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HONOLULU RECORD

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Tourists Subjected To Racism, Anti-State Talk

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

If several thousand tourists, some of them Congressmen, don't leave Hawaii every year under the impression that Hawaiians don't want statehood, it isn't the fault of Bill Taylor, caretaker and guide at the Royal Mausoleum on Nuuanu Avenue. Taylor has expounded his vehement views to Senator Hugh Butler and to Judge Carl E. Wimberly, both of whom he found sympathetic listeners; to other Congressmen who just happened in to visit the tombs of Hawaiian kings and queens, and to numbers of Mainlanders who elect Congressmen from all over the U. S.

Taylor's views embody as much racism and jingoism as it is easy to conceive. I visited the Royal Mausoleum and heard Taylor. To parallel the string of weird, vicious anti-Oriental legends he told me, I can only cite the "Yellow Peril" novels of Peter B. Kyne of two decades ago, or the "Protocols of Zion," the manufactured bundle of calumnies used a generation ago to spread anti-Semitism.

Took Off Wraps

Through most of his talk on the Hawaiian kings, Taylor was extremely cautious. He interspersed the phrase, "don't quote me," among details and opinions on the disputes among Hawaiian factions, but when he got to the statehood question, he took off all the wraps and said nothing about not being quoted.

We were walking toward the front gate of the mausoleum grounds when Taylor, an elderly, portly man of extremely light-brown complexion, said: "Now about this statehood thing. We Hawaiians are against it. Absolutely against it."

Reporter Surprised

I must have looked a little surprised, since I hadn't mentioned statehood, for Taylor explained that "the last question most tourists ask me is, 'what about statehood?'"

Then Taylor, who said he is a "prince," began on an anti-Japanese harangue. "If you give Hawaii statehood," he said in one of his more vibrant moments, "you might as well sign the Islands over to Japan!"

He seemed to find praise for the 100th and the 442nd regiments and their battle record in Italy and France especially distressing.

"Those fellows have pictures of the emperor of Japan right on their walls," he said. "Do you know why they take off their shoes before they go in the house? It's because of the emperor. The first thing they do is to bow in front of that picture."

The fact that there are Japanese names among the legislators (more on page 7)

Boom or Bust

A few days ago a UP story dated Washington, quoted Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder as saying that an unprecedented era of prosperity is in prospect provided there is no "over-buying, over-borrowing and over-expansion."

Three "overs" will equal an unprecedented depression.

Court Finds "Bad Faith" In Prosecution Of Strikers

Disposal Men Still Demoted

Although the Territory's legal department has confirmed the contention of Walter Nihipali, John Waipa and Thomas Freitas, garbage department workers, that they were illegally demoted Oct. 12, they have still not been reinstated. If no action has been taken by Jan. 3, when the new Board of Supervisors takes office, legal action will be instituted in behalf of the men by the United Public Workers of America, of which the men are members, Henry Epstein, union agent said.

Confirms Union Stand

As reported in the RECORD of Nov. 11, the UPWA protested the demotion of the three following an altercation at the Kewalo incinerator Sept. 12 with night watchman John Bush and his wife, Emma Bush. The union contended that the men were demoted without being given a chance to defend themselves, and without proper periods of time elapsing between notices and demotions.

Bearing out the union's stand, Deputy Attorney General Maurice Sapienza on Dec. 11, wrote a letter to the city-county civil service commission advising that the law had not been followed in carrying out the demotions, and suggesting that the men be reinstated. If demotions were still desired, Sapienza wrote, they should be conducted through the proper channels.

Sinclair Informed

On Dec. 17, the civil service commission relayed substantially Sapienza's advice to City-County Engineer Karl Sinclair. And since that time, the matter has rested.

Llewellyn (Sonny) Hart, superintendent of the refuse and collection disposal division, who was responsible for the demotions, was on the Mainland during two months of the interim since the demotions, where he was sent to study methods of garbage disposal. As the Star-Bulletin pointed out in an editorial a week ago, he had not made any report on his findings since his return—a period of almost a month.

PERFECT ENGLISH?

From a recent AP dispatch reporting an interview with Saburo Kurusu's daughter: "He (Kurusu) publicly and openly admitted that he did not know it (sneak attack on Pearl Harbor)," she said in perfect English. "I think the fact that he wasn't persecuted in the war crimes trials proves that."

Someone's English was not perfect.

"Boss-Haole" Jury Found Illegal; Two Statutes Hit

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

In a history-making decision, a three-judge federal court struck down the Territorial unlawful assembly and riot act and the conspiracy act and condemned the method of selecting grand juries in Maui County as a violation of constitutional rights. The court said these laws, as employed by the Territorial prosecuting officers, are an ever-present threat to the labor movement and a potential threat to the liberties of all individuals in Hawaii.



Attorney Bouslog

The decision restrains criminal prosecution of 127 individual members of the ILWU charged under these acts for incidents arising in picketing during the 1946 sugar strike and the 1947 pineapple strike.

Two-Edged Weapon

The court commented that the two statutes are "of such nature as to affect not only labor but all other persons on the islands and constitutes a two-edged weapon with which the liberty of the individual, laboring man or capitalist, may be stricken down at any time."

Attorney Harriet Bouslog, who presented the case for the co-plaintiffs, the ILWU and 127 union members, said: "Without question, the decision is the most resounding blow struck for civil liberties of the people of the Territory since Annexation and the extension of the Constitution to the Territory in 1900."

In holding the Territorial unlawful assembly and riot act in violation of the Bill of Rights, the three-judge court reached an opposite decision from that which the Territorial Supreme Court handed down in October 1947.

It also held the decisions of Circuit Court Judges Cable A. Wirtz and Albert M. Cristy to be in error.

Points In Decision

The federal court in its historic decision:

● Upheld the contention of the attorneys of the ILWU that the Maui County grand jury in 1947 was a "haole-boss" jury. The (More on page 6)

Rutledge Acts Santa Role

Employers who see Arthur Rutledge as the perpetual bad boy of the Hawaiian labor movement would have enjoyed him in a different role last Wednesday—as Santa Claus to 500 excited children at the Christmas party given jointly by the Dairy Workers and Transit Workers Union. The children had Santa picked from the start in spite of all his disclaimers: "You going to be Santa Claus, you so big and fat!"

