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Palace Notes

House Is Sample Of How GOP Sees Two-Party System

By KIICHI WATANABE
Republican Speaker Hiram Fong, in a magnanimous formal decision this week, condescended to allow a few elected Democratic representatives to serve on several of the committees. The fire of Republican wrath is still red hot and the attitude of the majority in the House follows one pattern and that is to "burn" the Democrats. The ads and speeches of the Republicans expressing a belief in a two-party system—used during the last campaign—have some truth. What they want is one party to give orders and the other to carry them out!

Today, the conscience of the Republicans is bothered by a magna charter of rights of minorities, drawn up by Democratic lawyers, which takes the Republicans to task for their method of planting minority representatives on committees. In a forthright statement, the Democratic lawyers reminded the Republicans of the customary practice of giving minority representation on committees. It goes without saying that the Republicans completely overthrew the tenets of committee service in the House and installed their own brand of committees. It's going to be a tough campaign for Republicans in the next election.

Man In White Linen Suit
Well, the jobs in the legislature were officially dished out this week. Conspicuous on the listing (more on page 7)

Jay 'Not Guilty'; Says Threatened

"I have respect for the police department," says Alfred Jay, "but I don't have much respect for those two."

Jay is the young father who was arrested for vagrancy while waiting for a ride at 4 a. m. some time ago (RECORD, Feb. 10) and he is talking about Officers Dean Eaton and Henry Smith who arrested him. The case against Jay was dismissed in police court Feb. 14, but not before Eaton and Smith had testified.

Jay says he was shocked at the manner in which the officers told the story, after swearing to tell the truth.

"Eaton said he only searched me for weapons and that was the reason he didn't know I had more than eleven dollars in my pocket," says Jay. "Why, he didn't search me at all."

Under the vagrancy law, a man (more on page 6)

The "Kaimuki Student" Talks

FFMC Saved Farmers From Foreclosures

A check for \$8,000,000 was recently delivered to the United States Treasury by I. W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a dividend on stock held by the government in the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

This brought the total dividends paid since the beginning of the fiscal year to \$58,000,000. Congress authorized such payments beginning July 1, 1949.

Created During the Depression
The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was created in 1934 to refinance farm mortgage indebtedness. In the 14 years of its lending period it loaned more than 1 1/2 billion dollars to about 675,000 farmers on the security of their farm mortgages.

The corporation was an important factor in stopping the epidemic of farm mortgage foreclosures.

Bonds Called for Redemption
The \$200 million capital of the corporation, with the exception of \$10,000,000, has already been returned to the Treasury. About 8,000 loans amounting to \$5,000,000 were paid in full prior to maturity during the first half of this fiscal year, and another 1,000 loans were purchased by the Federal land banks for \$1,000,000.

All of the corporation's bonds have been called for redemption. Loans outstanding, after providing for reserves, totaled \$68 million at the beginning of this calendar year.

LAZY LIPS

The Rev. Mineo Katagiri was telling his audience at the Maui ILWU seminar of the difficulties the study of English offers to students of Oriental extraction.

"Our teacher used to tell us," said the Rev. Katagiri, "that Orientals have lazy lips. We must use our lips more in enunciating our words."

A French teacher on the Mainland used to tell his students: "Anglo-Saxons have lazy lips, especially Americans." Now to pronounce French properly, you must speak with lips that are energetic, enthusiastic!

Probably at the North Pole, the foreigners are told they have "lazy lips" and must put more life into their efforts if they're ever going to speak Eskimo properly.

City's Only Co-op Store In Palolo Was Buying Club

By ELEANOR AGNEW
A somewhat battered quonset hut by the stream in Palolo Veterans Village is the home of Honolulu's only consumers' cooperative grocery store.

Started three years ago as a "buying club" by the first veterans to clear their land in the village, the store has achieved one third of its ultimate needs at the present time.

A pioneering enterprise in the field of distribution in this city, it did not receive the attention that is required of a fledgling venture. The veterans were until a few months ago busy getting settled, looking after their homes and beautifying their lots.

With the vet community becoming more stabilized, more effort (more on page 4)

McKinley Essay Contest Winners Get Kauai Trip

Three McKinley High School students who won essay contests on Social Security will be guests of honor at the Kauai High School student assembly which will conclude the Kauai High social security study program on Friday, March 11.

The three winners, accompanied by Mrs. Claire Smith, 3659 Hilo Place, head of the senior core study department at McKinley, will leave for the Garden Island via HATS on March 10.

The senior contest, with 1,500 participants, was won by James Mishima, 17, of 987 S. Queen St. His subject was "What Type of Social Security Program I Would Like To See."

Georgia Anne Ito, 16, of 1212 Young St. won the junior contest, writing on the subject, "What Social Security Has Accomplished."

The sophomore winner was Alice Matano, 16, of 925 Kapaakea St. She wrote on "What Social Security Will Mean To Me."

Winners of the contests were announced by Marshall Wise, manager of the Honolulu Social Security Administration office and Lloyd B. Osborne, president of Hawaiian Air Transport Service, who sponsored the contests.

Bush Doubts He Will Get Waikiki Job

Leroy C. Bush of the Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. informed the RECORD he doesn't expect to get any of the business of hauling sand to Waikiki if the multi-million dollar Chamber of Commerce project for improving Waikiki Beach goes through.

Mr. Bush is also chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Waikiki reclamation committee and, as such, has been pushing the plan.

Last week, Mr. Bush announced that an initial appropriation of \$6,000,000 would be sought for the widening of Waikiki Beach, construction of a small boat harbor, and a start on the construction of a man-made island opposite Ala Moana park.

The project will require 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand.

Bush's Sand Too High
Speaking in his capacity with the construction and draying company, Mr. Bush said, "I doubt very much if we'll get any of the business. Our sand is too high."

Originally, it had been thought possible to get sand from the ocean-floor, Mr. Bush said, but engineers discovered the ocean (more on page 6)

Over 200 Attend RECORD'S Party

More than 200 people attended the "Meet the Staff" spaghetti dinner for the RECORD Saturday night at the AFL Hall, 50 S. Queen St. The dinner was followed by a short program of speeches and music. Dancing lasted until midnight.

Speakers were Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the RECORD; W. K. Bassett, RECORD columnist and administrative assistant to Mayor John H. Wilson, and Robert Greene, assistant to A. A. Rutledge and president of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.

Many of those who attended the dinner were delegates from the outer islands to the joint meeting of ILWU locals' executive boards held in Honolulu last weekend.

Music was donated by the Tropical Troubadours, an orchestra made up of members from the Pineapple Workers Union (ILWU Local 152) and directed by Mrs. Elizabeth Takao.

