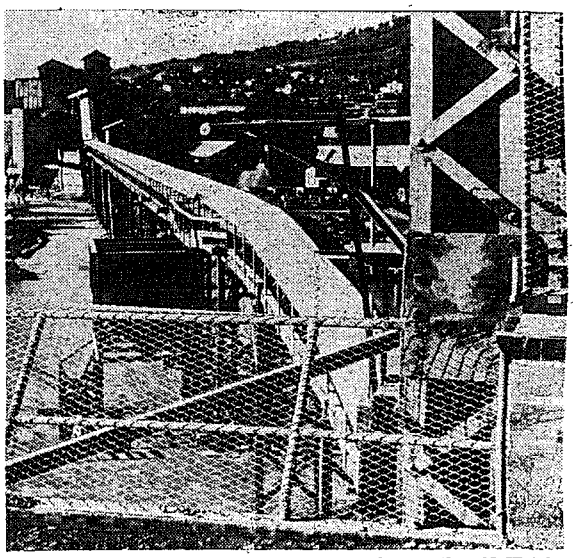
Since the Advertiser has thus far ignored the letter of the Lurline seamen, the RECORD has been requested to publish it. The text follows:

Dear Sir:

In your second article of a series on the trafficking of dope in the islands you have mentioned some sellers of dope as being Negroes. In one case you did not state the nationality of the man. Obviously, there are criminals of every race and type. The entire stewards' department of the SS Lurline, at a ship's meeting of the Marine Cooks & Stewards union on Jan. 12 unanimously went on record condemning this type of journalism in inferring that the Negro is the only one who is this type of criminal. Recent stories in San Francisco and Oakland newspapers showing pictures of alleged dope sellers reveal that the color of a man's skin has nothing to do with his potentialities as a dope peddler. The dope peddlers caught by the San Francisco and East Bay police were not limited to the Negro race. They were also Caucasians.

Your stories appear to be an attempt to create prejudice in Honolulu, a community of people of many different national origins, against the Negro people. We urge you to halt this practice in a community where every race must work harmoniously for the good of all.

LES BOATWRIGHT,
SS Lurline MCS Delegate



THE LONG CONVEYOR from the HC&D crusher on the old Waialae Road, has a narrow catwalk. In the manner of Charlie Chaplin in the movie "Modern Times," men move about cautiously yet frenziedly, picking up faulty rocks from the conveyor belt. Does this condition pass T. H. industrial safety inspection? The railing here, near the crusher, is covered with a screen, unlike that a few feet away, shown on the front page.

T.H. Holdover's Porkbarrel

(from page 1)

over committee's functions is supposed to be relieving unemployment. Yet they give work like that to people who already have jobs—and their own people at that."

One of the three legislators, when the matter was called to his attention by an associate, is said to have commented: "It pays part of the expenses, and that's what we get into politics for, isn't it?"

No Authority

Louis O. Silva, director of the research committee, asked about the Dillingham and Lee employes and their duties, would say only: "I have no authority to give out any information about them."

It is further known however, **that Mr. Silva** has little of any other kind of authority over the two part-time employes of the committee he directs—who are Jean Potter, Dillingham's secretary and Roy Nakata, a clerk in Lee's law office. Each receives $150 per month from the Territory.

Speaking Acquaintance

According to the arrangement, neither has an office or a desk anywhere on the Territory's property. Instead, they are supposed to work in the offices of their full-time employers, and it is known that Jean Potter does perform a considerable amount of work. Nakata, on the other hand, has little more than a speaking acquaintance with his nominal superior, or any of his "colleagues" on the research staff. On their holdover jobs, as on their permanent jobs, Nakata's and Potter's bosses are said to be Senators Lee and Dillingham—not Silva.

Speaker Fong's secretary, Miss Wonnie Chang, said her duties for the subcommittee on hospitals and medical care consist of taking and typing the minutes of the committee's meetings. As with Nakata and Potter, Miss Chang's salary is $150 per month.

"I do the work here at the office," Miss Chang said, from Hiram Fong's law office, "and if I don't get it finished, I do it after hours."

