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Honolulu

of Kauhane's \$500

Nobriga Resigns Un-Am. Com. Questions Kauhane's Motive

CITING as his reasons the high-handed administration and personal political ambition of Chairman Charles E. Kauhane, Sen. William J. Nobriga (Rep., Hawaii) submitted his resignation from the Sub-committee on Un-American Activities he told the RECORD Thursday.

His action followed a heated session Tuesday at which Nobriga accused Kauhane of ordering the committee's stenographer to expunge a statement of Nobriga's from her notes. The statement was to the effect that if the committee is to be continued, no member except the chairman should be held responsible for its actions.

Moved To Suspend

Earlier, at a December meeting, Nobriga had made a motion to the effect that activities of the sub-committee should be suspended

Nakagawa Stalled Complaint, Not Union, T&B Says

It wasn't the fault of the Taxi & Busmen's Union, UPW, that the complaint against ORAL cabs, alleging illegal practice, wasn't signed earlier, Ralph Vossbrink, organizer for the union, told the RECORD.

"Mr. Lovell, the union complainant, tried to sign the complaint Thursday," Vossbrink said, "but he was told to see Mr. Nakagawa of the prosecutor's office the next day. Next day, we couldn't get Nakagawa until noon and he said he was going to study the matter and he told us he hadn't made up his mind."

Not until Vossbrink had got Attorney Harriet Bouslog on the phone did he get any action.

"Finally, at a quarter till four," (more on page 5)

until appointees to the Governor's committee could participate in a joint meeting which might determine whether or not the sub-committee would continue to function.

"When Nobriga read his motion in the committee's minutes later, it is said, he found his motion had been completely distorted so that it carried an entirely different meaning from that he intended."

Nobriga stated at the time that his motive in making the motion was to save the Territory the expense of possible duplication of the sub-committee's activity by the committee appointed by the governor.

Kauhane Evasive

It is believed also prior to the heated discussion which took place on Tuesday, Nobriga has attempted unsuccessfully to pin Kauhane down in an effort to ascertain the chairman's activities. The vagaries with which Kauhane answered all inquiries are believed to have aroused Nobriga's suspicions as to his motives.

When he failed to elicit any satisfactory answer from Kauhane, Nobriga is believed to have accused the chairman of over-emphasizing the melodramatic possibilities of his role.

The fact that Kauhane has sought the political support of many he now calls communists is still another element of Nobriga's dissatisfaction with the chairman's administration of his committee.

Kauhane's administration of the committee, it is known, has been criticized by other members of the committee as well as Nobriga. The allegation has been made that the chairman justified an expenditure relating to his recent trip to Hilo for the Democratic harmony luau as a bill, payable by the Territory, because he was investigating so-called subversive activities.



"A report has been made."

Withheld Money From Nat'l Party, Local Demos Find

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

For more than a year proceeds of the 1949 Jackson Day Dinner, reported to have netted hundreds of dollars, have not been forwarded to the National Democratic Party.

This information, which most top local Democrats say is new to them, struck rank and file party members like a thunderbolt this week.

At an Oahu Democratic County Committee meeting an immediate investigation was asked unanimously. On Feb. 3 this year, Wilfred M. Oka, secretary of the Democratic Oahu County Committee, wrote Chairman Lau 'Ah Chew of the party's Territorial Central Committee, requesting that "an inquiry be made" to determine what happened to the "collection taken up at the 1949 Jackson Day Dinner."

Kauhane Was General Chairman

The startling information first leaked out when a top party official is reported to have remarked at a meeting of the 1950 Jefferson-

(more on page 3)

Lost Ft. Shafter Job When Car-Deal Failed: Parrott

By STAFF WRITER

"If you write anything, write this for me," says the bespectacled, weather-beaten man. "Write that in all the years I've worked, the only American dollar I was ever cheated out of was one I was cheated out of by my own government."

That's Elwood L. Parrott talking, and maybe his words are a little extreme, but he's very angry because he feels he's had a raw deal. A few months ago, he was greens-keeper at the Ft. Shafter Golf Club, in such good standing that he'd received suggestions from his superiors that he might soon move out to Ft. Shafter with his two children where he could

occupy a house on government property.

Today, he is jobless, through no fault of his own, he maintains, but because Lieut. A. L. Miller, club officer, wanted to sell his car before he returned to the Mainland. Lieut. Miller, as post officer of the golf club, was Parrott's immediate superior.

Now, says Parrott, he's going (more on page 7)

Rumor Untrue

Contrary to a report from a Negro seaman on the SS President Cleveland, evidence gathered by the RECORD this week indicated that neither the Royal Hawaiian's Surf Room, nor the Moana Hotel's dining room practice discrimination.

Calling the hotels, the RECORD reporter pretended to be a prospective customer who had heard there was discrimination. Would Negroes be admitted?

"There's no discrimination here," said the man at the Surf Room. "It's a free country."

A female voice at the Moana answered the question simply with, "We don't have any color bar."

"New Figures" Get Insurance Firms off Own Rates-Hook

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Honolulu insurance companies are finally off the hook—the hook, by the way, which they fashioned for themselves and which had them wriggling nicely a few months back.

The Advertiser last Wednesday ran a five-column head which announced: "Workmen's Insurance Rates Cut," but the story beneath that head contained something less than the whole truth. The story only told how the rate had been reduced 25 per cent from what it was before.

Only last June, as the RECORD reported earlier this year, the Hawaii Casualty and Surety Rating Bureau asked an increase and got one of 13 per cent. Almost immediately the companies were unflappable to find that Liberty Mutual, a

newcomer from the Mainland, was not taking advantage of the increased rates and thus bid fair to take considerable business away from the local companies.

When the local companies found, additionally, that the Territorial insurance commissioner had no intention of forcing Liberty Mutual to raise its rates, their caterwauling reached a new pitch in their demands that they once more be allowed to revise their rates—downward.

But decreases in rates must have figures to make them seem logical—just as must increases—before they may be approved by the Territory's Treasurer. The insurance companies were told they might (more on page 3)

U.H. Students Dig in Pockets To Overcome Gov's. "Thrift"

The disgraceful shortage of study space for more than 5,000 University of Hawaii students was strongly criticized by President Gregg M. Sinclair for the second time in recent months.

Although President Sinclair did not mention Governor Ingram Stainback by name or title, sources close to the university campus said the short and direct language in the president's open letter of Feb. 21 unmistakably hurled the blame at the chief executive.

"An Impossible Situation"

At present the university library, which is the largest in the Territory, has study space for only 338 students out of more than 5,000. Describing this as "an impossible situation," President Sinclair said students are forced to study "re-

mote from library facilities—in automobiles, on the steps of buildings, on bleacher seats stored outside the gymnasium."

Further complicating the inadequate library facilities is the lack of storage space for books and periodicals. In less than a year there will be no room for new books. The university foresaw this situation, the president pointed out, and asked the legislature for additional reading-room space and an inexpensive permanent structure to house infrequently used reference books.

In words that said a lot, the president commented: "The far-seeing legislature approved both items. Both items were vetoed."

Some observers of the university (more on page 5)

TH Inspectors Hold Line Against HC&D

Two weeks ago, there was a three-day layoff for construction men plastering the bases of Piers 8 and 9 with gunite. The reason, says a foreman of the gunite gang, is that the Territory's inspectors were doing their jobs as they should be done.

"That," says the foreman, "was one time they held the line. They looked over the stone we were getting and they just wouldn't approve it, so they stopped the job. Now the stone is absolutely okay and we have no complaint."

Now, as before, the crushed (more on page 5)

Faculty Fights Oath

Four thousand-odd faculty members of the University of California refused to sign the "loyalty oath" and the more the board of regents pressured, the stronger the opposition grew.

THE FACULTY members of the world's largest university, wanted to test the legality, even by appealing to the supreme court, of such an oath that would restrict freedom of thought and inquiry. They also said the oath imposes an unconstitutional political condition on employment.

At first a report went out that all the regents were for the loyalty oath, but as the controversy became sharper, it was revealed the vote was 12 to 6 for the ultimatum of sign in 65 days or get out.

Gov. Earl Warren, ex-officio member of the board of regents, said he was against the oath.

The oath adds to the oath of allegiance the following: "... that I am not a member of the Communist party or under any oath, or a party to any agreement or under any commitment that is in conflict with my obligations under this oath."

MEMBERS OF THE faculty who had previously signed the loyalty oath planned to withdraw their oaths and to let the regents try to fire them. This would start a court litigation, something which they now want.

Among the regents who had strongly pushed for the loyalty oath was Bank of America's late President Giannini.

Coal Settlement

With the coal miners' 10-month-old fight won, John L. Lewis commented: "If there was no Taft-Hartley Law the agreement between the mine operators and the United Mine Workers would have been reached long ago. The employers wanted

to break the militant union's back by using the law, but when government seizure became imminent they gave up their resistance.

MUCH LIKE THE Hawaiian waterfront strike, the employers threw almost everything at the miners, from cutting credits at company stores to forcing the government to issue back-to-work injunctions.

Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co., largest of the coal employers, slashed salaries and dividends in a pressure move to resist the union's demand for more pay and employer contribution to the workers' welfare fund.

