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"L'Affaire Ichinose" By K. O. Warren
Page Six

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HONOLULU RECORD

Vol. 1, No. 28 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY February 10, 1949

EXPOSE FEE-BOOST BUST

Cops Jail Man Waiting For Ride

Visit To Child Interrupted By "Vag" Arrest

A young, unemployed father who wanted to spend a day with his child who lives at Kailua, was thrown into the police station jug by two Honolulu policemen without being given an opportunity to explain why he was standing on the corner of Hotel and Maunakea Sts. at four o'clock in the morning.

"I was waiting for my steady ride when Officer Dean Eaton came up to me. He asked: 'What the hell are you doing here at this time of the morning?' " Alfred Jay of 2111 Dole St., told the RECORD.

Jay answered he was waiting for somebody.

"Who's that somebody?" the officer demanded, according to Jay, in a harsh tone.

"Somebody you may not know," Jay answered.

Then, Jay alleges, Eaton said: "Don't get smart, you bastard. If you can't answer my question I'll take you down to the police station. You may be one of them burglarizing the town."

"That's funny. According to the newspapers the policemen are doing it themselves," Jay says he told Officer Eaton.

At this point, according to Jay's

(more on page five)

Bosses Threaten To Close Restaurants

OAKLAND, Calif. (FP)—Extension of an AFL strike to 21 East Bay restaurants brought a threat from the United Employers of Alameda County to close all 600 restaurants in the county.

"We want to avoid the large amount of food spoilage which now takes place," said W. J. Dykhouse, employer spokesman.

A representative of the striking Hotel & Restaurant Employes International Union retorted: "If they are worried about the food's spoiling, let them send it all over to Europe."

Vote Tied In 2nd NAACP Election Too

The second attempt to elect a chairman for the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, resulted, like the first, in a tie. This time the count was 30-30. In the earlier attempt, the count was 31-31, so that neither Luther Wideman nor Alfred Stacy, the nominees, was elected.

The election was held at the New Era Church, CHA-3, Friday night in an atmosphere almost as strongly competitive as that which surrounded the first tie vote Dec. 15.

Frank Marshall Davis, well-known journalist and poet, addressed the gathering before the election and stressed the need of unity.

His appeal, however, was heeded only to a degree. Arguments between the Stacy and Wideman groups often verged on the acrimonious.

Two Votes Protested

Before the first balloting could be counted, two votes, those of Robert Green and Eleanor Agnew, were protested because their names did not appear on the official voting list. A number of suggestions were offered, one by Henry Epstein that two votes be taken at random from the ballot box and destroyed. Vice Chairman Catherine Christopher presiding, ruled however, that the entire election would have to be gone through again.

As a preliminary, the list was read and it was discovered that there were two men with strangely similar names, Okubo Yugo and Yugo Okubo, though neither was present.

Stacy Led First Voting

The total vote for the second balloting, which followed, was estimated at a much lower figure for many members had left after

(more on page five)

Big Island Man Beats Eviction, Wins Job Again

HILO—David Batara, an employe of Honokaa Sugar Co., who suffered an industrial accident in 1945 and was subsequently discharged by the company, has been reinstated to his job with full seniority rights as a result of an award by Ernest B. DeSilva, arbitrator under the sugar agreement, according to an announcement by George Martin, Hawaii ILWU Sugar Local head.

Mr. Batara, an employe of the company since 1923, was severely injured in a mill accident on August 17, 1945. Following hospitalization in Honolulu, he returned to Honokaa in 1947. In March 1948, the Industrial Accident Board awarded him a permanent partial disability rating of 35 per cent.

Receives Eviction Notice

Union representatives then attempted to obtain a job for him with the company. Meanwhile, in

(more on page three)

Kay Cee Landlords Hoist By Petard

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (FP)—The Property Owners Association of Kansas City, meeting in the Unitarian church, was hotly denouncing rent controls and discussing following the action of Tulsa landlords in evicting tenants, when a note was passed up to President Edward A. Moyle.

The note, signed by the Rev. R. Lester Mondale, pastor of the church, advised the landlords that the rent for the meeting hall was being raised from $10 to $100. The pastor explained that with all this talk of higher rents, he thought the church was entitled to more money.

Whether the association will meet again in the church is undecided and, so far as the Rev. Mondale is concerned, the group is welcome to move.

Psychiatrists Move To Block DPI Program

By ELEANOR AGNEW

Agitation by two Honolulu psychiatrists who consider the field of child psychiatry their special preserve finally led to the recent recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce health committee to discontinue immediately psychiatric treatment of students in the public schools by Dr. J. Robert Jacobson and Miss Helen Pratt.

This statement was given to the RECORD by Dr. Jacobson, who said the two psychiatrists felt the Pratt-Jacobson program was competing with private practice, even though they themselves, "would never have worked with the children we have treated." The Pratt-Jacobson program of psychiatric treatment was inaugurated in four Honolulu schools five years ago, during which period it has found enthusiastic supporters as well as opposition.

The most that would have been done for these children, according to Dr. Jacobson, would have been to refer them to the division of pupil guidance, which would, in turn, have referred them to the mental hygiene clinic.

"The clinic is doing little or nothing in the field of child psychiatry, which means that these youngsters would in all probability have received no assistance at all," Dr. Jacobson explained.

Not Interviewed by "Experts"

The recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce committee were based on opinions of "Mainland experts" who had received information from local individuals, the doctor continued. None of these experts, said the doctor, had ever talked with either him or Miss Pratt, to say nothing of studying the Pratt-Jacobson program at

(more on page seven)

HMS Killed Plan Of Some Doctors To Raise Charges

"The Contractual Fee Schedule" is the name of a booklet that will not be published, though the type was set and galley proofs run off.

This booklet sets forth the plan of the Hawaii Territorial Medical Association for jacking up doctor's fees in industrial cases from 25 to 100 per cent—to a point far beyond Mainland medical fee schedules.

The adoption of such a fee schedule could only have resulted in a proportionate increase in the rates for insurance of industrial workers and a proportionate drain on the pay checks of the working people who pay the rates.

The schedule was not adopted. It was killed, without any knowledge of the public, by opposition from the Honolulu County Medical Society. Because fee schedules are again the subject of behind-the-scenes doctors' conferences, the RECORD presents some of the information revealed by the galley proofs of the unpublished booklet. The information reveals the thinking of Dr. Forrest J. Pinkerton, Dr. Joseph Palma and others who wish to charge patients more than ever before.

Sub-Title is Misnomer

The booklet does not declare its intent openly. Its sub-title is "The Best Medical Care for the People of Hawaii at the Lowest Possible Cost," and its preface says the schedule is "geared to the basic economy of Hawaii."

But a few paragraphs further,

(more on page five)

HOSPITAL COSTS TOO HIGH FOR WORKERS

CINCINNATI (FP) — Hospital costs are driving the price of group hospitalization too high for wage earners, Executive Secretary James E. Stuart of the Blue Cross Plan charged here. He blamed skyrocketing hospital costs partly on the failure of state and city governments to cover the costs of hospitalization of poor persons.

National Summary

Growing Unemployment

WITH CONSUMPTION and production continuing their downward trend, unemployment kept growing throughout the country. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that unemployment in manufacturing industries dropped 207,000 from mid-November to mid-December.

Approximately 500,000 workers have been laid off in manufacturing industries since last September. The majority of layoffs occurred in soft goods industries such as textiles, clothing, shoes and leather goods. But workers in durable goods industries also were hit.

CURRENT NUMBER of jobless workers in manufacturing industries is much more than the BLS statistics show. For instance, from December to January, the number of new claims for unemployment insurance rose to over 376,000 a week, an increase of nearly 100,000.

By mid-January two million workers were seeking unemployment insurance throughout the country, an increase of 800,000 over that of the previous year. Yet this did not give the actual number of unemployed. Numerous workers had exhausted their claims and were no longer on the unemployment insurance rolls. And a great number of the unemployed were not eligible for unemployment insurance under the various state laws.

WITH JOBLESSNESS on the increase, talk of helping the unemployed through organizing them was spreading. In Oakland, Calif., a CIO union sparked the move so that the unemployed could better take care of their problems and get others to participate in alleviating their dire situation, for unemployment is a national problem and not only that of those seeking jobs and relief.

Alternative

WITH THE BUSINESS outlook in 1949 dimming as days go by, the talk of developing backward foreign countries loomed as an alternative to stave off a recession or a depression. In Washington, a plan which it is hinted is a world development plan, a plan which would be bigger than the Marshall Plan and which would last longer (Marshall Plan terminates two years from now) is now in a formative stage.

The World Bank, State Department and other agencies are participating, for with internal economy skidding, with unemployment and consumption of the American people being forced down, planners are charting a way out of the crisis.