When festivities were at their gayest, Santa's presence in the next room was announced and the kiddies, of all ages from 2 to 10, rushed to grab hold of ropes and dragged him into the hall. As Santa put up considerable resistance, one little fellow shouted, "Hard for pull 'm; I think-so Santa Claus drunk!"

Dragged on to the floor of the hall, St. Nicholas distributed traditional Christmas goodies and a gift to every one of the children and parents present. It is hard to say who showed the more enjoyment, the children or the union officers who acted as masters of ceremonies.

Record Writer Marries Teacher

Miss Take Okawa and Allan Beekman were united in marriage Monday morning in the chambers of Judge Carlek Buck, who performed the ceremony.

The bride is a teacher at the Olivet Baptist School and is also a faculty member of the Japanese Central Institute of Honolulu. She is a graduate of the Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Mr. Beekman is circulation manager and a contributing writer for the Honolulu Record. Well-known locally as a writer, his articles have appeared in Honolulu magazines and newspapers.

After the ceremony the groom invited the bride's relatives and his close friends to an informal luncheon at the Lau Yee Chai.

CONFIRMATION

Ever since the RECORD told Dec. 9, how top-level military planners have invaded schools and various categories of civil life, confirmations have been coming in.

Said a school-teacher: "They didn't quibble with us. They told us these things were preparation for war."

Said a truck driver: "I got a letter signed by Dr. Mossman asking me to drive a truck during an 'emergency.' I knew what kind of 'emergency' it meant."

Discrimination?

The endless hot-and-cold war between officers and enlisted personnel of the armed services warmed up briefly Christmas week at the submarine base—this time over Christmas trees. Complaints came from the wives of enlisted men who accused ship's stores of discriminating in favor of officers in offering trees for sale.

Ship's stores denied lengthily and explained that it was just that some trees were bought in advance by officers and were being reserved for them. Maybe it was that arrangement, said ship's stores, that misled the navy wives into thinking there was discrimination.

Army PX's said they didn't discriminate either.

Christmas Call

Not Santa Claus, but two policemen visited the Moriguchi Radio Repair Shop at 1143 Fort St. on Christmas Day, according to the evidence. They came with the spirit of receiving, not giving, according to Detective Capt. Leon Straus, and they entered by a broken window rather than by a chimney. When they left, the radio repair shop was \$10 poorer.

A night watchman across the street saw the officers, according to Straus, but he

didn't call the police because the burglars "were the police."

On Monday the accused policemen, Jack Bullock and Douglas K. Ellis, were dismissed from the force by Chief Dan Liu and, four hours later, charged with first degree burglary. Bullock had been on the force 11 months while Ellis was a "rookie."

GI Brides

The Territory was being invaded last week, but not by an enemy. Entirely apart from the invasion of Lurline-borne tourists (676), were the war brides of GIs and ex-

GIs, married in the Orient, and now rushing to beat a "deadline, Tuesday, Dec. 28, when Public Law 271 expired.

According to that law, brides of soldiers and ex-soldiers could enter the country with little formality. Afterward, there will be much more red tape.

So the wives, some with children, were flying into Honolulu by all available means. Most of them came from the Philippines and Japan. All air lines were crowded to capacity and the air force and the navy were hauling families, too. Because of the shortage of transportation, some GI brides had left their husbands in the Orient, to come later.

Nearly all the travellers, said immigration authorities, are continuing on to the Mainland.

Forecast

Followed closely by businessmen and interesting and informative reading to average Americans is the Kiplinger Washington Letter which gives the impression to its readers that it gives inside information by this line: "Circulated Privately to Businessmen."

In its December 18 issue, the Letter does some forecasting. Says the Letter: There is assurance that there will be a mild business decline for the next three to four months. But it warns its readers that this is not the beginning of a "depression" or of a general "recession," and it keeps pounding this idea home.

The Letter warns its readers to be cautious of newspaper publicity of business de-

cline and mounting unemployment. The Letter says the newspapers will play these big. Continues the Letter: Two million are technically unemployed now . . . "which is nothing." In the next few months there will be three million unemployed. But in an economy such as ours this is actually "normal." We are now on our road back to "normalcy" and "it hurts. To go even a bit downgrade from the dizzy heights of the past . . . it hurts."

Business decline toward the end of 1948 made businessmen worry, but there is no need for such anxiety, says the Letter. It points out that the industrial production

index is expected to slide seven to eight points from the present 192 by late spring, meaning that total volume of industrial production would be below last year. But 1948 was a year of boom so "really it looks like a pretty good year for total business" in 1949.

The year 1949 may make 1948 really look like a year of business boom.

Inducements

The military leaders are gravely concerned that private industry is putting out tempting offers to capable men in the service. One way to counter this induce-

ment, seen by a special four-man advisory commission under Defense Secretary James Forrestal, is to raise the pay of military personnel by an over-all average of 15 per cent. Other inducements were suggested also.

Interestingly enough, the recommendation for pay and benefit increases would give top raises to brigadier generals, whose compensation would go up nearly 50 per cent. Sergeants and petty officers—grade three enlisted men—would get an increase of 38.63 per cent. Major generals were listed third in line for pay increase and they would get 34.03 per cent raises.

In general, the officers would reap the most benefits from the recommendations, if put into effect. Included in the benefits were special retirement advantages for officers above the rank of colonel.

Offer for Peace

Coming out from Greek guerrilla territory, Col. A. W. Sheppard, former chief of the British economic mission at Salonika, told the press that the guerrillas and their Free Greek government under General Markos Vafiades want a quick, negotiated peace.

The Australian observer, however, quickly added that the guerrillas are now "strategically in a better position than ever before." But his visit convinced him, Col. Sheppard said, that Markos is absolutely sincere in wanting peace. Guerrilla leaders like Markos, Free Greek Foreign Minister Peter Roussos and Health Minister Kokkalis had informed Sheppard: "For every month the civil war continues you must add a year to reconstruction. That is why we want peace."

On October 16, the Free Greek government had informed the United Nations that it was ready to discuss peace based on "the sovereignty and independence of the country, ending of foreign interference, and the right of the Greeks freely to decide their own fate." At that time Free Greek Minister of Justice Miltos Porphyrogenis asked for an opportunity to speak for the guerrillas at the UN assembly but the French government denied him a visa to go to Paris.