Girl Frightened; Investigated By Teachers, Board

By EDWARD ROHRBROUGH
"Are you from the FBI?" asked the attractive 16-year-old Nisei girl calmly as we sat down on the front porch of her home.

No, I answered, I was from the RECORD, and I asked, "Have the FBI been to see you?"

She shook her head in a negative and said, a little too defiantly: "They can't do anything."

The girl (call her Mary Suzuki, which isn't her name) has broken no law, nor is she suspected of breaking any. She is the Kaimuki High School junior who made a five-minute speech in an oratorical contest last November and threw the educational system of Hawaii into a turmoil that culminated in a 5-hour meeting of the school board and front-page stories in the two Honolulu dailies.

The speech, which was reprinted in the dailies, called the American Communist Party a "Democratic American Party," and was termed "pro-Communist" by the school board and the newspapers.

Wrote Own Speech
"When I decided to enter the contest," says the girl, "I went to the Library of the University of Hawaii and looked up every thing I could find on Communism, but it was all against it. I thought I should know about both sides, but there wasn't anything for Communism, and I thought of Mr. Fujimoto."

(Charles K. Fujimoto, a well-known soil research analyst at (more on page 7)

Loper Reassures Kaimuki Teachers

Dr. W. Harold Loper, superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction, appeared before a meeting of teachers of the Kaimuki High School Wednesday to "reassure them that we stand behind them in their efforts to educate the youth."

The occasion rose, Dr. Loper told the RECORD, from publicity attendant to the recent oratorical contest, sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which a student made a pro-Communist speech. Dr. Loper said the school commissioners indicated at their meeting that the incident of the (more on page 6)

Hush-Hush

A MOST HUSH-HUSHED bill was in congressional hoppers last week but enough was said about it, whether intended or not.

This bill, approved by the House military affairs committee, would give the Central Intelligence Authority full legal authority to operate its foreign spy system.

What it would let the spies do or provide for them to do was not revealed. Committee members expected their colleagues in Congress to say "aye" without knowing too much about the bill.

"THERE ARE A LOT of things in this bill we cannot discuss on the floor of the House," Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) said. "If you're going to have an intelligence agency, you can't advertise from the rooftops."

The mere announcement of the bill deepened the suspicion of foreign powers and henceforth Americans traveling abroad are expected to undergo sharp scrutiny.

The bill, if passed, would allow CIA to bring to America deserters from other governments and quota restrictions would not apply to these espionage aides.

War or Peace

"I HAVE NOT consciously done anything against the security of the Soviet state or any other state either by espionage or sabotage," said Anna Louise Strong, the 64-year-old author and correspondent, who was arrested in the Soviet Union on charges of "espionage and subversive activity" and deported several days later.

As she arrived at LaGuardia airport where she made this statement, the veteran correspondent was immediately served with a summons ordering her to appear before a federal grand jury in New York investigating alleged Communist subversive activities in the U. S.

THEN THE FBI and immigration authorities grilled her for almost two hours. And then news reporters, press photographers and cameramen besieged her, for she was news.

She wanted to rest, Miss Strong said, and before making a statement she preferred to read what the American and Soviet press had been writing about her while she flew for 28 hours from Paris to New York. But she could not get away without making a statement.

SAID MISS STRONG: "Due to present international tension, which has been largely stirred up by the American press, the ordinary journalistic functions of seeking information may by some governments, be considered spying.

"There is nothing I can do about it," the writer said, if her activities were so considered by the Soviet government which is "trying to protect itself."

Looking weary and ill, Miss Strong appealed to the press not to sensationalize her. Said she: "More than your job or mine, more than your lives or mine, more than the truth or falsity of the charges, more important than justice or injustice to any person, is the question of war or peace."

For Whites Only

BEFORE THE WAR a swanky club in Peiping, run for foreigners, had a sign: "Dogs and Chinese not allowed."

After the war Chinese residents of Peiping still became emotional when they recalled the insulting signs they were used to seeing in the city. One of them told an American official:

"American democracy is only for home consumption. Your people only taste it

when they are at home. There is no democracy when you discriminate against another. Democracy is after all, a two-way thing enjoyed by both parties."

THE AMERICAN AGREED and the Chinese smiled. Whether the latter was tactful, in order to save the foreigner's face, is a matter of conjecture.

Last week in the city of Louisville, Ky., democracy was not even a fare for home consumption. The Kentucky court of appeals ruled that Louisville has the right to bar Negroes from parks reserved for white persons.

Said the court: "In this state the principle of social segregation of the two races has been universally recognized from the very beginning."

A LOUISVILLE NEGRO dentist had filed the suit, asking the courts to force the department of parks to allow Negroes to use golf courses in parks reserved for whites and to attend an amphitheater.

Continued the court's opinion: "To grant relief which the plaintiff seeks would compel white persons to associate with colored persons whether it was their pleasure or not. This would be an infringement on the rights of white persons who would object to being compelled to mingle with colored persons."

THIS DECISION was not startling. It only showed the need of a federal civil rights law to implement the 14th amendment.

Students of race relations recalled that during the war Kentucky's then senator, "Happy" Chandler, with Mississippi's Rep. John Rankin, called for a racial alliance between the anti-Negro southerners and the anti-Oriental westerners to show the non-whites their "place."

More Than a Champ

A MAN WHO HAS always been on say-so and long on do-so as he is retiring as heavyweight champion of the world. He has held his title almost 12 years, longer than any other champion. He has been more than just a boxing champion. Still, in the middle 1930s, when he was compiling an amazing string of kayos, there were remnants of the violent racist opposition that had expressed itself a decade before in the efforts of promoters to find a "white hope" who would beat Jack Johnson, the first modern Negro heavyweight champion, and "bring the title back to the white race."

JOE LOUIS SURMOUNTED all such opposition by knocking out men of various races and nationalities, one after another, until there was no way to refuse him a fight for the title. Since the hot night of June 22, 1937, when he knocked out James J. Braddock for the championship, he has never dodged a contender and never lost. Within a few years, even southern sports-writers had forgotten the "white hope" days and were writing eulogies of Louis.

To many of the youth of the Negro people, Louis became a symbol of strength and courage because he had won victories over the discrimination and oppression that haunts all.

LOUIS' ACTS HAVE often given evidence of his consciousness of the struggles of his people and his desire to enter them. A Republican following the tradition of Abraham Lincoln as he got it from his mother, Louis listened to Henry Wallace at a Harlem rally last fall, then silently handed a crisp \$100 bill to a hat-passer for the Wallace fund.

There was no outcry at all when, announcing his retirement, Louis suggested a fight between Ezzard Charles and Joe Walcott, two Negroes, to choose a new champion.

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Rearmament

THE BRITISH ARMY which sent its soldiers and recruited colonials to the four corners of the world, was not doing so well in its rearmament drive.