Industrialists and businessmen will be called in to participate very shortly.

HOW WELL THE PLAN will work depends upon its reception by the people of the so-called backward countries. With the Asian countries and others struggling for full independence, domination of any sort by a major power will be looked upon with suspicion.

While this discussion was going on in the inner official circle at Capitol Hill, a newsletter printed in Washington gave interesting comment on the economic conditions in the country.

The Kiplinger Washington Letter, which says it is circulated "privately to businessmen," noted that the business "slide" will continue for half a year. Then it predicts a "flattening out . . . at a somewhat lower level, lower than last year . . ." But the newsletter says a minority among business observers is now more uncertain as to when the slide will end.

EVERYTHING HINGES, the letter says, on whether or not businessmen and consumers become cautious. And it adds: "It's a new phase, a new mood . . . and a question without an answer."

The letter to private businessmen sounds a pessimistic note almost throughout in its January 29 report. Says the letter:

"Consumer goods are selling more slowly; the end of the sellers' market has been reached, with people having bought necessities; merchants are cutting down on inventories and retail mark-ups are being pared down; business failures are mounting with small businesses lacking capital to pull through."

THE OPTIMISTIC NOTE sounded by the letter is reserved for big business. It says heavy industries are doing well . . . unlike consumer goods. Exports are staying high, because of government financing. But, says the letter, there are "STRONG factors which do not show on the surface," about which people hear much less.

This indicated that the "world development plan" might go the same way as the Marshall Plan, with big business raking in profit while workers and small and medium employers suffer from the domestic "business slide."

Labor Law

THE NEW LABOR LAW now being discussed by the Senate Labor Committee, is only a first draft and it is expected to undergo considerable changing. The one-package proposal now before the Senate undoubtedly will bring a flood of amendments from the floor. Labor, partly because it foresaw this, wanted an outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

Business Action, house organ of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which gives more than a hint on corporation tactics in Congress, revealed in its February 4 issue what the supporters of Taft-Hartley expect:

A STIFF FIGHT against passage of the new labor bill, with the main struggle taking place on the Senate floor after the bill has suffered its way through Republican delaying tactics in the labor committee.

Four major restrictions on labor included in the present bill are: Secondary boycotts against employers legally obligated to deal with another union are banned; jurisdictional strikes and boycotts are held down; "to terminate or modify" a contract without a 30-day notice is unfair labor practice, and "national emergency" disputes are regulated on the pattern of the Railway Labor Act.

World Summary

Canned Spaghetti

NOT LONG AGO an Italian worker wrote an AJA who had served in Italy and France with the 442nd Regiment that he was laid off from a spaghetti factory because of imports of canned American spaghetti into his country.

Similar reaction to the Marshall Plan was expressed by La Vie Ouvriere (Workers' Life), weekly newspaper of the French General Confederation of Labor. The paper called the Marshall Plan a "death warrant" for many French industries.

A SURVEY OF FACTORIES in the Puy-de-Dome industrial region showed that all plants dependent on imported raw materials are unable to compete on the French and international markets because of high prices on these items fixed by Marshall planners.

The cutlery producing town of Thiers, Workers' Life said in giving an example of conditions, finds it even harder than before the war to compete with similar lines turned out by the German cutlery center of Solinger. "Priority given to German recovery under the Marshall Plan" was blamed for this. From Thiers, workers are emigrating to other cities in search of jobs because mass layoffs have brought widespread misery.

THE RESEARCH and engineering staffs of the Bergougnan tire factory at Clermont-Ferrand have been laid off because the firm is able to get orders only for tires manufactured under U. S. specifications.

Said the proprietor of the plant to the Workers' Life: "I can make more money importing and reselling American tires than making them myself."

Metal, canning, construction, pharmaceutical and insecticide industries are similarly hit. Because of U. S. canned food exports, canning plants are without business and the workers jobless.

Refugee Government

PREMIER SUN FO, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is known as the Father of the Chinese Republic, was back in Canton, where his father once initiated the Northern Expedition to crush the war lords but which mission he was unable to see through because death claimed him before the campaign got under way.

Sun Fo, now with the Kuomintang refugee government at Canton, called his first cabinet meeting there. He then talked through his hat as he remarked that the Kuomintang may launch another northern expedition, like the one in 1926, if the Communists persisted in demanding an unconditional surrender.

The 1926 **NORTHERN** Expedition, launched by both the Kuomintang and the Communists, defeated the northern warlords. Chiang Kai-shek, at the height of the campaign, with foreign support aligned on his side, turned against the Communists. Since then there have been two Chinas, with civil war devastating the country and claiming millions of Chinese lives.

After early defeats and 19 years of civil war, the Communist forces which had endeavored to complete Sun Yat-sen's policy of land to the tillers, were, this week, crossing the Yangtze in great force. In Peiping the Communist forces were welcomed by the populace.

Sun Fo, who saw the handwriting on the wall, had one big objection to Communist surrender terms. He was particularly against Communist demands that "war criminals" be handed over. His name, along with that of Chiang Kai-shek's, was on the war criminal list.

The Drums of INS

THE DRUMS, presaging a trip by Elpidio Quirino to the U. S., were beating a little louder last week in Manila. Manila newspapers had carried the stories (RECORD, last week) of the proposed trip of the Philippines' president to Washington. This week International News Service (Hearst) writers were beating up a Red scare, combining it with such anti-Chinese sentiment as exists in the Philippines.

"Filipino and American army officers" professed to be fearful of what the Chinese population in the Philippines would do if the Chinese Communists take all China, or if they gain any kind of control of the government at Nanking.

THE OFFICERS "flatly state" that the Hukbalahaps are Communist-led, wrote INS. Implications were made as strong as possible that the Chinese Communists probably had a hand in the movement of Filipino peasants to reduce land-rent, to effect a land-reform policy.

But all this was pretty silly—a Red scare such as only an administration in search of large loans would try to peddle.

In Budapest

IN BUDAPEST, seven men stood and listened while a judge pronounced sentence upon them for crimes ranging from treason to smuggling foreign currency abroad. The case of one, a Cardinal named Mindszenty, had drawn considerable comment from countries where the Catholic influence is strong. Mindszenty had been accused of treason, black market operation and smuggling currency abroad and the prosecution asked the death penalty, but the judge found "extenuating circumstances" and sentenced him to lose his property and his civil rights.

IN WASHINGTON, a Congressman, Andrew Sommers of New York, voiced a protest. He cabled Hungarian Premier Rakosi: "I shall create within your country an underground movement that will mean the eventual destruction of your government as now composed."

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1948 Was YBA's Most Progressive Year, Says Leader

"Recognition of Buddhism by the armed forces is a great step forward in realizing the constitutional rights of freedom of religion," Sunao Miyabara, executive secretary of the Honolulu Young Buddhist Association, said as he reviewed 1948 as the organization's most progressive year.

Taking out a blue tag with white letters that says: "I am Buddhist," Miyabara explained that YBA units and Buddhist temples throughout the Territory are purchasing these tags for distribution to members and servicemen of the Buddhist faith.

Initiated In Honolulu

"All through World War II, the Buddhists in Hawaii and on the Mainland made applications to the Chief of Chaplains at Washington to allow all Buddhists in the services to be designated as Buddhists instead of no religion. All efforts failed."

At the 15th YBA convention held last August in Hilo, the YBA of Honolulu initiated a resolution asking for recognition of Buddhism in the armed services, Miyabara said. Mainland Buddhist organizations followed suit. About 12,000 signatures accompanying the resolution were sent to Washington from Hawaii, but before the project was completed, mass pressure had brought results. Delegate Joseph Farrington informed from Washington that Buddhism was recognized by the armed forces.

"Now, a deceased serviceman is entitled to Buddhist service," Miyabara continued.

Did Propaganda Work

When World War II broke out, Mr. Miyabara, who was born and raised in Pahoa, Puna, was attending Indiana University. He was employed by the British Ministry of Information, through arrangements made with the U. S. government, when people of Japanese ancestry were being evacuated from coastal areas on the Mainland. He served in New Delhi, India, as monitor and broadcaster, doing propaganda work against the Japanese.

Mr. Miyabara said that the younger generation is taking the lead in YBA activities, contrary to pre-war years when the Issei predominated in the leadership.

Citizens Assume Leadership

"Today the media of English is predominant. Our directors are almost all citizens. This change came about as a result of the war when the Nisei assumed leadership in community work and the nature of our activities which is centered around the youth," he added.

Thomas Ansai, formerly of Wailuku, Maui, has been added to the YBA staff as assistant secretary to concentrate on youth work in the Junior YBA.

