

HONOLULU RECORD

Holo Ka Hana
Soap Works
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Honolulu Hawaii Needs

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Thursday, February 16, 1950

Is Dillingham Eye On Army Pier?

Capital Investment Makes \$200,000 On 'Slip-up' By T.H.

While the master plan for the city of Honolulu has earmarked the former Lewers and Cocke lumber yard between Queen and Halekauwila Sts. and bordering Puncnabowl St. for the site of a municipal auditorium, as far back as 1939, the property was bought by a private concern in 1944 and sold recently to the Territory for a cool profit of approximately \$200,000.

This information, which received almost no mention in the press is all the more significant at this time, it is said in some real estate circles, because of the many-sided pressures on the city's parks and recreation commission to buy the P. Y. Chong property at Ala Moana. The commission has set its foot down and said "No."

In 1944 a subsidiary of the Capital Investment Co. (more on page 4)

Few Hired For Jobs In Forward Areas By Coast Contractors

Why have contractors, who have jobs in the forward areas of the Pacific, discriminated against local workers in favor of Mainland employees?

That was the question asked James H. Shoemaker, economic advisor of the governor's Full Employment Committee, Tuesday night at a meeting of the Lions Club.

No very satisfactory answer was given by Mr. Shoemaker, who has no control over such matters, but Wednesday the RECORD asked E. Leigh Stevens, Director of the Territorial Employment Service, what facts might lie behind the question.

Jobs Specialized

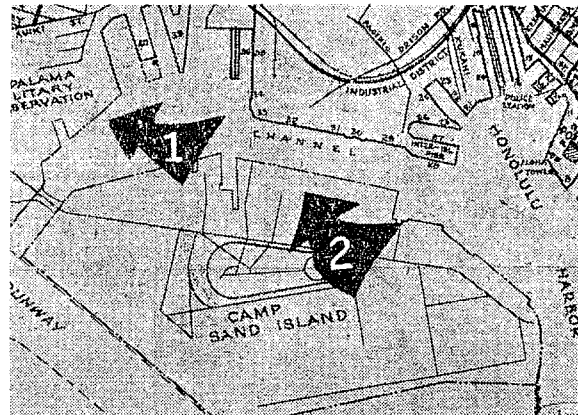
Mr. Stevens said that it is true the contractors, who originate largely on the Mainland, have employed comparatively few island people. One reason, Stevens said, is that many of the jobs on Okinawa, in Japan and elsewhere are in such a specialized category that it is impossible to fill them from island personnel.

"Recently," he said, "we had a request for 140 different classifications of engineers and engineers' aides. We couldn't fill them. Again, there's a request for librarians. We can't fill that, either. The University of Hawaii would like to get librarians."

At the same time, Stevens said, he feels that contractors have not gone as far as they might in hiring island people.

"Not much is to be expected from the contractors," he said, "until somebody cracks down on them."

Last month, the employment service hired 68 local persons for jobs in these forward areas, Stevens said.



THIS MAP of the Honolulu Harbor shows pier 41 (arrow 1) where the Hawaiian Dredging plant is located. The land swap now reportedly being planned by the Dillinghams, if concluded, will result in the army getting pier 41 area in exchange for its long pier (arrow 2) which faces Dillingham's Oahu Railway piers 30, 31, 32, etc. Whether the plan calls for an equal swap is not known. Pier 41 adjoins the army's quartermaster property, and it's said, this is a talking point for the Dillinghams.

Report Land Swap On Sand Island In New OR&L Plans

How true is the talk going on in a select circle that the Dillinghams are now in the process of negotiating with the army for a land swap which would eventually give the Oahu Railway and Land Co. control of the large army pier on Sand Island?

Reliable sources have informed the RECORD that the Hawaiian Dredging property located at Pier 41 is being offered for exchange. Hawaiian Dredging is a subsidiary of the Dillingham interests. The army's large Sand Island plant includes a long and wide pier, machine shops, marine drydock and other structures.

Army Pier Extensive

Whether the exchange as considered would be on an equal basis, the sources were unable to determine.

"Control of the army dock on Sand Island would give the Dillinghams practically complete control of wharf facilities in Honolulu harbor," a businessman commented to the RECORD.

The long army pier on Sand Island faces the Oahu Railway Piers 30, 31, 32, and 33 and extends as far toward Aloha Tower as the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. Pier 28. There is a Standard Oil pier between Piers 28 and 30.

The report of the exchange "fits right into the recent announcement that Matson will haul all army freight to Hawaii," a source said.

What of T. H.?

He mentioned that Oahu Railway has a 10-year contract with Matson to provide wharfage facilities. The contract has about eight years to go.

A businessman who has heard of the reported plans of the exchange said:

"Where does the Territory come in? Why isn't the Territory acquiring the area on Sand Island? All the property and improvements should revert to the Territory."

New T.H. Position Reflects Spread Of Dope Traffic

The Territorial Department of Health will, in due course, appoint an additional investigator of narcotics use and practices here, George Akau, Director of Food Sanitation, told the RECORD this week, and the new official, when he is chosen, will give much of his attention to the possibility of illegal "leaks" of narcotics from professional sources.

Although it is known that the bulk of the illegal narcotics supply for the Honolulu market comes (more on page 4)

Bouslog Challenges Gambling Law; Case Against 3 Dropped

Harriet Bouslog, who has tilted at a number of TH laws on constitutional grounds with conspicuous success, won again last week against an old opponent, Sec. 11343, which holds presence at gambling to be a crime.

The defendants were three members of ILWU Local 142 from Kawaloa Camp, Waiialua, Castor Villa, Leocadio Ibrao and Camillo Yadao, and according to the evidence presented by Officer E. Enanoria, they were in a house from which were heard the expressions "stand," "hit" and "busted," all familiar in the game of Black Jack.

Enanoria and other officers charged the house and everyone fled except the three who were arrested in proximity to 12 playing cards and the customary single dollar bill.

That happened Feb. 3 and the (more on page 3)

FHA Plan Should Hire Thousands Here, FEC Told

Several thousand people may be put to work at repair and construction jobs to be created when the "Title I" plan of the Federal Housing Authority has been put fully into effect here, E. Leigh Stevens, director of the Territorial Employment Service told the RECORD this week.

Frank E. Midkiff, chairman of the governor's Full Employment Committee, which discussed the FHA plan last Friday, said the committee has endorsed it and urges full cooperation from lending institutions and civic groups.

Extent of Loans

J. Stovall Wright, director of the FHA in the Territory, told the committee then that the plan allows "character loans" to individuals for the purpose of repairing or renovating residences or places of business. The scope (more on page 3)

75 Years Prison Term For Negro Youth; Refused \$5 Payoff To Cops

CHICAGO—A 19-year-old Negro youth, Robert Kirkendoll, has been sentenced here to 75 years in prison because, the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois has announced, "he refused to pay a five-dollar shake-down fee to William Healy and Howard Pearson, two of the most brutal anti-Negro police officers on Chicago's South Side."

Kirkendoll, CRC reported, had been picked up twice before by the two police officers in connection with alleged crimes. In both instances, the policemen's attempted frame-ups were thrown out by the courts.

Baptists Give Support

In July 1949, Kirkendoll, who is married, was picked up a third time by Healy and Pearson and charged with "raping" a 52-year-old white spinster. After a quick four-day trial, before a jury from which Negroes were excluded, the

75-year sentence was pronounced on Thursday, Jan. 26, by Criminal Court Judge George M. Fisher.

Announcing a National Kirkendoll Defense Committee, Arthur L. Price, Illinois CRC Executive Secretary, reported that the Chicago Baptist Ministers Alliance has already voted all-out support for the Kirkendoll Defense Committee, and that Bishop W. H. Walls, of the Second Episcopal District of the Methodist Church, has visited State's Attorney John H. Boyle with Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Illinois CRC, to protest the Kirkendoll frame-up.

During the trial, six witnesses, including Kirkendoll's wife, testified that he was more than two miles from the scene of the alleged crime at the time it supposedly happened.

Yet the appeal to anti-Negro (more on page 3)

KAIMUKI DYNAMITE CASE

Report Carries Evidence, Coverups, Lies

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
Robert M. Belt, superintendent of public works for the Territory, has this to say about the Kaimuki dynamite case:

"In the Kaimuki case, I understand the man who was killed was not licensed and was handling powder without immediate supervision. He could, therefore, have been prosecuted had he lived."

Thus, in a letter to R. F. Hagist, Territorial industrial safety engineer, does Belt try to clear his department, J. M. Tanaka, the contractor; the city-county sewers di-

vision and in fact, everybody but the dead man, Joseph Burns, for the blast in a Kaimuki tunnel Dec. 27, 1948, which took Burns' life and permanently crippled Joseph Aveira and Joseph Cambra.

The letter is a part of Hagist's 95-page report to Governor Stainback on the incident, ordered after the RECORD's exposure had impelled the 37th of the 4th Democratic precinct club to demand an investigation by the governor.

Released by the governor's office last week, but barely touched upon by the daily press, the report con-

sists of a series of interviews Mr. Hagist held with the survivors and with Territorial and C-C officials. The accounts of Aveira and Cambra are substantially the same material the RECORD published in breaking the story to TH readers. The accounts of the officials, especially those of Clayton R. Moe, chief inspector, division of sewers, and William Harvey Dumas, an inspector of the sewers division, are blatant, obvious attempts to conceal or deny proved facts. The evidence given Mr. Hagist by Frank Webster, Territorial powder expert, is a denial of information he gave (more on page 7)

Defiance

John L. Lewis ordered his miners back to work as President Truman invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to force the miners to return to the pits, but 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers stayed home.

The miners wanted genuine bargaining while the coal operators, who want to smash the union's demand, preferred the "national emergency." While the press, radio and other employer-controlled propaganda outlets blamed the miners for causing the coal shortage, they failed to mention or point up that the miners have worked for eight months without a contract, while trying to get one.

The operators, who have had plenty of time to think over their position, stood fast, not giving an inch thus far. A small number of employers have broken away from the operator front, signed new agreements with the union for 95 cents a day wage boost and 20-35 cents increase per ton royalty paid into the welfare fund. But these employers represent only about 4 per cent of the bituminous coal industry.