When the miners refused to go back into the mines in the face of court injunctions, the union was cited for contempt by the government. Employers wanted and urged contempt citations individually against Lewis and his top union leaders. Lewis and his officials ordered the men back to work, but the miners stayed out. Judge Richmond B. Keech finally ruled that the union had not been proved responsible for the strike.

THE CONTRACT agreement provides a 70 cents a day pay increase, bringing a day's pay to \$14.47. Another major concession won from the employers was the 10 cents a ton boost in royalty payments by mine owners to the union's welfare fund.

Looks Harmless

Representatives of labor strongly denounced the Robertson Bill, which would make anti-trust laws apply to labor unions.

SAID ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, CIO general counsel, to the Senate judiciary subcommittee: The legislation "would put

the federal courts right back in the business of breaking strikes."

John C. Corbett, spokesman for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said under the measure "government by injunction would displace collective bargaining."

The National Association of Manufacturers was all for the bill and Theodore R. Iserman, a New York labor relations attorney, in supporting the bill, asked legislation to outlaw most industry-wide collective bargaining.

CIO's Goldberg said the law looks simple and harmless at first glance, but that it is really aimed at smashing U. S. unions.

Plan Big Rally

With the Republicans mouthing "Liberty vs. Socialism" early in this election year in a continued smear campaign, the Democrats on the receiving end were not getting any challenges from the GOP as far as a political program was concerned.

AS IN 1948, the Progressive Party, which met in Chicago two weeks ago, again came up with meat for thought for the common people, like FEPC and a program for peace. In 1948 the Progressive Party showed poorly, but its leaders and members were reminded that they were meeting in the same auditorium where Teddy Roosevelt was nominated as the Bull Moose candidate in 1912. Under the same roof, too, the farmer-labor movement of 1920 got started, and "Old Bob" LaFollette, its standard bearer, at once got 5,000,000 votes. Speakers at the convention saw no reason why a third party should not now go to town.

Said Henry Wallace, its leader: "We are

now in a position to win a campaign for peace. In '48 we lost the battle for votes. Now we are in a position to win a campaign for peace. In '48 opinion was all on their side. Today, events are on our side."

THE DEMOCRATS were making plans this week preparing for the 1950 campaign, and on their schedule was a conference in Chicago to be held May 13-14-15. The conference will include a meeting of the Democratic National Committee, panels in which issues will be discussed and explained, and a closed political strategy meeting with party leaders.

Said William M. Boyle, Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee: "The meeting will be the most important political event, in my opinion, of the 1950 campaign." He expected an audience of at least 25,000 to attend a gigantic rally to follow the conference.

FEPC Delay

"Why not call up FEPC now?" asked Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) at the Democrats last week when Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) announced other "more urgent" bills will be considered before a fair employment practices bill is taken up.

ADMINISTRATION leaders had agreed to consider flood control, emergency deficiency appropriations and possibly middle income housing ahead of FEPC. Lucas, who made the announcement after a Democratic policy committee said the "emergency nature" of the other measures and not reluctance to take up FEPC prompted the move.

The Republicans, with the Dixiecrats, were lining up forces to kill FEPC with teeth in it. A "voluntary" fair employment measure with no teeth (no provision for enforcement) has passed the House.

President Again

The feud between Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang regime Acting President Li Tsung-jen flared out into the open again. This time Chiang had come out of his so-called retirement and assumed the presidency over the Chinese Nationalists' domain, which has shrunk to the islands of Formosa and Hainan.

LI, WHO HAD assumed the acting presidency when Chiang went off to his boyhood home near Shanghai to "retire" when the Kuomintang forces took defeat after defeat from Communist-led troops, resented Chiang's appropriation of his power.

The ouster move by Chiang, Li remarked, was the "most unconstitutional act in the history of democracy."

What Li failed to realize in the heat of anger was this: Chiang is ignorant of

democracy and the Kuomintang regime was never democratic, even under Li.

The acting president, who is in the U. S. for medical treatment, said Chiang was trying to set up a dictatorship and that the Formosans and the Kuomintang army would not fight under him to preserve Formosa for the Kuomintang government, if and when the Peking government's forces attacked the island.

PERHAPS FOR THE last time Li was recognized as acting president last week when he visited President Truman. A state department spokesman said the U. S. leaves the matter of designating the chief executive to the Chinese, and so saying made it clear that Chiang was recognized as president.

World Summary

Shaky Government

The British Labor government stood for "non-controversial legislation" in order to hold on to its leadership, but it was already running into troublesome situations and Prime Minister Clement E. Attlee was urging his Laborite colleagues not to push for a further nationalization program, but to go easy.

AS THE KING'S speech—written by Attlee's cabinet—was read at the formal opening of parliament, the Conservatives took two digs at the Laborite legislative program. Winston Churchill's group offered two amendments, one stating that nothing was mentioned about the critical

housing situation and another saying that no reference was made to repeal the act providing for nationalization of the iron and steel industries.

While the Laborites tried to tip-toe through critical times, they were being hard-pressed for decisions on key questions. The bare seven majority won over the combined opposition in the House of Commons during the recent elections gave Attlee's party no comfort.

STRIKES AND WORK stoppages in the Manchester area involved nearly 150,000 this week. Four million workers were demanding wage increases, defying the government's wage freeze policy. In the past year the Labor government called out troops time and again to suppress strikes. Laborers watched to see if the shaky government would do the same thing again.

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Speedup, Layoffs, Tactics Used by Sugar Cos.--Rania

The campaign of speed-up, coupled with new threats to the job security of sugar workers are the two outstanding elements of sugar companies' tactics at present, says Antonio Rania, president of ILWU Local 142, who has just returned from a month's tour of Big Island plantations.

"The lay-offs, the bump-offs, and the way the mechanization is handled," says Rania, "all seem to indicate a lack of the good faith sugar planters and other employers here have talked so much about in public."

The objective of the sugar planters, Rania says, is to decrease their work force from 19,000 to 16,000 and possibly lower, while maintaining an output of roughly 1,952,000 tons of sugar annually. Toward this end, he says, the companies are doing their best to intimidate sugar workers into a speed-up unlike anything seen before in the Territory.

"Now they pass papers around to workers," he says, "warning them that if they don't produce more, they may be laid off. In this situation we must fight. Even the lowliest would fight."

Conditions are worst on Olaa, Rania said, but unemployment everywhere is increasing. Of the unemployed, he estimates that at least 8,000 are Filipinos and that figure does not include the dependents of the workers.

"The workers have never failed the employers," he said. "During the war, they were ready to de-



MR. RANIA

fend these shores against attack. Now they make up the lines of unemployed."

The sugar planters are guilty of the sheerest hypocrisy, Rania says, when they "deplore unemployment and sympathize with the unemployed publicly, then increase unemployment by their own reductions of their labor forces."

On his Big Island trip, Rania visited Olaa, Papekoi, Naalehu, Pahala, Laupahoehoe, Ooika, Paulo and Honomea. Next week he will begin a similar tour of Maul

Statehood Passes House; Senate Battle Foreseen

Approving statehood for Hawaii, the House of Representatives on Tuesday rolled up a total of 261 votes in favor of statehood with 110 opposing. Because statehood for Alaska had been approved earlier, it was indicated that if both Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood are passed by the Senate, Hawaii will become the 50th state instead of the 49th.

The opposition, reduced from last year's count, was more clearly illuminated as coming from the Dixiecrat South and from large northern states whose representatives hold that statehood would give Hawaii's population a disproportionately strong voice in the Senate. The Dixiecrat Congressmen have always opposed statehood for Hawaii on racist grounds.

During debate in the House on Hawaiian statehood, the arguments against statehood were: (1) Hawaii's distance from Continental U. S. (2) allegations of Communism in the Territory, and (3) charges that Porto Rico, Samoa and other holdings of the U. S. would begin clamoring for statehood.

Arguments for statehood were that Hawaii is: (1) an outpost of Americanism, (2) a self-supporting group of islands which have long deserved statehood, and (3) essential to American security.

Reporters who interviewed Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committee, found O'Mahoney cool to the prospect of statehood for Hawaii.

Progressive Party to Push Alien Naturalization Bill

By CHIZU HIYAMA

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—The National Convention of the Progressive Party meeting here, unanimously adopted a resolution committing that organization to an active fight for the enactment of the Walter resolution, which will grant equal naturalization rights for all, regardless of race or color.

"A number one legislative target of Japanese American groups, this action will strengthen the people working for its passage," stated Mrs. Fumi Ishihara, delegate to the convention from California, and active member of the Nisei Progressives in Los Angeles.

Speaking before the national convocation which drew over 1,200 delegates from 33 states, Mrs. Ishihara, who served on the Resolutions Committee, pointed out the problems facing the Japanese American people today.

"Although the Japanese have made substantial contributions to the cultural and economic growth of the United States; that despite enforced detention in the relocation camps, Nisei had volunteered and performed valiantly in the armed forces in the last war, we are still subject to the indignities of second class citizenship," she declared.

Other provisions in the resolution, sponsored by the Los Angeles Nisei Progressives and adopted enthusiastically by the convention were "the liberalization of the present Evacuation Claims Bill so that just and adequate payments for indemnities can be given to everyone directly involved in the evacuation; that Congress enact appropriate legislation to eliminate all discriminatory immigration regulations based upon race, color, creed, or political affiliations; and the enactment of any and all legislation which would extend equal political, economic and social rights.