The YBA installed its new officers last Friday night at a candlelight ceremony at the Waikiki Lau Yee Chai. Officers for 1949 are: Shiro Kashiwa, president; Ralph Honda, first vice president; Clarence Karimoto, second vice president; William Tsuji, third vice president; Tsuyoshi Nishimoto, treasurer; Roy Uto, recording secretary; Charles Sakaguchi, corresponding secretary, Gonjiro Kawahara and Susumu Yoshikami, auditors.

SNUBS DAR—St. Louis, Mo., high school student Grace Yuriko Oshima, born in U. S. of Japanese parents, has refused to enter contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, terming the organization's attitude toward minorities "undemocratic."

More Layoffs BLS Reports

WASHINGTON (FP) — Figures confirming the reported serious downturn in employment at the end of 1948 were released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Jan. 29 and 30. November saw layoffs in manufacturing industries rise to 14 per 1,000 workers, a rate nearly double that of one year ago. And although by mid-December all non-farm employment was at a high point of 46.1 million, the November to December gain this year was half of last year's pre-Christmas job pickup. Hiring in manufacturing was reported by BLS as at its lowest rate for any November since 1941 — 39 per 1,000 workers.

BLS noted also that average weekly earnings in factories were $55.01 in December, while prices declined slightly at year's end. But BLS said retail prices were still 29 per cent over those of OPA's last days, and 74 per cent over the prewar level.

McGrath Behind Demo Committee, Lau Ah Chew Says

Reading from a section of the constitution of the Democratic party of Hawaii, Chairman Lau Ah Chew of the Territorial Central Committee said yesterday that his committee is responsible for sponsoring the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner here, and no other group.

He mentioned this in connection with the announcement by the Young Democrats of Hawaii that the organization will hold its Jackson-Jefferson Day celebration seperately.

Sapienza With Governor

Maurice Sapienza, president of the Young Democrats, had previously attended the meeting of the Territorial Central Committee and had agreed to a Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner to be sponsored by the Committee. He had accepted a post on the entertainment and program committee in good faith, and did not decline, according to Chairman Lau Ah Chew.

Subsequently, Mr. Sapienza, in announcing a separate dinner, mentioned that Governor Stainback, as head of the party locally, has the right to call the dinner.

Mr. Lau said that Senator J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had on December 18 of last year, sent letters to Rep. Charles Kauhane and himself with instructions to proceed with the dinner.

Chairman Lau quoted Article 5, Section 1 of the local party's by-laws which says the "Central Committee shall have active charge and supervision of the affairs of the party within the Territory." The chairman said the dinner comes under this category.

Mr. Lau denied that he "lambasted the governor" as reported in local newspapers, during the meeting at LeRoy's Cafe when plans for the coming celebration were discussed. He had said, when the governor and Mayor Wilson were chosen to be speakers, that the governor must speak in behalf of the Democratic Party, which he did not do two years ago, according to Mr. Lau.

The controversy over the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner has been referred to the national party.

Commenting on his trip to the Mainland to attend the inauguration of the President, Mr. Lau said that the outlook for statehood is bright. He received a preponderance of encouragement from Senators. A few raised some questions as to the geographical distance of Hawaii from the Mainland, a couple mentioned the racial makeup of Hawaii as an obstacle and one mentioned Communism in Hawaii.

When asked about the removal of Gov. Stainback, Mr. Lau said that Senator McGrath, who is a party man, assured his full support to the Territorial Central Committee on all affairs within the Democratic Party.

BIG ISLAND MAN WINS JOB AGAIN

(from page 1)

August, Mr. Batara received a notice from the company that he should vacate his company house as he was "no longer an employe of this company."

The union demanded that the dispute be arbitrated, and a hearing was held before Mr. DeSilva at the Honokaa District Court, November 8, 1948.

In an award handed down January 8, 1949, the arbitrator ordered that "Batara be reinstated as an employe on or before January 12, 1949, . . . with all rights and benefits due an employe on sick leave." He further ordered the company and the union to confer on a suitable job and rate of pay for Batara before February 1, 1949.

In accordance with the order, the company and union met February 1 and agreed on a yardman's position for David Batara.

According to Mr. Martin, Batara is doing excellent work at his new job and is getting along fine.

Mr. Martin added: "I feel that the time and money that has gone into this case has been well-spent. In establishing this principle of rehabilitation of industrial accident cases we have done a real service to the community. This approach gives us happy, productive workers instead of men broken in body and spirit who remain a drain on the community."

McElrath Hits 'Tiser Squelch Of JCC Brawl

The newspapers were silent, but Robert McElrath, red-hot ILWU news broadcaster was not. With considerable gusto and not a little relish, he told on his Tuesday night program of how news of a Junior Chamber of Commerce scandal was squelched.

The scandal arose from the JCC's stag party at the Waialae Country Club last Friday night, said McElrath. The JCC had violated the Honolulu liquor commission's rules by staging a striptease performance at their party.

Editor Coll Kills Story

In the future no application by the JCC for a special one-day beer license will be considered by the commission, said McElrath, and he told how the Advertiser's reporter had written all this information into a story only to have it killed when Editor Ray Coll rushed into the press room at two o'clock on a dramatic "stop-the-press" errand.

There were other facts about the party, McElrath said, that were brought out in the liquor commissioner's report, though not in the story the Advertiser killed. Nude women mingled with the members and their guests and conducted themselves in a lewd and lascivious manner. Also, vulgar motion pictures were shown.

What would have happened to the Advertiser story, McElrath asked, if the party had been thrown by a labor organization?

The Star-Bulletin, which knew about the liquor commission's ruling all along, printed the story the day AFTER McElrath's broadcast—on page 12!

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LEADS LANDLORDS' EVICTION CAMPAIGN—Mastermind of the landlords' mass "strike" against rent control in Tulsa, Okla., the Rev. Wallace J. Murphy, former president of the National Association of Property Owners, set the example by personally handing eviction notices to tenants of his 18 apartment buildings.

Cat's Underground Contact Gives Worldwide Views

Ed. Note: Ray Jerome Baker, kamaaina photographer who has reproduced old and rare prints in books he has published, will contribute periodic columns to the RECORD. He sent his first with the following note:

"I hope that neither the editor nor the readers of the RECORD will be impatient with my piece about Rusty, for while his ideas differ from mine occasionally, they nevertheless constitute an important contribution to post-war adjustment and the winning of the peace. Rusty, be it known, is the neighbor's cat. He has a sleek, well-kept coat, the result of careful grooming, and a color described precisely by his name."

By RAY JEROME BAKER

Rusty may be seen almost any time sleeping on his mistress' back lanai, but being socially inclined and gregarious by nature he pays occasional visits to our household. When taking his naps, he prefers to sleep on a newspaper, for while he does not read, he absorbs much of the information in the paper.

This knowledge, combined with much practical experience in our alley and neighborhood, a term he served as mascot in the Merchant Marine during the war, and a close confidential connection with the cats' underground, gives him an outlook that is truly worldwide in its scope.

Never Goes Hungry

Rusty does not understand why he has so much security when elsewhere in the world there is so little. While the food offered him is not always to his liking, it is abundant and if dissatisfied he can and does occasionally forage in the neighborhood garbage cans.

Then there are always hunting prospects. When the urge for fresh, raw meat comes upon him, he can turn his, in no sense mean skill to catching mice and birds. Rusty never goes hungry.

Must Watch Congress

The recent presidential election, as a topic of conversation, has grown thin. Rusty was as much surprised as I was at Truman's election and we were both enthusiastic about the Truman campaign promises. When the Congress met, however, Rusty became pessimistic over the forthcoming legislation.

I told him that the Taft-Hartley law would be repealed and the Wagner. Act would be re-enacted. Rusty did not answer immediately, but gave me a kind of knowing cat smile and finally said I was too naive.

"They'll repeal the Taft-Hartley law alright, and they will talk a lot about the Wagner Act, but the labor law they pass may be worse than anything that has ever been on the books," said Rusty.

Again he reminded me that the Fat Boys still have a lot of congressmen and senators who do as they are told and that the thing for workers to do is to pool their political resources and elect more progressive congressmen.

"The present congress must be watched," he said.

After this Rusty sat under the mango tree a long time and groomed himself very carefully, but he said nothing more about politics.

DEAKIN OUT AS WFTU HEAD

PARIS (ALN)—President Giuseppe di Vittoria of the Italian General Federation of Labor (CGIL) has been named chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions to replace Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Union Congress, who walked out of the organization's executive session with CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey. In another decision, WFTU officers voted to convene the next World Labor Congress in Milan, Italy, on June 29.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By RICHARD SASULY
Federated Press

JUDGE BIGGS' OPINION

A milestone in the long fight for civil liberties and labor's rights was passed with the recent decision of a three-judge court in a case arising out of strikes in Hawaii. The opinion in the case, written by Judge John Biggs, should rank with the great documents which state the principles of human freedom.