The coal operators have in their corner the steel companies which own a large

share of the coal mines, and the banking groups which dominate the steel companies and many of the individual coal firms. Their positions are strong, for while unemployment has been growing, profits have risen to a record high. Thus, U. S. Steel, for instance, rolled up a profit of nearly \$170 million last year, which represented a record take for the past 20 years.

HELP TO THE UMW from union sources started coming in to the mine workers' treasury. The United Steel Workers sent the miners a check for \$500,000 in strike aid.

Another union, Farm Equipment Workers Local 236, warned the miners to beware of W. Willard Wirtz, Chicago professor whom President Truman named to a three-man fact-finding board to inquire into the mine dispute.

Said the Farm Equipment President Carl Keithley: "Wirtz has served as an arbitrator for our local several times and we know that he wouldn't recognize a fact if it came up and stared him in the face." Wirtz had

once "sustained the firing of two union officials although he stated in his decision that he had no facts to prove that they were guilty of the charge against them."

Hiring Hall

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision that upheld an NLRB ruling banning seamen's hiring halls in the Great Lakes area.

THE NLRB HAD USED the Taft-Hartley Act, which bars hiring of only union members on grounds that the practice discriminates against non-union laborers. The Great Lakes area hiring halls dispatch only union members to jobs.

Maritime unions quickly hit the supreme court action, and some CIO officials predicted nationwide shipping tieups over the court's failure to hand down a reverse ruling.

"The hiring halls had been maritime workers' guarantee against shipowners' abuses. The employers had for years "shanghated"

seamen, and preferential hiring on the waterfront in the nation's ports had made pay-off to bosses and foremen a prevalent practice. Unionization and the hiring hall had corrected the corrupt practices.

HOYT HADDOCK, secretary of the CIO maritime committee, said the supreme court's ruling, which meant the outlawing of hiring halls, is something which no maritime union would stand for. "It's the only type of union security they can have."

Seamen On the Beach

Though "shipping is slack, we don't need a crying towel yet," said Harry Lundeborg, boss of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific (AFL).

LUNDEBERG MADE HIS cocky comment as the state department of employment of California reported unemployment among seamen in San Francisco is at an all-time high.

The situation is "as bad as 1910" Capt. Charles May, president of the National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots (AFL), stated.

The rise in unemployment, seamen observed, became critical as trade with China was halted.

White Man's Burden

The driving of Africans from one place to another by burning their villages has been the customary method of Africa's white exploiters. This is an old practice of the imperialists to get new lands and a fresh supply of workers at one and the same time.

A recent story of the recurrent village-burning comes from Kenya, East Africa, where British officials forced 11,800 African men, women and children to move away from their land at Olenguruone. The British businessmen wanted land and also workers in their factories, thus they had put out eviction orders. When the natives sat tight and refused to budge, British soldiers proceeded to raze the villages to the ground.

"Even the wild animals of the jungle cannot be treated in this manner," wrote a victim. Not only had the huts been burned to the ground, but crops and foodstuffs destroyed and livestock, numbering over 1,600 cattle and nearly 9,000 sheep and goats, forcibly taken away.

Said the Colonial Office in London: "These chaps are squatters on Crown land who have not been obeying the rules of cultivation and have thereby been ruining the land."

THE EVICTION victims tell another story. Desmond Buckle, a London writer for New Africa, a monthly bulletin of the Council on African Affairs, in describing a typical village-burning—"women wailing hopelessly, children whimpering and frightened, and the men silently gazing with a cold stare of hatred and despair"—commented: "Justice, colonial justice, had been done and a subject people have been taught to respect their master's law.

"The crime of the peasants of Olenguruone was that they were in the way . . ."

IN THE PAST, during the days of Rudyard Kipling, the "civilizing" of people in less developed economic areas with abundant resources was called the "white man's burden." Today, no such fancy name is used, but in areas of Africa where a nation-

alist movement is growing, as in French West Africa, the Belgian Congo and British colonies, drastic measures are being adopted for "anti-communism."

Recently the Belgian State Security Bureau released a lengthy report recommending "energetic and drastic measures" against alleged Soviet infiltration and agitation in the Congo.

Shanghai Power Plant

The bombing of American-owned industrial installations by Chiang Kai-shek's air force quickly brought protests from the State Department last week. This action was viewed with hardly any surprise, for during the last war when U. S. planes bombed strategic targets in Japanese-occupied China, the industrial plants owned in Shanghai by Americans prior to the war, escaped devastation.

IN WARTIME CHINA GIs who heard of the targets that never got bombed used to remark that American companies that owned these protected plants had their representatives in uniform, at the headquarters in Chungking.

Last week the Kuomintang fliers hit the American-owned Socony Vacuum Oil Co. and the Shanghai Power Co., and the bombs and planes that flew over Shanghai were both given to the Chiang government by the U. S. as military aid.

In the North, the People's Republic of China concluded a 30-year treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union to prevent aggression by Japan "or any other state which directly or indirectly would unite with Japan in acts of aggression." Main parts of the treaty were: That of friendship and alliance; reverting complete control of the Manchurian railroad, now under joint control, to China and withdrawal of Russian troops from Port Arthur; commercial and

economic aid by Russia to China of approximately \$300,000,000.

Rest Pay

The 1940 constitution for Cuba guaranteed "rest pay"—wages for the so-called dead time between harvests—to all sugar workers, but the employes never received this pay. The law is still in the books but the government has taken no steps to force employers to abide by it.

TO FORCE THE carrying out of the law's provision, more than half the sugar plantation workers in Cuba are striking or preparing for strike action. And while this economic struggle goes on, anti-U. S. feeling has been intensified—for the sole reason that U. S. capitalists control more than 60 per cent of the total sugar production in the country.

Cuba, like other sugar producing areas, has seen the rise of unemployment through increasing mechanization and speedup. Both industrial and agricultural sugar workers are including in the present demand for rest pay, the guarantees against unemployment.

IN JANUARY this year, the National Federation of Sugar Workers voted to launch a struggle for rest pay, retroactive to 1948, and issued the slogan: "Rest Pay First—Harvest Afterwards."

When planters ordered harvesting to begin, strikes were called and only a few factories are working.

Warmonger

Campaigning for the Feb. 23 elections was well underway in Britain, with aging but hard-scrapping Winston Churchill lauded as the only world leader who could stop the east-west cold war.

ANTHONY EDEN, deputy Conservative leader, plugged for Churchill so that Britain would again have a strong say in international politics. Said he: Britain must stop

being "carried along like driftwood in the swirling torrent of distrust."

Churchill, with his effective rhetoric, blasted the "evil journey" to the socialist state. His past performance indicated that the only way he would end the cold war would be by blowing it into a hot war. Back in 1946, when the various nations, tired from war, were planning for peace, he spoke for war with Russia from a platform in Fulton, Missouri, President Truman's home state.

MacArthur Gives and Takes

Under pressure, Gen. Douglas MacArthur gave in to the Allied Catholic Women's organizations which saw objectionable parts in a book written by a Chicago geographer, who was assisted by 30 or 40 scientists.

THUS SCAP withdrew from circulation "Japanese Natural Resources" which was a U. S. occupation army's project. Fifty copies of Geographer Edward A. Ackerman's book had been printed and circulated by SCAP and 2,500 more printed but not distributed.

The Catholic women's group demanded that private outfits, not SCAP, issue the book or objectionable parts be deleted. The Catholic group hit Ackerman's comment on birth control in Japan, but his defenders put up the argument that the author never once mentions birth control as such. The term "population control" is used, but this doesn't mean the use of contraceptives, the propagandists say.

THE BOOK, a thorough job covering a wide field, was to be used as basic material during discussion of the Japanese peace treaty.

While MacArthur gave ground to the Catholic women's group, he won on other grounds. In Washington, Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, chief of naval operations, announced that MacArthur would command the Far Eastern fleet in event of emergency. MacArthur, who favors a strong U. S. military policy in Asia, had lengthy talks with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they visited Japan.

World Summary

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Strong Campaigns, Political Activity Scored In Primary

By STAFF WRITER

The appearance in strength of a brand new political machine, all complete with patronage made to order, was a most interesting development of the constitutional convention primary, in the eyes of some observers. The machine was that of Fred Ohrt, chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply, and in the 5th District, it ran up a total of 10,258 for Ohrt. That, it is believed, is a better result than Ohrt's backers generally expected.

If an Ohrt-Kometani alliance seemed assured by the incident of Foster Gardens, exposed prior to the election in the Board of Supervisors, when Ohrt, Kometani and others spoke to parks workers on city time, then the alliance seemed to achieve more for Kometani than for Ohrt, for the parks board director was elected outright, though in a single district.

4th Skipped Ainoa

Running with some effectiveness in the 5th District, where it expended most of its time, money and effort (some said city time as well) in behalf of the big Luna Wai, the Ort machine is believed to have achieved little or nothing for Dan Ainoa, who figured to get far more than the 5,651 given him by the 4th.

The second general observation that might be made was that active campaigns paid off and so did political activity. Thus Chuck Mau, who has taken a number of strong stands in the Board of Supervisors, ran second to Sam Wilder King with a total of 10,562 that must have surprised him. Mitsuyuki Kido, who has been comparatively quiet politically in recent months, ran sixth in a field where it was expected he would finish among the first three. Harriet Bouslog, with only a short campaign, would certainly have placed higher had she been able to stage a longer one.

Akira Fukunaga, a newcomer, placed sixth and his showing was credited largely to the extremely active campaign carried out by his many supporters. Another such was Jean Sadako King who ran ahead of such old-timers as James K. Jarrett and W. K. Bassett and such names as Maurice Sapiaza and Hyman M. Greenstein.

4th Pricked Bubbles

Besides being a disappointment to Dan Ainoa, the 4th District proved less encouraging than might

Bouslog Challenges

(from page 1)

three were charged with being present at gambling. When Attorney Bouslog got the case, she filed a demurrer, contending that the section violates the U. S. Constitution.

The law, wrote Mrs. Bouslog, "is in contravention to the First Amendment to the Constitution in that on its face, it abridges the right of peaceful assembly and the right of free association and it permits guilt to be established by association and by mere presence." Further, she wrote, the law "robs the defendant of the presumption of innocence and places the burden upon the defendants to show that their presence in the place, where other persons are violating the law, is innocent."