Of deep interest to all minority groups, was the determination of the Progressive Party to fight with all other organizations for the enactment of a strong FEPC. Speaker after speaker stressed the need for an FEPC with "teeth" condemned the passage of the "phony" FEPC, and the urgent need for legislation that can

assure all Americans of equal job opportunities.

Nisei delegates to the convention included Shungo Okubo and Chizu Iiyama of Chicago.

Bouslog Explains Letter of Law To Drivers' Union

The definition of "fixed stands" in the taxi business, as interpreted by the Taxi and Busmen's Union will shortly be written for the union by Attorney Harriet Bouslog and forwarded to city-county prosecutor, Charles M. Hite, Mrs. Bouslog told a membership meeting of the union Sunday.

Although C-C Ordinance 1045 specifies that taxis shall not operate except from fixed stands, there has been some difference of opinion as to what constitutes a fixed stand. Independent operators have interpreted "fixed stand" to mean single stands, while ORAL spokesmen say their many stands about town are "fixed" in that they ask permission before occupying the locations.

Attorney Bouslog told the taxi drivers that Mr. Hite will forward their letter and the definition to the Board of Supervisors and ask that Ordinance 1045 be amended to include the definition.

"As the law is observed today," Mrs. Bouslog told the union, "the independent driver hasn't a chance to compete with two-way radios. The big operators are operating outside the effect and intent of the taxi ordinance."

In Mississippi there is one physician for every 35,000 children.

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ASK PROBE OF KAUHANE'S \$500

(from page 1)

Jackson Day Dinner Committee that in checking with National Democratic officials it was learned that last year's proceeds had not been sent to the National Democratic Party.

Chairman of the 1949 Jackson Day Dinner, for which tickets were sold at \$10 each was Rep. Charles E. Kauhane, national committeeman of the Hawaiian Democrats.

When phoned by the RECORD yesterday Rep. Kauhane tersely replied, "A report has been made."

"To whom was it made?" he was asked.

"A report has been made."

"Was it sent to the National Democratic Party? And what about the proceeds . . . ?"

"A report has been made. You are asking the question. I am answering you."

"But what about the proceeds?"

Rep. Kauhane answered by hanging up the telephone.

Has About \$500

Oahu County Democrats who have pushed for an "inquiry" say that Rep. Kauhane ran the whole 1949 show and that he has about \$500 of the proceeds in his hands.

One of them told the RECORD, "If this is negligence, how negligent can you get?"

After sending the letter to the Territorial Democratic Central Committee, Oahu Democrats waited for the belated report from Rep. Kauhane at the last Central Committee meeting.

This matter was not taken up. The question some Democrats are asking is, if the report has been made, why doesn't the Territorial Democratic Central Committee know about it? It is said in some circles that in deference to the national committeeman from Hawaii, the letter from the county committee was not discussed at the last meeting, but an accounting for the 1949 proceeds cannot be put off much longer.

Stainback Supporter

Rep. Kauhane, a strong supporter of Governor Stainback's re-appointment, has made trips to the Mainland during the past year and a trip this year, reportedly on party affairs.

During the 1949 session of the legislature, as a floor leader of the Democratic minority in the

House, he voted against the closed primary which is in the party platform and opposed other issues supported by the Democratic House members.

He is chairman of the legislative un-American Activities Committee and his wife is the committee's paid secretary.

Firms Off Hook

(from page 1)

as well quit asking until they could produce some new figures.

"Further Complication" Now they have compiled, or at least they have figures that seem, in the mind of the insurance commissioner, to justify the reduction. According to their request to the commissioner, "further complication and computation was not completed" at the time of the June request, but new figures would indicate "loss ratios . . . which are more favorable than those received in preliminary figures . . . warrant a decrease in compensation rates at this time."

Not one word was said about the part played by Liberty Mutual in providing inspiration for the request. In justice to the local companies, it must be added that they have been writing workmen's compensation insurance only a few years, while Liberty Mutual writes more of this type of insurance than any other insurance company.

But it probably gives the local companies no great comfort to know that Liberty Mutual, during the period before the decrease was granted, indicated a willingness to drop their rates even lower. Nor can local companies find much to cheer them in the fact that Liberty Mutual now writes fire insurance, too.

"HELP THE HANDICAPPED"

"Possibilities in hiring handicapped workers shouldn't be overlooked. If handicaps lower their earning power, you can pay as little as 50¢ cents an hour. Many employers have found that disabled workers can do certain jobs very well."—From Research Institute of America's Labor Checklist, Feb. 8, 1950.

No native-born or part-Hawaiian has been appointed a governor of Hawaii.

Dynamite Blast Victim Gets Run-Around, No Help

"Supposing I were one of the Dillinghams or the Castles," says Joe Aveira. "Don't you think something would be done? Do you think I'd have to run around to see everyone two or three times? No. I'd sit back and they'd come to me."

One of the two men who were permanently crippled by the Kaimuki dynamite disaster says he is getting nothing but the "run-around" from officials whom he approaches for some sort of financial help. At the moment, he is waiting to see E. B. Peterson, head of the Territorial Department of Labor, whom someone told him to talk to.

"My store bill stands at forty dollars," says Aveira, "and they tell me I'll have to wait for the next session of the legislature and then maybe something can be done for me politically. But what am I going to eat from now until then? What is my family going to eat?"

Those are the questions that keep Aveira walking from office to office, and from lawyer to lawyer, to see if there isn't some way of getting what he feels is rightful compensation for an accident which occurred while dynamite blasting was being performed under illegal conditions.

"They tell me the law won't help me. Well, who is the law for? That's what I want to know," Aveira says. "They tell me I'll have to wait until 1951. Well, I'd just like to think I'm going to be alive in 1951. At this rate, my family and I will starve."

Joe Cambra, the other Kaimuki blast victim, has more difficulty pushing his case, for he is almost blind. Cambra has a wife and five children. Aveira has a wife and four children.

Over 11 million persons in the U. S. are past the age of 65.

Gadabout

MANUEL ALZATE, Philippines Consul General, is said to be very unhappy in the job he assumed here not many months ago, and there are those who predict that he will shortly return to Manila to seek reassignment—possibly to Europe. Alzate is also said to be unhappy about the lengthy letter published in the RECORD a month ago, from a "Manila Reader" who seemed to know a great deal about Alzate's background. The consul general has become suspicious of his own staff, members say, because he thinks that's where the letter actually originated. If that is his belief, Alzate is dead wrong. The letter came from one of the most brilliant Filipino newspapermen in Manila, not Hawaii, though his name is not known in these parts.

NOLLE SMITH, candidate for the Constitutional Convention, was overheard to say, "It's a racial issue, that's what it is."

Nolle was perturbed, said the overhearer, about a whispering campaign he feels may have been instituted against him.

"It" said the overhearer, "he had done anything to oppose the discrimination in bars and dance-halls here, I might be more impressed by his feelings now."

A PANINI LEI should be awarded the cop who stopped near an apartment house in Walkiki last week to seize what he thought was a prowler. But his "prowler" was in reality a very legitimate citizen, out chasing a prowler, having caught and chastized one the night before. The citizen tried to explain to the cop, and even pointed to a car, parked a short distance away, in which he felt the real prowler was sitting. The cop wouldn't listen and interrupted so often with smart cracks that the citizen got disgusted and walked off. A little later, a second cop came to apologize for the first.

"These cops are too busy acting tough to do their jobs," said the citizen. "They act as if they'd seen too many movies."

The citizen should know. He used to be a cop himself, in Hilo.

IN A HOTEL ST. bar, a Negro merchant seaman was told he wouldn't be served, and the manager pointed to the card, put out by the Hotel, Restaurant and Dispensers' Association.

"Well, why won't you serve me?" he asked.

For answer, the proprietor called the cops.

"All right, I'll go," said the seaman, "but I call upon you to notice that I haven't made any trouble. I might have knocked a man over the bar, but I didn't. I might have made plenty of trouble, but I didn't. I only asked why you won't serve me, and you haven't given me any answer."

He might have "knocked a man over a table," too, for he is a heavyweight boxer.

Remember the argument of our eminent legislators when someone suggests the passing of a bill to guarantee civil rights? They say there is no discrimination here. And don't forget the RECORD's expose of last fall of the private boasts of the HRDA that its lobby killed the Civil Rights Bill in the last regular session of the legislature.

A MESSAGE PATRON dropped in to tell us he knew the parlor described in the RECORD's feature story last week and he wishes something could be done to make it honestly a massage parlor and to remove the emphasis on sex in the advertising that makes young servicemen think they're going to get something besides a massage.

"There's funny business that goes on, all right," he said, "but I try not to pay any attention to it."

AT LAHAINA, MAUI, Mrs. Ing Sing Kee was finally informed that the lease taken by her husband, since deceased, would be valid, as he had intended, until 1949. Doubts had been put in her mind by agents for the James Campbell Estate, who had given her the impression that she could and would be moved to a part of the property less desirable than the part she occupies. At her son-in-law's request, ILWU agents called the situation to the attention of Donald Tokunaga who immediately set matters straight and put Mrs. Ing's mind at ease. All of which should tell some fast-talking agents why the union is so popular among the people they used to bamboozle.