The case arose from two strikes in Hawaii, in 1946 and 1947. The strikes were called by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO). Leaders of the strike were arrested and prosecuted under century-old Hawaiian laws.

Threw Out Hand-Picked Jury System

The laws were a conspiracy act and an unlawful assembly and riot act. In essence, Judge Briggs threw out the statutes. He also threw out a system of hand-picked juries in practice in Hawaii. The union men were cleared of charges.

But the Biggs opinion does much more than right a simple wrong. It is a rare example of the fact that a judge can look at the facts of life without flinching. It accepts the fact that labor exists and has rights. It takes the final, big step in logic and courage and proves that the civil rights of all are threatened when the wealth and strength of corporations turn the law into a club against labor.

Instead of ruling on a narrow point of law, Biggs examined the whole social structure of Hawaii. He found a small group of Mainland Americans representing a handful of big corporations. He found the workers of the islands, drawn from a melting pot of races, shackled to the corporations by repressive law.

"Undesirable Custom of Long Standing"

Biggs decried the fact that the sugar planters in the past had paid special prosecutors for the government in labor disputes. He said in his opinion: "It is an undesirable custom of long standing whereby on occasion the administration of public justice has in effect been brought into the hands of the private property owner."

The unlawful assembly and riot act and the conspiracy law were torn apart in the opinion. He said the Hawaiian law "bears a startling resemblance to the substance of the riot act of George I. Indeed, it may be fairly stated that the George I statute is more favorable to the public and to civil rights than is the unlawful assembly and riot act of Hawaii."

The judge went on to point out that under the old English king a crowd was not deemed to have become dangerous until 12 people had gathered. The Hawaiian law found a menace in a gathering of three. And Hawaiian "rioters" were subject to twenty years in prison. Actually, as ILWU Attorney Harriet Bouslog was able to prove in winning the case, the Hawaiian riot act was used exclusively to break labor.

Speech and Assembly Guaranteed to All

Biggs found the Hawaiian laws clearly unconstitutional. By so doing he protected the rights of pickets in any strike. He then could honorably have rested from his labors. But he apparently was determined to hit all the issues squarely. He went on to write one of the strongest and clearest statements of labor rights ever issued from the bench. He said:

"A strike properly conducted is a legitimate weapon in the armory of labor. Peaceful assembly, peaceful picketing, and freedom of speech and of assembly are equally legitimate weapons of labor. Indeed, freedom of speech and of assembly are rights guaranteed to all of us by the Constitution of the U. S."

Again, Biggs could have stopped. The two acts involved in the case were thrown out. The opinion could have finished at that point. Most judges would have welcomed the chance to avoid breaking new ground.

Biggs went on and threw out the jury system which had convicted the ILWU men. In the process he struck a blow at all hand-picked juries. The question of fair juries has currently been brought out again in connection with the trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York.

Biggs found that Mainland Americans and businessmen generally dominated the Hawaiian juries. Other races were systematically excluded. He summarily threw out the whole jury system. He enforced the point that under justice, men should be tried by their peers. Democracy was served well by Judge Biggs.

If You Are Interested—

in decent wages and decent living conditions—in equal rights for all, regardless of race, religion or political beliefs—in peace in our time and for all time,

READ THE RECORD!

Rent Ceiling Violations Hit

CINCINNATI (FP)—A city-financed check of rent ceiling violations has flushed out a surprising number of federal rent law violators here.

A door-to-door survey by one of the 12 checkers showed 80 per cent of the units were either over-priced or were not registered, as required by regulation. The first three days' work revealed that an average of more than 40 per cent of the units are not in compliance with the law.

A day after the checkup began, here is what the Cincinnati Post reported: "Hundreds of landlords and tenants jammed the area rent control office as the city pushed its rent survey."

Many tenants told checkers: "I'd like to talk but I'm afraid I'll be evicted."

One family which paid $57.50 a month for three attic rooms complained: "The people across the street who have the same type of rooms are paying only $18 . . . How can that be?"

New construction work done in November was 9 per cent below the October level.

Dr. JACK OTA
(Optometrist)

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Davis Explains "Typical"; Answers Reinecke's Letter

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

This week I had intended to discuss some of the admirable characteristics of Mainland haoles which advance democracy. Instead, I want to take time out to dwell upon the interesting and provocative letter of Dr. John Reinecke in last week's RECORD. I admire the spirit in which it was written, but disagree with some of his statements.

Dr. Reinecke apparently dislikes the word "typical," indicating he believes there are no "typical" characteristics of a people. This attitude, it seems to me, is unscientific and unrealistic. Persons living together under common environmental conditions of similar culture, language, territory, political and economic institutions, etc., historically develop characteristics, ways of thinking and living which are jointly shared, in varying degrees, by the majority.

Describes Term "Typical"

Not every person will duplicate the others, but the beliefs and habits of the majority are nevertheless described as "typical." This is the way in which one nation or civilization is distinguished from another.

Does Dr. Reinecke deny that the typical native Hawaiian likes poi? Or that the typical Englishman is loyal to his king? Or that the typical Negro wants equality with other Americans? Or that the typical Russian believes Communism is the most advanced form of society?

The real argument is not whether there are habits typical of a people, but the accuracy and real significance of those habits isolated as typical. Prejudice comes when characteristics termed typical are used to condemn an entire people to inferior status—as by the banner-wavers of a group with different physical and cultural patterns. Also, certain habits commonly considered offensive are often attributed to a people, such as the charge that "the typical Negro is lazy and a thief."

Differences Not To Be Condemned

There are cultural differences between people and nations; their fusion has led to the richness of American civilization. These differences which further broaden and enrich the democratic process should not be condemned and eliminated because of their variation from the cultures of Western Europe. The fact that the majority of Mainland haoles look upon such differences as proof of inferiority is the reason for my two previous articles.

Dr. Reinecke objects to holding Mainland haoles responsible for "the serious injustices in Hawaiian society which have their roots in the plantation system."

May I ask who is responsible for double standard pay, racial ceilings on promotions, residential segregation and the whole plantation system from which these evils spring? Just who did originate the plantation system on these islands? Was it the native Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipinos, Koreans or Puerto Ricans? Or was it Mainland haoles who came here after Capt. Cook opened up Hawaii for eventual exploitation?

Explains Basis For Prejudice

I learn from reading island history that the first sugar plantation was started July 26, 1835, at Koloa, Kauai, by three New England youths. Soon others came, and "the struggles of the sugar planters and the American businessmen who financed them led these men to agitate for annexation by the United States." I learn also that Mainland haole attitudes on color were even then known to the Hawaiians, for Kamehameha IV blocked annexation because he feared racial discrimination under the Stars and Stripes, pointing to "the position of the Negro slave in the United States as representative of American contempt for the colored races."

I do not deny that "anti-Filipinoism is nasty," or that Dr. Reinecke has seen it in "Orientals who never had an iota of Mainland influence." But I am certain that Dr. Reinecke knows the basis for prejudice and why it continues to exist under a competitive, individualistic economic order; I think he knows also that prejudice is not self-perpetuating and that it remains alive solely because it is economically profitable to a select few individuals or groups.

Dr. Reinecke is himself an excellent example of the Mainland-born haole who has been a liberalizing force here. But such persons are a minority. If the Mainland haoles as a group have been a liberalizing force, isn't it odd that the rise in anti-Semitism and prejudices against Negroes occurred at a time when Mainland haoles came here in such tremendous numbers during World War II?

Cops Jail Man Waiting For Ride

(from page 1)

story, Officer Henry Smith came on the scene. Eaton spoke to him while Jay tried to explain why he had been standing on the street corner.

Smith told Eaton to call the police wagon and "lock his —— up."

Bully of Maunakea Street

"Before I was able to explain the wagon came. All the time the policemen talked tough at me. I asked for a chance to explain," Jay continued. "But Officer Smith said: 'You don't have to explain. We'll get you down to the can and break your a—.'"

As the wagon approached and slowed down, Eaton told Jay: "From here on I'm the boss here. You better cross the street when you see me coming. I don't want you to see me on the same street."

"Then Officer Smith gripped my arm, gave me a shove and said: 'You are now under arrest, sir. We make it formal,' and he laughed and had a wonderful time," Jay explained.

Officers Eaton and Smith rode to the police station with Jay, who thought they were going off shift. Smith, while filling out information, asked Jay if he was working. Jay answered he was unemployed.

"Why don't you go into the fleecing racket?" Smith told Jay in a smiling and amused manner.

In the police station, according to Jay, Smith, by jerking his head back a little asked a superior officer in sign language what should be done with Jay.

The High Sign

"The officer, maybe a lieutenant or captain, waved his arm to the side. This was the high sign to lock me up," Jay continued.