When the case came before Circuit Court last Friday, the Public Prosecutor moved for a dismissal on the grounds that there was not enough evidence that gambling had taken place at all.

NO GUNS AT FORMOSA

Sen. Taft and other reactionaries want America to light a few matches near a powder keg and intervene in the Chinese civil war to help save the Nationalist government. The Advocate believes that such a step would be foolhardy and fraught with danger—St. Louis Union Labor Advocate, AFL.

have been expected to Herbert K. II. Lee, who was predicted as second only to Heen before the election. Another who might have ordinarily expected more was Mary K. Robinson, and still another, of course, was Nicholas T. Teves who was outside the first 12 and therefore eliminated.

In the 5th, where Jack Burns, chairman of the Democratic County Committee suffered the same fate, the result was attributed to an obvious cause.

"He drew a very good vote," said one observer, "for a man who wasn't anywhere around and didn't put out so much as a campaign card. After all, he was ahead of Lester Marks, Mrs. Charles Kauhane, Arthur K. Powlison—all of whom campaigned vigorously."

Okita Is Dark Horse

The real dark horse of the primary, according to many, was Francis Okita who ran up a total of 939 to survive for the runoff competing against such veterans as Frank Y. Kam and Charles E. Kauhane. Okita, who was an unknown, campaigned well and is a man to watch in the general election.

Above all, observers agree, the primary proved that the voters cast their ballots largely for personalities rather than for issues. "The education in the meaning of Hawaii's constitution has hardly begun, many believe, and candidates owe it to the voters to go all-out between now and the general election in March to explain the issues to the voters and to clarify their positions on those issues."

Women Candidates Give Evidence Of More Pol. Action

Primary results over the Territory were generally interpreted as a swing away from old guard Republicans to Farrington Republicans and to more Democrats. But it was also true that some Stainback Democrats who have been accused of "GOP minds," were included among those who made the winners' circle and will run again March 21.

Among these were the Rice brothers from Maui and Kauai.

A striking setback for the machine of "Doc" Hill, diehard reactionary from Hawaii, was seen in the defeat of Gavien Bush by Rep. Thomas Sakakihara.

Women Step Forward

The nomination of seven women throughout the Territory was material evidence of the increasing participation by women in politics, and in the minds of the more sanguine, it was interpreted as a stroke that might be the death knell of the law which bars women from jury service.

A breakdown of the nominated candidates by professions showed that, as W. K. Bassett reiterated in his campaign, there were a great many lawyers. Twenty-one were successful, but a listing of the 21 did not make the majority of reaction as strong as votes in the Bar Association make the decisions of that organization appear. It seemed probable that a number of those elected either do not attend Bar Association meetings or do not vote, though their apathy does not extend to political activity.

Of 14 ILWU officials and members who ran throughout the Territory, seven were nominated and one, Frank Luiz, of Papaikou, was elected outright. The obvious conclusion was that the resignation of Jack Hall, Regional Director, from the Democratic Party has not had the effect of lessening the enthusiasm of his officials and members for political activity.

A surprise upset on the Big Island was the defeat of Yasuki Arakaki by Richard Lyman, Jr.

75-Yrs. in Prison For Negro Youth

(from page 1)

bias by the prosecution was so strong, CRC reported, that a verdict of guilty was brought in by the all-white jury nevertheless. The sole direct evidence against Kirkendoll was supplied by the spinster.

"The prosecutor," CRC declared, "both in the cross-examination and in his summation to the jury, engaged in mimicking and ridiculing the Negro witnesses and appealing to the worst anti-Negro prejudices."

Before he was framed by the police officers, Kirkendoll was a peddler on the South Side, heavily populated Negro area here. For years, CRC reported, all peddlers on the South Side have paid shake-down fees to Chicago police.

Refused To Pay Cops

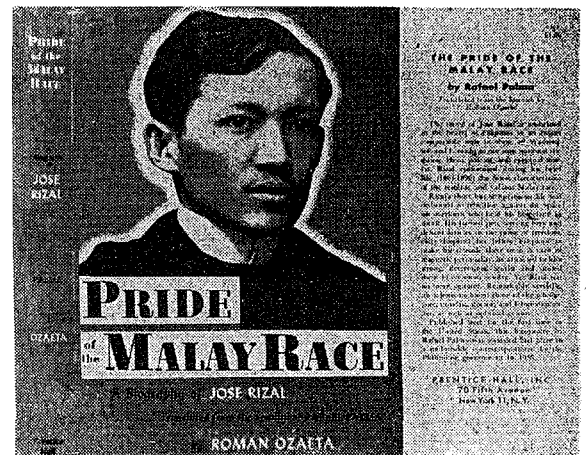
When approached by Healy and Pearson, Kirkendoll persistently refused to pay the usual five to fifteen-dollar fee. It was then that the first of their three frame-up attempts against the Negro youth began.

"Like many other Northern cities," CRC continued, "Chicago has been the scene of a growing wave of terrorism against the Negro people, by police and government officials. It was the scene of the recent week-long outbreak of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro violence in which police officers aided and abetted the hoodlums."

"It is also the city where James Montgomery, the Negro—the Kirkendoll of 1924—is now destitute and jobless because the State of Illinois refuses to recompense him for the twenty-five years it held him unjustly behind prison bars."

The Kirkendoll Defense Committee has announced that it will move in the courts for a new trial for Kirkendoll on March 3. In the meantime, it has issued an urgent national call for funds to free Kirkendoll. The committee announced contributions should be made payable to Kirkendoll Defense Fund, 608 S. Dearborn St., Room 546, Chicago, Illinois.

New Hampshire once passed a law requiring oleomargarine to be colored pink.



THIS IS THE COVER of the book, *Pride of the Malay Race*, which was banned by the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines. The book is a biography of Jose Rizal, beloved hero of the Filipinos, and is written in Spanish by the late Dr. Rafael Palma and translated into English by Justice Roman Ozarta of the Philippines Supreme Court. When the protest by the Roman Catholic Church was being discussed in the Senate, Senator Sotto, lanky and elderly liberal, asked: "Who gives orders here, President Quirino or the Vatican?"

FHA Plan Should Hire Thousands

(from page 1)

of such loans extends from \$100 to \$2,500, though larger loans are sometimes granted after special consideration by the FHA. Loans are for periods up to 38 months.

"It is one thing to tell people to fix up their places," Mr. Wright said, "but we must show them how to get the money to do it."

Wright said that by the first of next week he expects to issue a press release which will describe the details of the plan. The full cooperation of newspapers and Chambers of Commerce on all islands has been asked by the governor's committee.

Types of Work

Answering a question as to the types of improvements that would be included under "Title I," Wright said they include "driveway work, landscaping, cesspools, anything that applies to property other than

mechanical improvements of removable fixtures. Small businesses could use it, not for such equipment as showcases, however."

Quoting a letter from his Mainland director, Wright said that a much larger proportion of money spent in this way goes for labor than for materials. The reverse, he said, is generally the rule in new construction.

"We suggest," says a paragraph from the letter, "that individual effort be directed to those residents of the communities who have substantial incomes as being the ones who should make repairs and improvements to their homes and business establishments. Mechanics, laborers, salesmen and clerical employees from the unemployed group can then be employed."

This type of unemployment relief, Wright said, was instituted in the Territory first in 1935 and was considered successful.

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MR. ALZATE

IN THE LAST ISSUE the RECORD inadvertently published a wrong picture with a story on Manuel Alzate, consul general of the Philippines Republic here in Honolulu. The story was a comment by a writer from the Philippines who gave Mr. Alzate's background and told why he will not get the ambassadorship at Washington.

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Gadabout

AT KAPAA, KAUAI, not long ago, two strangers approached a taxi, the driver of which was holding a conversation with a policeman. As they came up, the policeman walked quickly away, but when the strangers asked if he would take them to the Garden Island Hotel, the driver deliberated silently.

If they really wanted to go some place, the driver told them in a moment, they'd have to hire a taxi across the street. His business didn't call for the hauling of legitimate passengers.

Which was the latest evidence, according to travellers, of the recent spread of prostitution on Kauai. New houses are said to be opening for business almost weekly and the police are reported doing a pretty efficient job of keeping their eyes closed.

AT KONA, William Hale surprised everyone by beating the well-known Mrs. Esther Richardson in the primary for the constitutional convention. The answer—which is usually the answer in such upsets—is that Hale did plenty of leg work. On Hawaii, as on Oahu, leg work and active campaigning paid off heavily, whereas most of the sit-and-talk politicians of last week are also-rans today—as any fool can plainly see.

SERIOUSLY speaking, Judge Towse's appointment is seen as, among other things, a slap in the face for the Bar Association which had gone out for Moore. Towse is generally held an excellent choice as a compromise candidate in that local lawyers unanimously confirm his ability and integrity. Democratic lawyers, in addition, are pleased that the man appointed is not from the "republicrat" class often favored by Governor Steinback.

AT HILO, the law has finally decided there just isn't anything to be done about Jimmy Spencer, the road overseer who knocked down a light pole about a year ago, driving a C-C automobile on his way home from a luau, and thereby cut off lights in Kamuela for an hour. Nothing can be done because there isn't enough evidence that Spencer was drunk, the police are said to have ruled, and nothing will be done by his superiors about the fact that Spencer was using public property for his own pleasure, or that he had it repaired secretly at a private garage. People who live near the light pole and who saw Spencer and alleged that he was drunk, will not be called to testify, if the reports are true.

EDWARD A. TOWSE'S appointment to the TH Supreme Court, says a wag, is really a conspiracy of liquor dealers and drunken

drivers to get him off the circuit bench.

IF YOU THOUGHT, when you picked up Wednesday's Star-Bulletin, that must be "Mary," the prostitute of the Jan. 26 RECORD, on the front page, you were exactly right.

GARNER ANTHONY, though he has been known as a Democrat these many months, never actually signed a card for a Democratic precinct club until Feb. 6. Why? Some say that was the day he heard Democrats would have chances for advancement in the judiciary and that the day of appointing Republicans was over. Others say there were reasons beyond either election or immediate appointments.