A recruiting drive for the Territorial Army (National Guard) has produced only half the number of volunteers wanted by the government. Only 3,000 men and women enlisted for the naval reserve when 7,000 were called. The army reserve got 70,000 out of a desired 150,000. The response the air force received was the worst. Air force reserve recruited 8,000 of the 67,000 goal.

While the people reacted not too favorably to the recruiting drive, the government was spending \$3 billion on rearmament this year, a 15 per cent increase over last year's arms spending.

More and more workers were shifted to arms production. In the near future 115,000 workers will be taken off peacetime jobs and put on weapons production. When this is done, 700,000 civilians will be working for Britain's military establishment.

National Summary

Tempest In a Bath tub

HIROHITO, EMPEROR of Japan and one-time dandy, has now become his country's number one glamor boy. Before the war Japanese newspapers, when they dared write of him at all, wrote with the awe due a god who was condescending to spend at least one mortally human existence on the earth.

All that began to change in post-war Japan when the emperor admitted that he was only human after all. With General Douglas MacArthur enjoying most of the newspaper awe, Hirohito has been relegated to a position not unlike that of American screen heroes and leaders of swing bands.

QUESTION RAISED by the press in Japan last week: Does Hirohito bathe in a white silk bathrobe or in the nude? The monthly magazine, "Tomimono Shunju," carried an article maintaining that Hirohito bathes while wearing a bathrobe. The imperial household denied this, though it did not confirm what its denial implied—that the emperor bathes in a mundane manner, using soap and hot water just like that used by other Japanese.

With the press daily describing the more intimate details of the life of Hirohito and his family, the "bathing incident" could be regarded as another evidence of the "Americanization" of Japan under MacArthur.

Readers might soon expect to discover the emperor's reaction to double-bubble chewing gum.

Indecision

WHEN THE Kuomintang government body evacuated Nanking for Canton weeks ago Nanking's officials talked tough as though they were going to hammer their way back to North China. But this was only talk while Acting President Li Tsung-jen, who remained behind in Nanking, frantically sent out peace feelers to contact Communist leaders.

There was no other choice for Li. But Premier Sun Fo, who shifted the parliament and government departments to the south, looked for foreign aid.

Li flew to Canton to persuade his colleagues to return to Nanking so that peace overtures to the Communists would have a more genuine appearance. Li won a temporary victory as this week members of the parliament continued to fly back to Nanking.

Sun Fo still looked to the horizon. He had lost an ally in General Yasutsugu

World Summary

Okamura, commander in chief of Japanese forces in China during the war, who was repatriated to Japan in January. Okamura had been retained by Chiang Kai-shek after V-J Day to lead not only the Japanese soldiers but his own Chinese troops in the civil war.

BACK IN JAPAN, Okamura exonerated himself of a crime. The Japanese soldiers, he said, preferred to remain in China after the war, rather than return to a defeated and demilitarized Japan.

The facts were different, however. It was Okamura who had persuaded the Japanese soldiers to fight for the Kuomintang. He got them better rations and pay than the Kuomintang soldiers received. And there were instances when his generals appealed to American military officers on the spot to accept their surrender. These Japanese did not want to bear arms in a civil war of another country.

SUN FO ALSO lamented the departure of the American military advisory group. But the most difficult pill he would probably have to swallow was peace. Already Acting President Li's unofficial delegation

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A Fighting Family per



LANDLORD'S LAMENT—"Pity the downtrodden landlord" is probably what Mrs. Mona Burr is singing as she waves her battleflag—a bedsheet—from the fire escape of her apartment building. The aroused-looking lady is a leader in the apartment owners' campaign to fight "government red tape and rent control."

Price War On Liliha St. Is Pot Shot At Super Market

On the Ewa-makai corner of School and Liliha Streets are large cloth panels, pinned to the wall and waving with the wind, that say:

"Every Day is Bargain Day at the Bargain Food Center"
 Across Liliha Street, on the opposite corner, is a lone cloth panel flapping with the wind in front of the Star Market, saying:
 "Special Every Day. Buy Now and Save"

These two corner grocery stores are out to compete with the super-markets, according to the statements of the owners. But in the process of doing so they are engaged in a competition with each other in what is probably the most intense price war found in the city.

Paper panels with price list written on them cover the walls and windows of the Star Market. If the price of a certain item is higher than across the street, the store people will know about it. Either the customers do not buy or they call the manager's attention to the "high price."

Sometimes the price charged by the nearest competitor drops so fast that instead of putting up a new sign, as in a case with the Star Market, new figures are pasted over the old.

"We aren't competing with the one store across the street," George Fujieki, one of the five Fujieki brothers who own the Star Market chain, said.
 "Our price war is against the super-markets—Kapiolani, Foodland and Central Markets."

Where Price War Is Sharp
 "Ours is a storewide bargain every day. Super-markets have weekend specials, and not like us, every day," the manager of the Bargain Food Center emphasized as he went from shelf to shelf, pointing out in cents and percentage the "savings" his customers would get over those who patronize the super-markets.

A customer in the Star Market commented that the price war is not limited to the Liliha-School corner, that it is city-wide, but only there on that corner competition was keener.
 "Take a look at the three stores—Mack & Co., Shimada Store and Quality Market—on the corner of Fort and School Streets. They compete but mostly on weekend specials," she said.

Investigation of various grocery stores showed that the small stores are trying to bring their prices down once a week on certain items, to compete with the super-markets. Then competition among them becomes keener, the manager of the Shimada Store, stated, because "we have to watch out on what items our neighbors cut prices." He agreed that the competition on the Liliha-School corner was the most vigorous.

Import Wholesale

A manager of the Bargain Food Center said that his prices are low because he imports direct from mainland wholesalers. He said he orders 98 per cent wholesale from the mainland and buys 2 per cent from local wholesalers. He said he can't cut prices on nationally advertised products.

George Fujieki said 75 per cent of his goods are bought "direct import" from mainland wholesalers. Of this 50 per cent are bought through Honolulu wholesalers, FOB mainland.

Prices in both stores seldom varied, since both stores kept close check on each other's prices. A can of Van Camp's pork and beans was one cent higher at Fujieki's but the latter made up for this with his large island eggs which he sold for \$1.09 while his competitor sold for \$1.15.

Checked with super-market prices, the bargains at the corner stores were cheaper on some items but slightly higher on others. Others were practically alike.

Among the housewives contacted in the area, Mrs. Ethel Kamihara, 634A-1 Waipa Lane, said that competition of the two stores on the corner has been sharp all along. But, she added, when the new management of the Bargain Food Center took over the Waverly Market last January, price war became sharper still. Prices came down, especially on canned goods and household goods.