Story Squelched

Long a subject of closed-door conversation at Iolani Palace, the facts concerning the hiring of the Dillingham-Lee-Fong secretaries were known to one of the local dailies some days ago, it was learned, but that paper, apparently fearing the political consequences of airing it, sat on the story.

"It's dirty," said an Iolani Palace source, "and it stinks and the people have a right to know about it."

New Bottle Club Is W&E Venture

"Honey's" is the name under which the business firm of Weiller and Esposito Associates have opened Honolulu's newest bottle club, using the building that was formerly known as Kewalo Inn, located on Ala Moana Road, off Kewalo Basin. The venture represents the entry into the entertainment field of the W. & E. company which was formed during the strike to carry out longshore operations independently of Big Five dock companies and which employed strikers at wage-rates asked by the ILWU. The new firm also cooperated with the union on the hiring hall system of choosing longshoremen—an institution which has thus far been opposed by Big Five companies.

"Honey's," open for guests and dancing from 10 p. m. to 4 a. m. nightly, offers music and entertainment by Bill Abing and his orchestra featuring the Kalima Brothers. Wilfred Oka, figure well known in local union, political and sports circles, and sports columnist for the RECORD, is the manager of the new bottle club.

"WE ARE common men, too! We've just finished a dollar a plate dinner."

Annoying Noises, Strange Snoopers On Phone To Stay

WASHINGTON (FP) — It appeared Jan. 10 that what former Justice Oliver W. Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court called the "dirty business" of wiretapping is going to continue with the blessing of the federal government.

The practice, which victimizes labor and progressive leaders as much or more than any other group of U. S. citizens, has been branded as the wilful violation of federal law by men whose sworn duty it is to uphold the law. A growing demand for congressional investigation has been voiced in Washington by liberal attorneys including two former members of the Federal Communications Commission, James Lawrence Fly and Clifford Durr.

But Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath declared: "I see no reason at the present time for any change," after making a thorough review of the admitted wiretapping practiced by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI and other Justice Dept. branches.

In a published letter Fly declared: "By such means are the fundamental liberties of a people whittled away." He cited the ugly record of wiretapping in the Coplon trials and the use of the device in the Los Angeles morals case mess and in New York, despite the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court has held the practice illegal and its use in federal court grounds for reversal of convictions.

McGrath blamed the original adoption of the practice on the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Attys. Gen. Jackson and Clark, both now members of the U. S. Supreme Court.

"In view of the emergency which still prevails," McGrath declared, "and the necessity of protecting the national security I can see no reason at the present time for any change."

McGrath did not explain what emergency he referred to. Fly, on the other hand, challenged the government to show one traitor who had been caught by wiretapping.

New Jersey Loyalty Oaths

TRENTON N. J. (FP) — In a sweeping 5 to 2 decision, the N. J. supreme court recently ruled unconstitutional four acts requiring candidates for state office and state officeholders to take a "loyalty oath."

Still on the books is a fifth act requiring school teachers to take a similar oath. This law was not involved in the test case initiated by James Imbrie, Progressive party candidate for governor who refused to take the oath.

In his test case, Imbrie charged that the oath laws imposed "thought control" over voters, since any candidate who refused to take the oath was to have that fact noted after his name on the ballot. Imbrie succeeded in getting an injunction barring such a notation after his name and won a ruling from the appellate division of superior court that the oath requirements were unconstitutional.

Upholding the lower court's finding, supreme court Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt wrote: "There is nothing in the history of the constitutional convention of 1844 or of the constitutional convention of 1947 that lends countenance to the idea that the legislature was authorized to impose oaths in addition to those set forth in the constitution on the classes of public officials covered thereby."

Asst. Atty. Gen. Benjamin C. Van Tine, in his arguments before the court, held that the oath requirement was a valid effort to curb communism. He cited the oath requirement in the Taft-Hartley law which he said had not been outlawed. The four acts affected were introduced in the legislature under joint Republican-Democratic sponsorship.