THE CIO NEWS, plugged locally now by Charles E. Kauhane and others, since Murray's announced intention to "get" Bridges and his union, has an editorial on civil rights in its current issue that is indicative of its changed tone since Murray went all-out for the Marshall Plan et al. The title is "Civil Rights Again" and the first sentence is "An old and wise friend of ours opines that the civil rights issue is 'darn near worn out.'" The reader has to get pretty far down before he discovers that the editorial in fact, if not in spirit, condemns diecrats and their like. The general effect is that of the headline and the first sentence—which should give minority as well as majority groups in the CIO a pretty strong clue as to where Murray & Co. are headed.

"I. T. O.—that's the way you ought to begin an item," a taxpayer told us, "and the letters would mean Impossible To Obtain. I mean parking space around the City Hall. Why can't they afford to leave some of that space in the rear vacant for people who have business? The employees don't need all that's allotted them."

GLENN McCARTHY, who, according to Time, drives his Cadillac at 100 miles an hour often with a bottle of whiskey in the seat beside him, has his bid in with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of 70 million dollars. Admittedly, 20 million, if he gets it, will go to pay debts. If he doesn't get it, Time says, "Glenn McCarthy may have to surrender some of his empire."

Small businessmen in Hawaii, who have their bids in for sums far smaller and who have far smaller debts to pay, should watch with interest to see what happens to the bid of this flamboyant wildcat oil driller who has made millions out of a business Americans have argued for generations should

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Reacting against the disgraceful neglect of the Negro's place in history, some American Negroes have gone to the other extreme. They have built up for themselves a "history" in which the Negro's role is exaggerated, nobodies like Crispus Attucks are made heroes, and fantasy accepted as fact. In this matter, the distinguished Dr. W. E. B. DuBois—for most of whose work I have great respect—is a chief offender, losing his critical sense entirely. Feb. 2 your columnist, Mr. Frank Marshall Davis, followed in his footsteps.

Of course, American Negroes are not alone in flattering themselves with such "history"; people of most nationalities are guilty of the same thing, and with less excuse. Genghis Khan has been claimed as a Japanese, for instance, and Jesus Christ as a Nordic. But, no matter who construct the "history," it only flatters their group pride in the short run, makes them ridiculous to their enemies, and collapses in the face of hard facts.

In his column, for example, Mr. Davis follows DuBois and wrote: "The fact that Hannibal led a black army on Rome some 20 centuries ago is also glossed over."

Such a "fact" should be glossed over. If Hannibal's men were black, it was because they didn't have time to wash off the dust. A great part of his army came from what are now Spain and south France. As for the African contingent, to be an African is not necessarily to be a Negro, or to be black. Even today, after centuries of trade across the Sahara, most of the people of North Africa are still Caucasian in race. In Hannibal's time there was virtually no contact between North Africa and Negro Africa.

The Negro Africans have produced enough great generals and leaders without having to claim Hannibal's men as well. Take the Almoravides' conquests. Leaders and many of the rank and file came from Negro Africa and crossed the Sahara to conquer Morocco and most of Spain, around 1060-1100 A. D.

JOHN E. REINECKE

be in the hands of the government.

"THE DOCTOR and the Girl," Charles Coburn-Glenn Ford vehicle currently making its second round of local movie theaters, serves as a reminder that after 20 years of making hospital movies, Hollywood has never found any phase of a doctor's life more photogenic than that of his washing his hands in disinfectant and having nurses tie his gown for him.

THE COCKER SHOW at Thomas Square Sunday, won by Reese's Black Tiger, judged by Henry K. C. Chang, Masaru Nishiki and Sgt. James Williams, recalls a misinterpretation given Gadabout recently. Applied by those of "the fancy" to various breeds, the Gadabout item actually concerned cockers and involved a decision in which two of the above-mentioned judges disagreed with an imported Mainland judge—after that individual had ruled—as to first place in a cocker show.

T. H. NARCOTICS

(from page 1)
from sources outside the Territory, it is expected that local dope peddlers, with their regular supply sources limited by the current activity of federal and C-C officers against the illicit trade here, may attempt to gain access to stores of narcotics maintained in the Territory for legal, medicinal purposes.

The new position was created following a specific increase in the department's budget by the legislature last session, Mr. Akau said. The rating of the new investigator will be IN-5 and his salary \$3,467.50 per year.

On The Olaa Scene

A long smouldering fire broke out into open flames this week when workers of Olaa Sugar company, members of the ILWU local 142, held a stop work meeting, then refused to return to work while airing grievances.

Union officials point out that the stop work meeting was the result of failure of the company to adjust grievances which have been piling up over several weeks.

They report that the company has drastically reduced work on the plantation, has retained non-union workers on the jobs when union workers have been forced to take layoffs, has discriminated in favor of haole supervisory workers in layoffs and promotions and has cut down the work force.

The latest action on the part of the workers was the refusal of cane loaders to work yesterday when the company cut the working crew to three-fifths its normal complement.

Antonio Rania, local president, has accused the company of non-cooperation, saying that cooperation is a two-way, not a one-way street. On the other hand, Manager W. L. S. Williams has also accused the union of non-cooperation.

Although there have been long meetings between company and union officials, no word was received at press time as to how the difficulties would be resolved.

It will be recalled that workers at Olaa took a five-cent cut in wages about one year and a half ago, at which time, they were locked out by the company, but were able to beat off a larger proposed wage cut.

The Olaa unit is also one of the three plantations which had refused to ratify the new sugar agreement which puts an 80 cent floor to sugar workers' wages.

Talk That Precedes Beck

With the announcement that Dave Beck, Teamster head man on the Pacific Coast, will come to Honolulu in early March for a "vacation" with his wife, all eyes are open for interesting developments in the local labor movement as well as in internal teamster affairs.

Labor leaders here take that announcement with a grain of salt. They feel that Beck will be here "to look over the field" and see what he can do to extend the borders of his organization.

Whether or not there is any direct connection between his coming and the Teamster raiding of ILWU locals in the Bay area is a matter of speculation.

It will be recalled that several months ago, the local teamsters issued a report pointing out that the Territory is virgin ground for organization and that the ILWU dominates labor organization.

Meanwhile, the teamsters are involved in a representation election among Poa Food Products (Snowflake Bakery and King's Sandwiches) workers to be held Tuesday, February 21.

ILWU Delegates To Mainland

ILWU executive board members Ernest Arena, Gil Gallardo and Jack Kawano will leave for San Francisco beginning today to attend a special session of the board scheduled for Friday and Saturday.

The three Hawaiian delegates will meet with the rest of the 13-man body which is the highest policy making body between conventions.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

ment concerning this emigration. From the arrival of the first government contract ship the laborers were no better than what one might call legalized semi-slaves.

The diligence, obedience and industry of these immigrants have been an immeasurably distinguished contribution to the development of the wealth and power of today's Hawaii. The Americans themselves clearly recognize this.

However, Danger Past, God Forgotten!—this holds true everywhere. When the Japanese numbers increased a little the first fear of the Japanese, among the Americans, overflowed into anti-Japanese feeling.

Hawaiians Had Aloha Spirit

But in Hawaii the relations of capital and labor are close, and it was feared a complete estrangement from the Japanese might impose obstacles to the economic mechanism. So, though frequently there were various incidents and problems, it was not like the fierce Mainland anti-Japanese fever. Throughout, it was only a tepid undercurrent.

Also, at the same time, here where the climate is mild and spring-like throughout the year, the usual lovable, tolerant spirit of aloha, possessed by the kanaka natives, extended its fine influence among each of the peoples gathered here. A natural manifestation is that it has been able to hold the condition of the world's most ideal racial melting pot.

But in general, the Japanese immigrants had many children, so that even those Americans who were not especially anti-Japanese appeared somewhat surprised at this prime procreative power. Among the Japanophobes how much more was this point feared!

Laughed Heartily

On one occasion, V. S. McClatchy, the leader of the California Japanophobes, came to Honolulu on some kind of conference. One night, at a certain gathering, I happened to be seated next to him. While talking to me he asked: "How many children do you have?"

"Only one," I answered. He appeared startled. "In that case, I am Japanese style!" he laughed.

"How many do you have?" I inquired. I still remember that he laughed heartily when he replied that he had six or seven.

This gentleman evidently believed that every Japanese he saw had as many children as rats do.

'Slip-up' By T. H.

(from page 1)

tal Investment Co. purchased the Lewers and Cooke lumber yard property for approximately \$231,500. At the Territorial bureau of conveyances there is a record of the sale of the property by the Capital Investment Co. last Dec. 31 to the Territorial government for \$440,000.

"Why didn't the Territory condemn or buy the land from the former owner?" a real estate man who informed the RECORD of the highly profitable sale asked. He gave "zero" to Territorial officials who passed up a good buy and then paid an additional \$200,000 of the taxpayers' money to acquire the property five years later. He gave "A" to Chinn Ho's Capital Investment Co.



DEAR VOTERS:

Thank you for your kōkua in the statehood convention primary.

I shall appreciate your support in the general election, March 21.

Sincerely,

Harriet Bouslog

FOR DELEGATE, FIFTH DISTRICT

Negroes' Part Omitted From History of U. S.

They will be glad when there is no longer a need for Negro History Week, two speakers told an audience at the Library of Hawaii Tuesday night, for that will be a time when the achievements of Negroes are treated by historians in the same manner as those of other Americans.

Though American historians have given little space or credit to the Negro people, Frank Marshall Davis, the chief speaker, said European research has not been so biased. Some French anthropologists, Mr. Davis said, have now propounded a theory that the races which first inhabited Europe were originally black and had a definite anthropological relationship with the black peoples of Africa.

Slavers' Trick

Condemning those who say the Negro has no culture and history of his own, Davis pointed out that this was first a device of slave-traders by which they sought to justify their trade. They argued, Davis said, that Africans had no culture and would benefit even through such a contact with their civilization as slavery.

Showing that African culture and background is still present among American Negroes, Davis told of a recent study of South Carolina Negroes of African Gullah origin, who still retain many words of the Gullah language.

"If we deny ties with Africa," said Davis, "we deny a heritage that is rich."

Sketching through Negro history, Davis pointed to such men as Crispus Attucks, killed at the Boston Massacre as symbols of the fact that "Negroes were in the forefront of every fight for freedom."

"The more we understand about ourselves," said Davis, "the more we will be able to hold up our heads and the better we will fight for equality."