The fighting has gone on and like President Truman, Sheppard said the guerrillas are much stronger now than before the shipment of U. S. arms and military advisers to Greece to crush the guerrillas.

Sheppard's own feeling, after talking to the guerrilla leaders, was that peace could be attained through the formation of a coalition government of all parties; withdrawal of all foreign missions except a UN mission; an election later, held under UN supervision; restoration of full union liberties and release of all political prisoners.

And while peace overtures of the guerrillas were ignored, fighting went on. Last week, the guerrillas shelled Salonika from a nearby mountain and made 5,000 British troops stationed there, run for cover.

Israel Recognized

The former desert land of Palestine hummed with activity as women and children of recently settled Jewish communities harvested the bountiful crop of fruits and vegetables. The men folks were absent for they were on the war fronts, fighting the Arabs in the Negev or guarding the borders of Israel.

With so little, the Jews had carved out their homeland and they were building their nation through sacrifice and struggle. Britain had tried to crush this fledgling nation but now, even the Arab troops, whom she had encouraged in warfare against the Jews, had been softened up by the incessant blows of Jewish fighters.

A worse blow to Britain was Canada's recognition of the state of Israel and its provisional government. Even if Britain had sanctioned its dominion to recognize Israel, the very fact that it had to take this position was significant. Canada's recognition was of a de facto type, which means that the new government's existence is recognized as fact. The U. S. and the Union of South Africa have given Israel de facto recognition also.

Soviet Russia and other countries, including Eastern European nations, have given Israel de jure recognition, which calls for full exchange of diplomats on equal footing.

World Summary

Reluctant Fighters

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek rated but a couple of inches in the U. S. press this week in a news story, which informed that she was no longer living with the Marshalls as guest. Her mission to get more U. S. military aid appeared to have failed. Her bargaining power was gone for Kuomintang troops, trained and armed as modern soldiers by the U. S., were retreating on every front north of the Yangtze and even south of the river. The troops jammed cities like Peiping and Tientsin, ate up the limited stock of food and waited for negotiations to surrender to the Communists.

No more was the fighting limited to a single front as the Communist counter-offensive hammered Chiang's forces in North as well as South China. Kalgan, the city of great industrial potentiality which the Japanese developed and kept developing for the attack against Outer Mongolia and Siberia, fell to the Communists. Youthful General Lin Piao, perhaps the most brilliant student who studied under Chiang Kai-shek at the Whampon Military Academy, had his troops back in North China after he had directed the historic battle for Manchuria where his peasant soldiers wiped out Chiang's modern armies and helped themselves to U. S. equipment.

Mme. Chiang had no answer for these defeats. In the past, during the anti-Japanese war, she blamed the U. S. for not supplying China with arms whenever Kuomintang troops suffered defeats. Now, after \$6 billion in U. S. aid after V-J Day, a

great part of it sold or surrendered to Communist forces, she had no one to blame but the Kuomintang. No more would she make smart cracks like: "God helps those who help themselves," as she did back in 1943 when she fooled Americans with the lie that the Kuomintang was fighting the Japanese, and thus helped her government to get American sympathy and material assistance.

Seven Died

The U. S. army, which has been getting increasingly jittery about trying and punishing war criminals, on Dec. 23 finally executed Japan's former premier, Hideki Tojo and six other men who were convicted of waging aggressive war. But General MacArthur, who once stated that he was sorry he couldn't find an excuse for Yamashita, the "Tiger of Malaya," did his best to keep press coverage of the executions to a minimum. There were no eye-witness stories allowed correspondents and no "angle shots" of the deaths of the seven by press photographers. Neither correspondents nor photographers were allowed to witness the executions, and news bureaus were not informed of the time of the executions until after they had taken place.

The other six were: Gen. Kenji Doihara (plotted to take Manchuria and wage war against the USSR); Gen. Heitaro Kumura (chief of Japanese army in Manchuria); Koki Hirota (former premier); Gen. Seishiro Itagaki (former war minister); Gen. Iwane Matsui (commanded rape of Nanking) and Gen. Akira Muto (chief of staff in the Philippines).

Next day, Dec. 24, Gen. MacArthur declared it was "highly improbable" that 16 of the remaining suspects could be convicted, granted them freedom in a special Christmas amnesty order.

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Business Magazine Sips Bitter Tea

NEW YORK (FP)—An admission that the Taft-Hartley law "went too far" and "conceivably could wreck the labor movement" came in an editorial in a recent issue of Business Week.

The McGraw-Hill magazine, which saw the law in a much different light before the elections, says few businessmen "are wasting time deploring the imminent doom of the Taft-Hartley act. To be sure, they worry about the statute which will replace it. But most businessmen are getting ready to work with a new set of labor relations rules."

Could Wreck Labor Movement
Discussing "why the Taft-Hartley act failed," the magazine declares: "What was wrong was that the Taft-Hartley act went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate from one which could destroy."

Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley act conceivably could wreck the labor movement.

"These are the provisions that could do it: (1) Picketing can be restrained by injunction; (2) employers can petition for a collective bargaining election; (3) strikers can be held ineligible to vote—while the strike replacements cast the only ballots; (4) if the outcome of this is a 'non-

Arnall Out To Bust Film Trust

NEW YORK (FP)—A film trust of the major Hollywood producers is stifling the creation of good movies, Ellis Arnall, newly elected president of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers, charged at a press conference here recently.

Arnall said the monopoly was based on the ownership of theaters by the major producers, who are thus able to prevent independent producers from getting theaters in which to exhibit their films.

"I will work with the government and the public," Arnall declared, "to break down this theater monopoly which has stifled the quality of motion pictures."

The major producers are represented by the Motion Picture Association of America, headed by Eric Johnston, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

union' vote, the government must certify and enforce it.
"Any time there is a surplus labor pool from which an employer can hire at least token strike replacements, these four provisions, linked together, presumably can destroy a union."

Labor Fight for Survival
The editorial chides the business community for having dismissed labor's opposition to the law "as just the shrill and empty screaming of a group of men who refused to give up their privileged position gracefully." Actually, it points out, labor's opposition "was the survival instinct at work—a formidable power in both human institutions and human organisms."