RILEY ALLEN'S attitude about the United Public Workers of America, as reflected by the pages of his newspaper, is interesting, if not especially enlightening. When a story is carried about the local UPWA, it seldom fails to point out that the national UPWA has been expelled from the CIO—itself an outfit for which Allen was never known to show any great friendship. When an act of the UPWA was news, as in the case of the leaflet in which the union alleged that the HGEA lost \$26,000, the Star-Bulletin sent one of its best reporters over to Pier 11 to get a copy of the leaflet, but that was all. No story appeared until the HGEA had its own, temporizing statement out in its official organ in which it named a probable figure of \$10,000. Then Allen used the story in such a way as to seem to discredit the UPWA leaflet. His man did not go to the trouble, as did the RECORD, of calling the HGEA to elicit the information from Charles R. Kendall that the executive doesn't think the loss will "go to \$30,000."

ALLEN MUST HAVE felt a little unhappy over his front page last Friday which carried two stories on which the RECORD had beaten him—once by a month-and-a-half and once by a day. The day's beat was the RECORD's eyewitness of the ORAL taxi's beer-hauling activities, and that of a month-and-a-half was the one about the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission's shut-out plan for selling the airport taxi concession to the outfit with the most money and whatever, in the commission's estimation, is "the best ability to serve the public."

THE TARDINESS of the S-B on these stories, as on the Kalmuki dynamite case, is somehow reminiscent of the story of the Chicago publisher who cabled his correspondent in London to fly immediately to Egypt for a story. The correspondent replied that he would first have to be vaccinated, get his passport visaed and perform other such chores which might consume two days.

"What are you," queried the impatient publisher at Trans-Atlantic rates, "a newspaperman or a historian?"

"KUHIO BEACH is a lovely place to go swimming," said a local man who doesn't go swimming very often, "but there's no place to change clothes—unless you're a tourist and live in one of those hotels."

The local man changed in the public toilet, for want of a better place, and found it flooded with water from the shower and generally filthy because it had not, apparently, been cleaned for some time.

"WHY DON'T YOU get on the band wagon?" Charles R. Kendall is reported to have asked the Maui HGEA before the Aqua Parade came there. But the Maui HGEA let the Rotary Club have the "attraction" and avoided the situation the HGEA finds itself in here—of being a nice price behind. In Hilo, the show was sponsored by the Police Relief Fund.

It's a Lie

By **MARTY SOLOW**
(Federated Press)

We've been doing a little private stewing ever since Gen. Ike Eisenhower got off his now infamous comments several weeks back to the effect that:

"If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads.

"We must not be tempted by paternalism so that we will give up our precious birthright of freedom."

The average worker, who makes in the neighborhood of \$50 a week, who sweats out the fear of layoffs, who pinches pennies all his life to pay his basic expenses, who worries over what's going to happen when he's too old to work, would be well justified in giving the well-known Bronx cheer to the one-time popular general. And the Bronx cheer might change to something a little more bitter when you realize that the man who speaks the way he does about "security" is fortified as follows:

- As a retired 5-star general, Ike has a pension of \$360 a week for life.
- He earns in the neighborhood of \$600 weekly from Columbia University for acting as its president.
- He has a palatial home provided by the college.
- His memoirs will bring him a cool million.
- And he'll get another liberal pension when he retires from Columbia.

Not bad—and we might add that sneers about the desire of workers for security come with ill grace from a man who has all the security he's ever going to need.

Legal-- Is It Just?

Stating that there was no evidence that the defendants had "disobeyed a police order to disperse," Judge Joseph H. McGarry of Chicago's municipal court, last month freed 11 white men arrested after racial disorders on the city's Southside. The riots, which lasted two days, followed a meeting, reported by eye-witness Yasuki Arakaki for the RECORD, at which Arakaki had appeared as a guest, of other ILWU officials to talk about labor in Hawaii. Because a number of Negro union leaders attended the meeting, whites from the neighborhood gathered to launch an attack on the home where the meeting was going on.

Reporting the dismissal of the charges against the 11 who had been arrested, the Associated Negro Press commented: "Eye-witnesses said policemen stood by and gave their consent to the violence."

"Negroes and Jews were attacked," ANP goes on, "and called Communists and un-Americans."

After an organized protest had been made to this mob activity and later riots, 39 persons were arrested. Hawaii is (1) an outpost of ed.

Double Standard Pension

HOBOKEN, N. J. (FP)—In between bites of their traditional lunches of sandwiches, pie and coffee, U. S. Steel Corporation stockholders Feb. 27 overwhelmingly approved the pension and insurance program won by the United Steel workers (CIO) last year after a 42-day strike. About 400 stockholders attending the meeting voted down a proposal by minority stockholder James Fuller, who asked that a ceiling of \$12,000 annually be placed on pensions for company employees. Such a proposal would not affect steelworkers but would hit at the pensions of big-time company executives.

There was one doctor available for every 730 persons in the U. S. in 1949, compared to one for 671 in 1909.

Labor Roundup

Beck's First Moves

With music provided by the American Federation of Musicians union, Dave Beck, West Coast Teamster head-man arrived in town with his wife and other AFL associates.

Subsequently, he has told the press that his union intends to increase present membership figures of 1,500 to 7,000 or 10,000.

However, he vehemently denied any plans to "raid" the ILWU—something which it has already tried to do on the Pacific Coast. While denying such plans, he also implied that the union would not hesitate to fight the ILWU if the latter "blocks the contemplated expansion."

He also waved aside any allegations of anti-Japanese activity on the part of the union.

In a radio broadcast, the ILWU had accused the AFL union of this anti-Japanese feeling—the commentator reading from West Coast and National Teamster publications to prove the point.

Results of Mr. Beck's visit will probably not be evident for some time, although teamster officials in the Territory have already talked of organizing the unorganized.

Maui Classes

Three ILWU representatives, Jack Hall, Dave Thompson and Theodora Kreps, are now on Maui conducting the fourth in a series of five sessions designed to train and acquaint ILWU officials in various phases of the union's operations in the Territory.

It is expected that the classes will end on Sunday with representatives from all locals participating from the Islands of Maui and Molokai.

The sessions will be moved to Kauai following their completion on Maui.

Local 150 Signs

Six officials of ILWU Local 150 filed non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB Tuesday afternoon.

These were Ernest Arena, president; Bert Nakano, vice president; Edward Hong, secretary-treasurer; and Gabriel Manning, Jr., Richard Nakashima and Herbert Shim, members of the executive board.

Arnold L. Wills, local NLRB representative, indicated that there are still other phases of compliance before services of the board can be extended to the local.

Meanwhile, it was learned that members of the ILWU executive board must also sign the affidavits before the NLRB in Washington will consider the union as being in full compliance.

Hawaii's executive board members, Ernest Arena, Jack Kawano and Gil Gallardo are affected by the order.

New Shipping Co.

With the announcement that a \$1,300,000 shipping company will appear on the local maritime scene—Hawaiian Pacific Steamship Lines, Ltd.—came hope that a small dent will be made in the unemployment situation.

Don L. Ormsby, president of the new organization, announced that the company will hire about 450 shoreside workers, in addition to ships' crews.

The company was first initiated into Hawaiian business during the longshore strike when it sailed in the "splinter fleet."

All of its work on the piers was done by ILWU stevedores hired through the ILWU through special agreements and this arrangement has continued through the post strike period.

Rizal's Biography Approved By P.I. Gov't, Banned By Church

The Pride of the Malay Race; a Biography of Jose Rizal, by Dr. Rafael Palma, former President of the University of the Philippines, translated into English by Roman Ozaeta, associate justice, Supreme Court of the Philippines. New York, 1949.

Says the translator in his preface: "... I see no reason why the inspiring story of Rizal, who was of our own blood, who dedicated his genius to the dignification and redemption of his race, and who sacrificed his precious life to achieve his mission on earth, should not be taught to every Filipino child as the Old Testament has been taught to all Jewish children, so that he, as the immortal national hero idolized by every Filipino, may forever serve, like Moses, to inspire and lead his people to the Promised Land—to their destiny as a nation united, happy, enlightened and free."

This biography was recommended by the Philippine government as recommended reading for high school students.

However, no Catholic Filipino may read or own the book under pain of sin, according to an order by Archbishop Gabriel M. Reyes.

Evidently the archbishop banned Dr. Palma's biography of Rizal because it points out that the national hero broke with the Church because of its encouragement of superstition and backwardness in the Philippines, and its use as an ally

and tool of the corrupt Spanish government. Dr. Rizal became a Mason.

When under sentence of death, the Jesuit Order attempted to bring Rizal back into the Church, and according to the story circulated by the Church, he was converted the night before his execution. President Palma casts doubt on this story, pointing out that the behavior attributed to Dr. Rizal quite disagrees with his firm, unyielding character—that the hero of the Philippines was not the sort of man to renounce the views he had arrived at through a lifetime of careful thought, simply because he was going to a death which he had long expected.

Dr. Palma also points out inconsistencies in the Church's story, and leaves no doubt that he thinks it to be a pious fraud.

It is for this treatment of Dr. Rizal's "deathbed repentance," no doubt, that the Palma biography is under the ban of Archbishop Reyes.