Solomon Ward, the other speaker who deplored the necessity for a Negro History Week, outlined 15 of the most important events of the Negro people's fight for equality of the last 15 years. Among them there was the fact that, though there were only a few thousand Negroes in trade unions 15 years ago, now there are 1,500,000. Others included the migration of many Negroes from the South of the U. S. to the North, victories won by figures such as singer Marian Anderson, William Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands and recently appointed a federal judge, and sports stars Jesse Owens and Henry Armstrong, and writers Richard Wright and Frank Yerby.

Bias Came In U. S.

Gerald Warner, speaking first, traced the history of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World from its beginning to the present. When the Elks were formed 150 years ago in England, there was no discrimination, but when chapters of the lodge were formed in the U. S., discrimination became a part of the pattern. The result is that today, Warner said, there are two branches of the Elks, of which only the IBPOEW does not practice discrimination.

"Our lines are easy to cross," said Warner, paraphrasing the title of a movie also on the program. "We'll even help anyone to cross them."

The movie, titled "Everyone Has a Line," which held first position on the program, dealt generally with the problem of racial discrimination.

The meeting Tuesday night, a part of IBPOEW, Waikiki Lodge's program for the observation of Negro History Week, was presided over by John Howell, recording secretary of the lodge. Mr. Howell expressed appreciation for the publicity given Negro History Week by the Star-Bulletin and by the

George Ana's Pay Envelope Tells Story Of Plantation Worker Over Period Of Years

By STEVE MURIN

The shortest history of the labor movement in Hawaii is given in the picture accompanying this story.

Pay envelopes from one worker, each for one month's labor, taken from different periods during the last 13 years, show at a glance what volumes of words try to portray.

Show Change

The envelopes, yellowed by age and torn and frayed from handling, show the dollars and cents basis for the changed conditions on Hawaii's plantations since their organization by the ILWU.

Here is one of the first envelope's story: Headed Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd., and giving June 1937 as its period, it shows that George Ana, mill worker, had worked 28 days and earned \$45.35, which indicates a daily wage of \$1.62 or 20 cents an hour.

He also earned \$2.80 for working 14 hours overtime; received \$4.80 as "turn out bonus," that is, for reporting for work more than the minimum number of days, and a "sugar price bonus" of \$1.70. The total earned for June 1937 is indicated at \$54.65.

Below this total is indicated a list of deductions. Old age pension and Territorial taxes took 82 cents;

- Electric lights\$ 2.05
- Kekaha Store 20.00
- Kuramoto Store 5.00
- Kekaha Theatre 2.25
- Cash (an advance) 5.00

The cash balance brought home for that month's work of 23 days and 14 hours overtime is \$19.53. But other envelopes tell of months when the take home pay was even less. January, 1937 shows, in addition to the stated deductions an unexplained item, "sundry debit" of \$10.22 and a cash balance of \$12.17; March 1937 shows a balance of \$10.77. August of the same year shows that George Ana brought home \$9.

The next group of envelopes shows that hard work was rewarded for the notation boldly penciled on the top of the December 1939 receipt shows that George Ana was now an industrial worker and getting 28½ cents an hour and \$2.12 a day. But the boost in pay was not reflected in his take home pay, for the balance was the magnificent sum of \$6.86 for 152 hours work. The next month he brought home in cash \$2.48, but the deductions indicate that he joined a credit union and saved \$10.43.

And so it went through 1940, the largest cash balance being \$14.89 and the smallest \$1.31.

"Good Old Days"

Here in short, is the truth of the plantation system in cold figures; the kind of figures some people want to forget when they talk about "the good old days."

Yes, they were the old days, but not "good."

Today, George Ana's pay receipts are very different from the old pay envelopes. They are not

RECORD, for which, as he pointed out, Frank Marshall Davis is chief political columnist. Commenting on an editorial on Negroes here, carried by the Star-Bulletin this week, Mr. Howell said: "That editorial was written by Frank Marshall Davis. It wasn't written by Riley Allen."

Other features of the week's program, Howell said, will be a meeting with speeches and music at Aala Park Saturday night and another program of music featuring Trummie Young and his orchestra, at the Waikiki Lodge, 1316 N. Vineyard St. Among speakers at the Aala Park meeting will be W. K. Bassett and the Rev. E. C. Yadao, Howell said.

1588
875-07-7023
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.
Month of: DEC 1940

Basic Salary	45.35
Overtime	2.80
Turn Out Bonus	4.80
Sugar Price Bonus	1.70
TOTAL EARNINGS	54.65
Old Age Pension	0.82
Electric Lights	2.05
Kekaha Store	20.00
Kuramoto Store	5.00
Kekaha Theatre	2.25
Cash (an advance)	5.00
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	35.12
TOTAL BALANCE	19.53

KEKAHA SUGAR CO. LTD.
EMPLOYEE'S MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS

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GEORGE ANA'S pay envelopes that give his take home pay show that he received cash payment as low as \$1.31 a month back in December 1940 from total earnings of \$62.04. Another shows \$3.17, and that of June 1937, \$19.53. These are samples taken from a stack of pay envelopes Mrs. Ana had saved.

KEKAHA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
KEKAHA, KAUALA, T. H.
EMPLOYEE'S MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS

CHECK NO.	NUMBER	HOURS	MONTHLY EARNINGS	TAXABLE EARNINGS	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	FEDERAL WITH HOLDING TAX	TERR. O & P TAX	RETIREMENT	UNION DUES
5873	1964	291.64	291.64	292	2.92	5.85	7.00	2.00	

AFTER THE organization of plantation workers into the sugar union (ILWU) George Ana received checks like the one above. The above stub of a check received for one month in 1947 shows monthly earnings of \$291.64, and deductions totaling \$17.75.

only streamlined and machine-made, but they tell a very different story.

Hours worked are about the same, but the total earnings on a representative group over the period of 1947, '48 and '49 range from \$222.78 to \$324.78. Instead of the detailed perquisite deductions, abolished through the insistence of the union's negotiating committee, there are listed only deductions for social security taxes, Territorial taxes, retirement fund and union dues. Total take home pay ranged from \$208 to \$300 a month.

Mrs. Bella Ana, to whom all credit must go for saving the revealing pay envelopes, said: "A long time ago I knew things would have to change because they were so bad. There was no union at that time. George would bring me home his pay envelope and there would be two or three dollars for a whole month's work. I would have to try to raise the family on that! It was so little that he and I would just sit there and look at each other. Nothing to say."

Momento for Children

"And I told him one day, 'George, I'm not going to throw these pay envelopes away. Someday, things will be different. When our kids grow up they won't remember what we went through. Then we can show them your old pay envelopes and let them see what plantation life was!'"

George Ana, about 40, father of five children, is proud of his wife and family. "Life is better now. I thought she was crazy when she said that our kids would see a different kind of life, but she was right. Things are different. The union came; that's when it started."

Ana, recently elected chairman of the Kekaha Unit of the ILWU

Sugar Local 142, concedes that there is plenty of work yet to do. Plantation strategy of driving a wedge between workers and the union sometimes succeeds because of the increasing competition between workers for jobs. "The younger men are forgetting already what the union has done. And the young fellows just out of high school are hired on six months probationary basis and laid off just before they would be eligible to join the union. Then the plantation hires the next bunch of seniors who leave the high school. When their six months are up, they get sent home and the old bunch is taken on again as starting workers."

"Can't Go Back"

"Fred Taniguchi (retired chairman of the unit) can tell you plenty about all this. He worked night and day to build this Unit, fighting grievances and arguing contract terms."

"I never thought I would end up being chairman but I will do all I can while . . ."

Mrs. Ana interrupted, laughing, "You do all you can and you're sure to be fired. George gets too hot when he sees things go wrong. I'm always worried he's going to come home and tell me he's fired for telling off some stooge. I have to slow him down, or try to anyway."

She is a good example of what the coming of the union has meant to women in plantation areas. Today, Mrs. Ana is the most energetic of the women in the active ILWU Auxiliary; attends meetings and plans socials, works actively in Kekaha community affairs, and even volunteers time for sparking Honolulu-RECORD drives. And somehow finds time and energy for manag-

ing a household for George Ana and their husky children.

She doesn't think they are doing more than other couples who went through what they did. And George Ana agrees. "It had to be done," and pointing to the old pay envelopes he said: "We can't go back to those days."

OHRT DIDN'T SAY

At Aiea School during the primary election, a Fred Ohrt man rushed up to an executive of a Dillingham interest with the Luma Wai's card. The Dillingham man who is reported to be quite independent, asked: "Is your man for initiative, referendum and recall?" That stopped the Ohrt man with the card held in his frozen hand.

"Is he or isn't he?" asked the voter.

"You got me there," Ohrt's man said finally.

"Well, you got to know to ask me to vote for your man."

After the voter walked into the booth, candidate Ohrt's man shook his head as though something had hit him, then said: "I wonder what Mr. Ohrt's for? Come to think of it, he hasn't said. But I've heard his speeches, though."

THE DIRTY BUSINESS

From the statements of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, it appears that what former Justice Oliver W. Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court called the "dirty business" of wiretapping is to continue. Furthermore, any person or group protesting this illegal activity will be smeared by the trigger-happy un-American committee.—The Packinghouse Worker, CIO.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



WHO EVER HEARD OF DAVE WHITLOCK?

Seven months ago this column carried a story of a young light heavyweight by the name of Dave Whitlock. Dave, in our opinion, looks like a promising prospect along with Grant Butcher, who as an amateur, won the National AAU title. These boys fought three times with the rubber match winner being Butcher.

Since then, the young ship-scaler, a member of the ILWU in San Francisco, has gone the hard way to gain recognition as fifth-ranking light heavyweight in the country. His recent win over Nick Barrone boomed Whitlock's stock.

Dave, who by his pictures looks like the "young" Joe Louis, figures very prominently in the Cow Palace program and much is expected of this future contender. We suggested Dave as a possible opponent for Bobo Olson, when he was just getting started and wasn't a full-grown light heavy. But then the question asked of me by people here was: Who ever heard of Dave Whitlock?

Our answer now is that he is only the fifth-ranking light heavy!

