57th Of The 4th
Hits Beach Monopoly

Resolutions to open the Territo-
ry's beaches to the public and to
request the Department of the
Interior to open the beaches to the
public and to restore them to
their former condition were
adopted on a Wednesday night by
the Demo-
cratic Party in the 57th of the 4th
after some discussion. It was de-
cided that both resolutions should
be rewritten before they are pre-
sented to the County Committee.

Some debate occurred when Dep-
uties Robert Egan and Thomas
Duffy nominated themselves
from the floor as candidates for
the Democratic nomination to the
11th Congressional sub-
committee because they dealt with
the Hawaii State Commission, and
therefore had a direct bearing on
their official position. Another
member of the club then chal-
enged Tomlinson's nomination
from the floor as it was made previ-
sely during the meeting on the
ground that he should dis-
qualify himself from discussing
other topics, on similar grounds.

The resolutions pertaining to the
beaches named especially the
Bishop Estate as having effected a
monopoly of the beaches with
other land-owners, by collusion
with Greve and others. It de-
mands that beaches at Kailua,
Kailua, Lanakila, Kailua, and Port-
luck be made available to the pub-
lic, because, it says, they have been

(more on page 4)

Bouslog Speaks On CIO
Confab at HCLC Gathering

There were 800 empty seats in
the convention hall every day of
the recent National CIO Conven-
tion in Cleveland, Harold Bouslog
told an HCLC audience Saturday
night, but every effort was made
by the Murray leadership to pre-
vent rank-and-file union members
to attend their convention in
spite of the fact that hundreds of
union members in Hawaii were then
on strike.

"In those eight thousand seats
seats," said Mr. Bouslog, "was evi-
dence of the bankruptcy of Na-
tional CIO policy.

It was obvious from the begin-
nings, Mr. Bouslog said, that Phil-
ips Murray and several other na-
tional leaders had come to the
convention with the sole pur-
purpose of "hiring the so-called left
wingers over the head." Left-wing
leaders, including Harry Bridges,

Abraham Fainer, UFW, Joseph Stule,
American Communications Asso-
ciation, and James Durkin,
UOPWA, defended their policies
as representing sound trade uni-
onism.

The character of the con-
vention was evident from the pro-
gram, alone, Mr. Bouslog said,
pointing out that speakers, Oscar
Bradley, Dean Acheson, and
others, have been in favor of the
deleagtes on U. S. foreign policy,
while the problems relating to
trade unionism were largely ig-
nored.

The battle-cry of the right, re-
iterated by each, was "There's a con-
spiracy between Wall Street and
the Communist Party," Mrs.
Bouslog said. The right-wingers
depicted themselves and the Tru-
"more on page 5"

Demo Harmony Group
Faces Basic Issues

The committee appointed to
bring harmony to the Democratic
Party in the Territory will have
the problem of tackling the funda-
mental issues, among them the
question of statesmanship.

The selection of Harold Rice
by the Territorial Democratic Cen-
tral Committee to head the Har-
mony committee was almost in-
evitable, political observers say.

Chaimann Lui Ah Chew made the
other selections. Important sources
say it is believed that he was
made the appointment on this
premise: Mr. Rice is pro-governor,
and the governor is against state-
hood. Thus appointed Supe-
visor Chuck Mat and Tatschik
Miyamoto, who have opposed the
governor principally on the issue of
statehood. To be appointed Supe-
rvisor Thompson was chosen to
work with Rice, and Supervisor
Ernest Hearn was made the fifth
member, since he has been
politically flexible.

By STAFF WRITER

What's behind the rumors of pay-offs to the Liquor Commissi-
on? Well, for the RECORD, these are the things that led up to the
meeting on Monday in which the Commission issued citations
against Chono Oshiro of the Chicken Griddle and Robert H. Kaya,
of Kaya's General Merchandise, and, to know what they should not
have their licenses renewed.

In May investigators were re-
ported around many bars, most of
them owned by AAs and JJs,
licensed within the past few years,
asking whether or not they had
people to whom no one could help
them get license.

In May, too, there was talk of
destroyed police files, of an
unasonic story told about a com-
mitter in those bars, and of
lawyers who "know where the body is buried.

In July, a source near the
attorney general's office told the
Records that a report had been
made and filed with the City-
County prosecutor for action.

Story Unfolded
"Your paper would be doing a
useful thing to bring the whole
story to light," said an official.

But it wasn't that easy, and
many lawyers and others say that
Charles M. Hite, the prosecutor,
says nothing more comes of the
report after all.

"The witnesses told me story to
the attorney-general's office," says
Hite, "and another one to me.

