BURNS' TRIP TO WASH. BEARS FRUIT; RFC TO COME

Page Five

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

HONOLULU RECORD

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U. S. Officer Refused Entry To Wimpy's; Boss In Japan

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"I don't believe they can do that," says Lt. William Clark of the United States Air Force. "I don't believe any place can refuse service legally to an officer in the armed service."

Yet that's what happened to Clark, a Negro, when he attempted to enter Wimpy's Cafe at 127 N. Beretania St., early last week. A bouncer of Japanese extraction, whom Clark estimates at perhaps 250 pounds, stopped him, in uniform, and told him he couldn't come in because the cafe is a "private place."

"What do I have to do to get in?" Clark says he asked. "What do I have to do to become a member?"

Force Threatened

The bouncer wouldn't tell him that, Clark says, nor would he give any further reason for barring him. Instead, he told the air force officer either to leave or be thrown out.

"I told him I wanted to see the manager," Clark says, "and he told me he was the manager. He was the man I'd have to deal with. Then he put a hand on my arm and I threw it off."

At about that time, Clark says, a number of Negro soldiers who were passing, stopped to see the cause of the commotion.

"They weren't doing anything, but I was afraid there might be more trouble," Clark says, "so I walked out."

The young lieutenant, a tall, slim 165-pound athlete who once played football for Hampton Institute in Virginia, says he was admitted without argument in at least one place where anti-Negro discrimination was disclosed by investigations of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee and the Na-

(more on page 4)

Alzate Arrives; Inspires Guesses

By STAFF WRITER

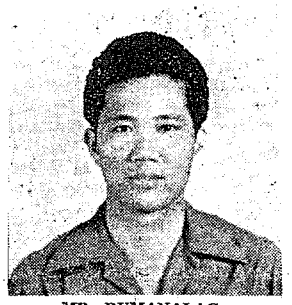
Manuel Alzate, new Filipino consul general who assumed his duties Monday, is also a representative to the Philippines Congress, having won the position in the recent election in his native section, Neuva Ejica, in Central Luzon. He is reported to have participated vigorously in the bitterly-fought campaign between President Elpidio Quirino and the Nationalist candidate, Jose Laurel.

The position of consul general here, the second most desirable in the Philippines foreign service, is deemed by many to have been given Alzate as a reward for his support of Quirino.

How does Aurelio Quitoriano feel about Alzate's being given the

(more on page 5)

MATTHEWMAN BLAMED IN MAKAHA WATER SHORTAGE



MR. BUMANALAG

Waipahu Man In Accidental Death

Recommendations have been made to the Oahu Sugar Co. that "third rails" be built into all parts of the company's railroad where there are curves, R. F. Hagist, Territorial Industrial Safety Engineer told the RECORD. The question arose following the accidental death of Mariano Bumanalag, locomotive fireman and ILWU shop steward, last Friday. The "third rail" is a reinforcement for the usual two against accidents of the type in which Bumanalag was killed.

In this case the rails spread under the train on which he was

(more on page 5)

Brenner Resigns As Treasurer Of Democratic Club

E. A. Brenner, treasurer and a trustee of the 4th District Club of Democrats, resigned as treasurer of the fledgling organization Saturday.

The resignation followed last Thursday night's Democratic County Committee meeting when questions were asked as to how and where the club was getting its money.

Mr. Brenner said he then had $25 in the treasury of the club, donated by three people. He said Harry B. Kronick and Richard Kageyama had contributed $12 each and Newton R. Holcomb, $1.

When asked about the talk in political circles that men like Republican Ben Dillingham had donated to the organization, Mr. Brenner said that $25 was all he had Saturday and that he had turned that in to the club. He said that his principal interest is a strong, unified Democratic Party.

At the County Committee meeting last week Jack Burns, chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee of three to look into the 4th District Club of Democrats in order to establish its jurisdiction. The club has not been recognized by the County Committee.

The expenditures of the 4th

(more on page 5)

Chinn Ho Names 12 Who Use Half As Much As Aiea

Twelve lot owners at Makaha are using more than half the amount of water consumed by the people of Aiea—Aiea Homestead, Halawa Heights and Cooper's Subdivision (208 homes)—at a flat rate of $2 per month each, or as much as 211 homes at Kaaawa.

As heated controversy over the Waianae water system and Makaha Pump 17 continued after the board of supervisors last week overrode the mayor's veto and bought Pump 17 from the Waianae Development Co., Ltd., the name of Judge John Albert Matthewman of the Circuit Court was brought into the picture.

Matthewman Heads All

Chinn Ho, president of Capital Investment Co., Ltd., of which Waianae Development Co., Ltd., is a subsidiary, said that 12 owners of lots use 2,110,000 gallons of water per month. Judge Matthewman, who has several lots totaling about two acres, according to Mr. Ho's figures, uses the most, or 423,000 gallons a month.

For a long time the new settlers at Makaha, particularly on Subdivision 3, have been complaining about the lack of water. Section 3 is at the end of the

(more on page 4)

POLITICS OR BUSINESS?

Sen. Ben Dillingham's Interest Is Revealed By Story of HJR 29

Some weeks ago, Senator Ben Dillingham told a RECORD reporter he couldn't mix business with politics, and that he was going to have to decide whether he was going to be a businessman or a politician. A Hawaiian, deeply interested in the welfare of Hawaiians and in the Hawaiian Homes Commission, kept his ear to the ground during the regular session of the Legislature, and he maintains Dillingham's business interests, in at least one signal instance, came first.

The Hawaiian holds that Ben Dillingham may have traded homes for Hawaiians on Makiki Ridge down the river in order to block the Territory's construction project of Pier 2.

The Background

The story begins with the declared need of the Board of Water Supply for a future pumping station in the Papakolea district. Maybe it begins even earlier with the wartime moves of a wealthy haole hui by which they gained concessions in the Territory's forest reserve on Makiki Ridge.

But the HHC had been assigned Papakolea for homesteads, and House Joint Resolution 29 was introduced as a solution. It would have given the HHC the Makiki Ridge district and thus have left Papakolea free for the pumping station which engineers have deemed necessary for Honolulu's future water supply.

The resolution passed the House. In the Senate, it had the strong backing of Ben Dillingham who was instrumental in calling a night session to discuss it. The resolution passed the Senate, but it was vetoed by Governor Stainback.

Picture Changes

Back it came to the House which overrode the governor by a large vote, and back it came to the Senate, but by now the picture had changed. Ben Dillingham was very much interested in getting another measure out of committee where Rep. Walter "Buster" McGuire was said to be sitting on it.

(more on page 4)

Garcia Worries Over Co.; Loses Weight; T. H. Agency Says Shares Sold Illegally

Felizardo S. Garcia, insurance underwriter for Hawaiian Life Agents, 1136 Union St., has lost weight worrying about Pangasinan Enterprises, Ltd., for which he has sold shares to numerous Filipinos.

So saying, he stood up and showed Bartolome Laroya, a shareholder, how loose his trousers were.

Trousers Would Drop

"If I don't wear any belt, my trousers will fall down," Garcia told Laroya.

Laroya told a RECORD writer that he stared at Garcia, still wanting to know what became of the Pangasinan Enterprises, Ltd., in which he had invested $750 long ago.

Garcia told Laroya that the company's fishing business is going on very well. In fact, he assured his visitor that the investments were in land, house and fishing boats, all valued at about $33,000.

To prove that there is a Pangasinan Enterprises, Ltd., Garcia showed Laroya his stock certificate. The latter examined the certificate made out in his name for 20 shares at $25 a share, or $500.

"Why is the certificate not signed by the treasurer, secretary or the president of the company?" Laroya finally asked.

Will Be Signed Later

Garcia quickly assured him that it will be signed later, when the officers are elected. But in the meantime, Laroya should keep the certificate. Quietly Laroya handed it back.

"Show me the articles of incorporation and charter of the company. Also show me the list of stockholders with the amount of money paid and number of shares subscribed by each," Laroya asked.

Hush-Hushed Election

All the papers are in the Philippines, said Garcia. Then Laroya asked this question: Why didn't Garcia have a copy of these records since he was the founder of the company and its president?

But Garcia, while reaching into his desk drawer answered that he was no longer president.

"What? You are not a president any more?"

Garcia handed a letter to Laroya which said that Prudencio

(more on page 4)

National Summary

Infant "Markedly Dehydrated"

The trained hands of a doctor worked fast by force of habit, as though he were trying to save lives. An obscure county coroner looked on, eager to learn what had caused the deaths of four babies.

"MALNUTRITION. Starvation." These words sounded familiar to the coroners of Kings County, central California, who had asked for a small sum from the board of supervisors to hire a doctor to perform autopsies.

The coroner stirred up a commotion and newsmen, smelling a story, covered several counties and found more infant deaths—all from starvation. The "Joads of 1949," much like the characters in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," were camping in tents up and down San Joaquin Valley, or in autos, trucks or one-room shacks. The valley, one of the most fabulously fertile in the country, produces cotton and other crops, and big ranchers were deeply pleased as they looked at crowded quarters housing a vast army of unemployed, desperate and jealous for jobs, fighting each other by the vicious law of the jungle—of dog eat dog.