IT'S A LIE

By MARTY SOLOW

(Federated Press)

Recently the New York Times gave a glowing editorial account of how the western powers are "rapidly transforming Germany from a land of despair to a land of hope." We have some items we'd like the Times to explain:

ITEM: Times, Nov. 20: "The movement to liberalize trade in Europe, which has considerable momentum, is already in danger of foundering on the rock of cartels." The story went on to tell how rebirth of German cartels is having a dangerous effect on trade.

ITEM: Scripps-Howard columnist Thomas L. Stokes, Nov. 21: "It is . . . (hard) to justify our complete abandonment of our program to break up the giant (Nazi) cartels. They have not been broken up at all. Their former Nazi masters are back in control."

ITEM: Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D., N. Y.), in a statement Nov. 20 demanding a congressional investigation: "We assured our people and the world of denazification, demilitarization and decartelization of Germany but we have not carried out these promises. Acknowledged Nazi officials, military leaders and educators have returned to power and authority. Their activities are responsible for the rising tide of German anti-Semitism, fascism and military strength."

ITEM: Times, July 13: ". . . The recent strict limitation of U. S. powers in the denazification program has led to an ever-increasing return of former Nazis to positions of importance throughout the U. S. zone."

ITEM: Overseas News Agency, March 7: "The vast majority of those tried as Nazis are at large and free to play leading roles in the new republic of Western Germany. Many are showing up in local government and high industry posts."

ITEM: New York Post, Aug. 28: "Ernest Lagendorf, U. S. press officer in Bavaria, reveals that more than 100 new German-run newspapers are being planned for early appearance in Bavaria as a result of the delicensing move and he adds: 'Eighty per cent of them will be run by former Nazi publishers and editors.'"

Anyhow, you get the point. The Times might more aptly have spoken of transformation of Western Germany from a land of despair for Nazis to a land of hope for Nazis.

A Very Busy Pres.-Dir.

H. ALEXANDER WALKER

Residence: 2616 Nuuanu Avenue

President-Director: American Factors, Ltd.
President-Director: The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Waimea Sugar Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Ahukini Terminal Co., Ltd.
President-Director: East Kauai Water Co., Ltd.
President-Director: C. B. Hofgaard & Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Henry May & Co., Ltd.
President-Director: Pacific Construction Co., Ltd.
President-Director: W. A. Ramsay, Ltd.
President-Director: Waiahole Water Co., Ltd.
Chairman of Board: Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Co.
Director: Matson Navigation Co.
Director: Bank of Hawaii
Director: Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.
Director: Grove Farm Co., Ltd.
Trustee: Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association
Trustee: Oahu Cemetery Association

Born 1885, Honolulu, son of John Smith Walker.
Educated at Punahou and Harvard. Served with Red Cross during World War I in Siberia and Europe.
Member: Oahu Country Club.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The Frankie Fernandez-Irving Steen fight was, in our opinion, an interesting fight. Steen has a lot of savvy and the great Fernandez had a nightmarish tussle. While the scores by the judges and referee were pretty close in favor of Frankie, we felt that Steen deserved no less than a draw.

From all indications it seems that Fernandez is slowly growing old and his punches, as his last several fights show, have lost their authority. Old Father Time plays no favorites and even the clean-living Fernandez is having a tough time clearing the hurdles. We hope that he still has the spark left in him to regain the punch that made him the terror of Punch Row.

The glaring difference between the judges and the referee in their scores indicates that there is too much home-townish scoring with the local officials leaning a bit too heavy on the side of our local boys. We say that the fighters should be judged on their merits rather than on how the crowd is going to take the verdict.

In the preliminaries another bad decision was made when the officials ruled that the Mokey Hanagami and Tiger Rosa fight was a draw. We saw Mokey the winner by a mile, and except for the last round Mokey made Rosa go into his usual crouch. The Ray Carvalho-Bobby Acusta bout went the full route with Carvalho winning the nod on his harder punching. Manuel Correa knocked out a lad by the name of Libaste in the first preliminary. We hope this is the last we see of Libaste.

* * * * * *

Leo Leavitt, former fistic impresario, appealed to the commission for his license but was turned down again. This time, in one of the best classic speeches, and we feel garnered out of some supreme court decision, he appealed to reason and to the existence of a monopoly.

