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FILIPINO LABOR LEADER STOPS HERE—Amado Hernandez, President of the Philippine Congress of Labor (CLO), is welcomed by ILWU officials as he stops at Honolulu airport for a few hours on his way back to Manila from the WFTU convention in Belgium. Left to right: Constantine Samson, Saburo Fujisaki, Mr. Hernandez, Robert McElrath, and Priscilla Yadao.

Uncle Sam Is Not A Santa Claus, Says Hernandez

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

"We are not against American aid. In fact, we feel it's a duty and responsibility of the United States to help small nations that suffered from the last war. But we are definitely against a Marshall Plan for the Asian countries."

Without raising his voice, and in a quiet, deliberative manner, President Amado Hernandez of the Philippine Congress of Labor (CLO), who is also a city councillor of Manila, said that through years of observation, he knows that "Uncle Sam is not a Santa Claus, and wherever he goes he does not go on a charitable mission."

Mr. Hernandez, who was returning from the World Federation of Trade Unions conference in Belgium, stopped for a few hours Saturday evening at the Honolulu airport.

Convention Disrupted

Commenting on the secession of the CIO, the British Trades Union Congress, and a few others, from the WFTU, Mr. Hernandez said some unions are following their governments' policy on the Marshall Plan, which is a cold war plan. He said that the British union pressed for a year's suspension of WFTU activities and CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey maintained a similar stand. Such a disruption prevents

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Pattern Of Civil Rights Struggle Same Here--Davis

"The pattern of the struggle for civil rights goes forward in much the same way here in Hawaii as on the Mainland," Frank Marshall Davis, poet and associate editor of the Negro Associated Press, told members and friends of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee at the organization's first anniversary celebration held Saturday night at Kulamau Studio.

At the informal reception, which was later followed by dancing, Attorney Harriet Bouslog, a defense attorney for the HCLC in the Reinecke case, and W. K. Bassett,

(more on page 3)

WHO WROTE THIS?

"... We know it is disagreeable for some men to contemplate the employment of labor that cannot be handled by the whip and spur methods of our present contract system. It was unpleasant for the planters of the South to contemplate the abolition of slave labor. We, however, are not so strongly entrenched as the Southerner."

The first person who guesses its authorship will get a half-year's subscription to the HONOLULU RECORD. Send your answers to 811 Sheridan St.

Tip—This statement was made in Hawaii during the labor contract days.

G-MEN QUIZ SPEAKER

Police Methods Hit By Verdict Of Incest Jury

"I shudder to think how many innocent people in the Territory may have been convicted of crimes because they signed confessions they didn't comprehend."

That was the reflection of Attorney Myer C. Symonds on last week's case in Hilo in which he defended Felipe Batulanon, an ILWU sugar worker at Olua, charged with incest against his 15-year-old daughter, Theresa. The trial, which began Jan. 18 and lasted through Jan. 22, concluded with an acquittal for Batulanon.

Says He Never Confessed

Part of the evidence presented in the court of Circuit Judge Martin Pence, came from the daughter, who testified that her father had engaged her in sexual intercourse on an average of twice a week since 1943 when Batulanon's wife had left him. The police produced the rest of the evidence, a confession, signed by Batulanon, which admitted his having had affairs with his daughter, once in 1946 and again in 1948.

Batulanon, on the stand, testified that he had never confessed and that he was not guilty. He said a policeman, a Filipino, had told him: "I am here to help you."

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WAR BONDS LOST IN TIDAL WAVE REDEEMABLE

Inquiries for vacation pay due wartime laborers for USED have revealed another situation in which people here may have lost money they can regain.

Someone who has inquired of Henry Epstein, business agent of United Public Workers of America, about the vacation pay, tell how they lost war bonds in the tidal wave of 1946. Some say they lost paychecks also.

By checking with the agents who sold them the bonds, they should be able to identify the bonds and have them replaced. Epstein says he thinks the pay checks should be even easier to replace.

He has announced to his union members that the union will undertake to help any member trace and replace bonds or government checks he may have lost.

Soak-the-Poor Tax System Of Territory Hit

Hawaii has a "soak the poor" tax system. Regressive, or flat rate taxes accounted for 94.4 per cent of the Territory's tax revenue during the past fiscal year, according to a study made by the Joint Tax Research Committee, composed of 10 organizations with approximately 60,000 members.

In challenging the business community's campaign to obtain passage of a sales tax bill in the coming legislature, which would be another burden on the poor, the Committee has proposed radical reforms of Territorial taxes in its recently published pamphlet, "A Study of Hawaii's Tax System and Some Proposals."

Sharp Increase In Income Tax

The Committee proposes to make the personal net income tax the cornerstone of Hawaii's tax structure. By sharply increasing the rates, while at the same time abolishing the 2 per cent compensation tax on salaries and making the 2 per cent tax on dividends deductible from the net income tax, an additional \$9,000,000 can be raised

(more on page 7)

Need Large Fund For Kindergarten

By ELEANOR AGNEW

Legislative action in the matter of free kindergartens might prove disastrous if pushed through without careful study of present needs and without sufficient funds allocated to successfully carry out an adequate program.

Miss Mary Musgrove, who heads the kindergarten division of the Department of Public Instruction, states that though she feels that pressure should be exerted on the House of Representatives to get a bill on the floor of the House, parents must make certain that such a bill results in really constructive action.

She cites a case where an attempt was made to set up a kindergarten in a basement. Dark, damp, far from bathroom facilities, pre-school children could hardly benefit from such a poorly planned effort.

Must Keep High Levels

The free kindergarten setup in

(more on page 4)

Negro Who Led Group Talk Is Questioned First

It was a coincidence, nothing more, says William Eubank, that the FBI questioned him for two and a half hours on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 17, just before he was to lead a discussion on the situation of Negroes in Hawaii at the New Era Church, CHA-3.

The discussion was held under the auspices of the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," a group which includes a number of religious and academic figures, and Mr. Eubank had been scheduled to lead the discussion.

He arrived late and explained that duties had detained him and he also said he had been questioned that afternoon by the FBI.

"I'm sorry if any one got the impression it was the FBI that delayed me," Eubank says.

Related to "Loyalty Checks"

Someone who attended the meeting at the New Era Church had understood Eubank to say the FBI had caused the delay.

About 1 p. m. that day, the FBI had first called him, Eubank says, but it was not until 4:30 that he managed to get down to the Dillingham Building to meet the official who summoned him.

"I can't really say the meeting had anything to do with my being called. It was just coincidence that it came the same day," says Eubank. "Of course, the meeting was one of the things we talked about, but there were a lot of others."

It was the first time he has ever been called by the FBI for questioning, Mr. Eubank says, and he thinks it might be some-

(more on page 4)

FIND THE VILLAIN HERE

E B O N Y, pre-viewing the movie, "Rogue's Regiment," in its September, '48 issue quotes a Universal-International publicity man as saying: "The Russians are the only ones you can make villains out of today. A movie plays in Germany, in Belgium, in India, in Japan and the people there protest if their nationals are heavies. But we don't send any pictures to Russia so they're the ones that get the villain roles."

Who called that movie-producer a war-monger? Or vice versa?

GE Convicted

For General Electric to be hauled before a court for monopoly practice is nothing new. Since 1940 the giant lamp bulb empire has been convicted six times. The last time was on January 19, when GE and eight other firms were found guilty of conspiring to maintain monopoly of the incandescent electric lamp industry.

Said the Justice Department: "GE has been cutting the life of its flashlight bulbs by two-thirds, although it advertises its bulbs 'stay lighter and longer.'"

In 1941, GE and others were indicted for criminal conspiracy with the Nazi Krupp firm in fixing the price of tungsten carbide, a vital war material. Conviction on this conspiracy came on October 8, 1948, when a federal court fined the company and GE's top officials a total of \$50,000.

GE's war record is impressive on the negative side. In 1942, GE was convicted on a criminal indictment on charges of defrauding the U. S. through collusive bids at unreasonably high prices on cable for navy ships.

In the most recent trial, GE Board Chairman Philip Reed, admitted that his company had been operating its gigantic lamp business under invalid patents.

Humor was not lacking at the trial.

President Herman Van Walsen of the Dutch Phillips Glow Lamp Works, a member of the cartel, threw the courtroom into an uproar as he said arrogantly: "We never paid much attention to American anti-trust laws." Then casually, he announced that he had been charged on three such counts before.

For lack of punitive laws, big firms get away easy in such trials as the last one on incandescent lamp monopoly, although violation included price-fixing to get "high, unreasonable and excessive profits." Conviction does not carry with it any monetary penalties or jail sentences, merely instruction to desist from such practices.

Nazi Musicians

Under fire for his pro-Nazi sympathies, Wilhelm Furtwaengler has given up his engagement as guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. And Furtwaengler made a smart move, for his own good, at least.

Four days after the German musician wired the Chicago Orchestral Association

from Geneva, Switzerland, that he was withdrawing from his contract after leading American artists announced they would boycott the orchestra if Furtwaengler was hired, a protest demonstration in New York forced another Nazi musician to quit his American concert tour.

In front of Carnegie Hall pickets, many of them members of Jewish organizations, protested German pianist Walter Gieseking's appearance, because he had played for the Nazis. When the hour for opening the doors arrived, the hall was still dark and signs were posted saying that refunds would be made.

Tickets had been sold out to an audience which arrived to find a dark building, with pickets marching in a drizzle.

Gieseking had planned a tour of the U. S. and Canada, in which he would have appeared 38 times. The tour was cancelled when he boarded an Air France plane for Europe Tuesday morning.

Ideas and Guns

"The conspicuous failure of American policy in China and Greece, not mentioned

in the President's address, is convincing proof that we cannot successfully fight ideas with guns. Yet the President's only answer is to call for more guns."