AT KINGS COUNTY General Hospital, the director said: "Such deaths happen year after year . . . because of the filth and poverty these people live in." He mentioned "cabins with dirt floors and no sanitation" which caused innumerable babies to contract strength-sapping bowel infections.

A Mexican-American cotton picker's baby who had died, was described by a coroner's jury thus: "Markedly dehydrated, with eyes sunken, abdomen distended with gas and bowels distended with gas, dilated and filled with a watery content."

THE REV. FRANK F. HAYS of the Home Missions Council of California came up with a solution to the tragic situation. He demanded that congressional funds be appropriated for educational projects "to cover the main problem—the problem of ignorance" of parents. Like many public officials he eagerly shifted the blame for the deaths away from the huge combines that own the ranches.

Coffee Speculation

Greedy U. S. speculators and foreign coffee interests were blamed by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) for rooking U. S. consumers of millions through fixing excessive prices.

THE WAY WAS paved for the current price manipulations by "selfish trade interests and speculators" who persuaded the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, back in October of 1947, to stop collecting and publishing statistics on stocks of green and roasted coffee in this country.

By keeping the information on stocks of coffee from the public, the speculators and trade interests had spread false rumors of a shortage. Gillette asked the Census Bureau to resume publishing statistics on coffee for public interest and cooperate in investigating who profited most from the rumors.

SAID GILLETTE: "If the figures for the full year of 1949 follow the pattern of the first eight months, when imports were about five per cent higher than for the corresponding top year of 1948, 1949 will provide the U. S. with the highest stocks on record, while consumption will be below the maximum."

"May Enmesh Anyone"

When the New York legislature passed the Feinberg law this year, membership in any organization labeled subversive by the Board of Regents became sufficient evidence for dismissal of public school employes. The New York lawmakers were quite confident that the law would work for Tom Clark, then attorney general, had named a subversive list which government and some private organizations were using to purge employes.

LAST WEEK New York Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick declared unconstitutional the law which barred employment of Communists and progressives as teachers in the public school system.

Said Justice Schirick: "The Feinberg Law is a dragnet which may enmesh anyone who agitates for a change of government." While he upheld "on all grounds" the Communist Party's opposition to the Feinberg Law, Justice Schirick said he was not "oblivious to the practices of international communism, which have met with such universal and well-merited contempt among free men . . . It is no answer to say that this measure is needed to combat the menace."

THE RULING in the New York Supreme Court brought to three the states that have in recent months struck down laws limiting freedom of speech. In Maryland, the courts decided the Ober Law, which outlawed the Communist Party and various other groups, invalid. In New Jersey the courts threw out a loyalty oath law, requiring candidates for public office to take oaths.

Defends Snoop Methods

Harper's magazine, dignified and literary, was accused of bad citizenship by J. Edgar Hoover for printing criticism of the FBI. But Harper's, in printing Hoover's letter in its November issue, again brings up the original criticism written by author Bernard DeVoto in a previous issue, saying that through Hoover's "educated flatfeet" the FBI chief is helping divide the country into "the hunted and the hunters."

THE FBI CHIEF, in striking back at Harper's, dismissed DeVoto as a man who wrote half-truths. DeVoto's column, "Personal and Otherwise," called upon readers to join in an agreement not to tell agents of the FBI anything except under oath in open court.

Answered Hoover: If such a policy was carried out, Harper's readers would refuse to testify before grand juries, decline to give information about fugitives from justice and that they would give active help to foreign agents.

Following his usual custom, Hoover did not make himself available to reporters for further explanation of his stand.

DE VOTO HIT BACK: "It (the FBI) invades areas of thought and behavior which are entirely improper for it to inquire into." He said also: "FBI actions imply that it holds ideas about what constitutes dangerous or subversive activity that are unacceptable in our form of government."

World Summary

[illegible] Dollars

[illegible]ng-jen flew [illegible]ick and that he wa[illegible]ment in New York. The Kuo[illegible]er, who had broken with Chiang Kai-shek, looked tired as he stopped off in Honolulu, but few believed that he was in grave illness.

SPECULATION on his trip to the U. S. pointed to a new try by die-hard Kuomintang elements to seek American aid. Chiang, the reports said, was finished. Americans knew that he had dragged down his regime through corruption and that he and his group had lined their pockets and greased many hands that served them faithfully.

With Li heading the opposition against the new people's government, it was reported that the Kuomintang had a better chance in getting American dollars. Chiang had salted away quite a sum, which he refused to let go when Li wanted some money to pay off the soldiers on battlefronts.

As Li left China, the provisional Kuomintang capital at Chungking fell into the hands of the new government's forces. Chengtu, to where the Kuomintang authorities moved in a hurry, fell also.

To troops under Communist Lin Piao's command, the fighting had great significance. For there in Szchwan province the battered units under Kuomintang General Hu Chun-nan were falling to pieces. Many, including generals, deserted to Lin Piao's side.

HU, WHO HAD EARNED a reputation of having a good unit under him, was a broken man. For years, from the late '30s, 500,000 crack Kuomintang troops under him surrounded the Communist border region, trying to strangle it to death. No foreigner was allowed to visit the Communist territory by the Kuomintang, and it was Hu's blockade that effectively contributed to Chiang Kai-shek's stratagem of isolating the Communist border regions from the outside world for many years.

Bid Lost

By a vote of 30 to 28, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN voted to establish permanent headquarters in Rome, instead of in the U. S. The reason for rejecting a site in the U. S. was jim crow, or segregation of colored peoples.

FOR A NATION with a constitution guaranteeing civil rights to all its people, regardless of color, creed or religion, this was a terrible blow.

The U. S. had put everything it had into the fight, with Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan leading its forces. The opposition gained strength when President H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland formally invited the FAO to establish its permanent home on the campus.

This invitation immediately had an opposite effect. African and Asian delegates raised the cry of race segregation as practiced on and near the campus.

THE FAO WAS getting more and more attention as food surpluses in some areas of the world, as in the U. S., showed up conditions elsewhere where starvation and acute want prevailed. Even in the U. S., a recent government report pointed up the fact that one-third of the nation still was ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed.

For the U. S., the FAO offered broad vistas to work with and help people of economically backward areas of the world.

Hard Times

In Washington the administration announced that 10,000 Greek guerrillas had been wiped out, bringing the total down from 28,000 to 18,000, at a cost of $470,000,000 supplied by the U. S. in military and economic aid to the royalist government. But Greece was as unstable as ever.

THE ROYALIST government's concentration on crushing the guerrillas had meant sacrifices in people's livelihood. Up to now the people, fearing terrorism and arrest by government forces, had kept quiet, but last week the strike of civil servants and teachers against the government had spread to bank employes and other white collar workers.

Beginning Nov. 26, all high schools in Greece were closed and government authorities feared that a nationwide strike might result from the rumblings.

IN TERMS of dollars per guerrilla killed, it had cost U. S. taxpayers $47,000. The royalist government had modern U. S. artillery, ships, navy Helldiver planes, communications network, etc., and U. S. military advisory personnel training and supervising its troops.

The inconclusive, dragged out fighting in Greece was not unlike the protracted warfare in China. In Greece, too, government corruption gave the opposition an additional weapon and more people were looking for a change.

AT BRIDGES TRIAL—President Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) confers with his chief defense lawyer, Vincent Hallinan, at his perjury trial in San Francisco. The attorney has been sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. Sentence will begin when the case goes to the jury.

Pate Describes Intimidation By Some Police At HCLC Meeting

It was the sight of two Negro men lying on the ground with a woman "thrown across them like cordwood" by the police, that excited James Pate's curiosity (RECORD, Sept. 29) to a point that led to his arrest, he told members of the HCLC Monday night.

Telling of the manner in which some police here intimidate prisoners, Pate told of a boy who was brought into the bull-pen on that occasion by Officer Dwight Eaton. The boy had a bleeding lip, Pate said, and was crying.

Eaton's manner toward the boy was bullying and insulting in the extreme and when the boy kept his head down to hide his tears, Eaton ordered him to raise it.

"Say 'sir' when you answer questions," were the officer's words, Pate said.

The "keep moving" order enforced by police on Smith St. is among the most constant of nuisances to Negro people there, Pate said, and he pointed out that the heavy police patrols of the section can only be interpreted as being inspired by race, rather than by other circumstance.

There are as many night spots, restaurants and honky-tonks on Hotel St. near Alakea as there are on Smith St., Pate said, but the police do not parade there in squads as they do on Smith St.

When a member conjectured that the reason for the "keep moving" order is that the police wish to induce a state of submission in the people on Smith St., Pate commented: "So far as I'm concerned, it's because they don't want us here."

He made it clear that the "us" meant Negroes.

How 'Tiser Erred

Before the meeting, which was held at Pier 11, members were busy pointing out errors in the Advertiser's Sunday story about the HCLC. Members agreed that the reporter had erred in two important parts. No Paul Robeson concert was sponsored by HCLC, nor did the organization have any connection with Robeson other than to make him an honorary member during his stay here.

Likewise, the HCLC party two weeks ago was not for Harry Bridges, though the organization has donated to the Bridges' defense fund.

"I can't see how he could have made a mistake about Robeson," said Robert Greene of the reporter, Richard McMillan. "We told him the facts in elaborate detail."