After that, they told them, they
saw nothing." Hite is the office
anything like that.

The statements alleged to have

(more on page 4)
Dollar Conscious

As the news got out that Clark Clifford, President Truman’s personal advisor and counsel, is going into private law practice because his $18,000 a year pay is not enough to live on, the question was raised:

Do Americans want to pick leaders and officials for a democratic government from among those who think of big money income as more important than public service?

The PRESIDENT has time and again complained about the terrible time he has in keeping “first-rate men” in top government jobs. He asked Congress for salary raise. Congress recently com-

plied. But demands for higher salaries con-

tinue among those who receive from $16,000 to $35,000. And the President says private industries offer far more attractive remunera-

tion.

This fight for big pay got raked over the coals recently when the Senate de-

bated Truman’s nomination of Carl Igen-

tritz, an executive of the U. S. Steel Corp., as head of the Munitions Board. The Sen-

ate, asked to confirm Igenrititz and per-

mit him to draw $70,000 a year from the steel company while holding down his gov-

ernment job, was forced to turn down the appointment.

Today, while the Fair Deal program is going vigorous action, that vigorous action was certain not to come from government officials who received from the economic clan opposed to the Fair Deal. World War II went to the nation’s universities for economists instead of turning to the banks and economic monopolists? Would he ap-

point lawyers who have devoted their time to cases on labor and civil liberties? These were pertinent questions.

Among the country’s 90 per cent for whom $16,000 a year is more than enough, there were numerous first-rate men.

"Utmost Regret"

When Dec. 31 rolls around, David E. Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commiss-

ion will leave the chairmanship unless "pub-

lic interest" demands he stay on a while longer. Last week, he handed his resigna-

tion to the President.

The President in accepting the resignation reluctantly and with utmost regret," praised Lilienthal for "almost 30 consecutive years of public service in tough

pioneering jobs—always under tremendous pressure and often under destructive criti-

icism."

Lilienthal has been unhappy about the over-emphasis on the "atomic bomb" by Congress. He described concealment of information required to teach new scien-
tists new techniques as vir-

tually "choosing ourselves." He said he was quitting in order to say what he thinks.

FORMERLY, as head of the TVA, world’s largest electric power plant, he was smeared and attacked by power job-

byzites. Industrialists interested in mono-

polyizing atomic energy development at-

tacked him when he was appointed chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, fearing he would push nationalization of atomic energy.

The President's emphasis of the atomic development pro-

gram was barely limited to A-bomb stock piling. Use of atomic energy for peacetime industries was awaiting development.

Starvation and Surplus

For months the Food and Agriculture

Organizations of the United Nations looked at the world’s food supply, new starvation of millions in countries like India and China, while countries like America have agricultural surpluses. The FAO studied thoroughly. They agreed among themselves to a modest clearhouse on the lines of the relief food stamp procedures used in the U. S.

The IDEA CAUGHT fire and received backing from various government officials and organizations, but chances of success looked dim. Despite the strong support of some Weaver Committee politicians like the National Farmers Union and some ele-

ments within the Agriculture Dept., in formal sessions, the idea of cashing in on the surplus

was dropped as unworkable.

† The State Dept. is reported against the plan for fear that Russian and East Euro-

pean countries might profit.

SOME STERLING bloc nations, in-

creasingly indignant, have come out against the plan because they believe that use of sur-

plus from America and other producing

countries would keep the price of foodstuffs high.

Nationalist Blockade

For months the U. S. state department favored the Kuomintang’s blockade of Chi-

nese ports, saying it did not recognize it. But the effectiveness of the political

warships, turned over by the U. S. to Chiang Kai-shek’s government for practi-

cally nothing, shipped American ships and blockade organizers from Smoochah and North China ports.

This week the merchant ship Sir John Franklin, owned by the Ibrisanian line of New York, was fired on by two Kuomintang ships near Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtze. Twelve ships hit the ship.

The State department received a gar-

bled message from Shanghai, and the de-

partment said it was not sure whether the

Ibrisanian ship was sunk or damaged by Kuomintang ships or by Communist shore batteries. The doubt was soon cleared when the Ibrisanian ship reached Washington, where it was made to the Sir John Franklin, de-

scribing the attack on two Kuomintang

ships as a “constant shell barrage” that

came without warning.

The IBRISANIAN line sent a strongly worded note to Secretary of State

Dean Acheson, saying, “These are unlaeful attacks upon our legitimate commerce a-

gainst which we have repeatedly asked you to take effective action.” Respon-

sible for the Flying Cloud, owned by the same company, was damaged by shell fire from a Kuomintang warship.