This state of affairs is almost similar to the situation as it was when the Leo was Mr. Boxing here in the Territory. The lamentations of Mr. Leavitt are practically a repeat from the annals of local history. Time was when the Leo controlled all of boxing and the guys, big and small, kowtowed to his commands. But today Leo is in the spot that some little guy was then and it isn't too pleasant for him. Even his friend and partner, Sad Sam, has deserted him for more powerful friends who can be asked to do a few political favors. The set-up at the present time is bad for Leo and he doesn't like it one bit. Our crocodile tears go out to the Lion.

* * * * * *

It seems that the best-laid plans of mice and men go awry. The grapevine was with great emphasis, talking of Lau Ah Chew getting a promoter's license so that his plans of branching out in a new business enterprise may reach fruition. Lau had a good card planned but it seems that his plans will have to wait. Lau's enthusiasm for the game is boundless and that man has a lot of hustle. We would have wanted to see him start promoting at the beginning of this year.

THE BIGOTED AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS AGAIN'

AP dispatches carry the news that the CIO in one state demanded the revocation of the charter of the ABC because of the "non-white" clause in its constitution and the resultant court action by State's Attorney John Boyle to show by what right the ABC confines its membership only to whites. Boyle's action asked that the court revoke the charter of the organization or levy a fine on the group and order it to amend its by-laws to allow enrollment of persons of all races

As usual, the ABC, through its secretary, E. H. Baumgarten, ignored the rights of the members and maintained a Hitler-type organization with restrictions on membership strictly on the white supremacy idea.

Baumgarten goes on further to say that if this invasion of their rights occurs then "the very foundation of the American way of life will be jeopardized." He continues further: "No membership organization will be free to operate for fear of having outsiders force their way into their organization."

We say poppycock to this kind of argument! When a group of bowlers makes a long jaunt from Hawaii and can't play because their skins are not white, and when veterans of the last war, who actually fought to keep the American way of life can't enter ABC tournaments because of the color of their skins, then it's high time that we call the organization by its rightful name, that is the Bowling Congress Organized to carry on the worst racial traditions of Adolf Hitler.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Bob Weiller, who now operates Honey's on Ala Moana Road and who chartered the splinter fleet to help bring in food and essentials to Hawaii during the local waterfront tieup, comes out with a terrific idea on scoring for the fight game. Being a former diver, Bob suggests that as in diving or baseball or in any sport today, the score be kept for the spectators to see. For example, he would suggest that each official post his score on any fighter by the simple method of flashing the score on the board by electricity, the bulbs lighting the winning fighter for each round, and the points granted to him by any particular judge or the referee. This would mean being on their toes and a decided spectator interest and participation. We feel that this suggestion has merits for serious consideration by the commission unless, of course, the commission wants to protect the inadequacy of their officials by hiding the official score underneath a barrel.

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When the two Docusen brothers lost their bouts on the same night in two different localities, with exceptional odds on betting, we came to the conclusion that national ratings are not what they are cooked up to be.

BOOK REVIEW

Youth's Schools and Sex Habits Determined by Social Class

ELMTOWN'S YOUTH: The impact of Social Classes on Adolescents. By August B. Hollingshead, associate professor of sociology at Yale University. New York, 1949.

Many people think that class is something to be found in England or Mexico, or possibly on a Hawaiian plantation, but certainly not in a typical white, Christian, American community. This book should make them change their minds.

Here is a community, Morris, Ill., without complicating factors—no Negroes, no Jews, hardly any foreigners. It is a little place of 6,000, somewhat smaller than Wailuku; small enough for everybody to know everybody else. The biggest income was only $35,000 a year.

And yet social class counts for as much in Elmtown as it does in any plantation town.

Class One Pulls the Strings

The author found that there are five easily recognized classes in Elmtown—and what is more, the Elmtowners themselves pointed out the classes, assigned people to them, and explained their behavior in terms of class. To quote two of the upper class individuals:

"We have an aristocracy of wealth in this town, and a hell of a lot of poor people. The kids in the high school know this. Those kids are wise; we don't fool them . . . They know who the silk stockings are and the pegs most people belong on.