The Taft-Hartley act failed, it explains, "on one of the most important grounds by which a law must be judged in a democratic society. That ground is consent. Only the police state can enforce a law which is believed to be unjust by the people it affects."

The magazine's afterthoughts on Taft-Hartley are used to build up to advising labor not to go "too far" in its demands for new legislation. "Going back to the Wagner act," it warns, "would be going too far."

Lobbyists Small Fry Beside Brass Hats

When the brass hats want something they play with sticks of dynamite. They make big business lobbyists who spend fortunes to buy votes look like pikers.

Last spring when the armed forces were clamoring for a bigger appropriation and a 70-group air force, U. S. military intelligence officers in Europe reported back on heavy Russian troop movement in Germany. They estimated that war was about to break loose any minute.

Can you imagine what careless editors and headline writers could have done with this phony report which was made public for the first time recently by the Hoover commission on government reorganization. More fortunate—for the American people—the administration did not go on total mobilization for war.

Chinese Workers Save Equipment

NORTH SHENSI, China (ALN)—As city after city in China falls to the Communist-led People's Armies, more news is coming through of how Chinese unionists are carrying out their pledge made to the All-China Federation of Labor to preserve plants and equipment from "scorched earth" destruction by Chiang Kai-shek's fleeing Kuomintang army forces.

Railwaymen, the best organized and most militant of Chinese unionists, prevented the removal or blasting of stations and rolling stock at two big cities in Honan province, Kaifeng and Chengchow. At Kaifeng they delivered a train with 40 carloads of ammunition to the new authorities. The workers explained that all engineers in the depot hid during the Chiang Kai-shek retreat, so nobody could be found to take the train away.

In Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, waterworks employes barricaded themselves in the municipal plant during the last days of Kuomintang control, frustrating military orders to wreck the machinery. Tsinan's waterworks is now functioning normally under the new government.

Miners successfully protected the Kiaotso anthracite pits in Honan province and the pits, pumps and power stations at Chialing, north of Suchow, latest reports reveal.



Screenwriter Lester Cole, one of 10 writers and director-producers blacklisted from the movie industry for refusal to reveal political opinions or affiliations to the House un-American activities committee, won his suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio for reinstatement to his \$1,350-a-week job and \$74,250 back pay.

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Slightly Less Food Consumed in 1948

WASHINGTON (FP)—The average American will probably eat no more in 1949 than he did this year, the Agriculture Department predicts. In a review of the national food situation, the department said "retail food prices are expected to continue high through most of 1949" with no significant weakening in either foreign or domestic demand for food.

Food consumption went down slightly in 1948, the department said, because food prices were 10 per cent higher than in 1947.

For the first nine months of 1948, net profits of 400 top manufacturing enterprises were \$2,780,000,000 as compared with \$2,122,000,000 in the same 1947 period.

Actress From Japan Had Wide Experience In Orient

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Through a fortuitous meeting Sunday morning at the Chicken Griddle, Waikiki, I was able to interview four personalities. They are Miss Helen Honda, singing star and screen actress in Japanese productions, Mrs. Teruko Suzuki who conducts the Sunday children's song hour for KGMB, Mrs. Seiki Tatsumi, pianist, and Akiyoshi Hayashida who manages the Japanese language program for KGMB.

They had come to the Chicken Griddle, after their broadcast, for breakfast.

Mr. BEEKMAN I was introduced to the group



by Mrs. Tatsumi, an old friend. "I have heard your very beautiful voice over the radio," I said to Miss Honda, in Japanese.

Miss Honda, a local girl who has spent years in Japan, is slight, impeccably groomed, her straight black hair brushed back from a cameo-like face. She returned from Japan in May, after spending the war years in Tokyo.

War Bride From Tokyo

Since they had been conversing in Japanese when I approached them, and not knowing the background of everyone present, I asked, in Japanese, if it were permissible to speak in English.

"Please do," Miss Honda said. Later, however, it developed that Mrs. Suzuki is a war bride who arrived in Hawaii as recently as

September. She has not yet mastered English. Consequently, for her benefit, the conversation went forward with occasional lapses into Japanese.

Mrs. Suzuki appears to be in her early twenties. She is a graduate of the Toyo Ongaku Gakko (Music School of the Orient), Tokyo.

"In childhood I broadcast over the Tokyo radio," she said.

Her engaging personality has something of the arch manner that characterizes many women Tokyoites. Her husband is stationed at Ft. Shafter.

To Promote Understanding

Mr. Hayashida said he is interested in promoting understanding between the East and West. He explained that KGMB is extremely careful not to intrude their Japanese programs on hours when radio listeners might be interested in hearing English programs.

In order not to inconvenience any non-Japanese speaking listeners the Japanese program is broadcast, on week-days, between 5:30 and 6:45 a.m. It is slanted at the working people who are early risers.

On Sunday the Japanese program goes on the air between 6 and 8:45 a.m.

Miss Honda and Mrs. Tatsumi are on a commercial program at 8 o'clock Sunday mornings. Miss Honda is first interviewed on her experiences with the stars of Japan's movie and musical world. Her

clipped, polished Japanese is very popular.

Mrs. Suzuki's program follows shortly after Miss Honda's. From January Mrs. Suzuki will arrange music for the Japanese programs.

Wide Experience In Orient

Miss Honda has appeared on the stage and screen in the Orient. She has made recordings and radio broadcasts. When she returned to Honolulu she scored an instant success at the International Theatre. Later she toured the islands singing Hawaiian songs and Japanese classical music.

"I have appeared in Japan, Manchuria, Korea, and China," she said. "I don't have any definite plans, but I want to go to the mainland."

"I should think there would be a place for you in America's movies," I said. "I can envision many situations where your talents would be of great value."

I have often wondered why there are no American movies of Japanese life. Honoluluans who saw the recent University of Hawaii production, The Defeated, a translation of the Japanese play, Omoide, know there are good stories available. Those who have heard and seen Miss Honda know that there is capable nesei talent.

Dividend payments for the first nine months of 1948 were 15% higher than the 1947 take for the same period and 41% above the 1946 figure.

SEINOSUKE TSUKIYAMA

of

The GIFT BOX

69 South Hotel Street

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to the

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UNITED SUGAR WORKERS

ILWU-CIO LOCAL 142

Hawaii Division

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Year Of Rat Ends, Also Rats--Large George Hopes

By TINY TODD

So when I saw that streamer-head across the top of the paper I read it out loud to Large George because he is a guy who likes to keep up with world events. Also, he is a seaman and just back from a quick run to Shanghai, so I knew he would have something to say about this headline.