Thus Henry A. Wallace charged President Truman with pursuing a war policy, instead of a peace policy which he hinted at last month.

Wallace, former presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, said Truman's inaugural address "clearly spelled eventual bankruptcy of our nation." Wallace, further commenting on Truman's address, said the President's "statement that capitalism and communism cannot live together in one world, makes war the only eventual alternative."

The President on December 27, had expressed confidence that outstanding differences with Russia could be settled. "But," Wallace said, "today Truman shattered that hope. Nothing has occurred since December 27, to require a change in the position the President then took, except repeated statements from Russian spokesmen reiterating their desire to find the basis for mutual understanding. Today the President gave his answer. It comes closer to a declaration of war than the inaugural address of any peacetime President in our history."

Unprecedented Militancy

For quite some time 1,700 Catholic school teachers in Montreal expended their efforts to settle their wage dispute with the Quebec provincial government. Finally, in unprecedented militancy the teachers ignored Quebec's Premier Maurice Duplessis' forbidding strikes as "illegal" and walked out en masse.

This action was a bitter personal defeat Duplessis, who authored the anti-labor padlock law which gives his government the right to shut down and padlock all premises "suspected" of emanating "Communist propaganda." Duplessis' government threatened "automatic suspension" and "cancellation of pensions" to strikers and this immediately brought a warning from Protestant school teachers who in turn threatened a sympathy walkout if the pensions of the Catholic teachers were jeopardized.

The 1,700 teachers who instruct 80,000 of Montreal's 105,000 Catholic parochial school children got support from students, who organized protest parades through the city streets. Moral and material support to the teachers came in pledges from the Quebec Federation of Labor (AFL) and from the Montreal Labor Council (CIO-CCL). The unprecedented militancy resulted in an unprecedented coalition.

Japanese Elections

Day by day as the Communist drive in China gained momentum and snowballed its way southward, the whole Far East was influenced by developments in the country of 450 million people.

Immediate effects were felt in the Japanese elections, in which the China situation

contributed to the Japanese Communists winning 35 seats in the house. Previously the Communists had only five seats.

Although Premier Shigeru Yoshida's conservative regime won a majority of the seats, it was shaky already in view of increasing public criticism and seemed to need considerable help from MacArthur to stay in power for even a year.

Kyuichi Tokuda, top Communist leader, who had spent 18 years in prison under the militarists, called for a "people's front" to fight Yoshida's "reactionary regime." The Communists, which had climbed to the nation's fourth-ranking party, through this election, despite MacArthur's policy of Communist suppression, were now inviting the Social Democrats, Labor-Farmers and minority parties to wage a "people's welfare revolution" in the Diet.

Exile and Desertion

As Chiang Kai-shek headed for his native home at Fenghua, children and elders stood on the roadside to watch four shiny automobiles churn dust on the countryside highway, burn firecrackers and shout for Chiang to live a "thousand years."

Chiang rode on into exile, for whatever hopes he had of returning to Nanking were quashed. Communist leader Mao Tse-tung again named the war criminals, with Chiang heading the list, in answer to Kuomintang peace overtures. Meanwhile, Communist

troops took Peiping and prepared for the final drive to take Nanking, which the government hurriedly evacuated.

Way down south in Kwangtung province, American-educated T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Chiang and governor of the province, fled to Hongkong and there announced that he was retiring from public life. Soong, tied up with the "gold" and other financial scandals of the past, is a fat cat, worth several billions invested in foreign countries.

Surrender seemed only a formality. Chiang's own "loyal" troops withdrew southward, as "personal" armies of acting President Li Tseng-jen were brought northward, evidently not to fight, but to maintain order while evacuation and peace overtures went on.

"Last week, Anna Louise Strong's new book, 'Tomorrow's China,' came out with the following lines: 'On the famous Mount Omei, where Chiang Kai-shek went for summer rest from Chungking, farmers revealed their rifles to an American whom they trusted, saying: 'When the time comes, we are ready. Life is better under Chu-Mao.'"

British Enslavement

British-licensed labor contractors are receiving in this day and age, \$12 to \$16 for each worker "delivered to the place of employment" in the "trust territory" of Tan-

ganyika, Africa. Further evidences of slave trading and forced labor carried on by private interests under the official sanction of the British Labor Government came to light in a report by a special United Nations commission that studied conditions in the trust territory.

The UN commission handed in a document, prepared by the African Association of Arusha, that said the contractors made tribesmen sign away their freedom on false promises. When the workers found out that they had been fooled, employers resorted to flogging in order to cow them.

British laws in Tanganyika allow forced labor, although they "limit" it legally to 60 days. For using "abusive language" (and this also can be broadly applied) to his employer a worker can be flogged, if he is over 16 years of age. Anyone who quits his job "with no intent to return" gets three months in prison.

In 1947 wages in Tanganyika for unskilled farm laborers averaged \$1 a month; for skilled industrial workers, anywhere from \$4 to \$28 a month.

British government officials and private employers told the UN commission straight in its face: "... Any raise in wages would serve only to unsettle the labor situation, since the African has only a limited need for cash and would merely leave his job earlier."

(This statement is reminiscent of a similar one reported by the RECORD on Oct. 14, regarding the teacher in British-owned Pitcairn Island who must receive only \$5 per year because the salary proposed by an American concern would "upset the island's economy.")

World Summary

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HCLC's BIRTHDAY CAKE—Stephen Murin (left), outgoing chairman of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, cuts a piece of cake with Robert Greene, newly elected chairman, who assumed his office at HCLC's first birthday ball, last Saturday night at Kulamann Studio.

Pattern of Civil Rights Struggle Same

(From Page 1)
administrative assistant to Mayor Wilson, who were guests of honor along with Mr. Davis, spoke of the need of continuing the civil rights struggle in the Territory.

HCLC Is "Making Headway"
"The Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee is making headway in one of the most difficult of times," Attorney Bouslog told the gathering of 150 people. "In Hawaii, which has so lately emerged from a feudal system, the civil rights fight is all the more hard," she added. "An important role for the HCLC is to make the people of the Territory realize what civil rights mean."

Mr. Bassett, RECORD columnist, in his speech mentioned discrimination of Negroes in Honolulu, particularly the latest instance of juncrow by the police about which he said he had just read in the columns of the RECORD.

"I intend to go to Mayor Wilson to ask him to request an explanation from Police Chief Dan Liu," Mr. Bassett said.

More Democracy Here

Mr. Davis observed that there is more democracy here than elsewhere under the Stars and Stripes, but he said, in commenting on discrimination and denial of civil rights, there were elements which were "unclean" here, contrary to the publicity of the Chamber of Commerce.

In likening the local civil rights fight to that on the Mainland, he mentioned discrimination and attacks against the Negro people, the people of Oriental descent and

those belonging to minority political parties. In this connection he mentioned the case of the 12 indicted Communist leaders.

Education a Major Task

Stephen Murin, outgoing chairman of the HCLC, said that a major work facing the organization during the coming year is the bringing of realization to Hawaii's people of how many civil rights efforts. He said that 1948 was a year of "rearguard action," of fighting thought control and other forms of reaction, while 1949 will be a year of "counterattack," with the organization fighting for "something positive in our own way."

"The fight for statehood will take high priority in the HCLC program," he said, and the HCLC's fight will be distinctive in that it will include "full citizenship rights for all."

New officers for 1949 were installed. They are: Robert Greene, chairman; Alfred Stacy, vice chairman; Evelyn Murin, secretary, and Rachel Saiki, treasurer.

AP's SCOOP

It was front-page news in the Star-Bulletin Monday that the Chinese Communist forces, entering Peiping, posted "rules for behavior of soldiers" that included things like paying fair prices for purchases, respecting private property, being courteous to women, and refraining from violence against anyone.

Of course, the Star-Bulletin and the AP had been scooped by Evans Carlson and Edgar Snow 10 years ago and by innumerable little-read writers since. If Chinese Communist policies and behavior are front-page news today, it's largely because American editors have preferred to make "Red Menace" propaganda front page stuff for years.

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UPWA Official Asks Mokunui Reinstatement

LIHUE, Kauai—A motion to reinstate Moses M. Mokunui to his job at the Hanapepe Fire Station has been filed with the Kauai Civil Service Commission by Henry Epstein of the United Public Workers of America. The motion requests also that Mokunui receive all pay he has lost since he was fired Oct. 9, 1948.

The UPWA motion contends that Mokunui was fired illegally not once, but twice, because proper procedure set up by the Civil Service Commission was not followed.

The motion alleges that Sec. 79 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii was also violated in that Mokunui was actually fired because he had refused to support Chairman William Ellis of the Board of Supervisors in last year's election campaign.

Leong Has Three Jobs

Still another reason the dismissals are illegal, says the UPWA motion, is that Chief Tai Hing Leong, who fired Mokunui, is not legally fire chief. Leong holds two other jobs besides that of fire chief, the motion alleges.

According to Section 6210, RLH 1945, it is illegal for a person to hold more than one county job at a time.

'Plotters' Exposes Anti-Catholic Tinge Of Mag

Along with being anti-Oriental, anti-Semitic, anti-FEPC, and anti-FER, there is evidence that the National Republic, organ represented by Fred Marsden who is here in Hawaii to "breed good Americanism" is also anti-Catholic.

In his book, "The Plotters," John Roy Carlson points out that Dr. Dan Gilbert, violent Fundamentalist, solicits subscriptions for the "National Republic," and that he takes half-page ads in "The Gospel Fundamentalist."