The Philippines cabinet last month accepted the recommendation of Secretary of Justice Ricardo Nepomuceno that the book should not be banned as home reading for public school students. The secretary, who headed a presidential appointed committee to study the Catholic protest, said in his recommendation that Catholics may also write their own version of Rizal's life and submit it to the textbook board for consideration for students' home reading.

Potential for 2 Million U.S. Jobs Seen in Trade with China



"He's the one who threw that 10-cent tip in my face."

Reason for Trade with China Told by Visitor from Japan

"When someone has something you want, you buy it and you don't worry too much about his politics."

That, says a man who returned recently from Japan after serving as an official of the American Occupational Government, is the thinking that prompted the Japanese government to seek trade with China's new government and which prompted General MacArthur to approve such trade. The ex-official, who resigned to take a job in private business, sees the action of the Japanese government and that of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in asking recognition of China as "realistic," with the opposition from the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce the opposite of that.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "it is already known that exports from Japan, made from American raw materials, are being sold to Communist China, though not directly."

The trade is between China and the Philippines, said the ex-official, after which the products are sold to Hong Kong merchants who, in turn, sell them to traders from Canton.

TH Holds Line

(from page 1)

stone was coming from the Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. quarry in Palolo, but workmen on the job say there is a world of difference. The job calls for a grade of stone called "Navy Four," but instead, the granite men say they were getting a grade called "commercial."

"You know these guys," says the foreman. "They'll try to shove anything off on you. But that was one time the inspectors were really on the ball."

A spokesman at the Board of Harbor Commissioners said the stone being used presently in the granite was also condemned a short time ago for use in highway construction by the Territorial inspectors, but that it has been accepted for the granite process. Men who have inspected the crusher work at the Palolo quarry have given the opinion that more dirt passes into the "fine" grade of rock than many inspectors will allow to pass.

ex-official said, would consist largely of raw materials, especially from Manchuria. Production of Japanese factories has increased, says the traveller, to a point where the Japanese yen has risen in value from an exchange rate of 650 to one U. S. dollar to 200 to one U. S. dollar in a period of four months. Indications at present, he said, are that there will be an effort to stabilize the yen at 350 to one U. S. dollar.

In spite of the improvement, the economic position of individual Japanese workers in white-collar jobs is still comparatively low, said the ex-official, who had little or nothing to say of the Japanese industrial workers. A man who was once a secretary to former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, now draws \$50 a month as an advisor to an American official in MacArthur's setup.

"The man he's advising gets about \$12,000 a year," said the ex-official.

"Our exports to China proper during 1949 amounted to about 18 cents for each of the 475,000,000 persons living in China. Our exports to the Philippines amount to \$22.18 per capita per year," says Victor Perlo, prominent economist formerly with the Brookings Institution and various government departments.

If our per capita exports to China equalled those to the Philippines, Mr. Perlo writes in a recent issue of Far East Spotlight, monthly publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, "we would sell China ten billion dollars worth of goods each year, which would mean two million American jobs."

Handful Block China Trade

While unemployment is growing rapidly up and down the Pacific coast, China trade has declined, drastically, Mr. Perlo said. In 1948 our exports to China, including Hong Kong, exceeded half a billion dollars.

By 1948, despite reckless shipment of "free gift" war supplies to the Kuomintang regime at the taxpayers' expense, the total had

fallen to one-third of a billion. Exports fell below a quarter of a billion in 1949, most of them going to Chiang Kat-shek's forces in Formosa and elsewhere.

China trade today, says Economist Perlo, is blocked by a small number of very large corporations interested, not in trading with the Far East, but in owning the Far East. There are about 50 such corporations, and he names a few: Standard Oil, with its rich wells and refineries in Indonesia; U. S. Rubber, with its plantations on the same islands; Anaconda Copper, with its new exploratory concessions in Siam; American and Foreign Power, with its electric utility in Shanghai, and Chase National Bank and Bank of America, with branches in Tokyo.

Socony Was All-Powerful

The new Peking government "will trade with anybody, but it will not permit the Chinese people to be exploited," Mr. Perlo writes. And he says, "... never again will it be possible to report, as Fortune magazine did in 1931, that:

"Socony seems to have more

power in China than the government itself."

The new government has the expressed goal of increasing industry from 10 per cent of the economy to 30-40 per cent in about 20 years. This means the compression of a century's progress, by Western standards, into two decades. Such a scale of industrial and agricultural building has never been seen before, and Mr. Perlo adds: "There is no reason why the United States could not supply a reasonable fraction—say one-fourth or one-fifth—of the equipment needed for this program." This would mean the export of several billions of dollars worth of capital goods alone.

PEOPLE'S PROTEST

I am reminded of a story of a preacher who one night preached a sermon on hellfire and damnation, and at the end of his sermon he said to his congregation:

"My friends, if you die outside the church your soul will go to hell kerchug. And in that lake of fire and brimstone it'll burn and smoke and spew and fry and boil and sizzle forever and ever."

When he finished, some old man with a bosom full of beard came up and he said to the parson: "Did I understand you to say that if I die outside the church my soul will go to hell kerchug? And in that lake of fire and brimstone it'll burn and smoke and spew and fry and boil and sizzle forever and ever?"

"Well," the preacher said, "that is the doctrine."

"Well," the old man retorted, "by the eternal God, the people won't stand for it!"—Vice President Alben Barkley, Congressional Record, Jan. 16, 1950.

U. H. Students Overcome "Thrift"

(from page 1)

sity said that the criticism is significant, coming at this time when the governor's chances of reappointment appear slim. The president, however, had mentioned the veto in his report last December.

To Assess Students

Faced by this critical study-space problem, the students of the university held a plebiscite after the governor's veto to decide whether or not to dig down into their own pockets to provide library facilities. The students voted for the assessment, with 50 cents to be collected from the classified students taking 10 or more hours of class work and 25 cents from unclassified and graduate students.

The assessment will continue until a sum of about, but not exceeding \$9,000 is collected. This money will go toward improving the library annex, which is a converted barracks, into which \$6,000 was invested before the budget item was cancelled. The library annex increases sitting capacity by 198, which still would give only one study unit for

every nine or ten students. At 338 study units, the ratio is something like 15 students to one chair. Four or five students to a study unit is considered desirable so that they can avail themselves of library facilities.

Besides the bottleneck to education in the library, President Sinclair mentioned the lack of dormitories. The legislature approved appropriations for three dormitories, but the university's president commented, "two were vetoed."

"Dormitories are fundamental to informal campus life and provide students with rich and rewarding experience which is a necessary concomitant to higher education," said President Sinclair.

CONGRATULATIONS

to
MR. ISAMI KOBAYASHI
from
SABURO FUJISAKI
Honolulu, Hawaii

CONGRATULATIONS

to
Mr. Isami Kobayashi
from
T. Hironaka Store
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Congratulations . . .

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KIKUNOBU TANAKA
TSUNEICHI YAMAMOTO
TAKASHI YAMAOKA
KUIICHI YOSHIMURA

CONGRATULATIONS

to
Mr. Isami Kobayashi
from
Torikai Store
Papaikou, Hawaii

CONGRATULATIONS

to
Mr. Isami Kobayashi
from
Fukuba Store
Papaikou, Hawaii

CONGRATULATIONS

to
Mr. Isami Kobayashi
from
Fran's Tavern
Papaikou, Hawaii

WASHINGTON PATER

By ALDEN TODD Federated Prgrs

ONCE MORE THE GUN IS LOADED

Once more a congressional bill which would change the face of America is in firing position ready to be shot forth into the center of the political stage.

In accordance with the custom of the time, the bill is aimed at "communism." A similar bill was close to enactment in 1948 shortly before the 1948 nominating conventions of the great political parties, but it did not emerge from the Senate judiciary committee in time for action.

But the Mundt-Nixon bill of 1948 has been raised, repackaged and reintroduced as S. 2311. Seven days of hearings on it were held last April, May and June by a subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee.

Campaign of Fear

An effort is apparently being made to pick just the strategic time to spring the bill out of the committee, to demand that Sen. Scott Lucas and the other Democratic leaders schedule it for floor action and then to declare that all patriots must vote for it.

What does this new version of the Mundt-Nixon bill provide? It declares first, that there is a world-wide communist conspiracy to destroy the U. S. Then it sets out a long list of provisions which are supposed to restrain this alleged conspiracy.

The bill would set up a three-man board, one of the duties of which would be to draw up a list of "communist" organizations. The bill says these would be divided between "communist political organizations" and "communist front" groups.

An elaborate list of guides is given as to ways in which the board would identify a communist outfit, but no real protections from smearing are spelled out in the bill. As in the past, the sponsors of the measure can be expected to declare that the bill harms no one, that it merely forces people to "stand up and be counted."

Section 4 of the measure carries a 10-year sentence for anyone who would "agree with any other person to perform any act which would substantially contribute" to the success of a foreign power in undermining the U. S.

Weird Birds Hatching Bill

There are 37 pages more of this, but the idea is plain—the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill would open the prison doors to any person willing to thumb his nose at Senators Mundt, Ferguson or Johnston.

Hatching this bill in the Senate judiciary committee is a weird crew of representatives of the American people: Chairman Pat McCarran, who sees in every immigrant coming to the U. S. a potential spy or saboteur, who warmly admires the regime of Spanish Dictator Franco.