FOOTBALLER ED TOWSE

President Truman's recent appointment of Judge Edward Towse to the Supreme Court over Willson Moore, the endorsee of the Republican and Big Five-dominated Bar Association and "Republican" Governor Stainback, brings to mind that Big Ed Towse played football for the University of Hawaii during the heyday of the Rainbows.

A young appointee at 42, Ed Towse is expected by Democratic party sources to go very far in our local government circles. Congratulations to Footballer Ed Towse from this writer. His decisions, we hope, will be in the best interests of the people of Hawaii.

ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

Tuesday's boxing card at the Civic featured the best preliminary program in a long while. Bill Kim had the boys paired very evenly and for once we didn't get bored because of the same faces that have been paraded before the cash customers week after week. In the opener, Jimmy Kalei and Manuel Correa earned their money by slugging through a four-rounder. Kalei, the aggressor and with a bit more of a fighting heart, got the nod.

Bobby Acosta won a TKO verdict over once-retired Willie Gonzalez in a featherweight scrap, in the second round. Time has already caught up with Willie and the young Acosta made him look bad. The fight was stopped in the second by Referee Louis Freitas when it appeared that Gonzalez was taking too much of a pounding in the corner. The majority of the crowd felt that the fight was stopped a bit too early while others thought it was a good idea to prevent any serious injury to Gonzalez.

In the third preliminary, Carl Arakaki kayoed Ray Carvalho in the fifth round after Ray gave Carl a pretty stiff battle. The crowd at the Civic gave these two boys a good hand after each round and at the end of the fight. The preliminaries were rated as A for Bill Kim's books.

In the first so-called main event Henry Davis, while a bit rusty, took an easy eight-rounder from Tello Cruz, an excellent blocker and defense fighter. Fights are won by punching, not by blocking or being an elusive target. We found this fight rather uninteresting. Henry has to do a little more regular fighting, otherwise he will look bad even against the mediocre boys that may be lined up for him before he meets the better boys in his class.

The Reno Abellira-Johnny Boskie main event brought two boys to the Civic, worlds apart in interest. Abellira wants to fight while Boskie's heart "just ain't there." Boskie showed this in his fight with Olson and he showed it again when he fought Abellira. In the early part of the fight a fairly light tap to the mid-section of Boskie made him hold his groin as if it really hurt him. Twice he went through the motion and we knew then and there that he was through. The punch that wrote finish to Boskie came in the fifth round when he went down after a flurry of blows. The whiteness of the canvas mesmerized Boskie and he turned over and took the count. Yes, we say he took the count. Possessing ability and the frame, Boskie will always be counted as just an opponent for a fast-rising star. He will always be the chore boy. A better fighter than Abellira, he just hasn't got the oomph. Boskie will probably make a few bucks as a sparring partner, but as a fighter—he never got started and he never will until something or somebody gives him the heart to fight.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Don Lee, called the Nebraska Wildcat, is signed to fight Bobo Olson next week at the Civic. Before Lee is even here, the smart boys are giving odds on Olson to win. Looking over the records of these two boys we will have to say that we agree with the odds and pick Olson to take Don Lee.

Talking of boxing locally brings to mind the situation in California. Our grapevine tells us that Bennie Walker and Earl Turner, who this week fought to a draw, are from the same stable. This went on quite regularly in the case of Stanley Ito and Sad Sam Ichinose. Legal or not, it doesn't make for an interesting fight.

The guy who writes copy for the wrestling shows at the Civic may be handing them out to the local sports writers because the terminology bears the same stamp. Well, those guys have to make a living.

Looks like a good match between Mako Kobayashi of Ohio State and Richard Cleveland of the University of Hawaii if and when they meet for a swim duel, probably in the summer, in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle. Mako is going good on the Mainland while Richard is making some exceptional times locally.

Must Watch New AJA Generation, Says K. Campbell

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

Hearings . . . on H. R. 49 and S. 114 . . . 1948. Statement of Mrs. Alice Kamakila Campbell

MRS. CAMPBELL: I am interested only in the welfare of my country. I want to take no chances. We took a chance on December 7, and I never want a repetition of that. Nobody but those right here in Hawaii realizes what that meant, to have had December 7 here, right where men here in Hawaii, were traitors to their own country. They went back and gave that information. I know it. We who are here know it. How did those who came over from Japan, when they came here, how did they know which were the important objects in Pearl Harbor and on the island to bomb first?

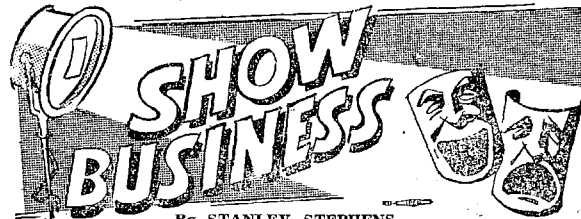
MRS. CAMPBELL: I was born here. It was through my interest as a representative family, and a member of a representative family of Hawaii, to watch the trend of the people that were permitted to come into this country, and I have watched it without prejudice. I have Japanese servants. I have a servant who has been with me—a Japanese, an alien—for 42 years, and that woman is still with me. I don't hate her because she is an alien, because she is a Japanese. No. I don't even suspect her, but it is not of the generation we have to watch.

SENATOR CORDON: You mean the new?

MRS. CAMPBELL: The new generation. They say they are the third and fourth generations. They are the first and the second, if the truth were known, because the first generation to me is one that the alien parents; that is the first generation. You never hear of the issei; you hear of the nisei, which makes a generation in between; the nisei is the second generation. That is all you hear about, the nisei, the (end of p. 414) nisei, but no, it is the issei that I am after. They are misrepresenting themselves here, calling themselves the second generation; they are the first; their parents are aliens.

I did not approve of the bill, and I was in the senate when they introduced the bill, that all parents of Japanese aliens should automatically become American citizens because their sons and daughters all took part in this war. Why should we give them that privilege of being an American? I cannot see it. I said "No." I fought it, but I was only one in the senate. During the session when I sat there, and this was during wartime, Senator, they wanted to do away with the oath of allegiance. I never heard of such a tragic thing in my life, to do away with the oath of allegiance in time of war, and while we were right in the midst of it, and who was the one who had to fight it in the senate there? I had to fight it alone. Everybody was in favor of doing away with it, and the only backing I got, which was wonderful backing, was by the American Legion; they came to my support, and they felt the same way I did. Why should we leave out the oath of allegiance right here in Hawaii during wartime? But that is the influence that goes on, all underground here (p. 415).

NRA wage rates for retail stores in Hawaii, set in 1934, were \$12 a week in Honolulu and \$9 to \$10 a week elsewhere; for a 48-hour week.



By STANLEY STEPHENS

(Federated Press)

Taxes, Sex and Prizes We Have Always With Us

If elsewhere you can always count on death and taxes, Hollywood news has rewritten that to make sex and taxes immutable, and at this time of year, awards are thrown in as a further standard ingredient.

The film industry's campaign against the wartime 20 per cent tax on movie tickets, still unrepented, has got into full swing. Carried on more or less halfheartedly for the past six or eight months, the campaign is now on in earnest. Although the boxoffice fall-off has actually been only slight, producers and distributors are crying the blues. However, in their anti-tax campaign they are taking a fairly progressive attitude: Movies are a mass entertainment and a 20 per cent levy on the small theatergoer—like a sales tax—hits those who can least afford it. This, they say, should be repealed before any real luxuries are untaxed. We can't disagree—but we're looking for a ticket price reduction if and when the tax comes off.

On the sex front, the Bergman-Rossellini baby, of course, holds the spotlight. There is what appears to be a spontaneous movement to boycott their forthcoming "Stromboli," as well as other Bergman and Rossellini films in the hinterlands. However, Howard Hughes, distributor of Stromboli, is set for premieres all over the country before.

Dividends Rise As Jobs Decline

WASHINGTON (FP)—Although unemployment hit American workers considerably harder in 1949 than in 1948, the Commerce Department reported Feb. 10 that corporations making public reports of their dividend payments to stockholders paid out 7 per cent more in dividends last year than the year before.

The report covered only publicly reported dividends, which are 60-65 per cent of all dividends paid. Companies not making public reports for the most part are small outfits. By rough calculation, the 56½ billion worth of dividends paid in 1949 to stockholders, compared to the \$6.1 billion paid out in 1948, represented between \$120 to \$150 in dividends accumulated from the labor of each employee.

Outside the manufacturing field, dividends increased heartily for stockholders of financial corporations, communications companies, and heat, light and power utility firms. The railroads, while paying less in dividends in 1949 than the previous year, still paid off more than a quarter-billion dollars to the "widows and orphans" dependent for a living on dividends from the iron horse.

IS YOUR GOVERNMENT LOYAL TO YOU?

Accusations, charges, oaths, arrests, purges, deportations, firings—all under a screen of constant and hysterical red-baiting, are the stock in trade of practically every agency of government. No administration honestly seeking to advance the welfare of the common people, seeks to secure the support of the people by such means.—UE News, unaffiliated.

More than half the employers inspected in 1949 violated the overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

tween the 15th and the end of February. With his experience on The Outlaw, he should be able to buck the boycott move, if anyone can.

General run of opinion, it seems, is that the curiosity to see Bergman as she looked just before the birth of her baby will far outweigh any trend to stay away from the picture. Editorial comment in the larger cities has been, by and large, pro-Bergman, with a fairly progressive bent. Many have recognized that it is only because she is a highly publicized movie star that her Robertino took on the importance he did and have concluded that we should leave her to her own destiny and judge her films on their merit, not on her private life.

PRIZES FOR FILMS, WRITERS, DIRECTORS, CAMERAMEN

Most important "Ten Best" lists prior to the Academy Awards have put in their appearance. Film Daily's national poll of critics gives the following results:

Ten Best Pictures of 1949: Snake Pit, Red Shoes, Letter To Three Wives, Champion, Stratton Story, Come To The Stable, Home of the Brave, Command Decision, The Heiress, Pinky.

Ten Best Directors: Anatole Litvak (Snake Pit); Mark Robson (Champion); Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger (Red Shoes); Joseph L. Mankiewicz (Letter To Three Wives); Mark Robson (Home of the Brave); Sam Wood (Stratton Story); Ted Tetzlaff (The Window); William Wyler (The Heiress); Alfred L. Werker (Lost Boundaries); Henry Koster (Come To The Stable).