"A super-market, although not in our neighborhood, is a good thing," she said. But she felt "prices are still too high."

Another housewife said "hard times, have reduced the customers' buying power and the merchants are competing for the dollar."

TPA Endorsed As Competitive Spur Against Monopoly

"Public interests" require the additional air transport service because of Hawaii's "unique dependence upon air transportation and its paramount importance to the economy and people of the Territory," the Civil Aeronautics Bureau said recently, when it awarded Trans-Pacific Airlines, Ltd., a certificate to establish regularly scheduled air service in the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian Airlines had previously been the only regularly scheduled operator in Hawaii.

"This is great for you and great for Hawaii," Mayor John H. Wilson stated in officially congratulating TPA last week. "It's also great for free enterprise as against monopoly, the latter tendency having gotten altogether too strong in our democracy," the mayor said.

The CAB acknowledged that Hawaiian Airlines "has made a real contribution to the development of the Territory." It asserted, however, that the population should not be dependent upon a single carrier with the possibility that some emergency situation might interrupt its services.

In the past TPA was obliged to confine its business to non-scheduled and charter service.

Authorizing a second scheduled carrier to operate in the Islands, the CAB said, "would have the incidental advantage of providing a competitive spur to Hawaiian."

The board noted that during Trans-Pacific's most active period of operation, Hawaiian Airlines reduced its fares to a level nearer Trans-Pacific's and improved its service.

TPA was not awarded mail carrying privileges.

"TPA's stockholders are drawn from every economic and racial group, and they represent every island and practically every community," H. K. Hee, TPA treasurer, told the press.

Mr. Hee also stated that 325 residents of Hawaii own TPA. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Full fledged scheduled service will be initiated within 90 days, TPA executives said. TPA will continue its charter flights until it can go on scheduled service.

BLS Reports Big Job Drop In 1949

WASHINGTON (FP)—A serious drop in employment over the New Year period touched all sections of the working population according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Feb. 19, on non-farm employment. The figures show the loss of jobs was far greater than the usual post-Christmas slump.

The entire BLS non-farm list showed a drop of about 1,750,000 jobs between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15. About half of these were lost in trade and government, representing the post-Christmas loss of temporary post office and store work. These two groups lost 990,000 jobs this year, when the same period a year before saw a drop of but 806,000, according to BLS.

Big Drop In Industry
 More startling, however, and of more concern to organized labor, is the loss of 403,000 jobs in manufacturing during the month this year, stacked up against a loss of only 87,000 in the same period one year ago. Manufacturing payrolls in mid-January were 15,875,000, nearly 400,000 below the January 1948 level.

Of the 20 groups into which BLS divides manufacturing industries, 16 recorded a loss of jobs between December and January greater than was seen a year ago. Leather recorded a slight gain, however, while auto, tobacco and printing and publishing stayed even with the 1948 record.

While millions of people suffer from the desperate housing shortage, thousands of new homes are empty because they are priced out of the reach of buyers. This was revealed at the recent convention of the National Association of Home Builders held in Chicago.

Fujimoto States Communist Stand On Kaimuki Teacher

Saying that the Territorial school board is attempting to "suppress freedom of thought, freedom of speech and academic freedom in general in the public school system," Charles K. Fujimoto has issued a statement for the Communist Party of Hawaii regarding the school board statement in connection with the D. A. R. oratorical contest at Kaimuki High School.

Mr. Fujimoto was reported by Honolulu daily newspapers as having been the source of material from which a Kaimuki student prepared a pro-Communist speech which she delivered in the contest.

In part, the statement says: "The school commissioners are attempting to suppress the scientific attitude of inquiry of students and teachers, and demanding that they think and live up to the Commissioners' version of the 'American Way of Life.'"

"The Communist Party of Hawaii is not opposed to a democratic way of life; our past record shows that we have been consistently fighting for more democracy in our economic, political and social life. In fact, our ultimate goal of socialism is the extension of democracy to all aspects of human life. It is Big Business, here and on the mainland, which is frustrating the demands of the common people for more political and economic democracy.

"The people of Hawaii are well aware of the biased, anti-progressive and anti-labor record of the majority of the school commissioners, and especially Mr. Sylva, the chairman."

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CORRECTION
 Reverend Masachl Goto was a slightly misquoted in last week's RECORD. Reporting Rev. Goto's sermon on discrimination, the RECORD said, "There are kindergartens, he said, in Honolulu which accept only haole children." It should have stated, "There is a kindergarten."
 Rev. Goto says he has been told of only one such kindergarten by members of his church.

Large George Gets Lesson In Newspaper Objectivity

By TINY TODD

So when this Archie came up to where Large George and I were sitting, I knew there'd be an argument. Archie is a student in the university and sooner or later he always says something that burns George up. Since George is in more or less of a slow burn all the time, it does not take very much to set him off. But I was happy to see that George smiled at Archie in a very friendly manner.

"And what do they teach in the institutions of higher education nowadays?" he asks Archie.

"Objectivity," says Archie. "They teach us to take the detached viewpoint and to regard all sides of a question equally. Then we are qualified to make a fair and impartial decision."

George's smile disappeared and he looked very earnest as he asked, "On what questions? Give me an example."

"Well, this business of labor strikes," says Archie. "There must be something to stop labor strikes that endanger the national economy. In our class, we have looked at the Taft-Hartley Act from all sides and while we come to the impartial conclusion that it is unfair to labor, still we see that something must be done to check labor strikes."

"And what must be done?" George asks, and I notice a little tension getting into his tone.

"There must be some kind of block on the labor unions that make the strikes," says Archie, with what sounds like conviction. "So labor unions are to blame for strikes?" George asks. "That is your fair and impartial conclusion."

"Yes, of course," says Archie. "In our class, we only consider authorities who write calmly and impartially. Like the West Coast magazine strike, we—"

"What papers did you use to get your information on that?" interrupted George.

"Objective" Papers "The San Francisco Chronicle," and Archie, "the New York Times, and a couple of others. We thought the Hearst papers were too much anti-labor."

"You mean you thought they SOUNDED too much anti-labor," George answered. "You know, do you, that the New York Times and

the Chronicle are both big business themselves?"

"But their writers write in a calm and impersonal manner," Archie protested.

"Even though they say the same things as Hearst. Did you refer to the Dispatcher or the Voice?" asked George.

"Of course not," said Archie. "Those are Labor papers. They're bound to be slanted."

"So from these objective papers you find that labor unions are to blame for strikes?" rasped George. "Were you ever on strike, yourself?"