Jay, who does odd jobs and who is a seaman on the beach, said he had $11.85 in his pocket, part of which he intended to spend for "something my child likes." But when a bondsman got him out of jail six hours later, at 10 a. m., Jay paid $5 to the bondsman for putting up the $25 bail.

"I told the policemen they did not deprive me of the $5 but they took something away from my child," Jay concluded.

EXPOSE FEE BOOST BUST

(from page 1)

there is the admission: "It will be observed that the fees for long and difficult procedures are high."

The high-priced, complicated operations are few, the booklet explains, while the more frequent, simple operations are cheap. Thus: "The total removal of the pancreas is $450, whereas a tonsilectomy calls for only $75."

To comprehend the full significance of the comparison, the reader must understand that the present rate for removal of tonsils here is $50 and that the $50 rate is standard in both New York and California. Wage rates in California, too, are much higher than in Hawaii.

In the basic field of "calls and consultations," proposed increases were even more startling. "Emergency night calls," already $7 ($6 in New York, $5, in California) were jumped to $12.50. And "secondary office calls, each illness," now $2, bounced to $4, or exactly 100 per cent more than they were.

Such increases are justified, says "Contractual Schedule," because: "At the present—1948—the overhead call per patient in Honolulu averages $2.50."

In other words, it costs the doctor $2.50 every time a patient walks into his office, says the booklet.

The highest proportionate increase is in treatment of a patient who has fractured both forearms. At present, the rate is $60 here, $65 in New York and $35 in California. But "Contractual Schedule" proposed to raise the fee to $125, or an increase of more than 100 per cent.

In one division at least, "Contractual Schedule" left the fees unaltered. Even if the plan had gone through, gas, ether and chloroform were to be no more expensive than before.

NAACP ELECTION

(from page 1)

casting their votes the first time, since they had no way of knowing that balloting would be voided.

The first ballots were not officially counted, but the RECORD is reliably informed that Stacy led by 12 votes. It was one meeting at which the progressives left early and the conservatives gained a tie by staying late enough to "sweep the floor."

Capsin and Cat Will Hang In Many Capital Offices

The picture of Joe Capsin and his cat (RECORD Dec. 23) taken by Gottfried Seitz, will hang in the offices of nine U. S. Senators and Congressmen in an enlarged version. The picture and the story have drawn comments from Maine to California and from as far away as the U. S. sector of occupied Germany.

"The cat stole the picture," says Joe. "More people want to know about the cat than about me."

Joe Capsin's cat is named "Penny," is seven years old and was the gift of a friend who also painted a large portrait of Capsin. "Penny," though never housebroken, is very intelligent, Joe says.

Since the publication of the picture, Capsin has had many letters from many places and local telephone calls averaging two a day. Rep. Clark W. Thompson of Galveston, Texas, has asked Joe to make a wire-recording and send it so it can be used on Thompson's radio program.

Once Helped Capsin

Thompson is not a johnny-come-lately among Capsin's friends. A Marine Corps veteran of both world wars, Thompson once went to bat for Joe when the Honolulu man was getting shoved around in the veterans' hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Thompson was in Congress then and as a result of a letter he wrote, the attitude of the hospital staff toward Capsin became very respectful.

Just to try out his privileges, Joe ordered sweetbreads and strawberries, though strawberries weren't in season. He got them, too. "I'd never eaten sweetbreads," he says, "and I wondered what they tasted like. I don't like 'em."

To top everything else, last week two delegations of citizens visited Joe, asking him to run for some political office. They had a plan by which he could make wire-recordings and broadcast his campaign speeches from his bed.

If He Runs

"If I ever ran," says Joe, "it would be on the basis that I receive no pay. I wouldn't consider it any other way."

For the benefit of readers who may have missed the Dec. 23 issue, the RECORD reprints Gottfried Seitz' picture of Joe Capsin and his cat—also the information that Capsin is a disabled war veteran of World War I who lives at 426 Namahana St. and is penpals with many of the figures on Capitol Hill and also with several writers whom he admires.

For a Newspaper Fighting Against . . .

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CONSUMER'S POT LUCK

By JOHN WILLIAMS

THAT NOT-SO-CHEAP POCKET WATCH

America is famed throughout the world for the DOLLAR WATCH. We no longer make it. The dollar watch has gone the way of the 10-cent stores. Their goods cost from a quarter to $2. The cheap watch is now more than $2.

Still, a cheap watch gives, usually, high value in usefulness; its cost is usually less than the annual repair bill of a "good" watch.

Those tested by Consumer's Union varied between losing or gaining several seconds a day to four and a half minutes. Okay, if so, you can reset it by radio every day.

Odd note: Of all those tested, those manufactured by the heavily advertised New Haven Clock and Watch Co. had more defective samples than those of any other manufacturer.

When buying a low-cost watch make these preliminary tests: First, try winding it; if it has excessive grinding or grating, try another. Try setting the hands; they should move smoothly and freely. Sometimes the more trusting sort of folk forget to make sure that the watch is running before they walk out of the store with it.

Pocket watches found acceptable were: VICEROY, $2.20; SENTINEL, $2.75; SCOTTY, $2.75. POCKET BEN, $3.25.

Wrist watches found acceptable were: WRIST FIT, $4.35; TREASURE, $5.45; LASALLE, No. 688, $6.55; WATERBURY, $7.65; KELTON, $8.36 (a discontinued model).

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

A CALL TO THE ISLANDS

POT LUCK will be glad to have occasional notes from readers concerning prices and good buys in their local communities. For example, we'd like to hear from our readers on the Big Island concerning local products that are reasonably or terribly priced. And from Kauai, and from Maui. What's cooking out there in the lauhala industry anyhow? Who is making the best mats and for how much? Who has a new wrinkle in local manufacture? Who is good on purses? Let's share some good news if there is any.

Radio Prejudice Is Fought By VOF

NEW YORK (FP)—In connection with Negro History Week, Feb. 6-12, the Voice of Freedom Committee launched a campaign to get a Negro radio commentator on the air regularly over one of the major networks.

VOF Chairman Dorothy Parker, who said the committee is seeking "to democratize the national networks," declared: "There is not a single Negro announcer, technician or writer employed by any of the networks." The few actors who are employed, she said, perform only stereotyped roles. "VOF's next major project is to get a Negro commentator broadcasting over one of the networks as a public service feature."

Along with its campaign, the VOF is conducting a poll among its 2,000 monitors to discover whom they desire as a Negro commentator.

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69 N. Beretania St.

THE BOXERS INN
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1150 Bethel St.

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HENRY WONG MARKET
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BOWMAN GROCERY
3636 Waialae Ave.

BLUE & WHITE CAFE
811 Sheridan St.

OMIYA SUNDRIES
1205 S. King St.

RUSSELL'S SUNDRIES
2550 Kalakaua Ave.

SHERIDAN GRILL
907 Sheridan St.

ARTESIAN STORE
1830 S. King St.

RAINBOW SWEET SHOP
1298 Nuuanu Ave.

IN WAHIAWA:
BELL'S FOUNTAIN & SERVICE
533 California Ave.

CONSUMERS' MARKET

IN WAIPAHU:
KATO SAIMIN SHOP

Foreign Language

(from page 8)

language press printing we know not what but always leading its readers away from the principles and ideals of America."

Such being the tone of the morning paper, it is no wonder that "109 per cent patriotism" welled up like hot lava from Mauna Loa. As A. M. Cristy and his fellow committee members phrased it:

"The terms 'safety first' and 'America first' have been in the minds of this committee during the deliberation on this measure. There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue, in communities as well as with individuals."

The American Legion, smarting under their failure to completely outlaw the foreign language schools in the preceding legislature, was out in full force to support the bill drafted for them.

Quickly Passed, Then Amended

Introduced in the Senate, the Foreign Language Press bill was quickly passed 14-0. Among those voting for it were Lawrence M. Judd and the Rice brothers, Charles and Harold.

In its original form the bill provided that translations of ALL foreign language newspaper articles as well as of "any book, paper, pamphlet, bulletin, circular, hand bill, dodger or other form of written or printed matter" must be filed with the attorney general. This provision would of course have wiped out the language press by throwing an impossible burden upon it.

The Senate amended the bill to make the filing of translations obligatory only after an author or paper had been found guilty of publishing "anarchistic" material.

Such material is anything in any form or language "which shall advocate or incite or be intended to advocate or incite the commission of any act of violence" or to incite the use of "force, fear, intimidation, threats, ostracism or blackmail," or which would "have the effect of creating distrust or dissension between people of different races."

*It has been part of the conscious strategy of the plantation interests to "divide and rule."—Professor Andrew W. Lind.

**"I know that even in the third and fourth generation the Jap is just as much a Jap as he was a thousand years ago. —Senator "Doc" Hill.