"North China Declared Lost to Chiang," I read.

"What fathead wrote that and what fathead of an editor gave it that kind of play?"

I was surprised and I said: "Fat-head, George? Why I thought you would agree with that headline. It sounds like what you've been saying about China for the last couple of years. Besides, it was Harold K. Milks of the Associated Press who did the declaring."

Prediction With Hindsight
"Harold K.—!" and George made a noise it would not be nice to repeat. "Harold K. Milks is about a year late. If he wanted to make a nice conservative prediction that still might sound new to HIS readers, he could say South China is lost to Chiang."

"Now, now, George," I said. "There is still fighting even in the north, so how can you say Harold K. Milks is not making a prediction that is both penetrating and courageous?"

"Sometimes I wonder," said George impatiently, "why they teach people to read. We in Amer-

ica have the highest literacy rate in the world, and what do we read? The ball scores! The Comics!"

"I don't see what that has to do with China," I said.

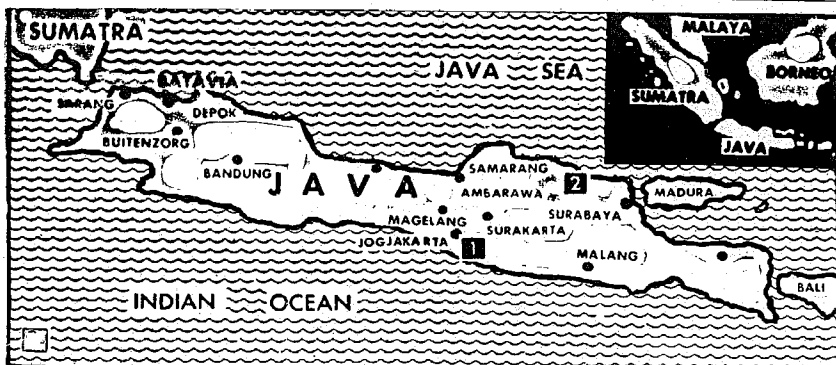
George bellowed, "Because if you'd read anything besides Harold K. Milks and MacArthur's press agent, Miles W. Vaughn, and Frederick Gruin, you'd know Chiang Kai-shek never had a chance of winning this war, even though he started it. You'd know he's been losing the military part of the war ever since he took Yen-an and the social and political part of the war much longer than that."

I was a little peeved and I yelled, "You're so smart. When did you know Chiang was finished?"

George leaned back and rested his head on his arms and said, "You know I was shipping a long time ago. I was in Shanghai in 1927, and I began to suspect he was finished then—right when he was marching into the city."

"Go on," I said. "I read more than you, think. That was the year of Chiang's biggest triumph. That was the year the Northern Expedition crushed the warlords and wound up in Nanking."

"Yes," said George, "and it was also the year of his biggest mistake and what should have been a worldwide disgrace. It was the year he slaughtered Shanghai



In violation of truce agreement, Dutch troops were landed by air (1) and sea (2) on the islands of the Indonesian Republic, which had declared its independence from the Dutch empire after the war. The Dutch invasion has been condemned by a United Nations committee, and Indonesian spokesmen have appealed to the U. S. to cut off Marshall plan aid to Holland.

workers by the thousands—after they had taken Shanghai for him.

George was making me feel pret-

ty dumb, so I said, "What with it being New Year and all, George, you might be interested to know that in China, this past year has

been the Year of the Rat." "Yes," George answered, "and this New Year may see the end of him, too."

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New Year Greetings

from

PINEAPPLE & CANNERY WORKERS' UNION

ILWU-CIO Local 152

Kauai Lanai Maui Molokai Oahu

L.A. Buyers' League Cuts Costs 1/2 To 1/3

SAN DIEGO (FP)—The San Diego AFL is planning to set up a Buyers' League here which would bring substantial savings to union members when they go out shopping.

A Buyers' League recently set up by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has already proved a tremendous weapon in the consumers' fight against inflation.

It is an arrangement between the unions and merchants under which unionists—by exhibiting a membership card—can buy nationally-advertised commodities at savings of up to 45 per cent. In advertisements placed by the Buyers'

Japan Unions Will Fight Strike Law

TOKYO (ALN)—The Japanese House of Representatives has passed a law banning strikes and collective bargaining in government services, including railways, schools, telegraphic communications and state-owned tobacco and camphor industries. The law was originally suggested by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. It is aimed against

League in Los Angeles, it was reported, savings of \$10.20 on \$22.95 dresses are indicated; a nationally advertised gas range that sells for \$178.50 is available at \$124.92, and a Lawson chair and sofa set normally priced at \$309.95 can be bought for \$206.95.

Japan's strongest unions, which have grown up in these industries.

Japanese authorities have also rejected a civil service union demand for higher pay and fixed a minimum wage of 5,300 yen (about \$20) per month. This upsets a previous award of a 6,307 yen (about \$25) monthly wage floor by the government's own National Personnel Commission. Japanese unions have stated they will fight against the new measures by every means in their power, in both the economic and political fields.

WASHINGTON (FP) — Robert G. Dunlop, president of Sun Oil Co. threatened the company would halt all modernization and expansion of facilities if Congress passes an excess profits tax.

COURT FINDS "BAD FAITH"

(from page 1)

court found the jury which indicted the strikers illegally constituted because non-haole groups and wage-earners were deliberately excluded from it.

● Attacked the sections of the jury questionnaire now in use throughout the Territory which require prospective jurors to list their place of birth and parents' nationality, on the ground that they place emphasis on racial extraction.

● Found that prosecutions of 127 ILWU members under the two penal statutes were not "in good faith" as required by law, but are "carried out for the purpose of attack upon a labor movement rather than for the ends of justice."

● Strongly condemned the 90-year-old practice of permitting special prosecutors who represent and are paid by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association or by private employers or individuals to prosecute criminal cases growing out of labor disputes. The court said this practice was an "undesirable custom of long standing whereby . . . administration of public justice has in effect been brought into the hands of the private property owner."