And here is a line from that paper, quoted by Carlson, which should leave no doubts as to its character:

"... expose the papal system and all its evil doings. As far as I am concerned Popery has corrupted the truth, persecuted the saints of God, advanced arrogant and blasphemous claims, assumed universal dominion, and adopted the principles and practices of a great harlot."

Gilbert is Director of the "Christian Press Bureau," which has its headquarters in the Washington office of the "National Republic," Carlson states.

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Bouslog Argues Trespass Law

Citing two U. S. Supreme Court decisions with having a direct and specific bearing on the case of Charles McEachin who is charged with criminal trespass for entering Civilian Housing Area 3 "without right" Attorney Harriet Bouslog argued before Judge Albert M. Cristy, Saturday, that the Territorial trespass law is unconstitutional.

While arguing for a demurrer to the charges, Defense Attorney Bouslog said, "It is incredible that five years after the Supreme Court had ruled the trespass statute unconstitutional, a lawyer enters a court in the Territory to argue a case arising out of this statute."

The demurrer and set an early Circuit Judge Cristy over-ruled date, Friday 2 p.m., for trial, when Attorney Bouslog contended that the defendant runs the risk of being "charged and charged again" for violating the criminal trespass law. She said that McEachin was singled out of thousands who entered CHA-3.

McEachin, the defendant, works on the other side of the island and visited CHA-3 during weekends to live a normal life with his family.

He was arrested twice for entering CHA-3 by navy-employed civilian police, and convicted once and sentenced to three months in jail.

Attorney Bouslog contended that in view of the Supreme Court decisions, the Territorial statute "even on its face" is void. She cited one Supreme Court decision involving trespass in an Alabama company town and another in a federal public housing, "similar to CHA-3," in Texas. The court struck down the statutes in both cases.

Judge Cristy, in answering Attorney Bouslog, said the defense counsel is "premature" in challenging the Territorial statute. He added that the court must see the facts as they come up in court.

RELUCTANT PROGRESS

Is last Sunday's Advertiser a landmark? If you didn't see it, the front page of the society section carried a photograph of Mrs. K. S. Tom (nee Marjorie K. C. Chun Hoon, daughter of Mrs. Lee Oi Chun Hoon of Honolulu and the late Mr. Chun Hoon, and member of a kamaaina family).

Even if it was a photograph of the daughter of one of Honolulu's most prominent businessmen, we feel that for the Advertiser to give front-page prominence to a person of Oriental extraction is an achievement and a broadening of its society section policy.

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Dan Liu Says Cops Unbiased

Do you like to look at the displays in shop windows?

If so, you'd better watch out for one of the city's police sergeants. To him, it's suspicious if you happen to be so fascinated by window displays you lag behind your companions—even at 10:30 in the morning.

That was the explanation, at least, the sergeant gave Delegate Alfred Thibodeaux of the SS General Meigs and Port Agent Rudolph Eskovitz of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, when he was called in by Chief Dan Liu last week, to explain why he had stopped and questioned four Negro seamen who had just come ashore. Chief Liu had called the sergeant after Thibodeaux and Eskovitz protested the incident as being possibly motivated by prejudice against Negroes.

The sergeant said that no, he wasn't prejudiced against Negroes. He had stopped the four, questioned them, chased away the delegate, also a Negro, all because one of the party lagged behind the others, looked in store windows, looked as if he thought someone was about to arrest him, and thus aroused the sergeant's suspicions all at 10:30 in the morning.

He had just been carrying out his duty as a policeman, the sergeant said.

Thibodeaux said that there was another incident involving the same Negro seamen that night, which strengthened their belief that the police have an anti-Negro attitude. The seamen had been standing at the corner of Smith and Pauahi streets when two other policemen told them to move on.

Chief Liu explained that no one is allowed to stand at that corner more than a minute because it has been the scene of a number of police incidents.

Eskovitz and Thibodeaux explained that any anti-Negro feeling would be fought by all members of the M.C.S.S. because it would affect other seamen and the Negro community in Honolulu, as well. They reported Chief Liu as very cooperative. There is no prejudice against Negroes on the police force, Chief Liu told them.

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Large George Never Had It Like Luce's Teen-agers

By TINY TODD

So when I found Large George sitting under the banyan tree on King Street, reading an old copy of LIFE, I was a little surprised, for I know George does not care for Henry Luce's publications very much.

"Leave me alone," he growled, when I asked him about it. "I'm learning about a new and very strange people."

"Who, George?" I asked. "Teen-agers," he said. "It seems their habitat is Denver, Colo." "Aw, whaddya mean," I said. "Kids grow anywhere."

"Not like this they don't," George answered, not looking up. "In Denver, they're crazy about a kid named Reum. He's the president of 18 or 20 student organizations, and whenever the parents and teachers have a problem, the principal calls him in and he settles it for them."

"That's nothing unusual," I said. "The kid's just precocious. Bright. One of them kid prodigies like Rudyard Kipling."

Makings of Company Stiff

"He sounds to me like a company stiff in the making," George growled, "but that's not all. It says here the girls love him because he recites 'The Shooting of Dan McGrew' at the drop of a hat. He also carries around gadgets that make his tie stick straight out in front and false noses and stuff."

"Aw, you know how kids are, George," I said. "I bet you were like that, too."

George eyed me and said firmly: "I do not know how kids are if that's the way they are, and I was not like him. Nobody I know was like that."

"Well," I said, "I was like that, when everybody wore us and signed them, were slickers and eye them and auto-

graphed them. I remember a cute little redhead—"

George cut in: "I am not interested in your lewd past, but I guess you rode the gravy-train, at that. Me, I was loading a coal-car when I was a teen-ager."

"So I bet you horsed around too, when the boss wasn't looking," I argued.

Went To Pit College

"We got paid 20 cents a car," said George. "Any horsing we did, we did after 12 hours of that if we were able."

"But what about when you went to school?" I asked.

George said: "Around the mines, when anybody asked the guys where they went to school, they said 'I went to pit college.' It wasn't far to Pittsburgh, but they didn't mean the university. They meant the coal pit."

"Didn't you ever have any fun?" I asked.

"Yeah, sure," George said. "Once I ran away with another kid and we rode the rods to Texas. We were gonna work the harvest season. Then some railroad cops picked us off at Plainview and we did 60 days on the road gang."

"Where's the fun in that?" I asked.

"I've felt good in my time," said George, "but I never felt better than the day we walked out of that jail."

I thought for a minute and then I asked: "George, what if you'd had the ingenuity and imagination to recite 'The Shooting of Dan McGrew'?" Maybe the railroad cops would have let you off."

George glared at me contemptuously and said: "He'd have hit me in the head. Matter of fact, he did hit me in the head and I kept my mouth strictly shut. Now leave me alone and let me read about these strange people in Denver."

Palolo Needs Water, Road

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"Nothing is too small," says Narahara. "A barrel, a tub—even a water-glass. When it is dry, even a glass full of water is of some use."

Iwao Narahara is a tall, well-built man who owns and farms nine acres of upper Palolo Valley. He is a friendly man and he smiles easily and quickly, but he is not smiling now as he explains how much water he and the other farmers need and hope will be piped in by the Water Control Board. Narahara is also said to be the producer of more lettuce than any other farmer in the Territory.

"He is the man who supplied the Army and Navy with lettuce during the war," says an acquaintance, simply.

Rains Cost Thousands

The heavy rains of two weeks ago ruined thousands of dollars worth of lettuce for Narahara, but he is not thinking of that so much as of next summer when the "river" of Palolo Valley dries up, the ground gets hard, and there is nothing to fill the 4,000 feet of irrigation pipe. The recent weeks were disastrous enough, but they're past and they are now losses that make serious next summer more imperative.

Mr. Matsuzaki, a neighbor, squats and sits back on his heels as he gazes over the fields of ruined lettuce and comments: "It's a gamble. Farming's always a gamble."

"When we ask the Water Control Board, they say not enough of us live up here," Narahara explains. "But we'd use plenty of water."

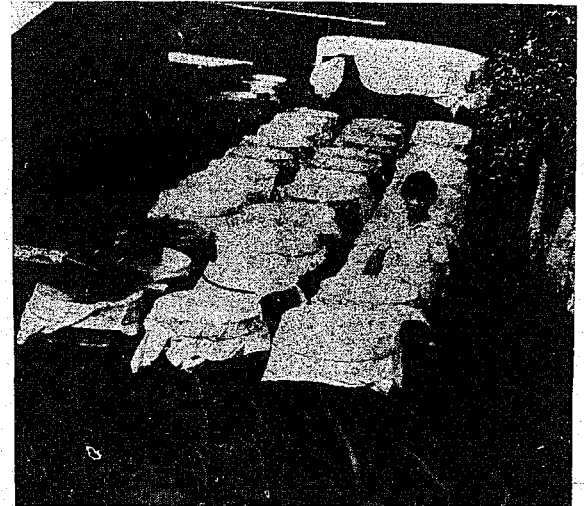
Then, the condition of the road gives both Narahara and Matsuzaki headaches.

"It was torn up during the war," says Matsuzaki, "and what the army trucks didn't tear up, the floods have torn up since."

"We're small potatoes," says Narahara. "I've been down to ask that something be done about the road, but I don't get nowhere. They say Mr. Sinclair's busy, or he's out and come back later, only when I go back, he's gone out again. It's a run around."

Sinclair Did Visit

Still, Mr. Sinclair, the city and county engineer, did come and look the road over and promise that something would be done. The visit should have convinced



Nothing is too small to be of use to farmers of Upper Palolo who must depend on rainfall for crop irrigation during the dry season. Here Edward Suzuki, 14, poses among his father's rainbarrels. All these and the storage tank behind will be filled and refilled many times during the summer. (Photo by staff)

Mr. Sinclair. I've ridden over better roads leading to the shacks of West Virginia moonshiners. But Narahara is still pessimistic.