(To Be Concluded In Next Issue)

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Beatty Saved By Lions', Tigers' Natural Enmity

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Clyde Beatty owes his life to a circumstance that, in some respects, makes his perilous calling even more hazardous.

He told me about it while discussing some popular misconceptions concerning lions and tigers.

I talked to Mr. Beatty Sunday afternoon, before the matinee, in the big tent where his act is performed. He had just finished supervising the erection of the cage in which he works. He sat down beside me, where I had been talking to Mrs. Beatty.

Mr. BEEKMAN

The dynamic, cool-headed, quick-witted person one sees at work in the cage full of snarling lions and tigers is a small, quick-moving, somewhat sharp-mannered man in private life.

"Some persons," he said, pointedly, glancing at me from piercing blue eyes, "think that the animals are harmless. They think they're tame and won't hurt you."

Mauled By Animals

Then, in answer to my question, he explained the circumstance that enabled him to survive. "An important point about my act is that I have lions and tigers perform together. Lions and tigers are enemies. The problem is to keep them from fighting.

"Once I was attacked and knocked down by a tiger. Then a lion attacked the tiger. That gave me an opportunity to escape.

"The lion didn't do this to help me. He just thought he had an advantage over the tiger, since the tiger wasn't looking.

"I've had it work the other way, too. I was attacked by a lion and saved by a tiger."

Mr. Beatty talks rapidly and precisely, gesticulating to emphasize some points.

Wild Animals Less Dangerous

"Another thing that people are wrong about," he said, warming to his subject, "is the idea that it's easier to train a tame lion or tiger. This is wrong for this reason: The animals have no affection for the trainer. He can control them only because they fear him. A lion or tiger born in captivity and accustomed to humans from birth loses its natural fear of humans. So it becomes more dangerous than a wild animal—more liable to attack the trainer.

"It's easier to take an animal straight out of the jungle and train him."

Mr. Beatty has been fond of animals since childhood. When he was 16 a circus visited his town. When the circus left, he ran away from home to follow it.

He started his career as cage boy, tending to the care and feeding of the big cats. Each of his present animals is fed 18 pounds of horse meat immediately after the show.

Mrs. Beatty, who has an act in which she makes a Bengal tiger leap through a flaming hoop to the back of an elephant, started circus life as a dancer at the age of 18. She started her career as an animal trainer after meeting and marrying Mr. Beatty.

our sports world

L'Affaire Ichinose

By K. O. Warren

I expected to see a good fight when Bob Takeshita and Rudy Cruz tangled at the Stadium. "Expected" is the word, for promoter Leo Leavitt jacked the prices of all seats—general admission to ringside—by a healthy margin. Boxing is a business. Business ethics preclude that if you pay a higher price you get a better quality of goods. Well, good business took another nosedive.

The commodity on sale at the Stadium was really false advertising. The drum beaters for the promoters really did a bang-up job, and I do mean the sportwriters on the ayem and piyem sheets.

Then, a day later, righteous indignation was splashed all over the sport pages by the same drum beaters who sold the fistic "attraction" to the public.

The Takeshita fight was strictly a sour demonstration, both from the standpoint of fisticuffs and acting. My advice to boys like Takeshita is to leave the acting to the Hollywood "slicks." That's their job.

Shovelling Out the Alibis

Now for the Ichinose affair. I see by the papers that Republican Representative Samuel Ichinose was completely exonerated by the boxing commission while his podner (that's Texan for Partner) Leo Leavitt, Gus Wilson, and Rudolph Cruz got hit very hard. I guess the commission boys took the guilty to task by letting the punishment fit the crime. I understand a lot of testimonials were given out at the hearings. The Bethel Street crowd calls it shovelling out the alibis.

The reason advanced by the commissioners and the officials was that they were "impressed" by the sincerity and forthright manner of Republican Representative Ichinose in giving his testimony. Why, Mr. Ichinose was completely NAIVE all the time the "fight" was going on and, like an honest manager, kept urging Takeshita to fight.

Even podner (that's Texan) Leavitt didn't let him know the facts of life, and in order to protect innocent Mr. Ichinose, the commission gave him a clean bill of health. Wow! That stinks clear from here to Koko Head!

One thing should seem obvious. If Takeshita is guilty of any wrongdoing, Republican Representative Ichinose can hardly be entirely untainted. Or if Mr. Ichinose is innocent, then Takeshita can hardly be blamed. I have heard of managers who resorted to sharp practice without the knowledge of their fighters, but almost never have I heard of a fighter who sold out a fight unbeknownst to his manager.

Observers Give Reasons

What's the score on why Mr. Ichinose got by when his fighter didn't? The boys around town are giving the following reasons:

1. Republican Representative Ichinose had to be protected and nurtured for the coming legislative session by the Republican high command and Republican Governor Stainback who appointed the Republican commission: Dr. Paul Withington, Allen Nagata, Adrian De Mello, Frank Judd, and Leon Sterling, Jr. What are the connections of these commission boys?

Withington is a Big Five Family-man and Big Five doctor.

Nagata is a Big Five employe and erstwhile right-hand man of Neal Blaisdell of Hawaiian Pine.

Frank Judd is of another Big Five family and formerly worked for the Big Five's Employers Council.

De Mello is with the personnel department at Hawaiian Pine, he is a company man and an aide-de-camp to Blaisdell.

Leon Sterling, Jr. is a Stainback Republican and works for the above mentioned Hawaii Employers Council.

Do you think for a moment that a Republican Representative could be involved in a fixed fight?

May Be a Move To Stop "Monopoly" Talk

2. There was too much heat on the commission boys about another investigation by a Republican legislature into the way Leo Leavitt was running boxing and the commission. The commission boys had been taken for suckers for so long by slick stateside managers that their righteous indignation got the best of them. Hence—the action on Leavitt.

3. The action could have been intended to stop all talk of a podnership of Leo Leavitt and Republican Representative Samuel Ichinose and also talk of possible co-ownership of Robert Takeshita.

4. The action might have been intended to stop all talk of the "boxing monopoly." Monopoly is okay in banking, shipping, public utilities, but boxing, no! After all, what's all this talk about free competitive enterprise?

Hasn't Attorney General Ackerman ruled that the Commission had no powers over prices charged by boxing promoters? It is Ackerman's opinion that the promoter can charge the limit—whatever the sucker public will pay. But check the liquor commission and you'll find that the broad powers granted it and the boxing commission are the same.

Ackerman says "yes" for one and "no" for the other. What gives?

Well, the public still wants to know why Honorable Ichinose got off without a scratch, while others take the rap. Does collusion exist among the commissioners?

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"I'LL PROSECUTE THEM FOR IMPAIRING THE MORALS OF A MINOR!"

Psychiatrists Move to Block DPI Program

(from page 1)

first hand." One or two of them have passed through Honolulu.

Monday afternoon, in a demonstration at Kaahumanu School for teachers and principals, Dr. Jacobson, in explaining his treatment, drew a parallel between a patient in an advanced stage of dementia praecox and the "backward" group we were observing.

(Ed. Note: Dr. W. Harold Loper, superintendant of the department of public instruction, and Dr. Benjamin O. Wist, former Teachers' College dean, University of Hawaii, recommended that an expert be brought from the Mainland to evaluate the program, and that the Chamber of Commerce appropriate $2,000-$2,500 to pay expenses. The Chamber of Commerce gets funds from territorial wharf tolls, for general community welfare and health. The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce rejected the proposal.)

"The same elements dominate these personalities — inattentiveness, reception of responsibility, a pulling-away from the social group," he said.

All people possess some of these traits to a degree, the doctor explained, commenting that the degree in which they are present decides whether the individual will live normally or not.

In only two cases of the so-called "retarded" children with whom Dr. Jacobson and Miss Pratt have worked, have they found the difficulty caused by mental deficiency.

Some Saved From Scrap-Heap

"However, most of these would have been cast on the scrap-heap as mental defectives if the present method of teaching were continued in their cases," Dr. Jacobson told his audience.

The doctor said that since present day training of teachers does not include a grounding in practical abnormal psychiatry, it is impossible for the teachers to possess an understanding of the bridge between emotionally normal and abnormal individuals.

Because of this, a child's inability to learn and adjust himself to the world around him is laid to mental deficiency instead of to his retarded emotional development, though this is often the cause of his maladjustment, Dr. Jacobson continued. With little or no effort made to help the child, he struggles along, completely misunderstood, a burden to himself and eventually, to society.

While the doctor worked with a seven-year-old boy he explained his use of "pressure." This is the part of the treatment which the Chamber of Commerce report called "cruel."

The doctor defines pressure as his way of forcing a child to come out of his self-imposed isolation and make the necessary effort to behave normally. Pressure is exerted in the form of firm commands repeated with ever greater firmness until the child is forced into response.

During the demonstration a teacher seated next to me turned and said: "Eight weeks ago that child couldn't speak intelligibly. He could neither read nor write."