Change Jury Selection

The far-reaching result of the decision is that the method of jury selection in the Territory must be changed to conform to the Constitution.

In referring to the 1947 Maui grand jury, the court said: "We find that though the haole group comprised but about 3.6 per cent of the population of Maui County, the . . . jury list nonetheless contained the names of 21 haoles or 42 per cent of the list."

The jury contained no Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian or Puerto Rican names.

The court also found that "84 per cent of the persons . . . selected and listed for grand jury service in 1947 came from the ranks of the employer-entrepreneur groups and their salaried (non-labor) employees."

Non-Labor Juries

On the other hand, the court said, only six laboring men were named on the grand jury list—a total of 12 per cent—although male laborers in Maui County comprised approximately 79 per cent of the total male population.

In holding the Maui grand jury violated Constitutional rights because it did not represent a cross-section of the community, the court reached an opposite con-

clusion from Judge Albert M. Cristy, who in September 1947, ruled that the jury was selected in accordance with law.

Commenting on the unlawful assembly and riot act, the court said that even if assembled for a peaceful, lawful purpose, a crowd could be found unlawful if it did anything "tending to excite terror." And it pointed out:

"Any gathering of pickets, or any picketing, however peaceful, might well 'excite terror' in the mind of an employer of labor. Indeed, the statute received such an interpretation in effect . . . by Judge Wirtz . . ."

In showing how this law has been employed in Hawaii, the court stated that the term of imprisonment for violating the act was raised from 5 to 20 years in 1929 as a direct result of the Filipino sugar strike of 1924. It said the law has been "employed by the Territory only against labor groups in labor disputes, at least for three decades."

Weapon Against Labor

The conspiracy statute, dating, like the Territorial unlawful assembly and riot act, from 1850, which has been a favorite weapon against organized labor, was found by the court to be so broad and vague as to be unconstitutional. Under it any form of picketing or even planning to compete with an established business would have been illegal.

The court found wholesale arrests were made in the two cases, with instances of innocent persons being arrested and indicted. Excessive bail—as high as \$1,000 in assault and battery cases—was required.

The court's conclusion stated: "The record seems to indicate beyond peradventure . . . that the unlawful assembly and riot act has been employed as a club to beat labor and that the conspiracy statute is an apt instrument to the same end."

The decision of the three-judge court composed of Federal Judges Delbert E. Metzger, John Biggs, Jr., and George B. Harris, was unanimous.

CHILD'S WARNED

NEW YORK (FP)—The Childs restaurant chain was warned recently that unless the practice of refusing to serve Negro patrons in its Washington, D. C., restaurant was dropped, a nationwide picketing campaign would be started immediately by the Civil Rights Congress.

ILWU Local 142

OAHU DIVISION

Wishes its members and the people of Hawaii

A Very Happy New Year

THE OAHU DIVISION OF

Longshore & Allied

Workers

Of Hawaii

ILWU-CIO Local 136

Wishes its members and the people of Hawaii

A Very Happy New Year

New Year Greetings . . .

to the
READERS OF THE RECORD

from

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336 North Beretania Street

Masaru Toguchi and Dick Nakamura, Props.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

to the

Readers of the
Honolulu Record

from

J. K. CHING

SPORTS SHORTS

GAMES LACKED COLOR

Outside of four post-season games slated for January, Honolulu's 1948 football season will go by the boards when the University of Hawaii and the Oregon State Beavers collide on New Year's Day in the annual Pineapple Bowl classic.

As any normal-minded person well knows the '48 season, everything considered, wasn't too hot. Outside of the spectacular contest put on between Farrington High and Punahou, which will long be discussed whenever sports fans gather, games in the Interscholastic conference, the island's counterpart of Mainland college conferences, bordered on the drab side. Many of the games, as a result, were played to near-empty stands. For some reason or the other, the games lacked the zip and color of previous seasons.

The annual Shrine benefit game, played this year between two prep all-star teams, which is always a sell-out weeks before game time, attracted only 18,000. Contrary to previous years, there was no mad rush for pasteboards this year.

POOR SEASON FOR 'BOWS

The University of Hawaii, suffering one-sided defeats at the hands of at least three stateside college teams — Michigan State (62-21), Texas Mines (49-6) and Nevada (72-12)—went through one of their most disastrous seasons in years. The 55-0 victory over Redlands University was the Rainbows' only bright spot.

The 'Bows poor showing can in some respects be blamed for the lousy local grid season. Any time the university can field a winning combine it is sure to boost the stock of local football sky-high. This has been borne out many times.

Interest in local pro football also took a mean nose dive this year.

130-POUND BAREFOOTERS POPULAR

From a standpoint of both player and fan enthusiasm and interest we think the Citywide 130-lb. barefooters enjoyed the most success.

The Hawaiian style of pigskinning as only the Hawaii barefooters



Baby New Year never looked like this before, but starlet Marie Wilson decided to set a precedent for 1949.

can play it will continue to attract a large following because their type of play is crowd-pleasing, wide open and fast. Large crowds watched the 130-pounders play each Sunday.

The 150-pounders did not attract the interest the 130-pounders did. Time was when the heavier boys were the class of the barefooters. Those were the days when the Kakaako Sons, Palama and the Kallhi Thundering Herd were the terrors of local gridirons.

OAKLAND, Calif. (FP)—A Negro veteran was back at his job at the naval supply center here after a Navy Department loyalty appeal board reversed his suspension by a local board. The National Association for Advancement of Colored People handled the appeal of Robert Lee Jackson after he had been discharged for attending two Communist Party meetings.

THE TOURISTS HEAR RACISM

(from page 1)

tors, said Taylor, may be attributed to "precincts no one ever heard of before where thousands of Japanese votes were registered."

Talked To Commissioners

These things and others he had told Senator Hugh Butler, Taylor said, and he thought his efforts had met with success. He had also given Judge Carl E. Wimberly of the Wimberly-Cordon Commission, an "earful."

"I don't think Hawaii will ever be a state," he said confidently.

The Hawaiian Islands were really finagled from Hawaiians by the missionaries, Taylor told me, and "it's the same kind of element that's trying to get statehood today."

"Why?" I asked.

Changes Terms

"Because a bunch of them want to be senators," Taylor said.

I noticed he variously maintained that "we" Hawaiians, the "real"

Hawaiians, and the "old" Hawaiians feel as he does.