Omitted from the Advertiser's story was mention of HCLC's fight to end discrimination against Negroes in local bars and dance halls, or the organized push to have a civil rights law passed by the legislature.

Business failures for the first half of 1949 reached 4,581. Total for 1948 was 5,252.

Onomea, Hakalau Bosses Tear Down Bridges Poster

Industrial relations technique of the management at Onomea and Hakalau plantations on the Big Island are rated "F" by union members who have watched the haole bosses and their staffs tear down the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense posters drawn by the internationally famous artist, Rockwell Kent.

"When our union members see the bosses tear down a poster, up goes another. Our members are learning more and more the real reason why the bosses don't want Harry Bridges," Frank Luiz, union leader at Onomea said.

ILWU units and their members are pledging contributions to defend the three leaders of the union's international staff now on trial in San Francisco on charges of perjury and conspiracy.

"The present trial marks the third big attempt to isolate Bridges from the rank and file of our union," a Big Island union member said. He added that ever since Bridges emerged as a leader during the 1934 West Coast maritime strike, "he has given militant leadership, the kind that bosses who exploit laborers most fear."

Luiz said that his membership will fight against management's trampling on the freedom of speech on the two plantations.

"We'll keep those posters up," he said.

ORAL Moves In On Med. Group; No Complaint

Concrete evidence that ORAL cabs were violating the city's anti-cruising ordinance was in union representatives' hands, but when they tried to get the backing of the complainants, the case faded away.

"The fear people have of the Dillinghams," said one union man, "is almost beyond belief."

Those evincing the fear, in this case, are the people who operate the Medical Group at 1133 Punchbowl St., the taximen say. The taximen had secured eyewitness evidence that ORAL cabs were using the Medical Group's parking lot as a sub-station at night.

The witnesses were drivers of the Punchbowl Meter Taxis, all union men like their manager, who have their stand nearby and who used to get most of the neighborhood business before Dillingham's cabs moved into their territory.

Millar Was Hot

A Mr. Millar of the Medical Group met the union representatives and was surprised to learn about the encroachment of ORAL's taxis. The parking lot is run on a commercial basis during the day, and Mr. Millar assured the union men that if any taxis were using it, they would have to pay "good money" for the privilege.

He expressed, also, much sympathy and goodwill for the Punchbowl Meter Taxi Co. and the union drivers who had at various times extended extra services to the Medical Group. It has been the practice of doctors to leave medicines and messages at the Punchbowl Meter stand for patients who were delayed beyond closing hours.

Mr. Millar called police headquarters to discover that ORAL had not even gone through the formality of registering the Medical Group as a sub-station, but he would not file a complaint with the police. He would investigate further, he said.

Millar Cooled Off

But when the union men called him next day, he told them he would handle it in his "own way," and when the RECORD called him, he said he had never seen the ORAL cabs himself, and really didn't know anything about it.

"I don't know how our boys are going to take that," said the union representative. "They've gone out of their way to be friendly to the Medical Group people. They hoped for a little reciprocity."

Mau Opens Public's Eyes

Supervisor Chuck Mau's impassioned speech in the Board meeting Tuesday opposing the $19,000 home for Maluhia Home's Administrator Edward P. Toner may have the effect of turning the public's attention to the facilities and privileges given similar officials, it is felt in City Hall.

Here are a few:

● Waimano Home has a superintendent, civil service rating CAF-13, who is given a home, the use of an automobile and servants from among the patients.

● Waialee Boys' School's superintendent has a house, car and servants.

● Kawailoa Girls' School's superintendent is accorded the same housing facilities and privileges.

● Oahu Prison's warden is maintained in a house across the street from the prison, with a car and trustees assigned him.

● Kula Sanatorium on Maui, gives its superintendent a house, car, free milk and vegetables, and the privilege of buying his other needs at wholesale.

● Hilo Memorial Hospital gives its administrator a house and the use of a car.

● At Leahi Home, the assistant director is given a home and the use of a car, though his salary is $875 a month.

● And at Queen's Hospital, Administrator Carl I. Flath, who gets $1,500 per month in salary, has a home maintained like the others. Queen's gets Territorial subsidy.

Since a number of local political figures had viewed the proposed home at Maluhia askance, Mau's opposition was no surprise.

Esposito Teaches Rules To Sapienza

Maurice Sapienza's sole objection, as voiced at the Democratic County Committee meeting last Thursday night, to Mrs. Harriet Bouslog's reinstatement as a member of the committee, was that she is a woman.

The job called for a "committeeman," said Mr. Sapienza, one of the attorney general's deputy assistants, and not for a "committeewoman."

"Those guys," said one committee member, of the right-wingers, "are so full of superiority as males, they can't say anything without showing their contempt for women."

At the meeting, one member pointed out that Mrs. Bouslog had been chosen to serve on the County Committee on her qualities as a citizen, and not on her qualities as a woman.

Sapienza had made a strong point of his objection by asking for a roll call vote after Mrs. Bouslog had been reinstated by voice vote. After the vote was taken, Vincent O. Esposito pointed out that Sapienza might have asked for a roll call before the voice vote had been taken, and that he otherwise showed surprising ignorance of parliamentary rules.

The 10th of the 4th was adjured to follow the rules of procedure hereafter. Mrs. Bouslog had been removed improperly, Chairman Jack Burns ruled, by right-wingers in the 10th of the 4th.

Another mild controversy arose when two persons showed up to represent Waimanalo on the committee. The two were Constantine Samson and Edward Berman. Samson was recognized, since he had neither been removed nor replaced. Recently, in the absence of Samson, Berman was chosen to represent the precinct temporarily.

Labor Roundup

Longest Strike Ended

Longshoremen at Mahukona won their strike Wednesday, two months after their union brothers in other ports of the Territory. The 17 men who stayed on strike, supported by their union, and won their demands, will now get an additional eight cents per hour for day hana work as do longshoremen at Port Allen and Ahukini. Also, they will receive the 14 cent raise immediately with the additional seven cents next March for straight longshore work, under the general longshore agreement.

"No Comment" In Sugar

This week sugar negotiations continued to be shrouded in a cloak of silence—neither side having anything to say about progress or lack of progress towards a settlement of the wage and job security issues.

ILWU sub-committee members, Ben Nakamura (Maui), Takumi Akama (Kauai), Frank Luiz (Hawaii) and Tadashi Ogawa (Oahu) are still in Honolulu, indicating that off-the-record talks may still be going on.

When asked as to what is taking place in the sessions, Saburo Fujisaki, local secretary-treasurer, said tersely, "No comment."

Seek Guaranteed Wage

Negotiations between ILWU Local 152 (pineapple workers) and the seven pineapple companies are scheduled to begin tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Takeo Furuike, Local president, indicated that the union negotiating committee of 24 from all islands and representing all companies will meet in the morning of the same day to go over proposals to be taken up in negotiations.

He indicated that initial negotiations would probably be exploratory in nature, although the committee will be ready with definite proposals.

It will be recalled that the Local, in a preliminary discussion of proposals, said that it would request a guaranteed weekly or annual wage for workers it represents in order to make up for the loss of job opportunities caused by increased mechanization in the industry.

Eskovitz to Coast

Rudy Eskovitz, Marine Cooks and Stewards port agent, left for San Francisco Tuesday night to attend a meeting of officials in his union.

It is expected that the conference will discuss the union's course of action in view of the investigating committee which has been appointed by CIO president Philip Murray to look into the so-called Communist domination of the union.

Before leaving, Mr. Eskovitz said that despite anything which may [illegible] the union will continue to function in the interests of its members and to seek improvement in working conditions, wages and

[illegible] is due to return on Monday.

[illegible] Mainland, his place will be taken temporarily by [illegible]-time MCS member.

Epstein [illegible]

Henry Epst[illegible] ctor of the United Public Workers, will leave for Mau[illegible] December 12, for a meeting with the Maui units of that u[illegible]

At the meeting Mr. E[illegible] will discuss the coming constitutional convention and a program o[illegible] job security for county workers for 1950.

He will also help conduct unit elections on that island.

Mr. Epstein expects to leave for Hawaii the following Monday for the same purpose.

"That's right, election day's only about a year away."

Matthewman Blamed For Water Shortage

(from page 1)

water system, now temporarily hooked up by the Waianae Development Co., Ltd., which sold the lots to the settlers. A RECORD writer visited Makaha last week and witnessed water trickling out of pipes.

A few lot owners, closer to the water source than others, the RECORD learned this week, are using water far in excess of what is termed normal consumption.

12 Big Consumers

Figures obtained from the office of the Suburban Water System of the City-County, give total consumption of water in July of this year by residents served by the System:

Aiea	3,570,000 gallons
Waialua	7,825,000 gallons
Hauula	1,973,00 gallons
Ewa Beach	2,843,000 gallons

All these compare with 2,110,000 gallons consumed by 12 lot owners at Makaha.

Normal consumption of water, according to figures obtained at the board of water supply, gives 11,000 gallons a month as normal for a family of five living on a quarter-acre lot. An acre of farm land normally takes about 50,000 gallons a month.

The 12 lot owners, Mr. Ho said, consume more than 25 per cent of the total volume of water available through the temporary hookup at Makaha. This, he feels, has been a large factor in the shortage of water for residents at the end of the line.