"It's an old story," he says. "They've got a petition up now, but it won't do any good. We've had eight petitions down there in the last four years. Four for water and four for the road. None of them did any good."

Then the conversation turned to other things and Narahara brightened up as he told how he and the other farmers built the 2,500 feet of concrete road that runs from the public road through their land. It was a communal project, with everyone pitching in to help with the labor in much the same manner of early settlers who built cabins for one another by log-rolls, and were combinations of social activity with volunteer labor.

There was another story a little reminiscent of elements of Pearl Buck's novel, "Good Earth." That was the manner by which Narahara and 17 other farmers of the section got possession of their land. They are part of the extremely fortunate 10 per cent of

Oahu farmers who own their own land.

"The big trusts, they've got nearly everything," says Narahara. "You've got to lease from them."

But the 17 in upper Palolo conferred and offered the Palolo Improvement Co. \$50,000. Narahara, who represented the farmers in the negotiations, gives much credit to B. F. Beardmore for their final success.

"I tell you, there was really a fine old man," says Narahara, enthusiastically. "He said before he died, he wanted to see the farmers own their own land. He talked for us and talked and talked and finally he got the others over to his side. We liked him and we went to see him and took all kinds of things we raise."

After Narahara had completed the deal for the farmers, temptation presented itself in the form of a man from Bishop Trust who offered \$80,000 for the land.

"He said he'd give me a chance to make a lot of money," Narahara tells, "but I'm with the other farmers. Farmers know the land is worth more. I can't do that."

Char Championing Chinese Schools, Forgets Language

By ALLAN BECKMAN

When Gen. John J. Pershing, with his staff, inspected the students at the AEF University at Baune, France, in 1919, he noticed that one young American soldier had an Oriental face. The general halted and, although he had passed all the other students without comment or marked attention, he asked the name and place of origin of this soldier.

"I am Nicholas Wai Yuen Char," the young soldier said, "and I come from Honolulu."

Gen. Pershing shook the hand of the young soldier, uttered some words of encouragement, and went his way.

Char's Work Recognized

Today, at 60, Nicholas W. Y. Char is still attracting attention. A framed silk scroll in his outer office testifies to this characteristic.

"To the savior of the overseas schools," it reads, in beautifully painted Chinese ideographs, "in token of the Chinese community's admiration."

The scroll was presented to him in recognition of his work last year as chief counsel for the Chinese language schools which are challenging the constitutionality of the Territory's language school law. A three-judge federal court declared the Territorial language school law unconstitutional. The court granted an injunction permitting the Chinese language schools to operate.

The Territory appealed the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court. In January, Mr. Char, accompanied by Attorneys James Morita and A. L. Wirin, went to Washington and argued the language school case. A decision is expected soon.

"Iron Curtain" To Child's Mind

"I told them the law prevents

the child from obtaining knowledge," he said to me in explaining his argument to the Supreme Court.

He is a short, plump, gray-haired man. His speech ranges from a polished, rhetorical court room style to a pungent and profane vernacular.

"I told them it throws up an iron curtain to the child's mind, a Wall of China!"

With great patience he went into the legal background of the case. He cited precedents. He pointed out inconsistencies and absurdities in the Territorial law.

Law's Application Is Broad

Excepting within the stringent and arbitrary limitations it imposes, the law, by inference, makes it unlawful to teach an altar boy Latin. Hawaiian may not be taught. A pious Jew, teaching his grandchildren from the Hebrew Talmud, would be committing an illegal act.

"The law demands," Mr. Char exclaimed, mentioning one of its stipulations, "that the teacher must be well versed in English. Why does the teacher need to know English in order to teach Chinese?"

Mr. Char, himself a product of Honolulu's Chinese language schools, where he studied Cantonese from six to 17, feels, with ample justification, that the study of Chinese has not retarded him in the use of English.

He also attended St. Louis College, graduating in 1917. After one semester at the University of Hawaii he volunteered for World War I, as a member of the Aloha contingent.

Was Sun Fo's Advisor

After leaving the AEF University at Baune, he returned to America and took his law degree from Creighton University in Nebraska.

He was admitted to practice in

Need Large Fund For Kindergarten

(From Page 1)

Honolulu, despite its limited availability, operates at a high level of efficiency and practicality. Parents who do not want to see the present standards deteriorate to sub-standard levels through efforts to rush some sort of program through would do well to visit kindergarten teachers of the public school in their vicinity. Then with a clear picture of the situation and how best it can be improved, they can plump for action to guarantee that the needs of all pre-school children of the community are met.

Large Funds Needed

Fifty-six additional teachers beyond the present total of 51 are needed to fulfill present requirements in Honolulu. The amount needed to pay them is at least \$300,000. Supplies and equipment for a period of two years would cost another \$100,000 and adequate buildings would cost \$500,000 more.

Nebraska in 1922, but almost immediately he went to Shanghai.

He practiced in Shanghai from 1923 to 1929. While there he was advisor to Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, now the premier of the Nationalist government.

He has practiced in Honolulu since 1930.

Mr. Char studied Mandarin for five years in Shanghai. But he modestly says he is "no scholar" in Chinese.

"In my school days, I could write compositions on the Chinese classics," he said. "Now, I am forgetting Chinese."

Need Large Fund For Kindergarten

But funds for buildings are not included in the budget of the Department of Public Instruction. Buildings are the responsibility of the City and County.

Neal Ackland, administrative assistant of the DPI, points out that although the budget of the City and County makes little provision for new buildings, the government is authorized to levy additional property tax to raise funds. City and County, he said, seems loath to resort to such a solution.

Since additional money would be required to supplement a any amount raised by the City and County, it must be raised from Territorial taxes. The graduated income tax seems the best source of additional revenue.

No Let-Up In Sight

Mr. Ackland points out the most telling objection to a slow-moving program. Children who are now of kindergarten age were born in 1944. The birth rate has steadily increased in the Territory since that year—and no let-up in sight—says Mr. Ackland, so unless facilities are made available within the next two years, the backlog of children unable to receive preschool training will increase far beyond the present 50 per cent.

PATRONIZE
OUR
ADVERTISER

G-MEN QUIZ SPEAKER

(From Page 1)

how related to one of the various "loyalty checks" that are given government employees. Mr. Eubank is a laboratory worker employed by the City and County Board of Health.

"He (the G-man) asked questions about organizations and people," says Eubank, "and the first thing I knew, we were talking about me. I couldn't be sure at all what things they really were interested in."

Reminiscent of Germany
If the FBI saw any connection between opposing racial discrimination and "disloyalty," there was no indication of that in the questions.

But Eubank says, "It reminded me too much of what happened in Germany. They can get rough here just the way they did there."

He emphasizes, however, that his questioning was on a voluntary basis in that he was asked to go to the FBI office to be questioned and he went. No force was used anywhere.

One of the features of the meeting at the New Era Church was a showing of "Americans All," a picture made by March of Time which presents arguments against racial discrimination.

Although there are more women wearing stockings these days, manufacturers are producing less. The reason is that nylon stockings are longer-wearing than silk.

TYPICAL HAOLE WAYS NEGATE DEMOCRACY

Ed. Note: Frank Marshall Davis, author of the following article, is a well known poet and journalist. He is the author of three books of poems, including "47th Street," which is currently receiving enthusiastic reviews on the Mainland. He is an associate editor of the Associated Negro Press and he was executive editor of the Chicago Star, interracial weekly from its inception in July 1946, to September of last year.

In this article, Mr. Davis explains what he meant by "typical haole," as he used the phrase in his article on the "Rainbow People of Hawaii," published in the RECORD two weeks ago.

Mr. Davis will be a frequent contributor to the RECORD.

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

I am opposed to efforts to make the people of Hawaii into mental carbon copies of the majority of Mainland haoles. The good ideas should be assimilated, but the bad need to be rejected. It might be wise to point out certain of these objectionable and discriminatory attitudes, so you will know precisely what I mean:

1. Anti-Semitism. Many believe that Jews "control all the money," that they will cheat even their closest relatives, or that they will ostentatiously push themselves into places they are not culturally prepared to go. Certain organizations promote this propaganda by literature, but much of it is spread verbally. Jews are barred from many hotels and residential areas; professional schools at many leading universities have quotas for Jewish students.

There is growing anti-Semitism in Honolulu. During my few weeks here, I have overheard the usual libels against the Jewish people not only from haoles, but from Orientals and Polynesians. Since these remarks follow the Mainland pattern is not their origin obvious?

Growing Negro Discrimination. 2. Jim Crow: Segregated schools, restricted housing, job discrimination, disfranchisement, lynching, terrorism and powerful opposition to Truman's civil rights program indicate the general Mainland attitude toward Negroes. It varies by states and sections, yet even in such liberal urban centers as New

York and Chicago there are black ghettos and there are public places which bar Negro patronage.

In Honolulu an increasing number of cafes, taverns and apartment buildings ban Negroes. The myth of black difference and inferiority was spread here during World War II by those who were supposedly fighting for democracy and against fascist racial theories. Recently a Negro woman, graduate of a California university, told me she was asked in sincere curiosity by an Oriental girl in her office to show her long, monkey-like tail!

Prejudice Against Orientals

3. The Yellow Peril: Violent feeling against Orientals has been concentrated on the West Coast, where citizens of Japanese ancestry were tossed into concentration camps during the recent war while persons of German or Italian extraction, being white, experienced no group molestation. Immigration bars against Orientals have been only partially lowered. For many years Filipinos faced more severe job discrimination than Negroes.

In Chicago, whose Japanese-American population rose from 300 before the war to 20,000 today, the body of a Nisei war veteran remained three weeks in an undertaking parlor because burial space could not be obtained in a white cemetery.