"The inner circle of top aristocrats"—the Big Eleven they are called in Elmtown—"is made up of people who have a close community of interest; they all have property and a good income . . . This is the group that can really put the pressure on. They own a lot of interests, land, town property, the banks and other things, and they have great prestige and power. When they want something done, they bear down on their children, in-laws, relatives and grandchildren. If voting's involved, they let their tenants and employes know how they feel. When an issue comes up, I can see this crowd pull together.

"The next class . . . is what you'd better call the upper middle class. It is the Country Club crowd; the managers, professional men, big farmers, middle-size businessmen. They are the active 'leaders' of Elmtown—but Class I pulls the strings for them.

"The next class doesn't have any social connections of consequence. I call this the lower middle class . . . Lots of these people have good jobs with good incomes, and many have good businesses, but they don't have any social life at all—and they furnish no leadership.

Opinion of Upper Class

"The working class is made up of solid people who live right but never get any place. They work at the mill, over in the factory, and in the mines. They work as clerks in the stores, own little businesses like neighborhood groceries, a few trucks—that type of thing.

"There is a really low class here that is a lulu. It is made up of families who are not worth a damn, and they don't give a damn . . . They're like a bunch of rats or rabbits."

Naturally, the life of the young people is molded by the class they come from. Most of the book is concerned with how they are molded.

Class determines whether a young person shall enter high school or not—very few Class V children do. Class determines whether he shall stick it out and graduate or not—half of the Class IV students do not. Class determines what cliques one runs around with, whom one dates—and finally, whom one marries. As one mother put it: "You just don't mix races, and you can't mix classes. Classes should mix with classes and not with other classes." The youngsters follow the same principle, sometimes even more strictly than their parents. This is true especially of the upper class girls who call their social club the G. W. G.'s—God We're Good.

Class determines what kind of job one gets while still in school and after leaving school; what amusements and sports one takes part in; one's sex customs; whether one reads and what one reads.

Break To Class I Children

Although intelligence is pretty equally distributed, it is the upper class students who most often get high grades and are awarded prizes and scholarships. Class IV students feel: "No matter what you want to do or would like to do, the children from the 'rich families' and the teachers won't let you do it."

Yet, when they have a chance to run things by electing other working class students to student offices, they turn to Classes II and III for two-thirds of their leadership. Then, after electing them, they complain about the "rich kids hogging all the offices!"

The schools are run by a Board of Education elected from the upper two classes by an average of 100 voters—out of maybe 2,500. The Board watches the underpaid teachers with an eagle eye to see that they toe the narrowest of possible lines. Teachers must not smoke in public, they must patronize the right stores—and they must make their treatment of the students fit the parents' station in life, as the author dramatically illustrates in telling how the rule of detention for tardiness was handled.

Favoritism in handing out excuses had become such a problem that the faculty voted to enforce a uniform rule: Detention for all tardiness, no excuses.

"Dad Is Really Sore"

For a week the rule worked. Then a Class II girl cut detention to have her hair set, and a Class I boy cut because he felt like cutting. The girl was excused; the boy was made to report to school, where he raged, "Dad is really sore." The superintendent did not send him to the detention hall, but kept him in his office and "talked things over" with his father.

A week later, the son of a laborer at the fertilizer plant showed up tardy. He got a sarcastic welcome from the principal and walked off muttering: "I'm not going to your damned detention room tonight or any other time." But, when he started to walk away after school, both the principal and the superintendent struck him, shook him and shoved him outside.

"Nothing came of it, except—Boney quit school."

Consumers Potluck

SHEETS

There is no single Best Buy in sheets, according to Consumers Union; first you must decide whether your needs are best met by muslin or percale. In favor of muslin is its low initial price; in favor of percale is its appearance and feel as well as laundering economy if you pay for laundry by the pound.

Tests of 23 brands covering 60 types and price lines of sheets show that highly durable brands are available in both muslins and percales. Of the muslins, the "Type 140" (type is usually indicated on the label) proved generally superior to the "Type 128"; "Type 112" is generally of poor quality and not worth buying.

Among percales, "Type 200" was generally superior to "Type 180," though there were many individual exceptions.