"Why no, but—" Archie began. No Strikes By Choice

"No, so you never had the experience of living out of soup-kitchens, or being shoved around by cops for picketing, or stalling grocery bills. Yet you think guys do that from choice. You think they do it maybe out of spite. Listen, they do it for one reason and for one reason only—to survive. They get pushed so far by the companies, they can't do anything else. It can be pushing by inflation, but no one strikes because he wants to."

Archie waved his hand in a soothing manner and said: "Now, now, that doesn't sound very objective. We mustn't let our emotions get into it, you know."

George glared at him for a moment and said: "Suppose I give you a good punch in the nose? A very dispassionate punch?"

"Oh," said Archie, looking alarmed, "but that wouldn't be impersonal or impartial either."

"But you'd know what a punch on the nose felt like, wouldn't you?" George asked. "In the interest of scientific research, why shouldn't I give you a punch on the nose? Then you'd know that when anybody punches anybody else on the nose, anywhere, it either hits you or does you some good. Well, maybe that's taking too much for granted, so I won't punch."

George got up and walked away fast, his hands in his pockets, and Archie was quiet for a long time. I asked him what he was thinking about.

"I was just wondering what Dr. Marder would say," Archie sighed.

Reineckes Hit Sylva Statement

By RICHARD SASULY Federated Press

Objecting to an allusion by Chairman Edward N. Sylva, in newspaper stories of school board action on the case of the Kalmuki school girl who made a "pro-Communist" speech, that the case of Dr. and Mrs. John Reinecke as the "front door" access of Communism to public schools, the Reineckes have written a letter to Mr. Sylva.

The Reineckes write: "The inference to be drawn from the third and fourth paragraphs of the quotation is that we abused our positions as teachers to propagandize our students."

"You are well aware, Mr. Sylva, that no such charge was made against us in the course of the hearing over which you presided. You are well aware that no such charge was made because it could not be made—because the attorney-general's staff had found no evidence for it though they had fine-combed our work as teachers. You are well aware that neither you nor the other members of the school board questioned our teaching."

"Yet you have made a public statement that creates the wholly false and unjust impression that we did actually 'give pro-Communist propaganda to students in the classroom.'"

"If you have been misquoted, we ask that you correct the report. If you have been quoted accurately, we ask that you tender us a public apology."

City Presents Radio Program

"From Honolulu Hale," a new weekly radio program sponsored by the City and County government, will begin March 16, Mayor John H. Wilson's office announced this week.

The program will present from week to week various officials of the City and County departments as well as rank and file workers. Each program will have a feature speaker who will explain the working of his department.

A Weekly Program Mayor Wilson will be the feature speaker on the initial program on March 16. W. K. Bassett, the Mayor's administrative assistant, will be the moderator on this and future programs.

The broadcasts will come every Wednesday morning at 9:05 and will last 25 minutes. Since it is felt the programs may be of special interest to high school teachers and students, letters announcing the program have been sent to all public intermediate and high schools in the Territory and to St. Louis College, Kamehameha, Punahou, and Iolani high schools.

Radio time for the program has been given the City and County government as a public service by Station KHON.

able through the Oakland source are purchased through local wholesalers.

Stress Needs In continuing the discussion of education, I was informed by the two that thus far education in a limited way has been conducted through talks at social gatherings and meetings of the membership. Both stressed the need of more education as well as a broadened program to include contact with families throughout the city.

The Palolo Co-op has at present no more ambitious plan than the achievement of a first quality neighborhood market. Judging by what the co-op has accomplished, there is every reason to believe that it will make the grade.

American manufacturing industries in December saw the highest rate of layoffs and the lowest rate of hiring of any month since the end of the war, figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed.

Economic Signpost

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

The economic signposts are pointing toward April. With a mixture of awe and shock, hope and fear, the economists have been watching the rising unemployment figures. No one seems to know what to do about them. What is worse, as yet few agree as to what they mean.

Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, put the case for many of his colleagues when he said April would be the crucial month. The present drop in unemployment came in mid-winter, when there is frequently a seasonal slump. By April, Clague said, the production and employment curves should start up—if they are going to.

A seasonal drop is nothing to worry about greatly—except for the man who cannot pay his January rent. What frightens the economists and policymakers is the fact that this seasonal drop dug deeper than usual. That is why, when you speak to a government economist, he thinks of employment statistics instead of the flowers that bloom in the spring.

The fear and confusion is blended with ignorance. We don't know what is going to happen. You and I don't know. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics doesn't know. Neither does the chairman of the board of General Electric. We all wait together, like gamblers at the roulette table, for the number to come up. In this case Clague is telling us to wait for April's page on the calendar.

Basic Agreement Needed

The Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report held a series of hearings on the economic outlook. One of its witnesses was Murray Lincoln, veteran Ohio farm leader. After pointing out that economics is not an exact science, Lincoln said:

"I sometimes feel like suggesting that we take a bunch of these economists, lock them in a room, feed them on bread and water and tell them we have thrown away the keys and won't look for

them until they have come to some basic agreement."

Most of the witnesses did agree on one point. Most seemed to consider that investment plans of business are the central problem. For that reason most of the economists were encouraged by a McGraw-Hill survey which indicated that business would invest nearly as much in 1949 as it did in 1948.

Worried By Sensitivity

But the argument does not stop there. It was pointed out that the McGraw-Hill survey also showed some danger signs. Prospective investments, as reported by businessmen, seem to be headed more toward replacement than toward expansion for bigger output.

Some of the staff members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers are worried by this trend. They say it shows a great sensitivity. If the market for consumer goods falls off, much of this kind of investment can be delayed. And any slump will be intensified.

Involved here is the idea that the money in workers' pockets has as much to do with prosperity as the investment plans of corporations. Prices have risen faster than wages. Savings are disappearing. Buying power is drying up.

If the people cannot buy, the plant gates close. And the line at the employment office begins to stretch around the block.

A Date for April

Even Clague has a right to be worried about our country's date with April. So do other government economists, the corporation officials and the congressmen. They all have careers, investments and political futures at stake. But most of all, what happens in April is everyone's business and everyone will be watching.

The real picture of a depression is not seen in a corporation board room when investment and production plans are made. It is seen on corners where idle men gather. It is seen on freight trains. It is seen in the employment service and relief offices. It is seen wherever fear of hunger starts as a ripple and ends in a rising wave. We all have a date in April.

CITY'S ONLY CO-OP STORE

(from page 1)

has been put into building the co-op store.

There are still some members who do not shop at the co-op because they do not know of the enormous improvements that have been made in recent months.

Key to Successful Co-op

A key to a successful co-op movement is education, I was informed by Arthur Danford, CARE official with 12 years experience in co-ops on the mainland, and Ernest Ishikawa, manager of the Palolo Co-op.