Then he told how three Congressmen had come to the Royal Mausoleum, escorted by a colonel. The talkative guide asked the three whether or not they voted for statehood and two replied they had. The third had voted against the measure. Taylor said he immediately stepped forward to shake hands with the Congressman who had opposed statehood and greeted him this way:

"Hawaiians will worship you!"

The other two Congressmen were considerably taken aback by his behavior, Taylor related gleefully, and the colonel had told him later that his attitude had considerable effect on the visitors.

"Maybe you made two new con-

verts." I suggested, as I walked through the gate.

"Maybe, maybe," Taylor answered, smiling genially.

Later I told this story to a 442nd vet.

He pondered a bit and then said, "You know, I don't think a lot of Hawaiians feel that way about us. I don't think the ones in our outfit did. We were proud of them because there weren't many of them. We felt they were sort of special."

A moment later, he added: "There'd have been more, too, if they could have come along. You know, when the 100th left Schofield a lot of Hawaiians wanted to go along, but they weren't allowed. It was a segregated unit."

But of course, the 442nd vet doesn't get a chance to talk to the tourists.

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From ILWU Local 150

HAWAII DIVISION

OAHU DIVISION

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V-DAY IN DECEMBER

Labor has won a resounding victory in the ruling of Judges John Biggs, Jr., Delbert E. Metzger, and George B. Harris that the Territory's unlawful assembly and riot act and the conspiracy statute are unconstitutional.

It was the ILWU that carried the fight through the courts to a point where these antiquated, lopsided laws could be exposed.

No less responsible for the victory than the union's leadership and legal department are the Maui and Lanai workers who became test cases by maintaining what the court now holds were their rights.

It was a victory also for many who are outside organized labor in Hawaii. In many senses, it was a victory for all the people—won from the power of privilege embodied in the Big Five.

With the decision of the three-judge court, the cause of civil liberties went a long step forward. Henceforth, national, religious and political groups may pursue their activities in the knowledge that they have a strong lever against laws that were once held over them as clubs.

There are other steps to be taken, other victories to be won before anything like a parity is established between employer and employe, before arbitrary penal power is removed from the hands of those who see law as an instrument for restricting the powers of the people rather than an instrument for expanding their livelihood and their freedom.

Not only in Hawaii are such victories won. This month, also, a California court found that Lester Cole of the "Hollywood 10" had not brought disgrace upon Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by his refusal to answer the Thomas Committee's questions about his political affiliations. The court ordered MGM to pay film-writer Cole all back-pay due him since his dismissal and to restore his job.

It is encouraging that in the last month of 1948—the year of the Big Witch Hunt—victories like those of the 127 strikers and of Lester Cole could be won.

An additional service which the three-judge decision performs for the people of Hawaii is the exposure of Circuit Judges Cable A. Wirtz and Albert M. Cristy. In the text of the decision, the federal court condemns the bias of Wirtz and Cristy in terms quite as scathing as those it uses to denounce the unconstitutional laws.

Part of the court's conclusion was: ". . . the unlawful assembly and riot act has become employed as a club to beat labor and that the conspiracy statute is an apt instrument to the same end."

If these laws were a "club," the men who swung the club were prosecuting officers and judges like Wirtz and Cristy. The men who aimed the club, and who will aim many-a-more in the future, would like to see Wirtz and Cristy elevated to the highest judiciary.

Both Wirtz and Cristy are potential members of the Territorial Supreme Court—unless Governor Stainback can be brought to understand that neither they, nor any like them, belong there.

looking backward

Kanuha During New Year's

"I don't want to go to school today. It's only the second day of the new year."

Mother listened quietly as she clipped my brother Kiichi's hair as close as she could to the scalp. It was early morning and cool as we gathered under the coffee trees that grew right up to the doorstep of our home in Kona.

Kiichi repeated his complaint: "Waste time going to school today!"

Still saying nothing, mother, who had finished her clipping, lathered Kiichi's head and began shaving it.

Then she said almost matter of factly, "All good boys go to school."

Truant Officer Kanuha's Visit

My brother nearly smiled. I knew then that he would not go to school, for mother hadn't scolded him. It was her yearly policy not to raise her voice at us during New Year's, because she believed in starting the year right. She figured that if she scolded us at New Year's, she'd be yelling at us the year round.

Mother dressed us in our best, with the new white shirts that she had put aside. Then the knee-high pants and barefeet, we finished breakfast in a hurry.

Kiichi kept telling me to hurry in order to get away from home as soon as possible. On New Year's Day the police truant officer reported to the public school very early in the morning to receive a long list of absentees from the principal.

On this particular morning Policeman Kanuha, a Hawaiian, came for my brother Kiichi. As soon as father heard the horse's hoofbeats he hid Kiichi in a dark cellar which was full of spiderwebs. Actually this "cellar" was a space between a wall of our house and a stone fence, where mother kept father's rice wine and a kerosene container. We used only its entrance.

Kanuha got off his horse. He was a striking person in shining leggings, waxed mustache with ends turned up, and graying hair that blended with his deep Hawaiian tan.

"Where is your bad boy?" he asked, in Hawaiian.

"Don't know. He left early. Didn't you see him at school?" father asked, sort of surprised.

"Bad boy, bad boy," Kanuha repeated, as though he hadn't heard father.

"Come on in the house," father invited.

Kiichi Is Forgotten

I followed them into the house and saw the two men sit at the table. Mother brought out the white liquor she made by distilling the rice wine. Kanuha smiled, took off his broad-brimmed, peaked campaign hat, the kind that soldiers wore during World War I. Father and Kanuha chewed dried opelu, drank cup after cup of the potent liquor and talked for hours, while all the time, Kiichi hid in the cellar.

By then Kanuha's tan had turned to brown brilliance and he burst into guffaws and pounded the table. Finally Kanuha took out his watch and whistled with a surprised look. He put on his hat. He walked out of the house and climbed on his horse. He took out the list of absentees and showed it to father, and smilingly whistled again.

"If you see your boy, send him to school," Kanuha said.

"Sure, sure," father said. "Come again and finish up the gallon." "Aloha, papa. Aloha, mama," Kanuha said, tipping his hat politely from his horse, which was stamping around anxious to go.