Size markings on sheets are in terms of unshrunk, torn size, before hemming. To find the size you need, allow five inches for top and bottom hem and some for shrinkage. CU found up to three per cent shrinkage in width and up to eight per cent in length. CU's tests were made on 81x108 inch (double bed size) sheets. The following were reported as top ranking sheets in their groups:

Spiegel's Sleeping Beauty, Cat. No. 7181 (Type 200, percale); Sears' Harmony House, Cat. No. 7682 (Type 200, percale); Fruit of the Loom Extra Weight (Type 140 muslin); Spiegel's Hostess, Cat. No. 7123 (Type 140 muslin); Sears' Harmony House, Cat. No. 7282 (Type 140, muslin). Other brands high in quality include Pepperell Type 200 and Utica Type 200, Fieldcrest Type 140 and Dan River Type 140.

* * * *

PLYMOUTH SUBURBAN

Consumers Union's automobile consultants give a high rating to the new Plymouth Suburban, low-priced ($1,840, factory delivered) entry into the station wagon field. This 6-passenger (or, with the back seats removed, 2-passenger plus considerable freight) car was judged easy to drive, maneuver and park, being about a foot shorter than Ford or Chevrolet sedans. The car travels quietly, holds the road well at normal speeds and has good riding qualities. Its gas consumption is low—lower than that of the Plymouth sedan tested by CU (22½ miles per gallon at 40 miles an hour, 14.8 miles per gallon in traffic, in CU's tests).

There are some faults, of course, but in the opinion of CU's consultants these are minor in comparison with its many virtues for those families or even small businesses which need a dual-purpose car to haul good-sized loads as well as passengers.

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

Classified Directory

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HONOLULU RECORD

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

The governor's Full Employment Committee will hold weekly meetings from now on. This would be very encouraging but for the fact that it has done almost nothing to live up to its well-chosen name.

In a recent letter to the committee, the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 79 and allied unions, which represent about one-half the AFL membership in Hawaii, said:

"The committee has done nothing, unless working for temporary employment of 2 per cent of the unemployed at Eniwetok counts for something. Some of its proposals verge on the ridiculous, like proposing that Hawaiian labor be recruited for temporary agricultural employment on the West Coast, and seeking to reshuffle the figures so as to make unemployment appear a few per cent less."

The Teamsters say that the "first thing that strikes us is the criminal neglect of the problem of full employment by the legislature and industry." We must add to this list the governor of Hawaii who appointed the members to the Full Employment Committee. This committee is heavily unbalanced with business representatives, and for practical purposes, organized labor is unrepresented.

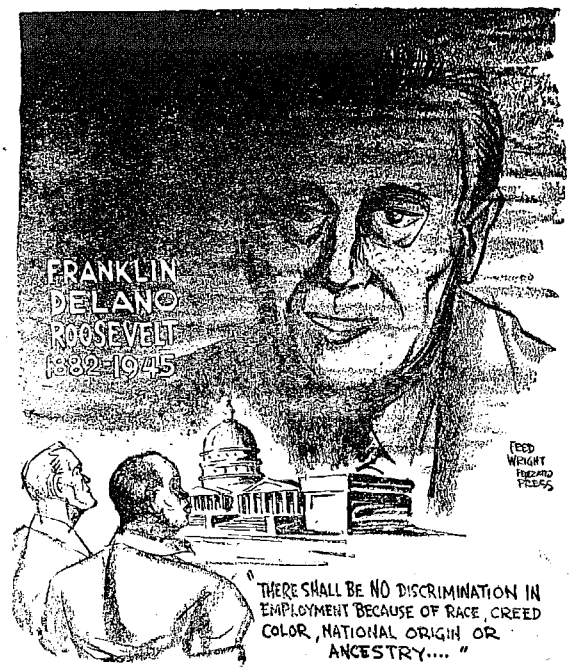
The legislature met twice last year and in both speeches at the opening sessions, the governor did not stress nor even mention the critical unemployment situation or ways to alleviate it. Certainly the governor must have seen the numerous faces of the unemployed during the noon hour as he made his daily jaunts to Merchant St. to check on the behavior of the stock market.