The Waianae Development Co., Ltd., is seeking an order by the Public Utilities Commission to establish a 24-cent rate per 1,000 gallons of water. Under the city-county rate, lot owners would pay $24 per 100,000 gallons, and it is felt that some settlers closer to the water source would not leave the water tap open throughout the day, while those on the end are suffering shortage from the inadequate supply of the present temporary hookup.

U. S. OFFICER

(from page 1)

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People more than a year ago and reported at that time exclusively in the RECORD.

"Talk of places like that is a sort of challenge to me," he says. "I feel as if I've got to try them out."

A 442nd veteran, listening to Clark's experience at Wimpy's, said: "There were places where we were barred, too, on the Mainland before we went overseas, and we didn't like to go in them. After we came back we felt different. We hunted them out."

The policy of Wimpy's, first reported in the RECORD three weeks ago, does not consist of discrimination by open statement, but rather by action. It has been instituted, former patrons say, since the owner, Satoyoski Shimizu, went to Japan a few months ago. The present manager is said to be, not the 250-pound bouncer, but a woman.

"The bouncer never would make an open statement," says Lt. Clark, "but his reason was obvious."

The first reported victim of Wimpy's discrimination was John Campbell, 1516 N. Vineyard St., who was told that he wasn't welcome there.

People in the Smith St. vicinity are amazed that discrimination has moved so close to the area into which economic pressure has restricted Negroes. They also express surprise on another count.

"It's the first time," says a Negro businessman, "that I've heard of a Japanese discriminating against us. The Japanese I know have suffered from too much discrimination themselves."

Gadabout

MARCUS COLBURN'S character, if not apparent during the longshore strike, came out in the open at the meeting of the Demo Club in the 10th of the 4th at the time Bassett spoke from the bandstand at Kapiolani Park some months ago. Bassett had challenged Kimball to debate, if you'll remember, and Kimball had refused, but LMUA hecklers were there in some strength.

Among them, Gorman Noland spotted Colburn.

"I didn't know you were a Democrat," said Noland in some surprise.

"Yes, I'm a Democrat," answered the one-time Chamber of Commerce "man of the week."

Noland didn't know Colburn is actually president of the Republican precinct club in the 30th of the 4th.

* * * *

ACROSS THE STREET from the fire-destroyed Washington Intermediate School Monday evening, the marquee of the Pawaa Theater announced "Arson, Inc."

"Wonder if some of the kids went to that show?" a ponderer pondered.

* * * *

LEO LEAVITT, whose malapropisms often equal those attributed to Sam Goldwyn, achieved this one, describing his co-promotion with Augie Curtis:

"It was a verbal agreement," quoth Leo, "and we reduced it to oral."

* * * *

RIGHT-WING Demos who screamed for more patronage a couple of weeks ago, get little sympathy from one non-right-winger who points out that they already have the following: Maurice Sapienza, deputy assistant attorney general; Herman Lemke, Territorial Civil Service; Harry Kronick, Liquor Commission; Bill Brown, Territorial treasurer, and Edward Berman, tax judge.

* * * *

"WHY IS THE RECORD always fighting the cases of Negroes?" asked a City Hall secretary. She'd have had her answer, partially at least, from a messman off the Lurline who expressed the hope that the ship won't dock here for any length of time during the holidays. There's more jim crow discrimination here, he says, than in any town on the West Coast.

"There are only three bars we can go into and feel comfortable," he said.

There are more, of course, but that's the impression of a man who's familiar with the mid-town area and has been barred from more than have served him.

* * * *

AN OUTFIT calling itself the "American Way Program Committee" addresses itself to aliens—who have been barred from citizenship—and offers them the opportunity to take a non-Communist oath and become a member for ONLY TEN DOLLARS!

The blurb that accompanies the application blanks in the mail is entirely in Japanese.

"You might say," said a first-generation Japanese who read the blurb, "that it's a new angle on the un-American racket."

* * * *

"TI MANGYUNA," Ilocano companion newspaper to the RECORD, will make its appearance soon and subscriptions are already coming in. TI MANGYUNA will be published fortnightly at the beginning and will contain translations of many RECORD stories in addition to many special stories. Subs cost $2.50 a year on Oahu, $3 on the outside islands.

* * * *

ORAL CABS have one of their new advertising cards hanging at the desk of a clerk who issues unemployment compensation checks. Said a man after getting his check and observing the card: "It seems peculiar to see a card advertising the very kind of big business that put these people in the unemployment line."

NOHEA PECK, JR., of the City-County police demonstrated a very laudable consciousness of the general discrimination against Negroes here when he recently gave a ticket to a Negro soldier, speeding on his way back to his base. The dialogue, which must have been a little laughable, too, went something like this:

Peck: "How fast were you going?"

Soldier: "About forty-five."

Peck: "Don't you know this is a thirty-five zone? I'll have to give you a ticket."

Soldier: "All right."

Peck: "Don't give me any of your lip."

Soldier: "I won't give you any lip, but give me the ticket if you're going to. I'm late now."

Peck: "Now look here; you don't think I'm doing this because you're a Negro, do you?"

Soldier: "No; but hurry up."

Peck: "I wouldn't discriminate against anybody because of his color."

Soldier: "No."

Peck: "I wouldn't want anybody to get the idea I discriminated."

Finally Peck allowed the soldier to take the traffic ticket and proceed on his way. Under the circumstances, says the soldier, it was almost a privilege to get it. Other police might take a tip from Peck.

GARCIA WORRIES

(from page 1)

Mercado was elected president by four stockholders in the Philippines.

"How many stockholders are there in Hawaii?" asked Laroya. And when Garcia answered "Seventeen," Laroya demanded to know why the majority of the stockholders who had put up $33,000 were not informed of the election.

Garcia evaded answering, according to Laroya, and mentioned how the money was invested. Laroya stuck to his guns and demanded to see the records of income, expenses, all registration papers, inventory of property, etc.

Sold "Illegally"

Laroya was informed that the papers were sent for but they take such a long time in arriving.

Why? Why not send air mail?

Garcia looked at Laroya and said the papers cannot be sent via air mail because the company was not registered in Hawaii. However, he did not explain how the four stockholders in the Philippines informed Garcia via air mail that Mercado was elected, or how the company can use the regular mail but not the airmail.

What Garcia, founder and first president of the company, did not tell Laroya is that Pangasinan Enterprises, Ltd., had sold stocks illegally in the Territory. A staff member of the Territorial Treasurer's office informed the RECORD that the company had not registered with that office or with the Federal Securities Exchange Commission.

Is this why Garcia is losing weight?

Ben Dillingham

(from page 1)

That measure was the one to stop construction on Pier 2, a project which, if completed, would be in direct competition with the Dillingham docks and transportation interests.

The Hawaiian, with an ear close to the legislative ground, says things began to happen at that point. The haole hui yelped at Dillingham from his earlier stand and the senator reversed his position and took the floor to speak in favor of sustaining the governor's veto. On the other side of the palace, Governor Stainback's pressure was felt by Rep. McGuire on the measure to cease building Pier 2. As it both measures failed.

The Hawaiian asks: you can't mix business tics?

Inside Out

By STETSON KENNEDY
Federated Press

Words That Enslave

Various people have written various things about the tyranny of words, but I should like to say a word or two about certain words which actually make slaves not only of those at whom they are directed, but also of those who utter them.

I refer to such words as "nigger," "kike" and "red."

The Soviet scientist Pavlov discovered that he could make the mouths of dogs water at the sound of bells rung habitually just before feeding time. Once the dogs learned to associate the ringing of bells with food, Pavlov was able to give them nervous breakdowns simply by ringing bells and withholding the food.

The three words above mentioned are very much like Pavlov's bell. At the sound or even thought of them, an unfortunately large number of Americans have been taught to slaver, not in anticipation of something pleasant like food, but with rabid droolings of blind hate.

And again, like Pavlov's dogs, when the expected "menace" fails to materialize, many of these people become neurotic and even psychotic. Some proceed to join the Ku Klux Klan, Gerald L. K. Smith's self-styled Christian Nationalist Crusade or Father Coughlin's Christian Front, while others simply jump out of windows.

Unfit To Print

A dangerous number of hate sheets, such as the Klansman, The Cross & Flag, The White Horse, X-Ray and The Broom, are permitted to print these hate words with the deliberate intent of driving people to such extremes for mercenary and political purposes.

But even more dangerous than these peddlers of religious and racial hate is the vast host of daily papers which for years have been seeking to whip the American public into a frenzy of hate against "reds" not only in this country, Russia and China, but "everywhere in the world."

The Real Enemy

Needless to say, unreasoned hatred of any group—whether racial, religious or political—is an arch-enemy of democracy. For example, the word "nigger" has undoubtedly done more than anything else to perpetuate the infamous system of white supremacy.

Although I was born and bred in the south, my mother early gave me to understand that use of the word "nigger" was an expression of blind hate.

During recent decades a great deal of energy has been expended to persuade newspapers to capitalize the word "Negro." Now I submit that it is even more important to persuade people to stop using such words as "nigger," "kike" and "red." Nor can I think of a more effective deterrent than the admonition of my mother that to stoop to such terminology is a mark of bigotry and ill-breeding.