Both said that the co-op grew slowly. There has been little time or money available for an educational program on the advantages of co-operative purchasing. A few people from scattered areas have been making special effort to shop at the co-op because they believe in the co-op movement, though they receive no benefits at present.

In explaining the functions of a "buying club" from which the co-op grew, Mr. Danford said:

"During the depression years in the United States, here and there people banded together in small groups to purchase food items wholesale.

"As a small surplus was accumulated they opened stores, usually before they were really ready or able to handle the venture in a business-like manner.

"The Palolo Co-op suffered from just this kind of unfortunate beginning, but it is shaping up now."

Membership Drive

In their first membership drive, co-op members are now canvass-

ing door-to-door throughout Palolo valley to swell the membership roll from 150 to 170 members, and raise \$3,000 for equipment and inventory by April.

Prices, which until recently were too high on some items and too low on others, have been adjusted to the level prevailing in local markets.

"Just what is the advantage of joining a co-operative store if your prices are the same as those set by privately owned markets," I asked Mr. Ishikawa.

"The co-op pays dividends on its stock at the end of each year to the extent that it has shown profit," he told me.

He said, however, that since the co-op began on a shoe-string, profits must be turned back into improvements for some time. He spoke of long-term benefits for members, which is the objective of a co-op movement.

"To clarify this important point for our members and prospective stock holders is an important educational project," he added.

Where the Co-op Buys

Wherever possible the co-op buys goods from the Associated Co-operatives in Oakland, Calif.

The advantage in this is twofold. Such items are both cheaper and higher quality than the consumer is accustomed to find in his marketing place, I was informed.

"People are accustomed to purchasing nationally advertised brands, however," Mr. Danford said, "and must yet be educated to the use of products with the co-op label."

Such items as are unavail-



"Yes, I'm a self-made man. My father gave me the factory and took right over."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



"Let's pass a law making it libelous for labor to use the word 'profits'."

GADABOUT

THERE ARE those who maintain will be as widely known as her uncle, Bill Lincoln, one of these days—maybe even more widely. This column will bet you. Also, this column promises to write a couple of more verses of "Joe Hill" for Fred Kamahoehoa next time.

THEN THERE'S the matter of Sen. Jack Tenney (R) who sat by Governor Stainback (D?) at the dinner. After Tenney's oral causticities in the Legislature, a local newsmen approached him and asked: "Senator Tenney, you say the Communists are all set to foment race riots in Hawaii? Do you believe that?"

He did, answered Tenney. "Why should they want to?" asked the reporter. "What would their object be?"

The senator looked profound and answered, "It's all a matter of Marxist dialectics."

Said the reporter later, "I got the idea he didn't know a dialectic from third base, but I knew he wasn't going to say anything more."

THERE IS also the young-man-about-town who lost his girl because he wouldn't try to prove he isn't a Communist. She asked and he was about to answer but then he hesitated. Maybe there was a principle involved here, he thought.

"Does it make any difference?" he asked. She thought and answered, "Well, if you were a Communist, I couldn't go out with you."

"Why not?" asked the young man. The girl thought it over, couldn't give much of an answer, but went back to reiterating her question and the young man became firmer in his refusal to answer. They don't go around much any more and the young man says, "It was one of those things you had to find out."

TO WHOM it may concern, Buster Hlga has shipped out on the President Cleveland and won't be back for about four months.

THE AIR was full of compliments Saturday night for the Tropical Troubadours, working stiffs' band, that furnished music for the RECORD party. The Troubadours, with only six nights of practice together, sounded as if they'd grown up together. One who's growing up later than others, Cherry Takao's little girl Naomi,

Here's Why Folks Like Kona Poi Here Are Some Facts Jack Tenney Will Not Broadcast

By BETTY ESHELMAN Poi is an important item in the diet of many Kona residents and for children it is probably their first solid food.

The poi manufacturer has contracts (usually verbal) with the planters and advances the farmer groceries on account. The planter pulls the taro, soaks it and delivers it to the road; the manufacturer picks it up.

At the factory it is steamed for about three hours, then peeled, cleaned and ground. In Kona where the factories are small, the peeling and cleaning are done by hand. It is then bagged in plioform containers.

Bags Save Time, Labor Ichiro Higashi, one of the factory owners, was probably the first to co-operate with the University Extension service in testing the bags. He feels that plioform is a time and labor saver. Formerly, the cloth bags had to be returned, washed, mended and sterilized.

Mr. Higashi makes poi four times each week using 70 to 80 bags of taro a week. He estimates that 60 pounds of poi can be made from 100-pounds of taro.

The three varieties of dry land taro used are palai, makoko and ohe.

Inexpensive, Tasty Meals If any of the women readers are interested in economic meals (and who isn't these days?) secure Home Economic Circular No. 225 from the University Extension Service. It contains four inexpensive and tasty meals. One of those menus is built around fish steamed in ti leaves as the main dish. Here is the recipe:

- 3 lbs. fish, Salt 2 tablespoons fat 6 bay leaves 1 large onion 1 green pepper (optional) Ti leaves

Scale and clean fish. Put into 6 individual servings, rub with salt; place a teaspoon of fat, a bay leaf and minced onion and green pepper inside cavity of each serving. Wrap fish in ti leaves, the ribs of which have been removed. Tie with split halves of leaves and cook in steamer for 35 to 45 minutes. Instead of steaming, fish may be baked in a moderate oven (350) for 45 minutes.

- To go with this, serve: Taro Cakes 2 large taro roots 1 tablespoon milk 1 tablespoon fat, melted 1 egg 3/4 teaspoon salt 6 tablespoons flour 2 tablespoons fat, for frying

Place taro in kettle and cook in boiling water until tender. Peel and mash hot taro to make 2 cups. Mix milk, fat, beaten egg and salt with taro. Shape into flat cakes. Roll in flour and brown in small amount of hot fat.

An adulterated form of workers' education, concocted by the University of Michigan after a General Motors Corp. formula, was taken off the market by President Alexander Ruthven of the university when customers rejected the spurious article.

Note: Part of the following statement appeared in the Star-Bulletin of Feb. 24.

The HONOLULU RECORD is an independent newspaper which prints news which is of interest to the people of our community. It takes up issues in its editorial columns, issues which concern the general welfare of the community. Its editorial stand is necessarily a fearless one, a quality which is required of an independent newspaper.

We may, for example, step on a bigot's toes and he may yell, but that will not deter us from giving the facts to our readers.

The RECORD takes pride in the fact that California State Senator Jack Tenney gives us credit for news sense.

Well Known Racist

Calling the RECORD the Hawaiian "mouthpiece" of the Communist Party, Tenney told our legislators that the RECORD was "very prompt in recognizing my presence in the Territory and immediately screamed in communistic headlines that I was a foe of our Japanese citizens." ("Tenney Built Hysteria - Used Plight of War Evacuees to Make Publicity," RECORD, Feb. 17).