The islands' Oriental population is too large for open prejudice. But there is always the whispering campaign, intended to keep Japanese, Koreans, Chinese and Filipinos divided. Statehood is fought by some non-whites here on the ground that Japanese might be elected to congress, the same fear that rules certain powerful interests in Washington. It is no secret that some haole boys married Oriental girls only for "convenience" and on returning to the Mainland have left their wives behind on the ground that the families back home in Michigan or North Carolina "wouldn't understand."

Double-Standard Pay

4. White Supremacy: Despite science, it is popularly believed by Mainland haoles that Caucasians are superior to any other "race" and that the Anglo-Saxons, Nordics and peoples from Northern and Western Europe top them all. This is the psychological basis for

prejudice against such other Caucasians as Slavs, Italians and the rest from Southern and Eastern Europe. Obviously, Negroes and Orientals are farther down on the list. Some extremists are against everybody but "white Protestants," thus fomenting religious hate against Catholics.

In Hawaii white supremacy manifests itself in the barring of non-whites from certain residential areas; in the caste system which reserves certain jobs for haoles and seeks to keep them away from menial labor; in wage differentials where haoles and Orientals or Polynesians doing identical work draw different pay.

Haole Attitude Varies

These, then, are objectionable attitudes of the typical Mainland haole which negate the democracy our nation claims. They vary in degree with individuals, but the

majority have elements of these thought patterns where color, religion and national origin are concerned. Many would deny it beligerently, for even such a bigot as Rankin bows to no one in loudly proclaiming his Americanism. Still others are sincere in their mistaken belief that they have no prejudice.

Obviously, there are many Mainland haoles who take their democracy seriously, who judge each person individually, who believe wholeheartedly in equality. Credit organized labor, particularly the CIO, for leading many out of the wilderness of racism. These liberated ones I salute, for it takes tremendous straight thinking to counteract the vicious propaganda

found in the movies, over the radio and in the press.

It is also gratifying to know that many haoles who came to Hawaii with these anti-democratic Mainland attitudes have lost them after living for some time among the rainbow peoples here. Others may not lose them, but they keep their prejudices under cover. The difficulty is chiefly from the malihini haole, who often spreads his poison upon arrival.

I say again, keep the American dream of freedom and equality and work to make it real here in Hawaii. Accept the good, the worthwhile Mainland haole ideas—and there are many—but just as firmly reject those that should have died with the military defeat of Hitler.

Union Fights To Save Member From Ala. Chain Gang

LOS ANGELES (FP)—A CIO union, the Civil Rights Congress and an employer have joined hands here to save Joe Brooks from extradition to an Alabama chain gang.

Brooks, a member of Local 26, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, faces a 10-year sentence minus a few months if he is sent back to Alabama. An employee of the Friedman Bag Co. for the last five years, Brooks was arrested while he was doing his Christmas shopping, by a cop who said he was looking for a Negro with a scar on his face.

Tells of Southern Frame-Up

He was held for questioning and later released. He was rearrested later and told he was wanted in Alabama on a charge of escaping prison after he had served only a few months of a ten-year sentence.

The company assigned an attorney to help Brooks, who told this story of a typical southern frame-up: When Brooks was laid off of a job he held in Mobile, Ala., he bought a second-hand bicycle and pedaled to a neighboring town to visit his aunt. As soon as he arrived there, he was arrested by police who said they were looking for a bicycle thief.

Brooks was sent to the county jail and held there for 30 days, during which time he was beaten daily, kept on a bread and water diet, barred from getting legal advice or communicating with anyone. He managed to escape, was chased by a posse and finally surrendered when they began shooting at him.

Again he was held for 30 days.

Sell Groceries At Cost To Jobless

LANSING, Mich. (FP)—CIO members in Lansing who are laid off are privileged to buy their groceries at wholesale cost from the Lansing Consumers' Cooperative.

United Auto Workers Local 724 members were immediate beneficiaries of the plan. They dropped in at the union office for a benefit card which certifies their laid-off status and gives them their food at wholesale for 30 days. After that the card has to be renewed.

Paid Vacations

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Paid vacations were included in 89 per cent of the contracts signed in California during 1948 as compared to only 54 per cent in 1941, the Department of Industrial Relations reported. Nearly 20 per cent gave sick leave, compared with 12 per cent in 1944.



FIGHTS EXTRADITION TO CHAIN GANG—Joe Brooks (center), International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) steward at the Friedman Bag Co. in Los Angeles, Calif., has the support of his union, his employer and the Civil Rights Congress in his fight against extradition to Alabama. There, he faces 10 years on a chain gang, convicted for stealing a second-hand bicycle which he had purchased. Brooks was beaten, starved and denied legal aid by his Alabama jailers until he gave way and signed a phony "confession."

Again he was questioned, beaten and starved. Finally he was forced to sign a confession that he had stolen the bicycle. In court he pleaded not guilty and told the judge how the confession had been obtained, but he was sentenced to 10 years.

From a chain gang near Birmingham, where he served three months of his term, Brooks again escaped and this time succeeded in getting to California. In Los Angeles he found a job with the Friedman Co., became an active

union member and shop steward and tried to forget the past.

Determined not to let Brooks return to a chain gang for a theft he did not commit, his fellow-unionists have set up a defense committee to raise money for his case. His release on bail was obtained by the Civil Rights Congress, which was called into the case by the ILWU. Equally interested in the case is Brooks' employer, who has written Alabama Gov. James Folsom, asking him to waive extradition.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP



"CHEER UP - HE DIDN'T ASK FOR AN INCREASE IN THE LIQUOR TAX!"

Thanks

To all our friends
for their kind support given us
during the recent lockout.

oOo

UNITED SUGAR WORKERS

ILWU Local 142, Unit 3

Olaa, Hawaii

SPORTS ROUNDUP

MANILA ALL-STARS

The Manila Industrial Commercial AA All-Star basketball team left this week for the Philippines via Philippine Air Lines, after showing against teams in the Honolulu Amateur Basketball Association.

The MICAAs displayed plenty of class in defeating the highly touted Weyenberg Shoe quintet 79-59 on Monday night. The Manila five outscored the National Photo Supply outfit 49-35 on Sunday night.

The team is coached and managed by Dionisio (Ohto) Calvo. It arrived in Honolulu on Saturday night after playing several games on the West Coast as guests of the Oakland Bittners. Two members of the Philippines Olympic team are on the roster of the MICAAs. They are: Lauro Mumar, 6-foot-1 pivot man and Gabby Fajardo, fast forward. Incidentally, Fajardo tallied 24 markers against the Weyenbergs and 27 digits against the National Photo outfit.

The MICAAs series in Honolulu was sponsored by the Honolulu Filipino Civic Associates (YMCA).

TINY OVERTHROWS GIANT

Saburo (Tweet) Kuwahara won the first Athlete-of-the-Week award for 1949, sponsored by The Lanai, fashionable Hilo eatery, for the week ending Jan. 8. Young Kuwahara, a mere 120-pounder of the tiny town of Pahoa in Puna, won the sumo wrestling tournament in Honolulu on Jan. 2.

Entered in the beginners' division young Kuwahara, a virtual unknown to the wrestling fraternity, captured three championships after going through the toughest kind of competition seen in the ring.

Despite his small size, he knocked out a 250-pound giant from Oahu. He stole the show by cleaning up all top honors in his division. He knocked off three opponents in a row to win his first ohy.

WORI IS EASY VICTOR

Coach Ted Kawamura's Hawaii high Organization of Honolulu, an inter-island inter-club amateur boxing smoker over the green, but willing Lincoln Wreckers

Club of Hilo, tutored by the veteran Joho Shiroma, eight bouts to five, in a recent show put on in the Hilo armory before a jam-packed gallery.

Susumu Tomori, outstanding fly-weight prospect and Hilo's pride and joy, won an easy victory over Harry Tokashiki of HYO. Shigeo Kano, who was voted the outstanding fighter on the card, earned a decisive win over rugged Isao Tanaka of Honolulu.

TWO SPORTSMEN HONORED

Two top sportsmen on the Big Island for 1948, were honored recently. They were William (Choo-Choo) Kanuha and Walter Victor.

Kanuha, a veteran of World War II, who served in the ETO, won the title of the Athlete-of-the-Year, while Victor was voted the Man Who Contributed the Most Toward Sports on the Big Island for the year 1948. Kanuha, who lost one of his legs in Germany, was honored for his feat in the annual Shell golf tourney. Victor was voted the outstanding sports leader for the many positions as coach, manager, player and what-have-you he has held for many years now. He was connected with almost every sport in the books.

The two awards, the first of their kind, will be put out annually by The Lanai, Hilo restaurant owned by Dick Furtado, erstwhile all-around athlete at the University of Hawaii; Albert (Slim) Holt and Don-Gedge.

MOST VERSATILE ATHLETE

Joe Balangitao of Puunene, Maui, was selected the Valley Island's Most Versatile Athlete of 1948. Young Balangitao, a 14-year-old student at Baldwin High, did practically everything in the way of sports. He starred on Baldwin's grid team as a halfback, set a new high jump record for grammar school lads, and has made good in swimming, softball, basketball and volleyball. He is currently a freshman at Baldwin. Joe made his senior league basketball debut recently and became the youngest player to see regular action in the island's top cage circuit.



SWIMS FOR HEALTH—Mermaid Terri Hanrahan of New Jersey, poses for the camera after being chosen Miss Florida Swim for Health. She can swim, but who cares?