Ten Best Cameramen: Jack Cardiff (Red Shoes); Leo Tover (Snake Pit); Joseph Valentine (Joan of Arc); Frank Planer (Champion); Robert Burns and Wilfred M. Cline (Task Force); William Steiner (The Window); Harry Stradling (Barkleys of Broadway); Joseph LaSelle (Come To The Stable); Harold Rossen (Command Decision); Robert DeGrasse (Home of the Brave).

The Screen Writers' Guild, in its first annual writing awards, made these selections: Best Written American Drama, Robert Rossen and Robert Penn Warren (All the King's Men); Best American Comedy: Joseph Mankiewicz, Vera Caspary and John Klempner (Letter to Three Wives); Best American Musical, Adolph Green and Betty Comden (On the Town); Best American Western: Lamar Trotti and William R. Burnett (Yellow Sky); and the Robert Meltzer Award for "that writing achievement which most ably dealt with problems of the American scene" also went to the writers of All the King's Men.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

aimed a roundhouse right at the surprised baseball magnate's jaw. Rickey drew back and the blow bounced harmlessly off his chest. The assailant then hurried away without his identity becoming known.

The point of this story is that here were two men, both claiming equal pride in their Americanism. Obviously, both can't be right. But it is such distorted conceptions of Americanism as that of Rickey's assailant that have been given aid and comfort by the actions of many public officials, including certain judges. They are the real threats to genuine democracy.

Consumers Potluck

More On the So-Called Cold Cures

Recently, the dangers of the new "anti-histamine" cold drugs were discussed. The orgy of advertising has scarcely been equalled in the drug business—and on fewer certainties.

Despite the carefully worded shrieks of praise for all the various trade-named brands, there is behind them no acceptable and sure research work. One doctor tried the drugs on 300 patients. To know where you are, probably 10,000 would be necessary. In one test at the University of Chicago, one group was given aspirin or soda pills; all were told that they were receiving the new "wonder"

worker was closer to the accident. The reader can hardly examine the evidence Hagist uncovered without feeling his conclusion is motivated by the same fear that made Frank Webster deny his conversation with the RECORD and the information contained therein—the fear that he might lose his job.

Hagist finds fault with no specific person or thing except the dynamite law (it's too vague) and the legislature (it's too stinky in its appropriations for enforcing safety laws). But he does have the courage to close his conclusion with the following paragraph:

"It is my feeling that this unfortunate and tragic occurrence clearly points up the fallacy of the belief that industry will police itself in the matter of accident prevention and safety. Nothing is further from the truth. There must be a public and an official awareness of the problem and its potentialities and a determination to solve it."

drug. Results were about the same for all users.

Consumers Union says only this much can be said: The new drug "may, in some persons, reduce the duration of a cold or stop or reduce the flow of nasal secretions. Discount any claims that go beyond this."

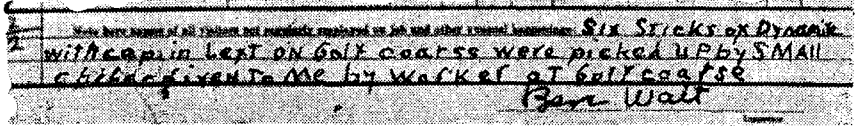
"Much more experimentation," says CU, "will be necessary to determine the true value of anti-histamines and their safety for self-treatment over long as well as short periods." CU advises NOT to rush to dose yourself at the first sign of a cold. The symptoms may go away in a few minutes or an hour. After an hour or two, if your symptoms continue, try ANY ONE of the remedies on sale. They are all about equal in effect.

Directions on the label should be carefully followed, but the drug should never be taken for more than 24-36 hours, despite instructions on some labels to take them for four days.

DO NOT take the drug if you have to drive a car or operate machinery. On some people the drug produces toxic effects such as nausea and sleepiness. Do NOT give it to an infant or child except on the advice of a doctor. If there is fever, coughing, or pain in the chest, says CU, consult a doctor.

In other words, discredit the advertising, the dangerous article in the Reader's Digest, and all the hokum—and take it easy.

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



THIS PHOTOGRAPH of one of Ben Wait's reports was printed in the RECORD Nov. 3, 1949. Yet only a few weeks ago Clayton R. Moe, chief inspector of the sewers division, city-county, and William Dumas, an inspector, told R. F. Hagist of the territorial labor department, that Wait had not filed any such reports and that all reports of this sort have been destroyed or mislaid.

Coverups, Lies, Fill Dynamite Case Report

(from page 1)
to Aveira and Cambra and to the RECORD.

It is extremely interesting to read in the report Mr. Webster's denial of a telephone conversation he held with this reporter in which he gave information that was later printed in a story and in which he applauded the RECORD's efforts to bring more regard for safety regulations, though he said he had not previously heard of the newspaper.

Webster's reproduced dialogue with Hagist reminds the reader of what he told Aveira and Cambra—that he feared he would lose his job if he protested infractions which he knew had occurred.

The most flagrant of the coverups came from Clayton R. Moe, who answered a flat "no" when asked if Ben Wait reported the unsafe and illegal use of dynamite, and then gave the following answer to explain why the reports can't be produced now:

Reports Destroyed
Moe: "No, most of the reports that were handed in by the inspectors were made up in a general daily report and the inspectors' reports were probably destroyed. I haven't seen them since the end of the job. I can't remember what became of them."

(Mr. Moe to the contrary, the RECORD believes Ben Wait's reports were not destroyed and this newspaper will try to help locate them at the proper time):

William Dumas at first denied that Ben Wait had ever informed him of the illegal or unsafe use of dynamite, then switched when asked if Wait had made any "written" report and referred to Wait's reports of Nov. 20 and 22 when he told how rocks had been thrown through the windows at 4034 Hoku by a blast, a five-pound rock striking a girl on the leg.

Then Mr. Hagist asked: "If Mr. Wait made a statement to the effect that prior to the explosion he had rendered seven or eight reports calling attention to what in his opinion was unsafe and careless handling of dynamite, would that be true?"

Dumas said: "No, that would not be true."

(So that RECORD readers can judge for themselves whether or not Moe and Dumas lied and to what extent, the text of Ben Wait's reports, printed first in this newspaper Nov. 3, is reprinted in next column).

When Hagist interviewed Ben Wait, he elicited practically the same story Wait told the RECORD, a story familiar to this newspaper's readers, but when he interviewed Karl Sinclair, city-county engineer and R. M. Montgomery, assistant superintendent of the Territorial department of public works, he heard a story almost as shocking as anything Wait or the RECORD had previously revealed.

Voters Endangered

Both men told of personally seeing dynamite lying near a voting booth on the day of the primary election of 1948, on Keanu St., near Wilhelmina Rise. Mr. Sinclair says he saw one box which he personally ordered put in a tool box under lock and key. The engineer says he supervised the execution of his order and then ordered George C. Wallace, chief engineer of the sewers division, to inspect further for other violations. All this was well before Ben Wait filed his reports.

Mr. Montgomery, who says he saw a workman bring TWO boxes of explosives and place them at

the same place, commented: "I was considerably alarmed over this situation as there were many children around who could conceivably have picked up the explosives and made off with them..."

"What did you do at that time to correct the situation?" asked Hagist.

Montgomery answered: "Well, I didn't want to create a disturbance. There were many people around who could have been frightened had I endeavored to correct the situation at that time. I did take

Here's Wait's Report; Who's Telling Lies?

Following is the text of Inspector Ben Wait's reports on the handling of dynamite on the Kaimuki sewers project. These are the reports which Wait's superiors deny they ever saw—which they declare are now destroyed, or unavailable:

"Nov. 17—Dynamite being used by anyone. Would suggest some rules be enforced.
"Nov. 20—Window glass broken by small rock at 4034 Hoku Ave. Time: 10:15. Hole in screen also.
"Nov. 22—A five-pound rock thrown through window. Girl hit on leg. Same house as reported Nov. 20.

"Nov. 27—This will confirm my conversation with you in regard to use of dynamite. Anyone loads holes or shoots. Dynamite and caps lay on the banks of ditch. Some is left all night. This may be your custom, but I do not believe the system will work. I am personally afraid to walk along the ditch.

"Dec. 3—Six sticks of dynamite with caps in left on golf course were picked up (by) small children (and) given to me by worker at golf course.

"Dec. 8—Four small children found playing with whole caps of dynamite. Caps were in. May I not say danger lies ahead?

"Dec. 10—(This was 17 days before the explosion that killed Burns and crippled Aveira and Cambra) This will be my last mention of mishandling of dynamite. Two boxes are sitting on bank near water, loaded. Five men have been shooting today. One blast was missed and shovel put it off while digging and it is in danger. I would not know (why) dynamite is handled freely as drinking water."

the matter up, however, with Mr. Webster and ordered him to have the situation corrected immediately and as far as I know, the situation was corrected as soon as possible."

Hagist then asked whether or not Montgomery knew the "situation was corrected," and Montgomery answered: "Well, I don't know. I know Webster went out the following work morning."

Hagist, assuming that Montgomery's two boxes are the same as Sinclair's single box, notes at this point that Sinclair had taken care of the dynamite so that children and voters were not endangered during the interim until "the following work morning."

Cops Had Lead

Another startling piece of evidence, discovered by Police Sergeant Donahue and recorded by Detective M. Byrne only eight hours after the accident occurred, reads as follows in Byrne's report: "One man, Joseph Lima, Grote Rd. (Kaneche), Hawaiian male, age 45, acting foreman, should be talked to.—This because I was led to believe it was his responsibility

(in view of the inexperience of Burns) to check on these unexpended dynamite sticks. It appears that today he didn't check and left this phase of the job to Burns, who, allegedly, is yet somewhat inexperienced in this type of work."

Next day, Vernal Stephens of the detective bureau, acting on the police theory that industrial accidents are never crimes, wrote "Case closed, industrial accident," and Byrne's all-important lead was never followed.

In the report, Hagist prefers to believe Lima's testimony that he was "on his way" to check the unexploded shots when the explosion took place. No comment is made on the evidence of Aveira, who worked with Burns day after day and who said the unlicensed man loaded, fired and generally handled shooting without assistance. He also gives little credence to Wait's report of Nov. 27 that "anyone loads or shoots."