The best chance the bill has to shackle America is through silence. The men driving for its enactment may push a majority of Congress their way unless the people stand and fight.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

geant pushed through a crowd of workers and after some strong-arm stuff, arrested Hall "for investigation."

Court trial followed with the sergeant being charged and this is how the Voice of Labor described the scene in the courtroom:

Judge Helps Lawyers

"So over-zealous was the man of justice, (Judge Charles Hogg) in his efforts to help out the deplorably weak case of the police department, that at times he was perilously close to falling out of the judicial chair.

"Judge Soares, Jack Hall's attorney, was questioning Sgt. Taylor—perfectly reasonable questions. The attorneys for the defense, Messrs. Heen and Trask, were making no objections. There was nothing they could possibly object to. Everything was in order.

"Don't you object to that question?" he would say to the defense.

"The defense stirred itself from its lethargy. They hadn't noticed anything wrong with the question—even though they were striving with all might and main to save the good name of the police department.

"Objection sustained," the judge would answer.

"On many occasions did the Court thus come to the rescue of the rather startled defense."

The sergeant, despite all the facts brought against him by the plaintiff's side, walked out of court at the close of the trial, with the judge's decision favoring him.



By STANLEY STEPHENS

Chaplin, Garbo, Named All-Time Greatest

A poll of 200 members of the motion picture industry, veterans of the silent days, for the most part, has been conducted by the trade paper, Daily Variety, to determine the greatest films and personalities of a half-century of movie-making.

Pity the Movies; Pressure Never Ends

With the film companies always complaining of the myriad influences of pressure groups hampering their plans, here's a new and unexpected example of outside pressure, which could really give a producer nightmares.

Comes now the Connecticut State Development Commission and it maintains that the picture must have "a lot of propaganda in it for Texas." Connecticut, it says, has already suffered through the loss of the plant and doesn't want this additional harmful publicity.

Screen Roundup

Minor Watson plays Branch Rickey in The Jackie Robinson Story, in which Ribby Dee plays Mrs. R. . . Anne Baxter has signed for a year more at Fox and will be in All About Eve . . . Robert Clarke, of Broadway, and Mala Powers will be the stars of Ida Lupino's next, Nobody's Safe.

Mercedes McCambridge, who almost stole All the King's Men with her great characterization as Willie Stark's secretary, has been signed to star in The Dungeon, which Vera Caspary and I. G. Goldsmith will produce for United Artists.

Election Turnouts

About 85 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots in the general election in Great Britain. But in the last U. S. presidential election, only 52 per cent of those eligible went to the polls.

Each candidate for Parliament in the British elections must post the equivalent of \$400, which is forfeited if he polls less than one-eighth of the votes in his district.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



THE TBC REPORT

We received a copy of the annual report of the Territorial Boxing Commission and spent the weekend perusing the contents as reported by Dr. Paul Withington, chairman of the Commission.

Of particular interest to the writer was the following statement made by the chairman:

"Financially, there was a marked drop in attendance in boxing games all over the United States. In Hawaii, the number of professional matches dropped from a high of 54 in 1947 to 36 in 1949. The total gross receipts dropped from \$620,000 in 1947 to \$320,000 in 1949. The receipts dropped not only in the professional game but also in amateur circles.

We know that somewhere along the line the chairman, who appeared on one of the radio programs during the longshore tleup as a poor man's representative and who spoke against the strikers, would edge in a bit of anti-union propaganda even in his report to the Republican governor of the Territory.

We have yet to read or see a financial report where the famous line "high labor costs" never figured prominently. We have yet to read a report which would read something like this:

Due to the low wages paid the workers of the Territory, families have had to curtail the milk diet of their children.

Or how about this? That due to the low wages paid to the workers, children attending school have had to be subsidized for lunches. Yeah, these things we never, never see!

AJA BASKETBALL BEEF SETTLED

Last week we wrote of a pilikia that occurred due to the fact that the AJA Basketball team had not received clearance from the National AAU for its trip to Japan for a series of games.

This week Manny Ferreira resigned as chairman of the AAU Registration Committee after Denny Sakaue and Henry "Pop" Pfander voted to uphold the AJA team. As we understand it, the irregularity of meetings of the Registration Committee was one of the reasons that the matter of clearance for the locals was never channelled and processed.

THE JUNIOR INTERSCHOLASTIC SWIMMING MEET

Last week, as a preliminary to the big Yale championships, a Junior meet was held at Punahou. From what we can gather, it was a fairly successful meet except for some poor officiating, especially in judging at the finish and also in the diving event.

Many of the spectators were not satisfied with Lippy Espinda as a judge because, as some of them claimed, Lippy doesn't know too much about diving. This was not directed as a criticism of his honesty as a judge, but of his competency. Pfander has been a diving judge for well over 20 years.

DOUBLE STANDARDS IN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL?

Since the barrier in organized baseball was broken by the admission of Negro ball players to major league teams, attendance has upped. The reason lies in the fine performances of such players as Don Newcombe, Jackie Robinson, and Lou Campanella.

Table with 2 columns: Pitchers and Others. Lists names and salaries for Hal Newhouser, Bob Feller, Howie Pollet, Warren Spain, Johnny Sain, Don Newcombe, Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Ralph Kiner, Lou Boudreau, Stan Musial, Jackie Robinson.

Double standards? Read the figures. Nuff sed!

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

There is a terrific swimming meet coming up. We refer to the Yale Swimming Championships for high schools in Honolulu. Team rivalry has been keyed up until there may be a little repercussion later on. Too much spirit for a high school league.

We saw a good amateur card recently. We enjoyed especially the fight between Masa Koge and Francis Shon, two southpaws. The second quarter-finals are to be held tonight (Thursday, March 9). Patronize the amateur fights. They're for a good cause.

The Man in Iolani Palace has not acted on the resignations of two commissioners of boxing. He has been back fairly long and this portion of his agenda should be acted on—but fast. There is talk of a monopoly in his administration. We certainly don't want people getting wrong ideas, governor!

Benny Walker versus Phillip Kim is the next pro boxing card main event. Walker lasted the route in his match with the great Fernandez. Phillip Kim, if he wins, will be matched with Frankie. At least that's what the promoters are already dreaming about.

Lost Ft. Shafter Job When Car-Deal Failed -- Parrott

(from page 1)

to tell everyone who's interested a lot of other things about labor-practices at the Ft. Shafter Golf Club because "It may not make me a thing in dollars and cents, but it may help those other fellows working out there. I've belonged to unions and I know what that means."

Hired at the golf club through the Territorial Employment Service - (which cooperates with the U. S. Employment Service here) Parrott says he was told that he would work a 40-hour week with a two-week vacation and 15 days sick leave per year. After having worked for more than six months on those terms, with various officers acting as his superior, Parrott came in contact with Miller. The lieutenant, having succeeded to the job of golf club officer, began shortly to try to shift the working hours of the men and to alter the terms of employment.

"He called Mr. Sylva at the Territorial Department of Labor," says Parrott, "and later he told us he could work us a 48-hour week and that he could work us any hours he chose."

Work Week Spotty

Though the 48-hour week was not actually established, Parrott says, the men working the greens were told to report at all kinds of odd times, on an hourly basis. Some were to report early in the morning, lay off during the day, and report again at night, Parrott says.

When the men protested such an arrangement, Parrott says Miller told them the Territorial law doesn't apply to the golf club because it's an Army project, and threatened them with: "We're the hiringest, finestest outfit here you ever saw."

"He told me that didn't concern me," says Parrott, "and that he'd do business with me alone. I was the foreman in direct charge of the men."

But the first "business" the lieutenant broached, says Parrott, was that of his '38 model automobile which he wanted to sell before he returned to the Mainland.

Frankly Speaking

(from page 8)

will not be silenced by the Star-Bulletin position on this burning issue.

Note To Dr. Reinecke

Dr. John Reinecke's letter in last week's RECORD merely proves how deep are the roots of white supremacy even in some of those who have the greatest reputations as liberals. Only a white supremacist would presume that he could look down from a lofty perch and decide just who should be considered as heroes and who was to be classed as "nobodies" by a group struggling to burst the tight bonds of discrimination and second class citizenship. What but a faith in and acceptance of the myths designed to maintain the belief of Negro inferiority would cause Dr. Reinecke to belittle and discard the data presented by J. A. Rogers, who has spent his life traveling throughout the world doing research and gathering documentary evidence to back up his disclosures?

Just why does Dr. Reinecke consider his judgment superior to that of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a Negro long ranked as one of the world's greatest scholars and historians and who two years ago was honored by a national magazine as one of the nation's greatest living Americans? Why does Dr. Reinecke prefer the views of anti-Negro historians about Hannibal and his army to the logic and the historical writings of the non-prejudiced? Why, except for his support of the doctrine of white supremacy?

Parrott had already been assigned to work on the greens two nights a week, and he wanted the automobile, he says, but he didn't have the money to pay for it. To facilitate the sale, he says, Miller called the bookkeeper, a man named Chang, and after talking the thing over, signed a check on the club for \$350. Parrott was to pay the money by having \$50 monthly deductions made from his check.

"I'd advise you to cash it right away," Parrott says Miller told him, and the transaction of the automobile was consummated—all except the registration and new licenses which had to be obtained at City Hall.