Where Ackerman Got 'Ideals of Democracy'

(from page 8)

Thurston of the Advertiser (not to be confused with his son, Lorrin T.) told the legislature:

"The world in general is hysterical as a result of the recent war. And here in Hawaii we have it in our power to follow suit, and it would not take us long to become hysterical ourselves."

So the Chamber of Commerce drafted a compromise bill, acceptable to some of the Japanese, which became the basis of the Act that was passed—and challenged in the courts and declared unconstitutional.

This bill included most of the ideas of the original five bills. One section of it read:

"No permit to teach in a foreign language school shall be granted unless and until the department is satisfied that the applicant for the same is possessed of the ideals of democracy; knowledge of American history and institutions and knows how to read, write and speak the English language."

And, accordingly, classes were conducted for Japanese language school teachers wherein they could learn the fundamentals of American democracy.

Digs Up Antiquated Laws

In 1927 the Supreme Court killed the foreign language school act, and the sensels no longer had to worry over the ideals of democracy. The Chamber's original Act, which had been a useless duplication of the language school Act's provisions, remained on the books—along with the Desha bathing suit Act, the Act making it necessary to teach the Hawaiian language in all high schools, the provision that all children must be brought up as Christians, and all other such unused and forgotten relics of past legislative brainstorms.

There it reposed forgotten until Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr., found it and an even older and more forgotten law—that passed to control the Chinese secret societies—and invoked them both against the Reineckes.

Monteagle, Tenn.

LABOR ROUNDUP

UPWA Program

A six point legislative program highlighting improved working conditions for county and territorial workers was adopted by delegates of the United Public Workers (CIO) at a territory-wide conference held January 22 and 23 at Lihue, Kauai.

The program, which will be pushed at the coming session of the legislature, is as follows:

1. A uniform classification system for all workers in county and territorial services;
2. A \$48 monthly increase in base pay (incorporation of the present \$25 bonus and \$23 teachers' rate) and an additional \$25 bonus;
3. A five day week for all workers except those on a per diem basis;
4. Retention of the per diem system for workers now under this system in the counties of Hawaii and Kauai;
5. No ban on the political activities of government workers;
6. Raising of the present ceiling of \$15,000 to \$30,000 on jobs which the counties may undertake.

In addition to this program, which will be pushed actively by the union, the conference adopted a program for the stepping up of its organizing campaign.

New officers for the year 1949 were also installed at the two-day conference. They are:

Thomas Noda, president; Valentine Wessel, Hawaii division vice president; Thomas Yamashita, Maui division vice president; Isaac Nakamichi, Oahu division vice president; George Thompson, secretary; Satoru Imai, treasurer and Henry Epstein; executive secretary.

Hotel Workers Ask Raise

Pay raise of \$5 to \$7 per month and a favorable seniority clause are in the new agreement negotiated between the Culinary & Service Workers (CIO) at Lihue, Kauai, and G. N. Wilcox Memorial Hospital. Forty-five workers are covered by the present agreement with the private hospital.

Hall Returns

Assignment of Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, as the union's representative in negotiations with longshore employers was recently announced by the ILWU upon Mr. Hall's return from the mainland.

The union recently informed employers by letter of its desire for parity in wages with west coast longshoremen, who earn a base rate of \$1.82 per hour as compared with \$1.40 for island longshoremen.

Negotiations are provided for in a wage reopening clause in the present agreement.

UPWA Celebrates Third Year

The third anniversary of the United Public Workers of America (CIO) in the territory will be celebrated this Saturday night, January 29, at 50 South Queen St. It was announced by Henry Epstein, executive secretary.

The union official said that the anniversary is being held in conjunction with the birthday celebration of the late president F. D. Roosevelt.

The evening's festivities will be highlighted by a band composed of UPWA members, parlor games with prizes and refreshments.

Tickets may be obtained at the pier 11 office of the union.

Pineapple Pact Awaiting Ratification

Expectation that the recently negotiated pineapple pact will be signed before the end of January was indicated today by officials of the pineapple union.

Toyomasa Oshiro, secretary-treasurer, said that a few more units of the local have yet to agree to the terms of the agreement, but added that overwhelming ratification is expected.

If signed before February 1, the contract will be retroactive to January 4, when agreement was reached on the four to nine cents graduated increase among the 11 labor grades and other modifications.

Classification Talks

Indication was given today that job classification talks between ILWU Local 142 and the sugar industry would wind up this week end although 37 jobs were still in dispute up to the time of this writing.

David E. Thompson, union representative, indicated that as a result of intensive meetings with the industry committee and plantation level investigation of various jobs, 14 jobs of the original 85 in dispute have been up-graded and 30 others dropped from discussion by the union.

The union official said that the jobs still in dispute following the completion of talks will be registered in an agreed upon list to be submitted to negotiations in the next wage reopening scheduled for April of this year.

First meeting of the joint classification group occurred on January 11 followed by island investigations to clear up facts in dispute and resumption of joint meetings on January 22.

The union committee is composed of David E. Thompson, official spokesman, Ikuyo Hisaoka and Severo Carrido from Hawaii, Sam Suma from Maui, Takumi Akama from Kauai, Joe Morita and Tony Rania from Oahu, and Charles Saka and Ben Nakamura, observers.

New Officers Meet

The first meeting of the new executive officers of ILWU local 142 will take place in Honolulu on January 31 at pier 11, it was announced today by union headquarters.

Attending the meeting will be Tony Rania, president, Constantine Samson, 1st vice president, Saburo Fujisaki, secretary-treasurer; George Martin, Hawaii vice president (the only new officer), and Thomas Yagi, Justo dela Cruz and Robert Kunimura, vice presidents from Maui, Oahu and Kauai, respectively.

No Monopoly

Every country has contributed to our civilization. When the people of Europe were still living in caves, Asia and the Near East had great civilizations. There were outstanding Negro countries in Africa when America was still a forest. Every country, every people contributed to the growth of civilization. An Englishman invented the steam engine; an Italian developed radio; a Frenchman discovered a

cure for rabies; the Curies, Catholics, discovered radium; Flexner, a Jew, discovered the cause of dysentery; Drew, a Negro and a Protestant, developed blood plasma in the form that saved millions of lives.—East Tennessee Labor News (AFL).

Married women workers in the U. S. outnumber single women workers, 8,300,000 to 5,800,000. In 1940 more single women were employed.



MANILA INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION ALL-STARS—Front row, left to right: Francisco Caliban, Napoleon Santos, Lauro Mumar, Freddie Young, Bobby Jones. Back row, left to right: Chito Calvo (Coach), Crispin Adiosa, Antonio Tantai, Jose Gonsales, Gabby Fajardo, Skip Quinto (athletic manager). (Photo by Philippine Air Lines)

Pamphlet Gives Tips On Building Unions

They All Came To the Meeting is the title of a 30-page 15-cent pamphlet which gives simple programs for building attendance at union meetings. It does not tell how to run education classes but it does tell in detail how to build up a complete education program. It is illustrated.

All the suggestions are founded on actual experience in meeting problems at Highlander Folk School which is the southern training center for CIO leaders, and at the innumerable extension

courses given by Highlander teachers throughout the south.

Its fundamental motivation is this advice: "As a program organizer and discussion leader you must remember that most union members have ideas which they may want to express. All they need is proper encouragement. Call on the more timid ones. They won't speak up themselves. If you don't succeed the first time, try, try again."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at the Highlander Folk School,



AIRLIFT ADVISER—Charles A. Lindbergh (l) is greeted in Neubiberg, Germany, by Air Force Base Commander Col. Clarence Edwinton. Lindbergh was sent to inspect the Berlin airlift and serve as special adviser on technical affairs. The last "expert advice" he handed out was back in 1941, when he said the Russians couldn't last six weeks against the Germans. Lindbergh, a notorious "America First" still has a Nazi medal given him by Hermann Goering.

SOAK-THE-POOR TAX SYSTEM HIT

(From Page 1)

for the Territory, the Committee estimates.

At present, because of its low rates—ranging from 3 per cent on net income not in excess of \$5,000 up to 6 per cent on net income of \$100,000 and over—this tax brings in only 2.2 per cent of all revenue. In the 10 most progressive states the percentage ranges from 10.8 to 30 per cent.

The Committee also recommends a sharp increase in the inheritance and estate taxes and passage of a gift tax law.

Burden On Lower Income Groups

The four taxes—all regressive—which last year brought in the most revenue here were, in order of rank, the gross income tax, the 2 per cent compensation and dividends tax, the real property tax and the fuel tax.

Flat rate taxes hit the lower income groups much harder than the well-to-do, the study, which draws upon "State and Local Finance in the National Economy" by Alvin H. Hansen and H. S. Perloff points out. Progressive taxes, on the other hand, shift the burden of taxation to those who can best afford it.

To further equalize the tax burden the Committee recommends that during a period of inflation, as at present, public works should be kept at a minimum and only the most critical needs should be met by current taxes. Taxes should be high in order to build a capital reserve fund for future use. Bonds should meanwhile be retired.

During depression, advises the Committee, taxes should be lowered to increase the buying power of the masses; the Territorial and county governments should undertake large-scale public works projects, and bonds should be floated, if necessary.

Landed Estates Under-Taxed

With regard to real property taxes, the study says, the present ceiling of \$10,700,000 causes the great landed estates to be under-taxed, thus throwing a heavier load on the consuming public. This ceiling, moreover, curtails the available revenue for the counties which depend chiefly on this tax.

The inequity of the home exemption clauses is strongly emphasized in the pamphlet. Of two homes, one occupied by an owner and another by a tenant, both being appraised at \$5,000, the former is taxed at \$58.07 and the latter at \$165.00. In short, the tenant pays 185 per cent more! The poor again shoulder the tax load here when we see that on Oahu there are about 17,580 home owners living in their own homes, of whom 3,740 pay no real property tax, and over 60,000 rental units.