Hawaii, for example, with about 40,000 unemployed, has an opportunity to get federal money for survey and planning for urban redevelopment under the new housing act passed during the last session of Congress. Our legislature provided for the establishment of a local redevelopment agency. It takes about a year after the housing survey starts to get going on a housing project, aided by federal funds. Every day the governor postpones the appointments, that much longer considerable relief to our unemployment situation, through work on housing projects, will be delayed.

Our present legislature is controlled by big business. The Teamsters in their letter say: "Naturally the legislature would not have remained so inactive had large industry insisted on activity. As we of organized labor see it, the chief responsibility for Hawaii's present critical situation rests squarely on big business which has taken few steps, if any, to cushion the depression and has in some ways, aggravated it."

The Teamsters mention the tight credit market in Hawaii, where the banks "have been averse to lending money for risk capital." But at the same time the banks defeated an attempt by small businessmen to establish in Hawaii branches of Mainland banks which might pursue a more liberal policy.

Recently, the Bank of Hawaii loaned the services of its new vice president, Prof. James H. Shoemaker, economist, to the Full Employment Committee. What contributions he will make are to be seen. And the public is watching the Full Employment Committee. We don't care for pollyanna talk.



Looking Backward

Haole of Haoles In Early Hawaii

DR. GOODHUE'S HAWAII—Part I

Oldtimers of Maui and Molokai will remember the late Dr. E. S. Goodhue, government physician. When the doctor was a young man, about 1899, he wrote a book bearing the trite title of Beneath Hawaiian Palms and Stars. As literature the book is no better than its title, but in its way it is an interesting little volume, because it gives the impressions that a man of good intelligence and average American prejudices had of Hawaii half a century ago, the Hawaii where—

"Nobody hurried. Nobody looked as if his life depended upon going fast. Night might come, and day,—and night again; what matter?"

Completely Sold On White Superiority

Dr. Goodhue was a Haole of Haoles; he had all the unquestioning faith in the superiority of the native-born, white American over the "lesser breeds" which was so common in his day. So convinced was the doctor of white superiority that he deplored intermarriage, even when it resulted in such men as General Lyman.

"It is no wonder then that few of the missionary descendants have married natives and have half-white children. Generally these have been honest and constant, but after all, it is sad. Were it not better never to leave New England's shores, than to come here and save a thousand souls, while your own blessed children have gone astray."

All the same, Dr. Goodhue had some frank and unfavorable things to say, not only of the behavior of the "inferior races," but also about the way plantations were run, the contract labor system under which half the laborers worked, and the **lunas**. **Lunas**, indeed, were his pet aversion.

Describing a typical, though imaginary, day on a plantation, he says: "I have a different **luna** to-day, and he got very angry at a Chinaman who didn't work to suit him. Finally, them came to words, and the **luna** knocked the laborer down. Nothing more came of it."

Lunas Use Whips To "Urge and Urge"

"Successful luna-ing," the doctor wrote, "is hardly compatible with refinement. Through rain, sun, dust, the overseer must urge and urge his unambitious men, riding around from one spot to another, like a Southern slave driver, before the war. All the **lunas** I have known, indulge in catastrophic language, piling profane words mountain high, with great rapidity, then dropping the mass bodily upon the heads of the unfortunate men. Often the crack of a whip is heard, and, sometimes, the driver gets the worst of it."

Nor did Dr. Goodhue particularly like the contract system which made **lunas** what they were.

"It is true," wrote he, "that the servitude is gone into voluntarily, but that does not make it any the more just . . . I do not say that the Japanese have not profited by this system; they would not be so eager for it, were it not in many ways beneficial. Often, men will re-ship (sign up again). But I do say, that the system is morally wrong, because it permits, if it does not encourage, a curtailing of man's liberty, and it allows an employer to use towards an inferior race, methods that no self-respecting white man would tolerate . . .

"Here, the law provides that if a master strike a laborer, that laborer shall have redress through the courts. Just now, a **luna** is being tried for killing one of his men. But, while this is true, it is also true that the class of men that do contract labor may be treated as no one would dare to treat an American."