The HONOLULU RECORD sought to divert the minds of our American-Japanese citizens by painting me as a narrow-minded reactionary who discriminated against a people because of their race and creed. ("American-Japanese Citizens," as the senator always refers to AJAs, more than implies that the AJAs are Japanese subjects. Not surprising, coming from the senator).

It is significant that this particular lie is used for the first time in Hawaii. It could not be used with any degree of success in California because my stand on racism is known throughout the state—and particularly by our Japanese-American citizens.

Tenney told our legislators that he was happy to have the opportunity to throw the lie "back in the teeth of the liar . . ."

We'll say Tenney is right—the Nisei on the Mainland know his stand on "racism." His bigotry has been so well exposed by now that it's like picking at a skeleton.

Let's read what the PACIFIC CITIZEN, official publication of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, published in Salt Lake City, has to say in its editorial of April 3, 1948. (Following are excerpts):

"State Senator Jack B. Tenney and his Committee on un-American Activities of the California legislature, were responsible, in considerable measure, for the shameful racist hysteria generated against persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II. "Senator Tenney has shown him-

self to be a man of hate and un-reasoning prejudice. He has also shown that he is willing to use half-truths and exaggerations to support an otherwise untenable position . . ."

Yellow To Red Peril

And Editor Larry Tajiri of the PACIFIC CITIZEN wrote in his column "NISEI USA" on April 17, 1948:

"The character of the reactionary coalition organizing around California State Senator Jack Tenney and his Committee on un-American Activities is personified by Dr. John Lechner, erstwhile leader of the wartime campaign to prevent the return of Japanese-American evacuees to California.

"Since the Yellow Peril in California was dissipated by the Japanese surrender in 1945, Dr. Lechner has been hunting Communists and other alleged subversives in Hollywood . . . Dr. Lechner, it seems, made an easy transference from the Yellow to the Red Peril.

Senator Tenney's racist advocacy of restrictive legislation against Japanese-Americans is a matter of legislative record. He was the sponsor of Proposition 15 on California's 1946 ballot (defeated by 300,000 votes) which proposed to amend and tighten the California Alien Land Law. He also pushed through the \$200,000 which was used in preparing the fund voted by the 1945 legislature suits to confiscate farm property owned by Japanese-Americans. Of this sum, \$75,000 was used in 'secret' investigations of Nisei agricultural ownership . . .

Narrow and Warped Conceptions

"Senator Tenney . . . has a right to his own interpretation of what Americanism means. But it is to be doubted whether he has any right to impose his narrow and warped conceptions on others and to attach the label of subversiveness on those Americans who do not agree with him.

"The Nisei have only to recall the wartime activities of Senator Tenney and Dr. Lechner, who sought to impose restrictions upon the group solely because of their race and their ancestry."

And the July 14, 1945 issue of the PACIFIC CITIZEN, with a San Francisco dateline, said:

"The War Relocation Authority offered proof on July 7 that State Senator Jack Tenney, R., Los Angeles, deliberately misinformed West Coast newspapers in an effort to whip up prejudice against the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to California."

Need the RECORD say more? The senator certainly lied to our legislators.

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KAIMUKI RED HERRING

The reaction of the school commissioners to the speech given by a Kaimuki high school girl clearly indicates the trend of the times, a dangerous trend of straight-jacketing the thinking of the people and of punishing those who do not conform.

The mere fact that the student's five-minute speech on Communism shook the school commission and the public school system along with it is significant. The speech was delivered last November in a contest, and following this, intense investigation was carried on by school authorities in a hush-hush manner.

In the beginning, the students themselves thought lightly of the excitement of the adults and the investigation the latter carried on. As this continued for weeks, they began thinking and talking of the freedoms our society is supposed to guarantee individuals. Some, more easily intimidated, became afraid. Others questioned the propriety of the school authorities' actions. And not a few among the students began to think highly of the courage of the student who had taken the side of Communism.

This student who delivered the speech chose the subject of Communism because she felt that it would be interesting to take the opposite point of view, and not necessarily because she agreed with it. Heroics was not attached to it. This came later when the investigation commenced.

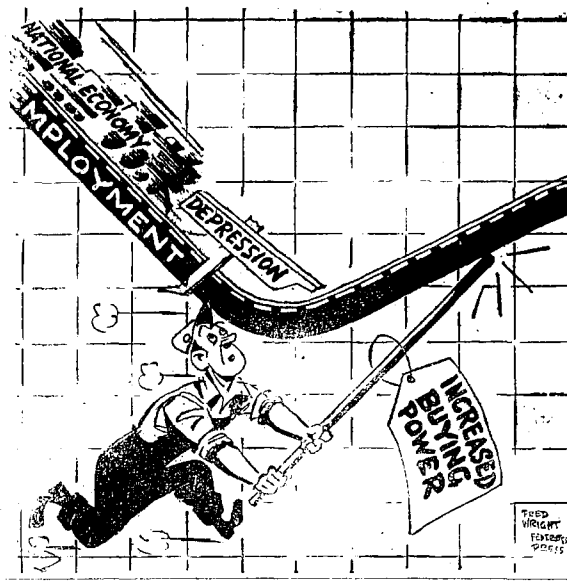
One of the teachers who was called before the school commissioners said she had found a solution for wiping out the thinking of non-conforming students. She gave a student book after book to read, all against non-conforming ideas. And this works, she said enthusiastically, on the docile, sponge-like minds of our youths. But can we know how many prejudices this teacher has, or how narrow her thinking is?

This teacher's methods—there may be more like her in times like these when teachers also are intimidated—virtually draw the iron curtain in our school libraries and shut off academic inquiry.

This teacher should realize that students learn not only from books but from life itself. The hush-hush investigation, for instance, has started them thinking. One Kaimuki student, after reading the newspapers, saw the relationship between the Tenney anti-Communist junket to Hawaii and the "well-timed" release of the news stories of the Kaimuki school investigation. This student saw all this as a part of a strategy of creating public acceptance of the un-American Communist here.

People of Hawaii are told the un-American Committee will investigate. Communism. Communism is not the problem in Hawaii. Our problems are growing unemployment (14,000), housing shortage, improvement of school facilities and the meeting of the minimum needs of the people.

The purpose of an un-American Committee is all too clear. It is to distract people's attention from their gravest problems, while in the name of anti-Communism vested interests will try to crush trade unions and such other organizations which consistently fight for the best interest of the people.



looking backward

The King vs. H. N. Greenwell

(Conclusion)

Henry N. Greenwell, British rancher of Kona, was charged with second degree murder, late in 1852, for the death of his Chinese laborer, Salai, who had run away several times. He was tried before a jury of 12 Britishers.