In terms of dollars and cents, the study continues, "the Territory in 1948 subsidized home owners to the extent of \$1,750,000, a very sizeable sum. This is more

Police Methods Hit By Jury Verdict

(From Page 1)

If you sign the paper, you can go back to work."

Batulanan also testified that he did not know the meaning of the "paper" which contained the confession.

Police Had Sought Culprit

Cross-examining the policeman involved, Symonds brought out admissions that Batulanon had, indeed, denied any guilt before he signed the confession, though the policeman said he later confessed before he signed.

Mr. Symonds argued that the police had sought a culprit rather than real evidence of guilt. The girl, he held, is an "adolescent-romantic" who wanted an excuse for getting away from home so she could have more freedom of relationship with several boy friends. "After deliberating one hour, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

"Here," says Symonds, "was a man comparatively uneducated, with little knowledge of English. How could he understand the significance of the confession? In such cases, is there any reason why the police shouldn't call in an attorney who might inform a man of his rights, and of the seriousness of his words?"

than the revenue derived from the personal net income tax. The loss to the taxable base amounted to \$47,958,000, because of home exemption."

At the same time, large tax-free gains have been made through increased real estate prices and speculation.

Lists Recommendations

The Committee's recommendations are: (1) Elimination of the ceiling on real property taxes for all counties, or alternatively (2) increase of the ceiling of Honolulu City and County to \$12,000,000; (3) elimination of home exemption; (4) a real property gains tax with graduated rates from 2-16 per cent.

The legislature, according to the Committee's final recommendation, should set up a tax study commission with an adequate appropriation to study as its first project, land valuation and assessments. It is at present often charged that the assessment policy is highly favorable to the large estates.

Chief credit for the study goes to Stanley M. Miyamoto, chairman of the Joint Tax Research Committee and longtime student of tax problems. Mr. Miyamoto, principal of Waialae School, represents the Hawaiian Education Association on the Committee. Among other organizations represented are the AFL Central Labor Council, the ILWU-CIO and the Hawaiian Government Employees' Association.

Similar proposals by the Tax Committee have come to naught in the past because affiliated organizations failed to exert political pressure on the legislature. It is

QUALIFIED FOR 'AMERICAN WAY'

The American Way Committee of the local Chamber of Commerce has selected David M. Cayetano, assistant personnel director of the Oahu Sugar Co. as its "Man Of The Week" for rising from "an humble start to a responsible position through his own efforts, under The American Way Of Life."

Mr. Cayetano came to Hawaii from the Philippines at the age of 21 to become a field worker for the Oahu Sugar Co. and, at the same time found means to study to improve himself by going without lunch for years. He slept only three or four hours a night. Three years ago he was named main office assistant personnel director.

Perhaps the Oahu Sugar Co. feels that Mr. Cayetano should be subjected to some further exposure to "The American Way Of Life." The American Way Committee story leaves the suspicion that, in spite of his Herculean exertions, his salary is still not adequate for his needs. In his spare time he "does carpentry work, and works as an insurance agent."

Uncle Sam Is Not Santa Claus

(from page 1)

ed the convening of the general assembly, he said.

Mr. Hernandez quoted WFTU General Secretary Louis Sallant as telling him: "Even if the reactionaries leave the WFTU, maybe it would be for the better. This would weed out the bad elements." He also gave Sallant's view that the CIO and the TUC are just two of the 69 labor bodies in various countries comprising the WFTU. These two unions represent 16 million laborers while the remaining 67 represent 70 million workers.

Asked what position the Philippine Congress of Labor would take, Mr. Hernandez answered: "We will stand by and with the progressive group, that is, with the present majority."

He said he had urged the WFTU secretariat to send as soon as possible a special commission to study labor conditions in the Far East. He said the previous commission that visited the Far East failed because the OIO and the British union blocked its activities. These unions, according to Hernandez, did not designate delegates to a conference planned in Calcutta, although Russia and China did.

Robeson Will Visit Islands

The CIO will hold its convention during the last two weeks of July of this year, Mr. Hernandez informed reporters.

"Paul Robeson will visit the Philippines, attend our convention and later, proceed to China. He said he will visit Hawaii then. Delegations from the ILWU, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and from farming areas of Stockton and Salinas, California, will come also," said Mr. Hernandez.

While passing through the United States, Mr. Hernandez said, he discovered "a bitter truth." He learned that the American people know of the opposition and injustices committed by the Dutch in Indonesia, French in Indo-China, British in Malaya and Burma, but they are unaware of what the U. S. is doing in the Philippines.

The Filipino labor leader was especially critical of the Philippine Trade Act which, he said, has strangled the industrial development of the islands and has wrested for Wall Street and the American militarists more than 15 war bases and extra-territorial rights.

Military Claims Strengthened

"Now, the only difference in a widely accepted fact that if the two branches of organized labor, the two government employees' associations and the Parent-Teachers worked together, these organizations would be able to offset pressure exerted on the lawmakers by the Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies.

CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS

OLEOMARGARINE vs. BUTTER Not to Speak of Butter vs. the Pocketbook

Back in 1870 the French and the Germans were engaged in a war. The French emperor, Napoleon III, called for a table fat to replace butter. So a Parisian chemist made an excellent product out of oils extracted from meat by-products. He called it oleomargarine, the "oleo" meaning beef. Today, most oleomargarines are made from vegetable oils—increasingly from soy bean oil.

The French chemist gave the American dairy industry a great fright. The industry responded by rushing into our Congress and getting on the books a series of repressive laws designed to "protect" the dairy industry from — competition.

Both On Equal Footing

Then the dairy industry went about influencing school kids and making friends for butter. Sixty years of this too one-sided struggle has perhaps produced a notion in the minds of most Americans that butter tastes better, is more nutritious, is "purer" and on and on. It's all nonsense.

To quote Consumers Union, butter and oleomargarine "are not only equally digestible — the are equally nutritious."

Coloring Is Simple, Cheap

Part of the dairy campaign was to keep oleo white. This has led to the absurd. Oils used in some oleomargarines are naturally yellow. The manufacturer has to bleach them white. In the winter-time in the states, most cows live on dried feeds and turn out almost white butter. Crazy sort of thing, isn't it?

Certain margarines (uncolored);

colonial status between the former Commonwealth and the present Republic is that the U. S. government withdrew responsibility, especially financial, from the Philippines, but strengthened military chains. Independence is thus a mockery," he said.

Although the general public is not cognizant of U. S. policy in the Philippines, Mr. Hernandez said he was encouraged by the contributions being made by the American Veterans of the Philippines Campaign in the United States for the implementation of a full independence.

He went to Washington with 4,000 delegates of the Civil Rights Congress, who converged on the capitol to protest witch-hunts, discrimination against Negroes and Jews, and the trial of 12 Communist leaders and to seek the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, on Jan. 17-18. Mr. Hernandez asked the delegation to support the Huksbalahap movement, to which the delegates responded with a unanimous vote.

Repeal of Trade Act

When the 81st Congress convenes, Mr. Hernandez stated, Senator Glenn Taylor and Rep. Vito Marcantonio will introduce bills for the repeal of the Philippine Trade Act.

Asked how the downfall of the Kuomintang government in China would affect the Philippines, the labor leader said that present developments will have "immediate effect on Chinese compradors in the Philippines." Also, he added, that "victory of the people's movement in China will give warning to the reactionary administration in the Philippines, and to such elements as the landlords.

"The peasants and workers movement of the Huks in the Philippines is the same as that which is carried on by Chinese masses, although smaller in scope," he said. "Three years of government warfare against the Huks has failed because the Philippine people support the movement."

Chinese Driven Underground

He said that during the Pacific war, while the Chinese compradors enriched themselves, patriotic Chinese banded together in a group called Hua-Chi and fought the Japanese magnificently. Two years ago, after the late President Roxas took office, these Chinese

there's a special, extra 10 cents a pound federal tax on colored margarine! now have a plastic bag with a color bulb inside. You let it soften, break the bulb with your fingers and knead the bag without ever getting messy. Then you compress it into its original package and cool it.

An excellent idea, if you must have color, but several cents a pound more expensive—and just to satisfy your own conditioned reflexes concerning butter and oleo.

In recent tests on oleomargarine CU found almost all brands on an equal level. Some have 9,000 added units of vitamin A, others have 15,000—the label will tell you.

Difference Is In Price

The chief differences found were in packaging and cost. A few were, however, found to have "a good butter flavor" and I list them: Eatmore, Nu-Treat, Blue Bonnet, Nucos and Southern Gold.

If you think you wouldn't be able to endure margarine, have an honest flier at a blindfold test. You'll probably be unable to tell any difference.

The big difference of course, is in price. Butter now sells at prices ranging between 87 cents and \$1.05 a pound. A few Honolulu stores now have oleomargarine for as low as 34 cents a pound (one, U-Save, had it 3 for a dollar last weekend).

Just to say it all once more—why does anyone buy butter?

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.

Ask Congress To Probe Wire Tapping

NEW YORK (FP)—A congressional inquiry into the practice of wire-tapping was proposed here by a special committee of the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association. The committee suggested that the probe be made before Congress acts on Attorney General Tom Clark's request for federal legislation to approve wire-tapping.

The committee said Congress should determine how the federal government has "been so outstandingly successful in its criminal prosecutions without wire-tapping" and whether the present ban on wire-tapping "actually has handicapped the government in espionage or other cases."

Citing abuses of the New York law permitting the practice, which were uncovered by the committee at hearings held here recently, the committee proposed that the courts require other corroborative evidence if wire-tapping reports are submitted.

were driven underground. This action was motivated by Kuomintang officials and compradors who induced the Philippine government to persecute members of Hua-Chi.