Having had a good look behind the iron curtain which local officialdom has thrown around the Kaimuki Dynamite Case, Mr. Hagist seems, in his conclusion, afraid to evaluate the things he saw there. Ignoring the obvious falsehoods of Moe and Dumas, he gives authority to every boss and none to any worker who disputes a boss' word—no matter whether boss or

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INCOMPETENT

The absences of Governor Ingram Stainback from the Territory are frequent and of long duration. Those who support him say that affairs of the Territory take him to the Mainland; others say that the junkets are more in the nature of personal interest—that is, to pull the right strings in Washington to get reappointed.

Not only has the governor gone to Washington but his close associates also. Territorial Tax Commissioner William Borthwick is in the national capital, reportedly for the un-American commission, but knowing his intimacy with the governor, it is generally felt that he is in Washington to pull strings for the governor. Harold Rice of Maui also made a recent trip to Washington, invited there by the governor, reportedly on matters of the aeronautics commission, of which Mr. Rice is a member. In this case also, it is widely assumed that the trip was made to help the governor in his political ambition.

At this time we do not question how much the governor's ambition is costing the taxpayers. But we raise the question—is the governor deserving of reappointment?

Certainly he has been close to the Interior Department, which branch of government the Territory comes under. The records of the governor's tenure of office which speak for him, good or bad, whichever the case may be, are with the department.

Time and again we have pointed out the governor's aloofness to the critical unemployment problem. Just to give an example of his negligence of duty, we point to his failure in appointing members to the urban redevelopment agency. The legislature last year provided for this agency which must be formed before the Territory can receive Federal funds for the initial survey and planning for housing projects. The longer the appointments are delayed, the longer the projects will be delayed. And Federal funds for the construction, which will provide jobs, will not come to Hawaii.

We quote from the Advertiser of Feb. 12, 1950, for another sample of the governor's poor administration:

"The city-county master plan route in Nuuanu valley which Governor Stainback set aside on grounds it jeopardized Federal aid funds, actually had approval of a Federal aid highway for almost nine years, it was disclosed Saturday. The governor acted late last year."

The approval, as part of the Federal aid system, was not removed by the Federal government until May 7, 1948.

We ask again—is the governor worth reappointing?

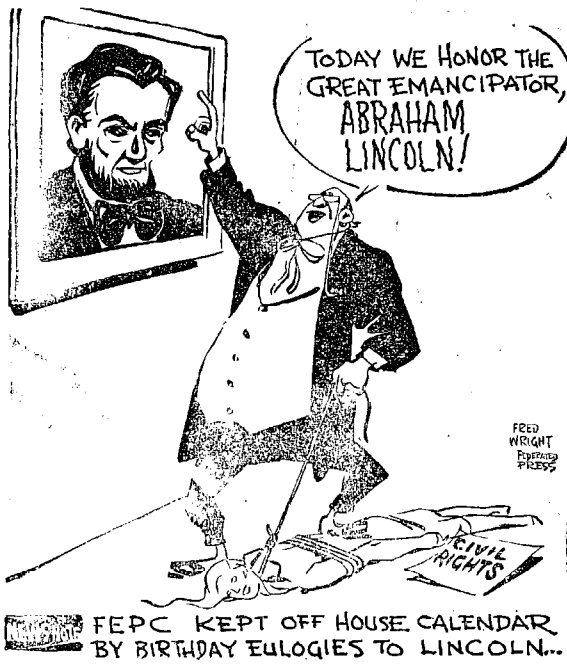
CAT OUT OF THE BAG

The controversy between California banker Philipps S. Davies, recent visitor to Hawaii, and Big Five executives is extremely revealing.

Mr. Davies, who says his banking firm will invest \$15,000,000 in the Territory through local agencies, spoke to top industry men and to at least one labor leader on long range labor-industry peace, from an investor's point of view.

Big Five executive blew their tops off and said in plain language that they needed no outsider to intrude in Hawaii's affairs.

Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, said:



Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

PATTERN FOR SUBVERSION

When Judge Medina sentenced the defense lawyers for contempt, following the conviction of the Communist leaders in New York last year, I said in the RECORD that this was a dangerous device at the disposal of any prejudiced court to intimidate the entire legal profession. It was a technique which could be used not only against counsel for Communists—real or fancied—but attorneys representing members of any minority group.

Shortly afterward, the trial of Harry Bridges opened in California and, as you know, a page was borrowed from the Foley Square proceedings and the lawyers for Bridges have been cited for contempt, their sentences to begin at the conclusion of the case.

With these two precedents established, a New Jersey judge has gone a step farther. He has denied six Negroes the right to be defended in court by counsel of their own choosing.

The case is that of the Trenton Six, the facts of which should be familiar to RECORD readers. Because they were Negroes, they were arrested, tortured into confessing, and sentenced to die for the murder of a storekeeper which it would have been impossible for them to have committed. They were saved from a legal lynching only by the intervention of the Civil Rights Congress which carried their appeal to the New Jersey Supreme Court and had the verdict set aside.



MR. DAVIS

Judge Takes Away Right

CRC provided new counsel in the retrial to replace the court-appointed lawyers who had made only a half-hearted defense. The CRC attorneys are O. John Rogge, former assistant attorney general of the U. S., Emanuel H. Bloch and William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary.

But Mercer County Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, whose conduct of the first trial was called "tainted with error" by the state supreme court, has refused to allow these attorneys to represent the defendants. He has done this in the face of the fact that five of the six have signed statements asking to be defended only by Rogge, Bloch and Patterson.

Our laws state that a person has a right to be represented in court by counsel of his own choosing. It is this right which Judge Hutchinson seeks arbitrarily and ruthlessly to take away. An injunction to restrain him has been asked in federal court. Meanwhile, the new trial, scheduled for February 6, has been indefinitely postponed. The six frame-up victims are still in jail.

These three cases have one big fact in common: the defendants are all members of minority groups. The Communist party is a minority group in America; Harry Bridges is head of the ILWU, also a minority group; the Trenton Six are members of the nation's biggest ethnic minority, the Negro people.

Action of the judges in these three cases, if not checked by an aroused American public, means that the time is almost at hand when no member of a minority group can be sure of being adequately defended in a case where hysteria has been whipped up against him. The judge would have the option of either refusing to allow the defendants to select adequate counsel, or of jailing the lawyer along with his client. Either way, it is dictatorship and a complete subversion of democracy.

In the Name of Democracy

The sixth amendment to the federal constitution guarantees to each the right of a fair trial and the assistance of counsel. This amendment has not been repealed. So long as it is a part of the highest law of the land, we must insist on its observance.

Yet those who are busiest undermining democracy do so in the name of democracy. Today American democracy has completely conflicting sets of meanings. The judges in all three cases mentioned here would consider it an insult if their Americanism was questioned.

Speaking of Americanism and its varied interpretations, let me tell you about an incident which happened last month in New York, at the Second Annual Awards dinner of the Sports Magazine, held at the Hotel Astor. Jackie Robinson and Ray "Sugar" Robinson were present as guests of honor.

Handshakes and a Roundhouse

One of the speakers was Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers who gave Jackie his chance in the big leagues. Rickey appealed for racial equality, mentioned that the Negro had proven his ability in all fields of sports and said that the time is rapidly approaching when nobody would think of the racial question in America.

As the last speaker, Rickey was receiving handshakes when an irate white guest pushed forward and exclaimed:

"As an American I want to tell you that was the worst speech I ever heard."

He then shoved Rickey with both hands and (more on page 6)

Looking Backward

Immigrants of 1868

Note: This article is taken from a long series, Looking Backward 50 Years in Hawaii, by Yasutaro Soga, former editor of the Hawaii Times. The series appeared in the Japanese language section of The Hawaii Times. Translation is by Take and Allan Beckman.

The epochs in which groups of Japanese migrated to Hawaii are divided into three periods. If the voyage of the First Year Fellows is excepted the earliest period was from the first sailing of the government contract emigrants in Feb. 1885 to Feb. 1908. During that time anyone could come from Japan.

But in 1908, as a result of the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement, the Japanese government itself voluntarily prohibited new emigration to Hawaii. There were, indeed, exceptions—those making return trips, families of Hawaiian residents as well as women summoned as picture brides, specific types of professional persons with their families, and travellers were permitted passage. This continued until July, 1924. This is the second period, and it was also called the Summoned Immigrant era.

Early Immigrants Like Slaves

In July, 1924, the American Immigration Law, commonly called the Japanese Exclusion Act, became effective. The special ship, Kosado Maru, on June 28 of the same year, was the last to enter Honolulu harbor. Thereafter, the summoned immigrants were completely prohibited. The scope of exceptions was extremely limited. Excepting those making a second trip and having a permit to return to America, the Hawaii-born and university professors, none were permitted to set foot in America, in which Hawaii is included. This third period continues until today.

Here I should like to especially note that the coming to Hawaii of the Japanese immigrants did not in the least spring from their having from the first, of their own initiative, forced their way in; they were invited to emigrate to develop the industry and make Hawaii self-supporting.

The immigrants of 1868 were practically like slaves who had been kidnaped and brought to Hawaii by an American who had been stationed in Yokohama. Even the Japanese government had no agreement (more on page 4)

"We are interested in any approach that will improve and prolong labor peace."

As days go by, the report in limited circles that some of those Big Five executives stubbornly prolonged the last waterfront strike gets more substantiation. Certain lawyers connected with the Big Five are reliably reported to have said that the last strike could have been settled during the first week if the employers had accepted Paul Fagan's offer. And they are reported to have said also that after 178 days the employers gave in to labor's demands on terms Fagan had proposed.

Although John E. Russell, president of Theo H. Davies & Co., said last week that he is "amazed at this interference (of Mr. Davies) in somebody else's business," it is a fact that Walter E. Buck, large Matson stockholder in San Francisco, had much to do in settling the last strike.

Some Hawaii employers apparently still resent Mr. Buck's efforts.

Here is a paragraph from the Star-Bulletin (Feb. 11) that says a lot:

"Mr. Davies defended Mr. Buck's part in settling the waterfront strike and added: 'Time will prove he did an outstanding job for the Territory — against a small, selfish minority.'" And in this instance he was not referring to the longshoremen but to employers.

Senator Wayne Morse was right when he said that employer methods in Hawaii are decades behind the times.