Labor unions—which can and should epitomize the brotherhood principle on which they are founded—can single-handedly frown such hate-words into disrepute and eventual ostracism.

Alzate Arrival Inspires Guesses

(from page 1)

post above him? The man who served for many months as the Filipino acting consul general here has not let his feelings be known, but there is speculation.

Seen As Slap

Remembering that Quirino stopped here some months before the election and spurred the fund-raising drive with suggestions which resulted in movements like the "25 Club," (those who donated $25 to the Quirino campaign), some observers feel that the appointment of Alzate may be something of a reprimand for the hard-working consul. They point out that at one time recently, talk from Malacanan had it that Quitoriano would be appointed to the permanent position here and that Alzate would not come to Honolulu at all.

Others say that, instead, Quirino regards Quitoriano almost in the nature of a political "son," and that Alzate would be given the diplomatic position here only if such a choice were fully agreeable to Quitoriano. Alzate is very wealthy, they point out, and donated heavily to the campaign—he had to be rewarded some suitable way.

In Australia, where he served as consul general, Alzate was known chiefly for the grandiose entertainments he sponsored. It is expected that Honolulu's social set will see something similar in the near future.

But there is one post open to Filipino diplomats which is considered even more desirable than Honolulu—that being Washington, where the competition in entertainment is on an even more sumptuous scale. There are those in the Filipino community here who already predict that Alzate will become ambassador to Washington before a year has passed.

Boss Pitch Flopped

Those who see Alzate's promotion as a mild slap at Quitoriano, point to the lack of success in the fund-raising campaign, even after being reorganized and given new impetus by Quirino's visit. These observers say the reasons behind the "25 Club's" lack of success were two-fold: First, most Filipinos here are of the working class and the campaigns were organized on a boss level. Second, Laurel is more popular with working-class people both here and in the Philippines because they feel Quirino has "sold out" to American big business. Had the election been held among Filipinos here, these wiseacres say, Laurel would have won hands down.

Coffee bean prices are 20 per cent higher than in 1948—320 per cent above the 1939 figure.

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RFC Official Coming Here; Burns Plumped To Bring Loan Office

By STAFF WRITER

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a federal agency set up to lend money to businessmen who can't get loans from private banks. Business has become so bad that the federal government has officially classified Hawaii as a "distressed area," and small businesses have been those hit hardest.

Yet only one RFC loan has been consummated in Hawaii since the war and applications have been few. Why?

Only Agent Here

H. C. Tennent, of the accounting firm of Tennent & Greaney, who acts as RFC representative for the Territory, says it is partly because few distressed businessmen know about the RFC and partly because his facilities are inadequate. He thinks the RFC should have an office here—not merely an agent.

William Brown, Territorial treasurer, agrees that few potential applicants know anything about the RFC, or that even a local agency exists, and he agrees that it would be much better for the Territory for RFC to open an office here and do business on a large scale.

Jack Burns, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, says: "You might put the blame on Washington, but how do you expect Washington to know what we need here? We've got to tell the right people. We have representatives appointed and elected for the job."

Papers Blamed, Too

Also, Burns feels, there is blame for local ignorance of the RFC accruing to newspapers which have not publicized the facilities RFC offers businessmen in distress. When he visited the RFC offices in Washington, he was told that it is not the policy of the RFC to issue publicity, though the officials welcome any effort of newspapers to tell the public about the manner in which it operates.

Now, as a result of Burns' activity, or at least coincidental with it, three loans have been tentatively approved since August and J. S. McCullough, Jr., manager of the loan branch of the RFC in San Francisco, has written saying he will come to Hawaii "immediately after January 1," to survey the situation with a view toward opening an office here.

Mr. Tennent expresses pleasure at this development because he believes the Territory needs an office which will be able to give more thorough and more prompt attention to applications, and because he has plenty to keep him busy with his own firm.

Got Quick Action

When Burns visited RFC officials in August and suggested that the agency might do more than it has done to alleviate the economic distress of the Territory, he got immediate promises of action. He wired businessmen in Honolulu and got answers with applications, and the ball was rolling. The Washington officials next directed him to visit McCullough as he came through San Francisco, and McCullough, who was most cooperative, Burns says, directed him to Mr. Tennent.

"Really, all I had to do was go and ask," Burns says. "Now I'm asking why the people who are chosen to do that job haven't done it."

Explaining something of the operations of RFC, Mr. Tennent says there are two fundamental requirements. First, an applicant must have been refused a loan by the banks. Second, he must have collateral that satisfies the RFC's requirements.

Low Interest

Security demanded by the RFC is often higher than that asked by banks, Tennent says, but the advantages to the businessman are that loans are made for long terms at low rates of interest.

"The RFC doesn't compete with the banks," says Tennent, "but it investigates thoroughly and it doesn't lose money. It makes money."

Banks Block Loans

Many banks, however, including the Big Five houses, regard the RFC as competition. The RECORD has learned from small businessmen here that small banks are forbidden by local large banks to enter into "participation loans" with the RFC.

A "participation loan" is one in which the bank, for various reasons, cannot make an entire loan and lends a percentage of the amount required by the borrower, farming out the rest of the loan to the RFC. In cases where the bank finds itself unable to continue its part of the contract, the RFC assumes the entire loan.

Fisherman Gets Loan

The enlivened activity in the local RFC office was evident in the newest application a clerk showed the RECORD reporter—an application which had been tentatively approved. It was that of a fisherman who seeks a loan in order to extend his one-boat industry.

"It's also a policy of the government to build the fishing industry here," said the clerk, "and that's in this man's favor."

WAIPAHU MAN

(from page 1)

working and two gondola-cars tipped over near the August Ahrens School.

Workers at the sugar mill and on the railroad have expressed doubts at various times as to the ability of the rails to carry heavy gondolas safely. Mr. Hagist, after an investigation of the accident, says he did not find the condition hazardous.

"The rails are ninety pounds," he said, "and should be strong enough to carry the load that is put on them."

Occupational Hazard

The gondolas are loaded at about 25 tons each, he said, pointing out that the heavier locomotive had already passed over the same section of track without mishap. Spreading of rails is a hazard always present in the railroad industry, he said, and he recalled a recent wreck for the same reason on the Santa Fe line which carries some of the nation's finest trains.

"The company is already putting the third rail in wherever there are curves," Hagist said, "but this accident didn't happen on a curve."

Bumanalag, whose job was that of fireman, had left his usual position, Hagist said, to act as brakeman among the cars, though there was a brakeman on duty.

The deceased was 38 years old, having come to Hawaii from the Philippines March 7, 1928. He was a very active union member and a member of the strike strategy committee during the sugar strike of 1946. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Edna Bumanalag, and a son, MacArthur Bumanalag, aged 5. Funeral services will be held for Mr. Bumanalag Dec. 11.

Brenner Resigns

(from page 1)

District Club of Democrats are about $500 a month. This contrasts with the $50 to $60 which the Democratic County Committee now spends a month.

Supervisor Kageyama told the RECORD that he contributed to the organization because the club was establishing a headquarters. It is reported that Mr. Holcomb, director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, contributed $1, saying he will first observe the organization before deciding on a larger sum.

Political observers say that the talk of Ben Dillingham's support of the 4th District Club of Democrats probably started because John K. Akau, Jr., executive secretary of the club, supported the Republican senator during the last election.

our sports world

By Wilfred Oka

THAT BOXING INVESTIGATION AGAIN

The hearings carried on by the Holdover Committee are hammering the point as to whether Deputy Attorney General Thomas W. Flynn's report on the Territorial Boxing Commission was complete in its entirety or whether some of the most important facts were left out. The matter of a co-promotion deal, which is well-known to many, many people and which was brought out in testimony at the previous hearings, is something that is getting a lot of people hot under the collar. What makes us laugh are the statements of the principals and the commission members that they were completely ignorant of this arrangement.

We remember at one of the hearings this arrangement was spoken of as being good for the welfare of boxing and that it was given "approval" by the chairman, who knew of this arrangement, in order to prevent what is termed cut-throat competition. However, at the present time a number of the principals claim that they know of no such arrangement and if it was done, it was highly irregular.

If this is so, then we'd like to call the attention of the commission to a deal between Sad Sam Ichinose and Leo Leavitt which has meant the tieup of a number of fighters between Sam and Leo. The rules of the commission point out the limitations of a promoter and his relationships with a manager. The tieup of these two boxing figures is something the commission hasn't done anything about.

Further than that, there are some things which this column has repeatedly brought to the attention of the commission and as yet, nothing has been done. There was the Chuck Cureton case. Then there are the cases of boys from the same stable fighting each other with the approval of the commission. There's the Al Kalua case. There is the matter of the death of Freddy Sylvano. There are the cases of the many stumblebums who were unloaded on the public in order to build up our local fighters. All these and more, waiting to be cleared up by the commission, while the whitewash goes on. And a lot of whitewash has been used.

The commissioners need only to look into many of these cases in order to do their duty to the public. If mistakes were made, they should be admitted. How about starting the real business of protecting the public instead of protecting the commissioners' political friends?