But as we watched, he wrote on the blackboard, he read from his primer, and he conversed with Miss Pratt and the doctor.

This boy had been rejected from the first grade after a year of absolute failure and returned to kindergarten after an examination at the psychological clinic. At that time the examiner classed him as a mental defective, with the mental age of a four-year-old child.

Case Histories Jacobson's Proof

A perusal of case histories shows that child after child who had been labeled mentally deficient and then ignored, has responded to an almost startling degree to the methods employed in the Pratt-Jacobson program. Teachers who have followed treatments suggested by the doctor or Miss Pratt have contributed in large measure to reclaiming youngsters from the limbo of the socially unfit.

Interestingly, many reports deal with children who were classified as of high intelligence. In one or two cases children of exceptional intelligence were on their teachers' "impossible" list before coming under the guidance of Dr. Jacobson and Miss Pratt.

One mother, whose child at the inception of classroom treatment, responded at such a low level that he seemed a definite candidate for Waimano, came voluntarily to the principal of his school to voice a vigorous protest against the discontinuance of the Pratt-Jacobson treatments.

"He is a new child," the mother said. "He now helps his older sisters and brothers with their lessons. I only wish my older children who do poorly in school had received the same kind of early school handling he had."

Dr. Jacobson told this writer: "We do not claim our treatment is perfect. All of psychiatry is in its infant stage. We feel that our methods are justified because they get results."

No alternative plan has been suggested by the critics of the Pratt-Jacobson program, the doctor said.

LABOR ROUNDUP

Island Express Strike Continues

— Filing of suits for unpaid wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act against the Island Express company by teamster local 996 was indicated today by union representative A. A. Rutledge.

According to the union agent, the company, which has been struck for over a week by 50 drivers and helpers, has not been paying wages for stand-by time as provided for in the act.

He said that workers have been asked to report to work at a certain time, but have had to wait until a job was ready for them. However, their pay started from the time they actually began working and not from the time they reported for work.

Meanwhile, the men are continuing their strike against the company for an agreement.

A mediation offer of the department of labor is in the offing, awaiting company acceptance.

Company officials have indicated that acceptance cannot be made until the final outcome of negotiations.

* * *

Labor Commission Debates Minimum Wage

Four members of the territorial commission of labor voted recently to let the legislature decide statutory changes in minimum wage provisions for the territory after rescinding action on its previous motion to recommend a change from 40¢ to 55¢ per hour.

This action took place after see-sawing through several meetings on the change to be recommended.

The 55¢ minimum was declared to be too low by Paul Ellis, labor member, and not in line with national recommendation for a 75¢ national minimum wage.

Reconsideration of the matter three days ago indicated that the four members could not even agree on the 55¢ minimum.

Alva E. Steadman opined that such a minimum would cause the death of many small businesses and that the present minimum is as high as can be stood by business without throwing people out of work.

Ellis, on the other hand, argued that a higher minimum would drive the chiselers and inefficient operators out of business, besides increasing the purchasing power of the community and bringing benefits to the territory.

Members of the commission are George Moody, chairman; Paul Ellis; Dr. Leonora Bilger and Alva E. Steadman.

* * * *

Dairy Workers Ask Raise

Wage increases of from 20 to 30 cents to bring local dairy workers to parity with southern California workers in the industry are being asked by Dairy Workers local 946 in negotiations with Dairymen's Association.

Union spokesmen said that local will take a "no contract, no work" policy following expiration of the present agreement March 1.

Actual negotiations will probably begin in the very near future.

* * * *

ILWU Seminar Concluded

Completion of a four day refresher seminar on labor and public welfare legislation, the structure of the union and contract analysis with a written examination was slated this week for ILWU leadership on Oahu.

The seminar, worked out by the ILWU education department headed by Marshall McEuen, was designed to acquaint the top and secondary leadership of ILWU locals with the provisions of legislation affecting the unions and to give them a thorough knowledge of the nature of their local structure and contracts existing between the locals and industry.

Speakers included Howard Wiig, Newton Holcomb, William Douglas and others connected with government agencies and Jack Hall, Koichi Imori, Marshall McEuen and others connected with the ILWU.

Dutch GI's Tell Of Brutal Action

AMSTERDAM (ALN) — Democratic opinion in the Netherlands was shocked by the publication of letters from Dutch soldiers in Indonesia, which describe methods similar to Hitler's used by the Dutch army against Indonesian patriots. One letter described how a captured Indonesian Republican was beaten to extract information "until he had a head like a frog and lips like a Zulu." Another told of electric-shock torture of prisoners and the burning of villages.

Dutch labor is sharply split on Indonesia. Right-wing union leaders, who withdrew from the World Federation of Trade Unions with CIO and British delegates, support the government's invasion of that country.

The left-led Unity Federation, comprising 170,000 workers, condemns the war against Indonesia and remains within the WFTU, which has called on labor everywhere to oppose Dutch government actions there.

The Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations has asked the government to allow it to form an "Andres Bonifacio Brigade," patterned on the U.S. volunteer Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain in the 1930's, to help the military resistance of the Indonesian people against Dutch aggression.

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SCMMI DEI (From the opera, Radamüto) ..... Handel-Bibbs
VOI CHE SAPETE (From the opera, Marriage of Figaro) ..... Mozart
MON SO PIU COSA SON (From the opera, Marriage of Figaro) ..... Mozart

II
SI MES VERS AVAIENT DES AILES ..... Hahn
DANSONS LA GIGUE ..... Poldowski
DEL CABELLO MAS SUTIL ..... Obradors
MADRIGAL ESPANOL ..... Huarte

III
SUICIDIO (From the opera, Madame Butterfly) ..... Puccini

INTERMISSION (10 Minutes)

IV
THE LAST HOUR ..... Kramer
KARATACHI NO HANA ..... Yamada
RUSSIAN PICNIC ..... Enders

V
RECIT ET ARIA DE LIA (From the opera, L'Enfant Prodigue) ..... Debussy

VII
Filipino
(A) Art Songs:
Mutya Ng Pasig (Song of the Forsaken Maiden) ..... Abelardo
Amadita (Song of the South) ..... Hernandez
(B) Folk Songs:
Waley Anpay —\
Pagtatanim ng Palay
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Pamulinawen

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THE HONOLULU RECORD

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

Published every Thursday at

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu

Phone 96445

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

LIFT THE BARS

More than half a century after the first immigrants from Asia arrived in Hawaii and on the Mainland, people from Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malay, Siam and Indonesia are still barred from U. S. citizenship, and excluded from the immigration quota.

Other peoples—from Pacific islands—are also barred.

It is indeed revealing that in the year 1949 and in our United States, the House Judiciary Committee has finally approved a bill to repeal the discriminatory barrier put up against these people from Asia and the Pacific Islands.

If the bill becomes law, 85,000 people who are legally in the United States will have the opportunity to become citizens. The 85,000, a great majority of whom are parents of citizens, will be given constitutional rights now enjoyed by other people from many lands who have flocked to American shores. Ninety per cent of those facing the barriers are Japanese.

Merely by their contribution to American life and culture, these people should have enjoyed equal constitutional rights long, long ago. We say that they should have enjoyed equal rights from the time they stepped upon American shores.

But some of the reasons given by Chairman Francis E. Walter of the judiciary subcommittee and Rep. Walter H. Judd of the same committee for approving the bill at this time are very, very interesting.

Representative Walter said: "Communists use our racist immigration and naturalization laws as major propaganda. They are quick to point out that Russia advocates no racial restrictions, although such discrimination is practiced in the United States."

Representative Judd said the "passage of this act would be equivalent to six armed divisions in Japan as far as stabilizing that nation is concerned."

These statements actually hold the Constitution and the contributions of the 85,000 people to American life in contempt.

According to them, equal rights are given as an expediency. We wonder if the two Congressmen felt that in this day and age of the witch hunt and the cold war they had to make such statements in order to sway their colleagues.

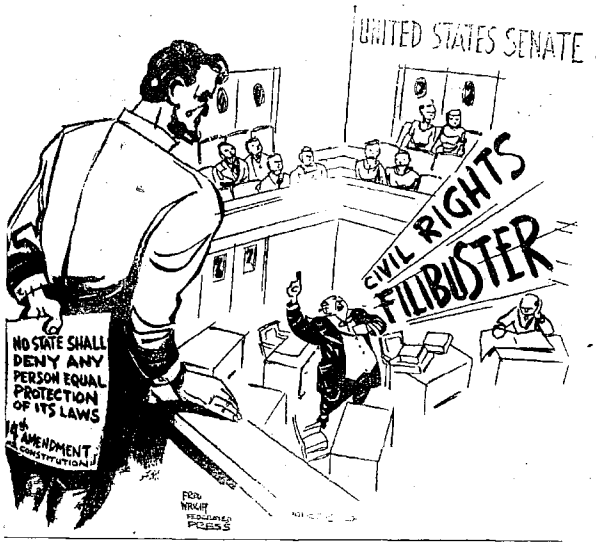
The approval of the bill by the judiciary committee has been long delayed. It came because of the contributions made by the discriminated against 85,000, their kin and friends.