Parrott stood in line all one day and discovered he'd have to bring the white slip on the automobile as well as the yellow one. During the several days of unsuccessful applying at City Hall, the greens-keeper says, he had to lay off work, and each time, Miller blamed him for being absent.

"I think now," says Parrott, "that those people down at City Hall saved me with their delay, from getting stuck for that car."

Pay Reduced

While that sort of thing was going on, Parrott says, Miller approached him and told him his salary would be lowered from \$200 a month to \$180, that he would be required to spend more night hours watering greens and tees, and that he would be put on a 30-day probation period.

"Now I'd worked for a year, from January 10, 1949 to this January 10, and only in the last month had anyone said anything about being dissatisfied with my work," says Parrott. "It wasn't the car, what was it?"

When Parrott remonstrated with Miller about the new arrangement, he says, the lieutenant told him: "Parrott, you're through. Your pay will be waiting for you this afternoon."

The pay that awaited Parrott, he says, was short \$68.60 of what he'd been promised originally, though the automobile deal was called off.

Miller had tried to keep him from talking to the club president, Col. R. N. Young, but the greens-keeper did approach him after being fired. Young gave him no satisfaction, he says, but said Miller would be reprimanded "for misappropriating government funds," in the car deal.

At the moment, Parrott, who lives with his two children, aged 15 and 9, at 390 N. School St., is concerned as to his status with the Territorial Employment Service. As it is, he's not sure whether or not he can get unemployment insurance, and he is not sure of his standing with Social Security, for he says no Social Security allotments were deducted from his pay.

Nor can Territorial officials help him much as yet.

"We're going to have a meeting very soon," William Sylva of the wage-hour division, Department of Labor, told the RECORD, "and until then we can't be sure."

Col. Edgar W. King, commandant at Ft. Shafter, isn't sure either, but he helps with the following definitive statement: "The club is supported by non-appropriated funds. It is like the post exchange in 'hat way'."

Although Parrott says civilians use the golf course merely for the greens fees they pay, Col. King says there are restrictions which exclude all civilians except guests, civilian employees living at the base, and players who come by special arrangement with other golf clubs.

"We have to hold that kind of thing down," says Col. King, "or we'll have complaints from local business people who'll say we're competing with them."

Shipowners' Schemes To Duck Taxes, Decent Wages Hit Seamen

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE (FP)—Fifty-five foreign flag ships operating out of Puget Sound cost U. S. seamen \$8,400,000 in wages here last year, a spokesman for the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. (CIO) charged here.

The union's figures include only vessels flying a foreign flag and plying between Puget Sound and foreign ports in nations other than their land of registry.

Business Agent Ed Altman said if this shipping had been carried in American bottoms it would have meant \$8,415,000 in wages exclusive of overtime in 1949.

Although the union released no statistics on job losses, Altman said: "You can figure an average of 41 jobs a ship."

Using this yardstick, the 51 ships operating out of Puget Sound alone cost U. S. seamen about 2,000 jobs. The MEBA figures reveal one segment of a national crisis in maritime employment due in large part to transfer of vessels to foreign flags so shipowners can duck high wages, taxes, license fees and other expenses.

The union's figures "do not include foreign ships that carry cargoes between Puget Sound and their homeland," Altman said. "These 51 vessels never go home. In many cases they carry crews from Asiatic countries at extremely low wages."

The union is turning its figures over to a special congressional subcommittee on maritime affairs now conducting hearings on all aspects of U. S. shipping.

Quiet Observation

The governor's full employment committee is still making reports. When this is done, will the economists write more reports, reportedly to convince others on the committee that there is an unemployment crisis in Hawaii? The governor—probably he has read the reports—seems to have been enlightened. He now makes statements about our unemployment problem, and to which close observers of Iolani Palace say: "Better late than never."

BELATED ADVICE

WASHINGTON (FP)—Now that the shooting of World War II and the shouting about "five per center" contact men is over, the army Feb. 8 issued a pamphlet telling the innocent businessman How To Sell to the U. S. Army. Under that title, the booklet explains you don't have to hire an influence-peddler at five per cent rakeoff to turn the trick.

To The Editor ...

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

I was surprised at the good Dr. Reinecke's letter in the RECORD. I give him full credit for his martyrdom under the witch hunt, but don't give him much on this job at Negro history.

So Crispus Attucks was a "nobody," eh? Even being the first to fall in the great cause of liberty can't redeem his being a Negro and of slave stock, in the good prejudiced doctor's eyes. I suppose, had he been a master of slaves, a Cotton Mather, or worn gold braid and a sword and had money in the bank, he would have been "somebody" and could then qualify as a hero? According to this reasoning, then Nat Turner was a nobody and so were Vesey and all the rest of our most heroic fellow Americans. Anyway, the Negroes didn't make Crispus Attucks a hero—the people of Boston, who knew a hero when they saw one, loved him and laid him in state in Faneuil Hall for his courage in laying down the only life he had.

It is a curious thing that a man like Reinecke (who has felt the boot of injustice and tyranny) should now try to muddy up his fame. Suppose Reinecke had stood in the road and thrown rocks at King George's armed men invading Boston—would he think of himself as a nobody or a hero? (I can see where the trouble lies: He doesn't have a working class viewpoint and is clinging unconsciously to the old Nordic and bourgeois hallucinations about the palefaces and the burghers just naturally being "better" than the dark or poor or penniless or landless toilers. That is, he still has his feet in the mire of capitalism—even though he has fared so badly in it!)

As for Hannibal, Chambers' Biographical Dictionary says: "Hannibal left Carthage with 90,000 foot, 12,000 horse and 37 elephants." And suppose they had been all Spanish soldiers, read H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," all about how the Spanish, Irish, etc., are themselves descended from the Iberians, one of the darker branches of homo sapiens.

Concerning North Africa, I've been there and found plenty of black folk! This "Caucasian in race" stuff is nonsense. "The people of North Africa, like those of Chicago or Honolulu, are as mixed and mongrel as hound pups. Each of us—even Professor Reinecke—has had about 25,000,000 ancestors and incestors in even the past 2,000 years, so how can anybody be "Caucasian in race"?"

Which brings me to the fact that time and again the erratic and pig-headed Roman emperors took a notion to release thousands of "blackamoors" (Negroes and other dark slaves) and forced Roman women to marry them. As Nero was born

37 A. D., for instance, there was plenty of "contact" between North and Middle Africa, or they wouldn't have had black slaves. (Hannibal died 183 A. D.). And for that matter, let Dr. (Saxon-loving) Reinecke face the fact that the high civilization of Egypt—not to mention Ethiopia—was founded and run by a Negroid (not an "Aryan") branch of humanity, when the Germans and other forebears of the Professor, Winston Churchill and the DARs were up in the trees (the fine "Caucasian" trees of course). Also, the art of masonry, the wheel and other basic inventions were in use long before the "white" brothers ever came on the world scene.

All honor to Dr. Reinecke for his good deeds for freedom. But he is as badly out of line in his pseudo-historical researches here as Lindbergh, the mechanic was, when he waded out into philosophy and international politics. In other words, Dr. Reinecke is a chauvinist, although he probably doesn't know it.

ERNEST SEEMON
Erwin, Tenn.

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

In a local newspaper there is an article about a fiery and ardent young attorney who was so solicitous about the constitutional rights of a certain person, etc., etc. Quantum mutatus ab illo. Does anyone remember the case of Mr. Louis Welch which this ardent ambulance chaser handled? Mr. Welch was persuaded to plead guilty, when, to safeguard his constitutional rights he should have pleaded nolo contendere. If we recall the remarks of this embryo John Marshall, he said that he wished he would never see a union man again. Again quoting from Mr. Hall's militant "Voice of Labor," "We should see that this character gets his wish."

UNION MAN

BOWED AND APOLOGIZED

"It is still something of a shock to read . . . that the touring members of the Japanese Diet bowed and apologized to Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento the other day for the suffering they had caused Californians of Japanese ancestry by waging war on the United States. As far as suffering caused Japanese Americans in California by the war, it is a matter of record that Governor Warren, then state attorney general, was right in their pitching and was one of the leading exponents of the drive to move all persons of Japanese ancestry, body and baggage, to inland internment camps."—From Larry Tajiri's column, "Nisei USA," in the Pacific Citizen, Feb. 4, 1950.

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BEHIND THE "HOAX"

Whatever the motives of Rep. Thomas Sakakihara's "join today, quit tomorrow" tactics, his taking out a Democratic Party card leaves room for much speculation.

The Republican from Hawaii, whose initiation into the Democratic Party was big news yesterday morning, soon issued a statement that the whole thing was a "joke."

Sakakihara was recruited by Mrs. Charles Kauhane, wife of the Democratic National Committeeman, who, according to news reports, took deep pride in getting the Big Island politician to join the Democratic ranks.

Interestingly, the second news release, that which said the whole incident was a hoax, was prepared after Speaker Hiram Fong (Rep., Oahu) had gotten hold of Sakakihara, according to reliable sources.

Even if Sakakihara had joined the Democratic Party, it would have been of "no significance," chairman Lau Ah Chew, of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee said. There are good, qualified candidates among Democrats to fill all positions on the Big Island, he added, and named Tom Okino, Sakuichi Sakai and Dr. Kuwahara among them.