* * * * * *

THE POLICE BENEFIT GAME

Last week we wrote of the benefit game sponsored by the Police Department or, to put it technically, under the sponsorship of the [illegible] chairmanship of Capt. Eugene [illegible] ideration the wives, [illegible] een killed in line of [illegible] nable to meet family

The cop on the beat and for [illegible] he cops on all beats are working like beavers to make this game a success. And for a good reason, as this game and the money derived from it will take care of some of the emergencies a cop may meet in line of duty.

Besides being a game for the benefit of the Police Relief Organization, this game between the University of Hawaii and College of the Pacific will be an interesting contest as there should be a lot of scoring and a lot of tricky plays with emphasis on offense rather than on defense. See you at the game!

* * * * * *

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

The boxing situation must be pretty bad when grave-diggers have to be hired to unearth aged fighters like Adolph Samuels, who won the bantamweight title from Augie Curtis more than ten years ago at an outdoor fight promoted down near the lumber yards in Kakaako. Since then Samuels has fought some pretty good boys but anybody will tell you in no uncertain terms that Adolph, once a good fighter, has long been through.

Last week, the Karasick, Kim, Leavitt Company promoted a show in the Civic featuring as the semi-final a match between Lou Langley and Adolph Samuels, who came out of retirement to fight. It was a sad five-round affair. Adolph should have rested on his laurels. It was simply a case of a man making a comeback and not having the necessary steam. He looked bad and the "I need the money for my starving wife and kids" routine should not be enough of an excuse for the promoters or the commission to allow a thing like this fiasco to be repeated.

In the main event Philip Kim and Fred Babe Herman put on a running fight, with Herman in a dazzling display of fancy stepping. We figured out by our slide rule and Japanese abacus that the Babe ran a total of two and a quarter miles, or the equivalent of a round trip to Kaimuki. While the judges and referee called it a draw, we saw the fight as won by Philip Kim in spite of his "arty" bobbing and weaving which gets no points but may impress some of the fans who go in for stuff like that. No matter how you look at it, Kim was forcing the fighting while Herman decided to counter-punch and jab his way out of all bad situations. Herman's right hand was in a sling most of the evening. With a little more action from that duke he probably would have won the nod. As for a return match, three times is more than enough and if the press boys and the promoters are going to beat the drums for another rematch, we most likely will go to see the fight—but very, very reluctantly.

There isn't anything worth mentioning as far as the preliminaries are concerned because all of them were pretty mediocre.

* * * * * *

We see that the alumni of Kamehameha is out to get the present coach of the football team. The war chant is getting louder and louder. The Hawaiian for Hawaii crowd is all out to get rid of the malihini coach and put in a local boy.

* * * * * *

Several high schools tried to interest George Ciacci, a ninth grader from Washington Intermediate School, to enroll at their schools. However, from what we can gather, George is interested in McKinley. This is the chap who is a terrific swimmer and who can be developed into a good football player as he has all the physical makeup for football.

Flynn, Under Fire, Has Champion In Rep. H. Porteus

By STAFF WRITER

"I am not going to get into an investigation of Mr. Flynn."

That succinct statement of policy by Rep. Hebden Porteus, serving as a member of the subcommittee on substantive affairs, might easily have been a keynote for the committee's hearing on boxing that opened the week Monday. It might have been the keynote that is, if it had only come at the beginning.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Thomas W. Flynn had been summoned before the committee to answer questions regarding his report on boxing. The report, published some months ago after an investigation of boxing ordered by the governor, had omitted a number of factors, including the boxing Leavitt-Curtis co-promotions which have since inspired the Territorial Boxing Commission to ask the two promoters to show cause why their licenses should not be suspended.

Mr. Flynn said blandly that he didn't include such things because he didn't think they mattered. From that time on he was in hot water.

Thomas Miles, who has been energetic in pushing the investigation, pointed out a number of elements of the boxing situation which were either omitted from Flynn's report or dismissed as unimportant. They included: The co-promotions in fights involving Takeshita and Docusen; price-fixing by the promoters with the knowledge of Bill Kim, then commission secretary; the "pink ticket" deal by which Commissioners Nagata and DeMello allegedly had free seats installed at fights for their own use and distribution.

Flynn's Fumbles

When Flynn protested a point involving Promoter Augie Curtis, Miles read from a court transcript a contradiction of Flynn's opinion.

When Flynn protested that he didn't know some details of the "pink ticket" deal as described by Miles, the hefty ex-secretary named the day upon which the material had been laid on Flynn's desk.

"You had that information, Mr. Attorney," he accused.

Asked Commissioners

Several times, under questioning of the members of the committee, especially Senator William Nobriga, Flynn in substance cited the boxing commissioners as authority for their own innocence of wrongdoing. He had asked them, he said, and they told him they were not guilty.

He did the same thing for Kim when, referring to the "pink tickets," Senator Nobriga asked: "Was Kim guilty of any irregularities?"

"I asked him," Flynn answered, "and he denied it."

Then he added as a belated afterthought: "The general circumstances seemed to bear him out."

Flynn had a strong ally, however, in Rep. Porteus, who took over the burden of the committee's questioning and his questions tended, within a wide scope, to further the comments of Mr. Flynn—all to the general effect of establishing that there is nothing wrong with the commission or with boxing at all.

The commission couldn't have known of the co-promotions, could it?

Mr. Kim couldn't, Porteus asked, have known what the co-promotion document actually said, could he?

When Messrs. Miles and Leavitt protested loudly that the commissioners and Kim could and did, Porteus asked for "present abuses." The Miles-Leavitt team pointed out that Flynn had pretty well shut off investigation of present abuses by his report whitewashing the commission.

Rep. Charles Kauhane also got into the act for a time, devoting his efforts partly to refuting impressions the Flynn report had given him and partly accusing Flynn of "deliberately withholding information."

It was following a series of statements by Kauhane that Porteus came to Flynn's defense with the line that heads this column.

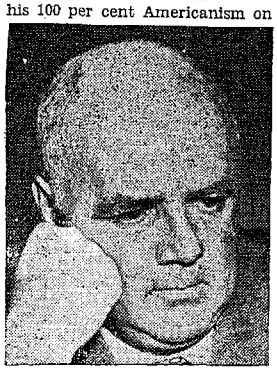
WASHINGTON PATTER

By RICHARD SASULY
(Federated Press)

The House unAmerican committee is getting a black eye in the public press because of the troubles of J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican. Thomas pleaded guilty to charges of having padded his office payroll and that of the unAmerican committee with the names of people who did not work. Then he put the money in his own pocket.

UN-AMERICAN MORALE ON TRIAL

The florid-faced Thomas is well known in the halls of Congress, as much for his singular appearance as for his flamboyant protestations of his 100 per cent Americanism on the House floor. A natty dresser, he explodes when excited into a beet-red, from his heavy neck to his balding pate. And he is often excited.



J. PARNELL THOMAS

Thomas was one of the men who jumped on the House un-American committee when it was set up by Rep. Martin Dies in 1938. He has been on the committee ever since. During the 80th Congress, he was its chairman.

But through more than 11 years of the committee's life, Thomas and his Democratic colleagues on that body never had serious disagreements on committee policy. The group has been known for years as the only congressional committee without a minority. Its members generally think together, act together and vote together. That is why unAmerican committee members today are sweating out the Thomas publicity and the finale—his sentencing—of his exposure. He is one of their own.

It takes a special sort of man to be willing to serve on the un-American committee. The committee was set up in 1938 supposedly to investigate "unAmerican" activities. To this day these activities have not been defined, and no limits have ever been set to the committee's field of inquiry. It has pried into books, schools, films, personal histories and most important—into labor unions.

The first objective of the committee was made apparent in the summer of 1938—to use the old red smear against Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal in order to beat progressive candidates in the 1938 congressional elections. Under Dies, the committee always tried to tie up FDR and his program with Russia and the reds.

FDR CALLED ACTIVITY "A SORDID PROCEDURE"

During the war the committee's smears were widely used by the Axis radio in its own smear campaign against the U. S. and its allies. FDR referred to the committee's activity at one point as "a sordid procedure." Vice President Henry Wallace said Dies should have been on the Nazi payroll.

Since the war the committee has been headed by Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) twice and Thomas once. Change of chairmanship brought no change in objectives or procedure. The committee has been a vigilante group running wild.

Criticism of the unAmericans reached a point so high in 1948 that President Truman referred to it in a press conference as "that dead committee." Yet Democratic House leaders allowed the committee to continue. They even made a special dispensation to attract a cleaner set of congressmen to it, by permitting its members to belong to another standing House committee. Normally, one committee seat is the limit for House members.

Even with this bait, it took some weeks before the unAmerican roster could be filled, since Thomas had already been brought under a cloud on the payroll and kickback charges. Yet he was once more put on the committee, where he feels at home.

House press gallery observers often see things on the floor that the public seldom hears about. When Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) makes one of his supposed jokes about Negroes or Jews, Thomas has often been seen leading the laughter at Ol' John's humor. Another who used to laugh with him was Andy May, former Kentucky congressman now in prison for war contract frauds. Rankin, Thomas and May talked the same language in the House—but now Rankin will have to find new playmates.

CHEAPEST KIND OF POLITICIAN

This is not to say that all people who think like Thomas politically are in his class when it comes to money matters. But outfits like the House unAmerican committee have a strong attraction for the cheapest kind of politician. They enjoy the sort of action that the committee's program gives them. It's fun to tell someone else he's "unAmerican" when he can't talk back, they think.