The war records of the AJA units—the 100th and the 442nd—figured importantly. The work done by AJA intelligence and interpreter personnel in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters of war did also. The quiet sacrifice by 110,000 citizens and their alien parents of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast when they were forced to evacuate in 1942 in the name of "national security" is still another reason.

There are many others, and among them are participation of citizens of Asiatic parentage in local governments, particularly in Hawaii.

But another factor must be mentioned. And that is the persistent work which is being carried on by the Japanese American Citizens' League on the Mainland, including Washington, to win constitutional rights for the Asian people in the United States.

In plugging for alien Japanese, the organization of Mainland Nisei is tearing down barriers put up against all aliens.



Letters From Our Readers

Honolulu, T. H.

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Those of your readers who, like myself, do not drive the very latest model cars, might be interested in this pleasant personal experience:

The other day my eleven-year-old car shuddered and sputtered to an unscheduled stop. Much as a faithful mare whose heart ain't what it used to be, the oil pump didn't pump and all the bearings "wore out."

A Hawaiian cowboy who happened to pass by, jeered "Shoot 'er." A new car salesman came running out of his showroom and pressed the prospectus of their 1950 Sooper-Dooper in my hand. And one of the town's best known garages held a post-mortem and said it wasn't worth repairing, as it would cost at least $170.

I need my car as an Arab needs his camel, and I just had to get it going again. But $170 was out of the question.

That's where your paper came in. In its last issue there was a small ad by the J. K. WONG GARAGE, 55 N. Kukui St., announcing "General Auto Repairing." In the hope that your advertisers are as honest and competent as yourself, I had my car fixed there. I got it back after two days, and it runs better now than when I bought it new. The bill? $85—or just one-half of what I had been quoted by the swanky repair shop.

Best wishes and aloha to you, your readers and advertisers!

GOTTFRIED SEITZ,
3816 Kaimuki Avenue
February 5, 1949

looking backward

The Foreign Language Press Law

Would you like to spend a year in jail and part with $1,000? All you have to do is borrow a mimeograph, run off a dozen copies of the following sentence, and distribute them:

Inkaskasigudan dagiti agtagikua kadagiti plantasion a pinaglalas in dagiti obrerosda, tapno maitaginayon panangiturturayda kadakuada."

Do you want to raise the ante to $5,000 plus the year in jail? Then run off the following and distribute it:

Dai sansei, dai yonsei no jidai ni nattemo issennen mae to onajiku jappu wa yahari jappu de aru kotowo watashi wa shitte iru."

To make sure you are a lawbreaker, do NOT file a true and correct translation of the above sentences with the attorney general, nor give him your name and address and a sworn statement of accuracy. It is as simple as that.

"Infamous Law"

Such is the most extreme of Hawaii's three laws against the expression of "dangerous thought" —what Bradford Smith in his AMERICANS FROM JAPAN calls the "infamous" Foreign Language Press Act of 1921. It is on the books today as sections 11001 and 7641-7648—section 11001 now bearing the quaint heading of "Publications: Anarchistic, etc."

Fathered by the American Legion and aimed at suppressing the pro-labor foreign language press, this law was passed in a *postwar atmosphere of anti-Japanese hysteria* that bears strong resemblance to the present anti-Russian hysteria.

It was opposed by organized labor but strongly pushed by the English language press and the sugar interests. Plainly unconstitutional, it nevertheless was passed with only six dissenting votes.

Among the majority members of the House Judiciary Committee who approved it as "protection to the people, all of them," was A. M. Cristy, today a nominee to the Territorial Supreme Court.

The minority report of the same committee, however, justly characterized the bill in these terms:

"The Bill is an iniquitous one, designed to control free speech and the written thought."

Battle of Newspapers

The early 1920's witnessed an intense wave of anti-Japanese feeling, largely a result of the sugar strike of 1920. Hawaii's delegate to Congress, speaking in behalf of a measure to allow the importation of Chinese coolie labor, seriously declared that the Japanese meant to take over Hawaii.

During the strike inflammatory, race-baiting cartoons and editorials appeared in the English press, while on their side certain Japanese papers bitterly denounced the haole capitalists.

Declared the Pacific Commercial Advertiser editorially:

"There is no doubt but that the so-called strike of plantation laborers was hatched in the offices of the Japanese newspapers . . . They published false statements day after day, week after week and month after month until they succeeded in persuading a large proportion of their ignorant readers that plantation labor in these islands was actually oppressed, underpaid and ill-treated . . .

"The Japanese press is dangerous to the peace and prosperity of Hawaii. It will always be dangerous. . . . Putting a muzzle on it isn't enough. That would be like muzzling a mad dog. It should be eliminated . . .

"We want but one language here, as we want but one flag. We don't want our people to be influenced in their thinking by a foreign

(more on page six)

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

It is early Tuesday morning as I write this. It has been raining steadily and hard since 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. I took a tour of the Waikiki district, where I live, and found in many places the streets flooded half their width. I know that as soon as I reach my office in Honolulu Hale I will be answering telephone calls from frantic people in every district of the city. When I woke in the night and heard the downpour continuing, my last thought was: Thank God I'm not Karl Sinclair!

MR. BASSETT

This storm and the one three weeks ago are major catastrophes as far as government is concerned. This is true because every citizen of the city who pays real property taxes, or buys business or automobile licenses, or has two per cent deducted from his pay each month by the Territory, considers himself a stockholder in the government and any injury he sustains in an emergency such as this today he blames on the inadequacy of government personnel and machinery.

Only yesterday the Honolulu Advertiser carried on its front page a picture of debris thrown up on the beach at Ala Moana park by the Kona storm three weeks ago. The implication was that this uncleared beach was a disgrace to the City and County government. This morning the Advertiser carries an editorial in which it makes its implication a charge.

In justice to the newspaper it did print in the legend under the picture yesterday morning the statement of Mr. Sinclair, the city engineer, explaining why this condition remains three weeks after the storm which caused it. His explanation was sound, but apparently did not impress the Advertiser, as evidenced by the editorial this morning.

I am reminded by this of the interruption of my home telephone service three weeks ago. My telephone was useless for four days. I didn't call the telephone company. I made no complaint. I had learned that there were 4,000 or more telephones out of service on the Island of Oahu. I knew that the telephone company was doing the best it could to put those telephones back into service. I knew, too, that the restoration of many of those telephones to service was of vital importance to the telephone subscribers; that many of those subscribers were doctors, nurses and hospitals. The interruption of my telephone service was annoying. It meant going after groceries we otherwise would have telephoned for. It meant that we were cut off completely from the outside world in case of an emergency in our home.

But I knew that the Mutual Telephone Company was doing everything in its power and, and I would like this to be emphasized, with the forces which it had at its command, to clear its lines.

But the government's elected officials, "politicians" as they are so glibly called, get no such consideration from the people in a state of emergency.

As I write this and hear the incessant rain on the roof of my house, I think of the fact that Karl Sinclair hasn't, at his command, anywhere near the resources in men or money to meet the problems which will face him today. With the men he has I know that he will endeavor to determine the most distressing situation that exists as a result of this storm and go at that situation first and so on down the line, as he can, until, finally, he gets to you and you and you.

While looking at that picture in the Advertiser yesterday morning and knowing why the Advertiser had taken it and put it there, my thoughts went back to the big cities on the Mainland, hit by unprecedented snowstorms, heavy rains and tornadoes and I thought how not one of them had the force of men, or equipment, or money, to clean up completely, within days or weeks, the ravages of those storms. I recall the four years I lived in Boston, how, for almost an entire winter, snow which had turned to ice and to black ice from the oil drippings of automobiles, remaining for months, jammed up in the curbs of Tremont Street, one of the main thoroughfares of the downtown district.

No city government can immediately cope with such a situation as of this Tuesday morning—New York couldn't do it, Cleveland couldn't do it, San Francisco couldn't do it, St. Louis couldn't do it and Honolulu can't do it.

What I am trying to say is that we are all in the same boat; some of us more fortunately situated up on the rail and some less happy down in the bottom where the bilge accumulates. Some of us have our homes on streets where the drain isn't clogged and some of us where the sewers back up. But each one of us, no matter how dire the situation he finds himself in today, has many, many companions in other parts of the city in the same distressing spot. And there is this to think about: That no matter how bad off we are as the result of this storm, there are thousands upon thousands of people in other parts of the United States who are far, far worse off than we are.