System Is Morally and Financially Bad

"On the other hand," Dr. Goodhue observed, "the **luna's** provocation is very great. Often a whole gang of men will turn upon him with cane stalks, or what is worse, cane knives and hoes. A German manager was, a few years ago, left for dead in the field, having been assaulted by his Chinamen. Such things are very exasperating . . . I do not say that some of the provocation does not justify some of the harshness but I am sure that a system which permits such abuses

(more on page 4)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

WHY NEGRO HISTORY WEEK?

This is the 24th year that Negro History Week has been observed throughout America. If you saw the Jan. 2 issue of Life magazine, the special edition devoted to "American Life and Times, 1900-1950," you can understand why such a week is necessary.

One-tenth of the American population is Negro. The first Negro sailed to America as a pilot with Christopher Columbus in 1492. Contributions by Negroes in all fields have enriched American civilization and progress throughout the first half of this century, but if you judged by the special issue of Life you would get the idea our nation is populated almost exclusively by white folk.

MR. DAVIS

In this special issue of Life, which is read by millions each week, there is a picture of Negroes shooting craps on the Boonville-New York Ferry (which reinforces the usual stereotypes), and a composograph shows a court scene from the notorious Kip Rhinelander divorce case of the 1920s. That's all.

Life, owned by the millionaire publisher, Henry Luce, continues the conspiracy of silence against Negro achievements first entered into 300 years ago when slave trading became a big business. In an effort to blast down this Jericho of ignorance, Dr. Carter G. Woodson in 1926 became a modern Joshua blowing the horn of Negro History each February during the week of Lincoln's birthday.

SETS PATTERN FOR OTHER PEOPLE

What has happened to America's biggest minority has set the pattern for treatment of other ethnic groups. The plot to show the inferiority of non-white peoples victimizes not only Negroes but Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and the rest.

For instance, when I was in the seventh grade back in Kansas, I remember vividly a course called "American Beginnings In Europe." I learned about the English, French, Germans, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians and the others from Western and Southern Europe who helped build America, but not one word was taught in public school about Negroes.

I learned about the so-called "Yellow Peril." Chinese and Japanese were painted to me as people who, because of their "inherent inferiority," could not be "assimilated" by "western civilization" and therefore they should be barred from America. They weren't like Negroes, I was taught, who had shown "real aptitude for the white man's civilization." The implication was that I should consider myself "above" Orientals.

It dawned on me one day that White America was looking down on everybody who wasn't white, and that for self-preservation, all the colored peoples ought to reject this propaganda, get acquainted, and find a way of working together to throw off the world yoke of white supremacy. When I met my first Filipinos in Chicago and learned that in the field of employment, they often had a harder time than Negroes, I was completely convinced of the righteousness of my conclusion.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE EVERYWHERE

During the militant days of the CIO, organized labor began pointing out that this false attitude of superiority towards minorities helped nobody but the bosses, and that one of the best ways to respect non-whites was to learn something about them, their backgrounds and contributions to civilization. As a result, many unions held Negro History Week programs.

There are probably few people in Hawaii who know much about the history of Negroes in America, Europe and Africa. The conspiracy of silence extends everywhere. What we do have are the stereotypes cunningly preserved for the purpose of separating or keeping apart the victims of discrimination, whether these victims are religious or ethnic or labor groups. As, for instance, my original impressions of Orientals and what are probably many Oriental impressions of Negroes.

About all you find in the history books used in schools is that Negroes came here as slaves in 1619, were the cause of the Civil War, and have been a problem to America. Maybe one or two, like Booker T. Washington, will be mentioned by name. To give more consideration might tend to break down the doctrine of white supremacy, and then how could the economic dictators maintain control if they could no longer play one group against another in the best divide-and-rule tradition?

FACTS HIDDEN FROM HISTORY BOOKS

So if you learn that the first American woman to win recognition as a poet was a Negro, Phillis Wheatley; or that the first to die in the historic Boston Massacre which started the Revolutionary War was a Negro, Crispus Attucks; or that a Negro woman Deborah Gannett, was one of the 4,000 Negro soldiers fighting under General Washington; or that a Negro named Benjamin Banneker

(more on page 4)