Thomas' trial stripped naked the 100 per cent Americanism of a man who more than any other, typifies the unAmerican committee. The public should take a good look.

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

away from those who demand complete enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

That's the picture as I see it, after a year in Hawaii. But the fight for absolute equality will continue. Whether in Hawaii or on the Mainland I want civil rights for all people, and I shall not rest until that goal is achieved.

In the first eight months of 1949, Class I railroads put 1,296 locomotives on their tracks.

CONSUMERS POTLUCK

MORE NOTES ON ADVERTISING

Those expecting a column this week on best buys for Christmas will be as disappointed as Potluck. The Christmas issue of Consumers Digest has not yet arrived. Next week, we hope.

A few weeks ago we reported on the doubtful or unproved value of the "ammoniated" toothpowders and pastes. The present attitude of CU is that you are throwing money away in buying these more expensive preparations.

The latest cure-all products on the market are Dr. Cornish's Tooth Powder and Anti-Cay Wafers. Both are remarkable in the extent of their claims to cure almost everything in the mouth.

Fluoride a Poison?

The Cornish ads, according to CU, present a "jumble of fact and fancy." The product contains all the supposedly therapeutic agents that are now a temporary fad: Vitamin D, Fluoride, Dibasic Calcium Phosphate and Urea. Urea is still of quite doubtful effectiveness. Despite all the twisted wording of the ads, the American Dental Association does not recognize any known value in it. Fluoride is said by Cornish to harden soft teeth. No such evidence is anywhere available. And Fluoride "IS A POISONOUS SUBSTANCE WHICH CU AND ITS CONSULTANTS BELIEVE HAS NO PLACE IN A TOOTHPASTE OR POWDER FOR HOME USE."

Drop into your local drugstore now and ask what tooth powder or paste your druggist will recommend. Potluck tried this in three stores. Each one at once mentioned some new product with fluoride in it. When Potluck would mention that fluoride was of no known value and was considered highly dangerous for use without a dentist's attention, the druggist would stoutly claim: "Look here, do you think an American manufacturer would put out a useless product and a poison, too?"

Presumably, if your answer is "yes," then you are a new kind of dangerous person. But all this is for the others that may be listening in the store. Off to himself, one druggist admitted the stuff was probably junk but said cynically, "They are advertising it; people are asking for it; why shouldn't I lie to them just a little less than the company's own advertising?"

Decay With "Anti-Cay!"

Anti-Cay tablets also contain the works for mouth cure and purity. You are supposed to let one dissolve in your mouth after each meal. No more bothersome tooth brushing. Just suck a wafer and have perfect teeth until you die.

CU says the Anti-Cay wafers may actually harm the teeth, gums and the mouth, and can do no particular good. They contain a heavy amount of sugar to make them pleasant. Most dentists believe that sugar breaks down into an acid that increases tooth decay. And there is considerable evidence that proper brushing of your teeth will be helpful in slowing down decay and helping your gums.

Well, there's advertising honesty for you. Take Anti-Cay and watch your teeth fall out!

Colgate's Insults Us

Full page ads recently for Colgate's toothpaste are almost self-evident in their twisting and lies. They say vaguely that "tests" (whose? where? how many times repeated?) "indicate" (there's a strong word) that if you brush your teeth after each meal with Colgate's you will have fewer cavities than those who brush their teeth in "THE NORMAL MANNER" with some other toothpaste.

In other words, it appears to pay to brush your teeth after each meal.

There is nothing in the body of the ad to indicate in any way that Colgate's is more helpful than any other toothpaste. There is plenty in the large-type portions of the ad, where claims are made that are softly and gently taken back in the small print.

Most dishonest advertising like this is based upon vagueness, a mixing of the standards of comparison (as in the Colgate ads), and a broad and general appeal to our faith in "science" and "scientific experiments."

Potluck reacts badly to these sorts of insults, by avoiding the product.

An Appeal To Radio Listeners

Potluck will gladly publish in January a few columns on the quality and level of your local radio programs (both as to advertising, entertainment level, public service programs, types of news programs. We are consumers to the radio. Is there a good program in your community? Is there an especially bad one? How about some material on the subject?

Sales Techniques

The 1949 "best buy" in automatic washing machines was the Sears Kenmore ($239.50 installed), according to Consumers Union. Sears' clerks have the CU compliments all typed out and mounted on cardboard bound with scotch tape. They slip it out as a clincher to make a sale. This practice is frowned upon by retailers (including Sears) for the obvious reason that more products are damned than praised by CU. The catch to the under-the-counter violation of its own ethics at Sears is that the machine now being sold is the 1950 model, as yet untested by CU, and it sells at a $50 increase in price ($289.50). It may no longer be a "best buy" at that price.

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

Food for Thought

After deep and serious consideration one can not but come to the conclusion that there are many false prophets at large in the United States. And that they are in positions of importance with power to make life more or less miserable for all those who refuse or neglect to follow them.

They are selling us, the people of the United States, war under the name of peace. They are selling us a form of fascism under the name of loyalty. They are selling us bigotry and discrimination under the name of Americanism. They are selling us authoritarianism under the name of patriotism. They have even come to the point, some of them, that if we are not for Franco we are not good Americans.—Editorial, The Gazette and Daily, York, Pa.

Haw'n Pine Box Score

A news release from the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., says that "of the more than 3,000 regular employes working with Hawaiian Pine in Hawaii over 2,200 or 71 per cent have been with the organization five years or more. Of these, 153 have been with the company 25 years or longer; 1,239 have completed 10 years, and 846 have finished five years of service."

With mechanization going on at high gear, knocking off newer employes, this information from Hawaiian Pine gives only a part of the whole story. As the number of newer employes becomes small- through mechanization, the ros- unemployed grows.

who have been dis- om the pineapple com- e been returning to the

Trude Akau Is First Woman To Announce Candidacy for Confab

Trude M. Akau, first woman to file candidacy for delegate to the 1950 statehood constitutional convention, said this week:

"I want to see a truly democratic constitution written, assuring all men, women and children in Hawaii nei full and equal protection for their rights and freedom."

Further elaborating on her reason for running as delegate from the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 27th precincts of the 5th District, she commented:

"I am a proponent of statehood —for immediate statehood. I feel that my training, experience and social awareness qualifies me to seek representation . . . "

Mrs. Akau was formerly the supervisor of women's activities for the Board of Public Parks and Recreation and also director of physical education for the Department of Public Instruction at Kawailoa Training School.

Foreign Lobbyists

During the 81st Congress a new type of lobbyists appeared in Washington, and their presence sickened many decent Americans. The lobbyists were two German industrialists—George Losch and Henrich Tramm—who made the trip "to seek support in their opposition to plant dismantling" in western Germany. The Germans won their case—dismantling was stopped, although France, still fearful of a Nazi rebirth, first opposed it.

Average Housewife Can Use Herbs Too; Not Only Upper Crust Chefs

By ELEANOR AGNEW

To the average contemporary American housewife, herb cookery is a mysterious something indulged in by geniuses in exotic and expensive restaurants, or by the imported chefs of the upper crust section of the population.

This is a viewpoint which has only caught on during the past 20 years or so. Until that time the herb garden was an accepted part of most American backyards.

Eleanor Agnew

With the people pouring in from all over the world, bringing with them the cooking habits of the countries from which they came, American cooking was for a long while rich and varied. Herbs played an important part in this fine situation—for all countries use herbs in their cookery and each locality has distinctive ways of using them.

Anyone can use herbs to the great improvement of foods. No one has found anything that will make hamburger taste like T-bone, but if you cook on a limited budget (who doesn't), you can bring new interest to your inexpensive dishes by the judicious use of herbs.

If you cannot grow your own, the most common ones are available in dried form at all grocery stores. They last such a long time that they can be said to cost practically nothing.

The important thing to remember if you decide to experiment with herbs is to take it very easy when adding a little of this and a little of that to the stew. Too many cooks are inclined to go into a sort of frenzy when they discover herb cookery and dump so many leaves and seeds into their food that by the time dishes are ready for serving nothing can be tasted but herbs fighting for supremacy in the salad and sauce. So be discreet above all. Also, don't add them to everything. For a simple meal, herbs added to one recipe is usually enough.

Here are the most popular herbs and a few suggestions for their use:

Basil—excellent in tomato dishes. Bay leaves—soups, sauces, stews (a little of this goes a long way). Marjoram—beef, lamb, veal stew, meatballs. Parsley—stews, soups, salads. Rosemary—lamb, veal. Saffron—rice dishes. Thyme —any meat sauces.

If you want to learn all the ins and outs of herb cookery, several excellent books on the subject are available at the public library.

The West German government, on instructions from the military governors, is to pay all former Nazi officers normal pensions of up to 1,500 marks monthly. The recommendation to pay compensation to the victims of Nazism has been turned down by the western military governments.—Johannas Steel Report on World Affairs.

Classified Directory

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EIGHT YEARS AFTER

Another Pearl Harbor Day anniversary has come and gone—the day marking the sudden and infamous attack against the United States by the Japanese militarists and their dominant economic imperialists.