In New York, Mr. Hernandez said, he picketed Columbia University with members of the committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, when Ambassador Wellington Koo spoke there.

Dr. Richard Lynch

Will Lecture

at

MABEL SMYTH AUDITORIUM

Sunday, January 30.....11 a.m.

Sunday, February 6.....11 a.m.

at

Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

Tuesday, February 1.....8 p.m.

Friday, February 4.....8 p.m.

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CALLOUS

The unemployed in the Territory—if they have not already done so—ought to barrage Raymond Coll, editor of the Advertiser, with blistering letters until his checks begin burning.

We are referring to the editorial which appeared Monday morning titled "JOB-LESS VACATIONERS." The editorial informs its readers that New York state has opened an unemployment insurance office in Miami, where 1,500 New Yorkers receiving unemployment compensation are spending their time on Florida beaches.

Then the editorial goes on to say that "Hawaii, fortunately, escapes this problem. Its unemployed vacationers on compensation are within trolley distance of Waikiki."

No guessing is necessary to get the inference.

Hawaii's unemployed are in no vacation mood. They wait in long lines at Iolani Palace. They make the rounds of business establishments, hopefully, perseveringly after day. And at home, their families are pinching pennies.

Editorials like this can even make the jobless and needy become ashamed of their status, even though unemployment is a stant ill in a democracy like ours, and encourage them from applying for bene-due them.

The Advertiser pulled a similar trick not long ago when it wrote that the jobless might be hiding rolls of currency in mattresses while collecting unemployment compensation.

At this time of growing unemployment, the responsibility of the press is greater than ever.

STACKED JURY

Those who are now sitting in the skyscraper federal courtroom, located on the outskirts of Wall Street's financial center, to try 11 American Communist leaders, should look to Hawaii for a lesson in democracy.

Here in the Territory, through a successful legal fight carried on by the ILWU in the "Maui grand jury case," juries must now be representative of the people. The days of "boss-haole" juries are over, but this resulted only after a long battle.

In New York the grand jury which indicted the Communist leaders and the petit jury which is being selected to try the Communists, do not include workers, Negroes, Jews, women and members of minority political parties.

The jury list largely includes names presented by the Federal Grand Jury Association, a private organization of wealthy socialites and Wall Street financiers. The government prosecutors are doing everything in their power to keep the list narrow and unrepresentative.

The law requires that jurors be an "impartial cross-section" of the community. This makes one question whether or not the Justice Department is willing to give a fair and impartial hearing. This leads to another question: For whom are the our administration trust our own people prosecutors fighting the case? And doesn't—the workers, Negroes, Jews, women and members of minority political parties?



Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Honolulu Record:

This is to inform you that in the January 6, 1949 issue of the Honolulu Record, an article appeared which gave an entirely erroneous impression of my views of the present military and political situation in China. In the above-mentioned article, personal letters were quoted without my consent. Due to partial quotation of paragraphs and the use of selected sentences, it gave the impression that I think the United States should give aid to the Chinese Communists. This is by no means my view on the subject.

I am definitely against the United States giving aid, of any kind, to the Chinese Communists and my sympathies are not with that group.

I am in favor of the United States taking a "hands-off" policy for the present, with the exception that the honest and progressive elements of the Kuomintang and other parties should be encouraged to take part in future governments

in order to work for the eventual carrying out of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's democratic principles from which the present regime has deviated so far. The United States, in my opinion, should give no more aid to the Kuomintang government as it is at present, because of the poor handling of previously granted funds and supplies and because of the great degree of corruption in the government.

Please print this letter in your next issue in order to clarify my views on the situation.

RALPH F. MITCHELL, Jr.
Pua-Lai-Lani Hotel
2460 Koa Avenue

Jan. 23, 1949

Editor's Note: Mr. Mitchell's letter further substantiates the views he expressed in his previous letter, parts of which were quoted in a RECORD article. The letter which Mr. Mitchell refers to, was passed on to the RECORD by its recipient, as material for an article.

looking backward

Where Ackerman Got "Ideals of Democracy"

If it weren't for the Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese language schools in 1920, the Department of Public Instruction wouldn't have any "ideals of democracy." The school commissioners, in order to fire the Reineckes on charges of Communism would have had to label the philosophy as a form of insubordination or immorality, or perhaps an incurable disease.

During and just after the First World War, hysterical nationalism went for broke. That was when the term "100 per cent Americanism" was coined. Everybody was looking under the beds for Germans, Bolsheviks and/or Japanese spies. The DPI's publication, Hawaii Educational Review, came out with this blast:

"Disloyalty Taught In Schools"
"There can be no doubt of the truth of the charge that disloyalty is being taught in American schools. The fine hand of the German propaganda is discernible there as elsewhere. Germanized teachers are everywhere spreading the doctrines of Potsdam. . . Turn the Kaiser's educational lieutenants out!"

What really worried the "best" people of Hawaii, however, at that time, was neither Potsdam nor Moscow, but Tokyo. The Japanese language schools in Hawaii were Public Menace No. 1.

Cried the Star-Bulletin, editorially:

"The time has come when the menace presented by the foreign language schools in Hawaii must be eliminated. . . Events force us to recognize that it is the Japanese school which is the most dangerous to our system of democracy because of the strong current of nationalism that animates the native-born Japanese." (Nov. 13, 1920.)

A special session of the legislature was called, and the language schools were high on the list of agenda. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce decided that for all practical purposes these schools should be eliminated, and drafted five bills with that aim in view.

The fifth bill on the list provided that no person shall teach in any school—Sabbath schools excepted—without a certificate to be issued by the DPI. (Until that time, just as today, foreign language school teachers were unlicensed.) And no certificate shall be issued until the Department is satisfied that the teacher possesses the ideals of democracy and has a knowledge of the English language, American history and methods of government.

This bill was duly introduced and passed.

Witch-Hunt Antagonizes Japanese
Meanwhile, some of the cooler heads were recognizing that the Japanese community was being antagonized by the witch-hunting atmosphere. Publisher Lorin A. (more on page 6)

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

Help For The Advertiser

I see that the Advertiser is offering bicycles for new subscriptions. I have a plan to help it get new subscribers and, which is even more important, to hold those which it already has. This is the sure-fire plan and I don't want any bicycle.

Let me take charge of Westbrook Pegler's copy when it arrives from day to day. I'll take it and put it where it belongs instead of sending it out to the composing room. I'll even be willing to pay the city for the extra load on the sewer system.

Statehood Laid Low

A lethal blow was struck at the cause of statehood AND at the American citizens of Japanese ancestry of Hawaii when Wilfred C. Tsukiyama was elected president of the Territorial Senate by eight Republicans in caucus last week.



MR. BASSETT

Although this fact is incontrovertible it reflects far from any discredit on Senator Tsukiyama unless it be for his tragic thoughtlessness in permitting the selection to be made or, even to be considered.

That Senator Tsukiyama is one of the ablest lawyers in Hawaii; that of all Republican senators he is probably the most fitted for the position to which he has been named; that, from where I sit in Honolulu Hale, he looks to be one of the best friends of the City and County government in the Legislature and that, summing up, he is the kind of typically fine citizen and public servant that gives virtue to American democracy, there is not the slightest gainsaying. Ironically, he is far and away a better representative of democracy than those who, in the Congress of the United States, will be influenced against Statehood for Hawaii because a man of his ancestry is to head the higher branch of our Territorial legislative body.

In 1927 a Federal Judge, and a devout Catholic, wrote an article for The Outlook, a magazine edited at that time, if I remember correctly, by Theodore Roosevelt. This article was entitled, "Alfred E. Smith Owe It to the Roman Catholic Church Not To Be a Candidate for President in 1928."

This Federal Judge and devout Catholic, knew the bitter bigotry that exists in some parts of the United States, and he was prophetic. Al Smith accepted the nomination for President of the United States and he was defeated by bigotry. The State of Texas, for example, for the first, and what will probably be the last time in its history, reversed a tremendous normal Democratic majority and cast its electoral votes for a Republican in the 1928 election solely because the Democrat was a member of the Roman Catholic church. So, likewise, did six other normally Democratic states—Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia. Although a Catholic had at one time been an able, outstanding Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court the time had not come when a Catholic, he as able a statesman as Al Smith, could ascend to the presidency. This Federal Judge, this Catholic, this writer of this article, knew that a Catholic's candidacy would not only injure the Democratic Party, but the Roman Catholic Church as well.

It is this same bigotry that will be put to use in flaunting the ascendancy in Hawaii's political life of a man bearing the name of Tsukiyama.

I am convinced that Senator Tsukiyama's selection for president of the Hawaii Territorial Senate fatally injures the cause of Statehood and, too, injures the Japanese-Americans on whom he, as a man and a statesman, reflects unquestionable respect and honor.

Can't you see Senator Hugh Butler clutching this announcement to his bosom? If I say that Kamokila Campbell has already written 14 letters about it to Washington, I haven't missed my guess by more than three either way.

In the above paragraphs I have treated the actions of the eight Republican senators as innocent and guileless though painfully mistaken and ill-advised. If I thought this to be wholly true and stopped there this column today would be without point or purpose. It is therefore necessary for me to say that I cannot believe the action of the Hilo caucus was either innocent or guileless.

I deeply suspect that it was intentional and premeditated; that it was engineered by the Big Interests of Hawaii which control the majority of those eight Republican senators and used them to further the frantic, desperate battle of Merchant and Bishop streets against Hawaiian statehood with the consequent power it would give to the people.

To do Senator Tsukiyama the justice he deserves I believe he was an innocent, but thoughtless party to what I feel certain was skulduggery by opponents of Statehood.