The most damning testimony was that of Greenwell's cook, Choo. He explained that Salai had run away because he had been punished for doing nothing—as he didn't know what to do—when sent out at night to impregnate pumpkins.

Be "Good" or Else
Upon Salai's return, "Mr. Greenwell then began to beat him with a stick and . . . an iron dig stones up with, and tied him by the feet and hands and hung him up and kept beating him, and then let him down again, and when he was let down he could not stand up, and the next morning he beat him again . . .

"The first day he tied him up, the second day he beat him, and the third day he died. They gave him nothing to eat or drink, not even a drink of water. I saw Mr. Greenwell beat him, he called us all in and said any of us that were bad would be served the same, and after he had tied him up he struck him two or three blows with his fist in the side . . .

"I undertook to give him a kalo (taro) and Mr. Greenwell refused to let him have it. I saw him the day before he died, inside the house; they took us in one by one to look at him. Mr. Greenwell was inside too. Three or four of us saw Greenwell beating him with a stick about two feet long and two inches wide, it was a coffee stick; he also beat him with the handle of the whip, and afterwards struck him in the ribs with the butt end of it.

Beaten To Death

"I saw him in the night; next morning he was dead. He was

then tied up with his hands behind him, tied in three places; his feet were tied above the ankles, he was tied so hard that he could not move, and his hands and feet were black and swelled up; he was tied with a small rope which was sunk into the flesh it was so tight. The rope was tied to the beam by the side of the window and he was thrown forward on his knees. . . . After the native and the girl went away (The Hawaiian Keawe and his daughter from Kau who also testified—see first installment) Mr. Greenwell called in another Chinaman and they tied him up worse than before, and beat him again; when he was beaten blood came from his skin onto his shirt and Mr. Greenwell got also covered with blood. . . . He was up one day and a night and then died."

"Humane and Benevolent"

All these statements, testified Greenwell's employe, Frederick Schultz, were false. Salai had always been given easy work to do, but was a bad lot. Greenwell told Schultz he had beaten the Chinaman, but he didn't see any special marks. Salai was tied up to keep him from running away again. He was fed and given water; and, far from being unable to work as Keawe and his daughter said, he was able to shell corn.

"I know his manner of treating coolies," said Schultz. "He always treated them kindly but strictly. He always treated Salai tenderly; his general treatment toward his servants has been moderate and humane . . .

"I am of the firm opinion that Salai came to his death from his previous sickness and exposure; the whipping had it not been for this, would not have injured him."

Testified neighbor R. G. Davis of Greenwell: "He was uniformly kind and gentlemanly." Said Henry Clarke: "I have always considered him a kind and humane man

(more on page 6)

Letters From Our Readers

Editor of the Honolulu Record:
This is to advise your newspaper and its readers that the following petition has been submitted to the Governor and the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Whereas, the present rent control bill has proved to be ineffective in preventing the rise of rental for apartments and houses, and
Whereas said rentals are excessive in relation to our actual wage, and
Whereas many families, due

to such high rentals, are being forced into substandard housing conditions

We, the undersigned, ask that the following legislation be enacted at once:

"A rent control bill that will substantially roll back rental costs; halt all so-called "hardship" increases; and provide penalties for evasion of, or non-compliance with the law."

Those who were unable to sign this petition may still make their desires felt by writing letters to the legislature.

Mrs. L. Farnes

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

An Editorial Riley Allen May Not Write

My use of the word "may" is to imply permission or sanction. I perhaps could have more fittingly used "can," except that this is an editorial Mr. Allen has the capabilities of writing, although not the sanction to write.

I propose with this one as a start to write a series of editorials for the Star-Bulletin from time to time; editorials that should appear in the Star-Bulletin and would if the very existence of that paper were not dependent on the lease of life granted it by the great god Mammon.

Here's the first one:

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin believes in the Constitution of the United States and all that it promises to the people of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.



MR. BASSETT

The Star-Bulletin believes in the enforcement of the Constitution's provision for civil rights to everyone in the United States.

The Star-Bulletin believes in equal, just and decent treatment of every citizen and resident of the United States, whether the color of his skin be white, brown, yellow or black.

The Star-Bulletin believes in a more equal distribution of the wealth in the United States so that some people may not wallow in luxury while others stand in line for jobs or welfare aid.

The Star-Bulletin believes in the right of labor to organize and in its right to strike if fair wages and decent working conditions are denied it.

The Star-Bulletin believes that there should be absolutely no race discrimination.

The Star-Bulletin further believes that these principles are concurred in by A. G. Budge, president of Castle and Cooke; J. E. Russell, president of Theo. H. Davies and Co.; P. F. Baldwin, president of Alexander and Baldwin; P. E. Spalding, president of C. Brewer and Company; H. A. Walker, president of American Factors, and by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington and Publisher Lorin P. Thurston, as well as the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, of the Bank of Hawaii, of the Bishop National Bank, of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

But the Star-Bulletin believes, and it is ready now so to state, that it as a newspaper, and these gentlemen mentioned, as the heads of Big Business, have done nothing of a tangible or an aggressive form to put these principles into operation and to spread their virtues.

On the other hand, the Star-Bulletin is now ready to state that perfectly responsible citizens, in lesser economic positions, perhaps, but just as fine people, have taken aggressive and tangible steps to further these principles; that they have banded together in organizations for this purpose.

And now the Star-Bulletin must admit that it knows that these men and women, loyal citizens of the United States of America, who have given more than lip service to the aforementioned principles, are being branded with such conveniently loose terms as "Communists" and "Fellow Travelers" by the aforementioned silent and unaggressive believers in the same principles.

The Star-Bulletin knows, and when we say the Star-Bulletin we mean the men and women who compose this publishing organization as editors, reporters, mechanical workers, department heads and clerks, that these wildly flung charges are absurd, false, malicious and cowardly.

The Star-Bulletin believes that the time has come to call a halt on this sort of thing in fairness and common decency. We believe it is time that these flingers of the terms "Communist" and "Fellow Traveler" are themselves the violators of the principles of our Constitution and the real menaces to the safety of our democracy.

The Star-Bulletin decries the visits here of men such as Senator Tenney of California who, given the dignity of the rostrum of our Territorial Legislature, launch irresponsible charges against our citizens in the slimy method of unfounded statements.

The Star-Bulletin decries the support given this visiting California senator in an equally irresponsible manner by our own Senator Hill.

The Star-Bulletin vows here and now all its editorial influence against this high American, un-democratic and, withal, who substantiated attack on men and women we know, are, after all, finer and truer Americans than those who attack them.

That's the first editorial in my series. It pretty good to me. I offer it gratuitously to great evening newspaper.