The Elders Were Superstitious

In the afternoon we all went to the wrestling arena which was a clearing in the open space where a ring was constructed on a built-up dirt platform. We small boys wrestled first and after us came the elders, so right after lunch we took off our clothes and put on white loin cloths. The elders squatted or stood around the ring

and coached us to sprinkle salt on the earth inside the ring. This was part of the ritual.

There were numerous superstitions linked with wrestling. For example, it was bad luck if anyone wearing shoes stepped in the ring. If a woman by accident or ignorance stepped in the ring the men became angry and called her names in the most vicious manner. When anyone climbed a tree or anything lofty that looked down on the wrestlers, the elders went at him like a pack of hounds and pulled the culprit to the ground.

These incidents stopped the wrestling momentarily while salt was sprinkled over the ring to banish misfortune, mainly accident. Still, if a wrestler was injured, the man with the shoes who stepped in the ring, the woman or the youngster who had climbed the tree was blamed.

Since father was a man of prestige, particularly in the entertainment and amusement circles among the immigrants, his friends presented me with gifts as a tribute to him whenever I wrestled. At such a time I squatted by the ringside while the umpire read aloud for everyone to hear who gave and who received the present. Occasionally it was a \$5 bill in an envelope; frequently a dollar bill; sometimes a sack of rice or a tub of bean curd.

Truant Officer Plays Truant

Father was immensely pleased when I wrestled and he even gave me a full smile, which was indeed a rare happening. He even chuckled when he recounted for mother how I smiled as I was thrown in a match, although he never liked the idea of my taking defeat so good-naturedly.

All we boys kept our eyes open for Kanuha until two in the afternoon when officially the public school was over. The sight of Kanuha before that hour made us scatter like chickens. I believe Kanuha actually enjoyed New Year's, for as he went from house to house, he put more cups of liquor under his belt.

Kanuha almost never returned to the public school to report to the principal nor brought in an absentee on the second day of New Year. At 2 p. m. he would still be making his rounds, dizzy and unsteady on his horse.—K. A.

GE Spends Million To Fight Union

(from page 1)

ders (R., Vt.), outgoing chairman of the subcommittee came to the rescue of Wilson by declaring: "Conditions are not at all new what they were in 1929."

\$1 Million To Fight Union

Flanders also made his sympathy with General Electric evident when, following a request from Russ Nixon, who had previously testified for UE, he asked Wilson about the money spent on anti-union propaganda and the monopoly nature of the company profits.

After Wilson admitted the company is spending a million a year to fight the union, Flanders said, "You are not alone in that. I have received expensive brochures from the Interior Department of the government."

Conceal Excess Profits

Asked flatly if it were true that GE had made profits of 25 per cent on investment in 1947, Wilson repeated a declaration in his direct testimony that profit on investment is not a proper measuring stick. Pressed for an answer he admitted however, that the profits for that year were 22 per cent measured that way.

But by the new technique of figuring profits on a "per dollar of sale" basis advanced by the National Association of Manufacturers in its nationwide efforts to conceal excess profits, he claimed that profits had only risen from 7.2 per cent to 7.4 per cent. Figured on the conventional standard these profits would range high in the 20 per cent class.

a point of view

By W. K. BASSETT

Japan's Victory; GOP Upsurge

Not very long ago it was discovered that there was a group of residents of Hawaii of Japanese ancestry still convinced that Japan had won the war. Newspaper readers, when this was given front-page prominence, were surprised.

Here's a funnier one than that. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin is still dwelling under the hallucination that the Republican Party won the Mainland election last month.

In an editorial in last Friday's paper, under the headline "Time For Political Teamwork," the Star-Bulletin, explaining the victory of Republican candidates for the Hawaii Territorial Legislature, says:

"There was, too, a strong Republican tide running in Hawaii all during the campaign. It was partly a reflection of the Republican upsurge that marked most of 1948 on the Mainland . . ."

It's possible that I can't understand English, but the best I can make out of that is that there was a Republican upsurge on the Mainland in 1948. If what happened politically on the Mainland this year was an "upsurge" the dictionaries of Mr. Noah Webster, Funk & Wagnalls and The Century are all cockeyed in their definitions of the word.

The Democratic candidate for President was elected. He carried 28 states to the Republican candidate's 16. He got 304 electoral votes to the Republican's 189. The Democratic Party changed a Republican majority of six votes in the United States Senate to a Democratic majority of 12 votes. In the House of Representatives the Democratic Party changed a Republican majority of 59 to a Democratic majority of 91.

Before the election there were 24 Republican governors and 24 Democratic governors. After the election there were something like 28 Democratic governors (I haven't the figures before me) and 20 Republican governors.

Incidentally, Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, heading the National Women's Republican organization, recently attended a conference in Washington at which an attempt was made to determine just what has happened to the Republican Party in America.

This is the first time I have ever heard of an upsurge giving the upsurger a splitting headache. Let's read that thing over again:

"There was, too, a strong Republican tide running in Hawaii all during the campaign. It was partly a reflection of the Republican upsurge that marked most of 1948 on the Mainland . . ."

Yes sir, if that doesn't mean—
Aw, I give up!

Fertile Field in Hawaii

Last week the United States Department of Justice filed a civil anti-trust suit against Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company seeking to force the firm to dispose of its controlling stock in Hawaiian Airlines.

This was given front-page play in Honolulu newspapers.

Ten years ago Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned:

"The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state itself. That, in essence, is fascism."

Not many years ago the late Supreme Court justice, Louis D. Brandeis, wrote:

"We can have democracy in this country, or we can have wealth concentrated in the hands of a few. We can't have both."

Last summer the United States Federal Trade Commission issued four warnings that unless monopoly is checked and checked quickly "either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country or the government will be impelled to step in and impose some form of direct regulations in the public interest."

The Inter-Island suit is only one of many that have been started by the United States Department of Justice in the past year. More than 1,200 firms are defendants today in more than 120 separate anti-monopoly suits now in the country. In addition there have been as many as 14 different anti-trust actions against giant corporations such as the Westinghouse Electric, United States Steel and General Electric.

As has been noted in this column, the words "free enterprise" are tossed around loosely by the tycoons of Big Business in Hawaii.

The Department of Justice still has a lot of work to do to prevent the destruction of free enterprise by Big Business in Hawaii.



MR. BASSETT