Eight years after the attack and four years since V-J Day, the people of the world are still groping and hoping for a lasting peace, while under their very eyes the race for arms, more devastating than ever, takes place.

The peace treaty with Japan has not been signed and there is now a move afoot to have a treaty signed only by the western bloc, leaving out the Soviet Union. Among the Japanese leaders who played important roles in the last aggressive war, there are those who are making full use of this situation, even to the point of asking the U. S. to continue occupying Japan after the signing of the treaty. And this to suppress the people's aspiration for democracy.

Today, the one transcendent issue is PEACE, for without that in this age of atomic and bacteriological warfare, rehabilitation and economic [illegible] are stymied, and the [illegible] various [illegible] in

[illegible] pre- [illegible]ette and Daily, [illegible] to say:

...istory has demonstrated one thing with any degree of certainty it is that preparedness, that is preparedness for war, does not bring peace. Sooner or later it brings war. It has in the past and there is no good reason to believe that it will not in the future.

"Of course the other fellow is always wrong and he is always responsible for the breaking out of the war. Even Hitler blamed war on the other fellow, though he glorified war. But the point is that wars do break out and preparedness, instead of preventing wars, seems to have had the opposite effect.

"It is easy to understand why. The other fellow, when he sees us preparing is justly fearful and proceeds to prepare also. Then there is more and more preparation on each side until war finally breaks out if for no other reason than that the strain becomes unbearable and the tension snaps, each side believing that the other is about to strike."

Recently, when President Truman announced that atomic explosions in Russia had been recorded, a Russian official reported that atomic energy is being used in the Soviet Union for peaceful production. We do not know how much atomic energy is being used in Russia in peaceful production, but such an announcement was certainly a challenge to our country.

Industrially, we are the most highly developed in the world. We have had atomic energy under control for several years. We know how much the pulley and the wheel contributed to industrial development. Steam and electricity gave spurting impetus to industrial development. Atomic energy, used for people's consumption rather than for their destruction, has potentialities for enriching the lives of people in our country and the world over.

Giving leadership of this sort would win friends and certainly promote peace.

looking backward

How Contract Laborers Saved Money

(Continued from last week)

We owe much to Dr. Charles A. Peterson, inspector of immigrants, and Mr. Wray Taylor, secretary of the Board of Immigration in the closing years of the 19th century. These two men, within the limits of their paternalistic view of plantation labor, did a great deal to improve conditions. They exposed brutality and neglect on several plantations, worked for the improvement of sanitation, and as a result, were looked upon with a very cold eye by certain plantation managers.

Also, they have left a vivid account of plantation life as they saw it, 50 years ago.

In 1899, Hawaii's sugar plantations produced fabulous profits—20, 25 and 30 per cent a year. The picture that Peterson and Taylor paint is one in which money is the great goal of life—for the owner, profits; for the immigrant laborers, a few hundred dollars painfully saved at the expense of health and a normal social life.

"They come here, not to settle and make homes," wrote Taylor, "but to, in as few years as possible, accumulate sufficient to enable them to return to their native country with capital enough to live on in a manner superior to their own class at home. With this object in view, as a class, they are saving to an extreme degree. A Japanese will live on from $4.00 to $6.00 a month. A Chinaman from $9.00 to $11.00 per month, and a European $11.00 to $13.00."

Double Standard Pay

This was saved out of monthly wages of $15 for Orientals and $18 for Europeans—that is for a 26-day month. But only actual time spent in labor was paid for. "A man receives no pay for enforced idleness, whether caused by sickness or anything else." A man's take-home pay seldom reached $15 or $18.

"Women," reported Taylor, "receive $7.50 to $10.00 per month. Between one-third and one-half of the women work in the fields and about the mill at the lighter kinds of labor"—that is, about as light as a man's work is in these mechanized days.

With such a standard of living it is not surprising that one of the three main diseases listed by Mr. Taylor was beriberi, a diet-deficiency disease, usually found where much rice is eaten along with very little meat and vegetables.

"Some plantations," reported Dr. Peterson, "have furnished garden grounds for employes while others have been so chary of land that 500 people have been camped upon one acre." Mr. Taylor added that few of the Orientals availed themselves of garden plots even when they were available—something not surprising among bachelors who rose at 4:30 in the morning and did not finish work until 4:30 p. m.

New Habits and Values

Yet, even among the plantation laborers, American living standards were beginning to make a faint impression. Speaking of food, Taylor says:

"Japanese add beans, in a multitude of varied forms, imported Japanese sauces, vegetables, etc. Beef, milk and wheat bread they soon learn to eat and become partial to. Tea is the principal drink."

The Chinese, longer settled in Hawaii, were better eaters; they were partial to pork, vegetables, imported dried and salted foods, and ducks. "Europeans do not fare differently from those in their own country"—which evidently meant a diet of bread, beans and bacalhao.

"Who does the cooking? The wife, for the family, and at times for a few single men from whom she receives pay; single men for themselves or club together and hire one of their number to cook for them. Wood and water are provided. The latter sometimes from surface wells near the camps, but generally through pipes from a distance.

Medical Service Varied

"Fuel supplied to laborers was graded from the best of wood and coal to green Lantana brush; from an ample supply to almost none at all.

"Medical service, furnished by the employer, is assured in all labor contracts"—but it varied widely, "from a daily constant attendance and comfortable, well-equipped hospitals on the one hand, to fortnightly visits and no provision for care other than the camp barracks or room afford, helped out by the mercies of fellow workers on the other."

"A labor camp," remarks Taylor, "is no place for a sick person."

And then—"Naturally, among a mixed and a low class of this kind, medical treatment is unsatisfactory and carried out with very little aid from the patient."

frank-ly speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

INVENTORY AFTER A YEAR

With Dec. 8 marking the end of my first year in Hawaii, it seems only fitting that I pause and take a kind of inventory.

We came out here, my wife and I, for many reasons. We were tired of the crowded, big-city living of Chicago. We had read and had been told of the beauties of Hawaii, of its mountains and ocean and flowers that contrast so greatly with the flatness and drabness of inland America; of its 'year 'round mild climate which is such a change from the 100-degree summers and 10-below-zero winters which were our fare. Also, we had heard there was more democracy in Hawaii than any other place under the Stars and Stripes.

MR. DAVIS

This matter of democracy has always been of primary interest to me. I was told back in grade school that the constitution granted equality to all Americans regardless of creed, color or previous condition of servitude. It sounded good. But it wasn't practiced. And I'm still waiting for my native land to do what it talks about.

The question of civil rights is not academic to me. The question is personal and vital, for all my life I have suffered from their absence. And I refuse to settle for anything less than ALL the rights which are due me under the Constitution.

And so we came to Hawaii, giving ourselves a period of four months in which to decide whether to remain or return to Chicago where I would resume my duties as executive director of the Associated Negro Press. We're still here.

Hawaii's fuller concept of ethnic democracy impressed me from the start. Both the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin interviewed me and printed liberal stories along with our pictures—something that would not have happened anywhere on the Mainland. For that I am grateful. The RECORD, moreover invited me to write my opinions about whatever interested me. For that I am likewise grateful.

And yet, despite this closer approach to the goals of democracy found in the Territory, I soon learned that full and complete equality for all does not exist here. There is jim crow and discrimination in Hawaii—as RECORD stories so often reveal. While the 80 per cent citizenship found here is better than, let us say, the 60 per cent citizenship of Chicago, I cannot be satisfied.

I cannot be satisfied with 90 per cent citizenship, or even 99 99/100, for I am determined to keep on fighting until I get the full 100 per cent citizenship due me, until no person will be the victim of discrimination purely on the basis of his color, religion or place of national origin. As long as a Filipino or a Japanese or a Catholic or a Jew is denied full equality in all fields purely because he is a Filipino or a Japanese or a Catholic or a Jew, just so long will I be denied full equality. We have a common cause, we of minority groups in America.

I have long felt especially friendly toward organized labor, not only because most Negroes are working people, but because the unions have an economic stake in ending prejudice which some employers use to keep workers divided and thus weaken the whole labor movement. I have paid dues to both the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and the American Federation of Radio Artists, AFL. Labor has a major role to play in securing civil rights for all.

I have also learned that if you fight too hard for civil rights, whether on the Mainland or in Hawaii, you are likely to be branded a Communist. I have seen the label of "Red" used in an attempt to intimidate and silence those who will settle for no less than 100 per cent equality. I am opposed to Truman's loyalty order for its victims have been mainly Negroes and Jews who fought discrimination. For that reason the National Alliance of Postal Employes and the National Bar Association, the latter group composed of Negro lawyers from all over America, have as major objectives, the repeal of the President's loyalty order.

I, personally, have no intention of letting the cry of "communism" sidetrack me from my goal of complete civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. I ask neither the religion nor race of those who are willing to stand beside me as I assault the strong barriers of jim crow; I do not care whether those who want to end restrictive residential covenants are Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Communists.

That is the way it was with me in Chicago; that is the way it will be with me in Hawaii or any other place where I am denied full first class citizenship.

But today not only am I, along with other Negroes and members of other minority groups, denied my full civil rights, but every effort is being made to take away the right to fight for them through the technique of the Communist label. The safeguards of the Bill of Rights are being snatched

(more on page 6)