A Democratic legislative member said Sakakihara might have felt that there is no qualified Democrat to run against Senator Hill this year, and thus might have considered a switch in party affiliation.

The legislative record of Sakakihara shows that he was a leading opponent of the closed primary in the House during the past session. One speculation early yesterday was that he might have played with the idea of getting through the primary by running on the Democratic ticket, since in the party primary "Doc" Hill would be a formidable Republican opponent.

Whatever Sakakihara's motives, Lau Ah Chew has shown a very healthy attitude. He said, "What we have to do is work on the grass roots level to get our candidates elected. We welcome any new member, but no one will be considered a savior of the party."

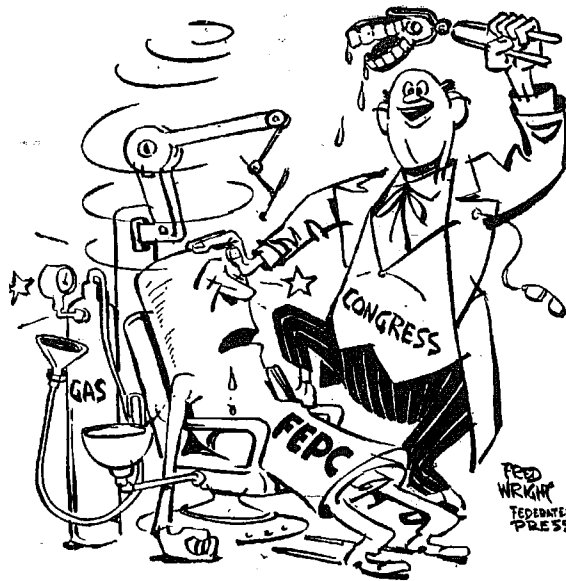
LOOK AT THE SLUMS

Bouquet to the supervisors for extending rent control to the end of the year, but we feel it is premature indeed to commend the rent control commission which has announced that it will crack down on violators.

Rent gouging is nothing new, and although it might have increased recently, tenants certainly have suffered from this grabbing practice of landlords. And we add that in the slum areas in particular, rent ceiling is surprisingly high and even if landlords did not violate control measures, they are raking in plenty.

The RECORD has reported of cases, like that of a Tin Pan Alley apartment, where Filipino and Japanese tenants have brought their plight to the rent control office. They did not get satisfaction, and a leader of the tenants in the fight to get a fair rent was constantly under pressure for eviction. What did the rent control administration do in this and other similar cases? The tenants can answer eloquently.

Now that rent control violations are increasing in the luxury class section at Waikiki, we might see some favorable action for tenants. But the rent control authorities must not wink at high rents and poor services in the city's low cost and slum areas.



Looking Backward

THE SHOOTING WAS AVERTED

One morning during the 1924 Filipino sugar strike, a great deal of commotion broke out in South Hilo as news got around that the strikers were going to parade from Hilo to Oiaa.

Immediately rumors flew that the National Guard had been called out. The atmosphere was tense and ugly and feeling between the employer and striker groups pretty raw and highly irritable.

Strikers Crowded Into Hilo

Filipinos had been driven out of plantation camps and some of them had crowded into various parts of Hilo. Living conditions for the strikers were extremely bad, but the men were militant. They wanted to show the bosses that they weren't going to be beaten down and out of such feeling the idea of a parade was born.

Actually the National Guard had not been called out to "preserve order" but a group of about 150 "volunteers" got rifles and machine guns issued to them at the armory. The volunteers had been stirred up by some group or individuals not sympathetic to the strikers and it was shocking that weapons had been put into their hands.

That morning an independent attorney heard the disturbing news of the move to stop the parade. He learned that private citizens had taken up arms to halt the parade, even by the use of firepower.

Stacked Arms By Persuasion

Losing no time, he headed out to the highway along which the "volunteers" had taken vantage positions, ready to shoot and scatter the marchers. He hurriedly circulated among them. Using his lawyer's technique, he began asking the rifle and machine gun-bearing men question after question, in a friendly and educational manner.

"Who sent you out here?" "Who issued the machine gun to you?" "Why will you shoot them?"

Then he led up to this question: "Do you know that you will be charged with manslaughter if you kill a Filipino?"

This sobered the "volunteers," and later when the lawyer suggested that there was no point in popping off with rifles and machine guns, the men stacked their weapons and just stood by.

The young lawyer who quietly persuaded the men to stack arms was Delbert E. Metzger, who became 75 last week. He was not satisfied that all precaution against violence had been taken.

Authorities Mixed Up

Further on toward Oiaa were trucks and cars blocking the road, daring the Filipino strikers to march past them. The Filipinos, about 300 of them, in orderly manner took to the roadside and marched in column, toward the roadblock. Almost all of them carried a bottle of water to quench their thirst.

As the parade group approached the roadblock, George Richardson, chief of police of South Hilo, raised his hand to stop the Filipinos. County Attorney Billy Beers was there too to stop the parade.

The leader of the Filipinos negotiated with the county authorities for permission to march to Oiaa. Some of the paraders squatted, others while standing waited for the order to proceed.

Suddenly there was a loud popping sound and some oldtimers say that if the "volunteers" had not been persuaded to stack arms and forget about shooting, some of them might have popped off their weapons into the crowd of relaxed marchers. It turned out that one of the men had dropped a bottle which made an unusually loud sound.

Finally the Filipinos agreed to turn back, and many of them may never learn that a bloody scene had been averted because it so happened that Delbert E. Metzger heard trouble was brewing in South Hilo one morning in 1924.

COP ON TRIAL

Back in the '30s when labor organizers ran into rough times with the police department and the local economic royalists, brazenly swung their mailed fists to smash any attempt to unite labor, it was easy for a pro-employer judge to condone police brutality and flaunt civil rights. And sometimes he would even play the role of a lawyer from his vantage bench.

Jack Hall was then a labor organizer, tall and slender, and almost always with a satchel in his hand. One day at Pier 13 a police ser-

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Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

A JAPANESE AMERICAN JUDGE

In an editorial entitled "Race Is Not a Proper Qualification for a Judge" appearing March 1, the Star-Bulletin took issue with the Japanese American Citizens' League which asked that an American of Japanese ancestry be appointed to fill the pending vacancy on the Hawaii circuit bench.

According to the afternoon daily, this smacks of "making race a qualification for judgeship." The editorial goes on: "To set up race as a qualification for a judge is wholly against the most fundamental principles of Americanism. It is contrary to the theories of government expressed in the Constitution of the United States."



MR. DAVIS

Has Selection Been On Qualification?

The Star-Bulletin has missed the point. Is it not because the "most fundamental principles of Americanism" are not observed and because race has been consistently set up as "a qualification for a judge" that Mike Masaoka of the JACL has called upon Washington to correct this condition?

People of Japanese ancestry are the largest single element in Hawaii's polyglot population. Among them are many lawyers. Yet not one has been appointed to the bench in Hawaii. Have the judges been selected purely because of their qualifications? If so, the conclusion is inescapable that there are no AJAs capable of serving on the bench, thus proving the "inferiority" of the Oriental to whites.

But if the AJAs are not "just naturally inferior," among the lawyers there must have been a few whose qualifications for judgeship equalled those of haoles who were appointed to the bench. That being so, why has none been selected? Could it be solely because they belonged to a different race?

This talk of "selection on qualification" in this instance is merely a way of maintaining discrimination. If the "theory of government as expressed in the Constitution" had been lived up to, there would be no need for asking that discrimination against qualified Japanese Americans be ended. Instead, there would be JA judges on the Hawaiian bench.

Those who accept the argument offered by the Star-Bulletin do a disservice to democracy and block the progress of non-haole peoples in their fight for full equality.

After all, who decides the question of qualifications in Washington? Japanese Americans who, as a national minority, have little influence in the federal government? Or the majority of haoles who control the government but who can see little merit in anything non-haole and who make concessions mainly for political reasons?

Position of Minorities Similar

The fact is, with our present nationwide attitudes on color and race, even the most qualified members of minority groups will seldom receive due recognition without pressure. When there is an end to race and color discrimination, then we can talk about recognition purely on the basis of ability. But so long as a capable person is overlooked purely because he is of a different race or religion and therefore a "nobody," then it is up to those who want democracy to insist that a member of a minority group be given the recognition that otherwise might be denied.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the similarities between the status of the Negro people and the AJAs and other ethnic minorities. Discrimination against one sets the pattern for discrimination against all. The experiences of one group in the common fight against white supremacy should be understood by others; all should join hands in any move to eradicate this evil.

Today there are three Negro federal judges, appointed by Washington. This is comparatively recent, despite the fact that for decades there have been outstanding Negro lawyers blessed with judicial talent. But these three were named to the federal court only when Negroes became more insistent and organized in their demands for recognition in this field. It was the result of continued and mounting pressure.

Wide support for the naming of a qualified AJA to the bench in Hawaii would be bound to impress Washington. It would be not only an expression of practical democracy, but would certainly build goodwill for the political group responsible for this forward step.

Because I am a member of a group that for more than 300 years has suffered discrimination in America, and know what it means, I'm back of this fight by the JACL for an end to discrimination in this field. I want to see every color barrier smashed, and I hope that supporters of a Japanese American judge for the circuit court in Hawaii

(more on page 7)