This new development in China came just about the time American consuls gen-

eral Angus Ward and his staff at Mukden were convicted by a people’s court of beat-

ing a Chinese. They were to come from ger-

eral.

The state department through its officials in Peking was making arrangements with officials of the new government to rep-

sent the Americans out of Manchuria.

In time un political committee of the general assembly at Lake Success, U. S. Am-

bassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup

had congratulated 59 nations for a hands, off policy in China. Political observers saw the move in this proposal, for the U. S. has given to Chiang’s government ever-

since V-J Day 35 billion its arms and sup-

plies.

When the U. S. first became committed to support Chiang in a war to take back the Communist liberated areas, experienced U. S. state department officials in China advised against such a policy. Ambassador Edward M. S. House reminded the State depart-

ment of the secrets and use of the Chi-

nese military machine to replace his outmoded forces, and he had high hopes of getting military aid from the U. S., particularly because China borders Russia and American corporations draw oil from Russia.

As the President said, “You are at liberty to see anything you want to see. You will not be harped on by a police racket unless you want us to,” the Chiang

answered: “Tonight, Mr. President, as your guest at Blair House, I know I shall sleep well this night, as I have for 25 years, for I shall be in the house of my friends.”

The SHAH, here for one month trip, seemed happy to be away from the political pressures of his empyrean in Iran half (400,000) of the total number of industrial workers are unemployed. Those on the job are terrible ill-paid, while those who are unemployed are fed by the local towns.

To preserve the status quo, the Shah’s government has outlawed the Amalgamated Trade Union and is holding those three mem-

bers of the federation’s executive council in prison.

World Summary

“Sincere Young Man”

Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran, who learned English in Switzerland, de-

clared that he was educated in Washington with his fast comeback in conversations. Young (30), he came to the U.S. for a course in economics from Harvard.

In SOME respects, he reminded Ameri-

cans or Mahan Chah Chai-Sines, when she was popular back during the war years.

She had a fast comeback too, as for instance when she said, “God helps those who help themselves,” while answering questions in Washington during her appeal for America-

can assistance.

The man, who describes himself as a “working monarch,” was kept busy from the moment he was flown to Washington by the Shah to Washington for the presidential re-

dependence. The President showed him much attention, presented him with a hunting rifle with an engraved silver butt-plate. He said of the young man, “A very elegant and sincere young man.”

The SHAH, like all monarchs, wants a modern military machine to replace his outmoded forces, and he had high hopes of getting military aid from the U.S., particularly because China borders Russia and American corporations draw oil from Russia.

As the President said, “You are at liberty to see anything you want to see. You will not be harped on by a police racket unless you want us to,” the Chiang

answered: “Tonight, Mr. President, as your guest at Blair House, I know I shall sleep well this night, as I have for 25 years, for I shall be in the house of my friends.”

The SHAH, here for one month trip, seemed happy to be away from the political pressures of his empyrean in Iran half (400,000) of the total number of industrial workers are unemployes. Those on the job are terrible ill-paid, while those who are unemployed are fed by the local towns.

To preserve the status quo, the Shah’s government has outlawed the Amalgamated Trade Union and is holding those three mem-

bers of the federation’s executive council in prison.

"Disidents" The recent Philippines election was called the “most sanctiﬁque in Philippine history,” but the aftermath was bloody three days.

The VICTOR’N the presidential election, Elpidio Quirino—whose constabulary forces harrassed voters, whose party ma-

chines showed up at last minute to keep opposition voters from casting their ballots and in some provinces even "trees, bees, birds and children" vote—called all those who chal-

lenged his victory "disidents.”

Fighting broke out in Batangas prov-

ince south of Manila, where voters were still disenfranchised with the whole election. At first about 500 anti-Quirino demonstrators bat-

tled Quirino’s constabulary and other forces but this number soon grew to a thousand. Constabulary chief Brig. Gen. Alberto Ramos, under orders from Quirino, employed artillery, planes and ground forces to crush the rebels.

"THE KENDELL were not Mbo, it was reported, but members of influential and middle-class families in Batangas province who saw Quirino as the worst of three evils to fill the presidential past.

Manila newspapers deployed Quirino’s orders and there were some who saw a growing situation like that of China dur-

ing the past decades, like Chiang Kai-

shek’s government, Quirino’s administration was severely criticized for corruption and, like in Batangas, in several provinces the majority of the people are against the government.

The governor of Batangas offered a peace plan to Quirino, who turned it down and ordered the fighting to continue until all conditions is utterly crushed. The rebels

hided up in the mountains, kept up their resistance. With the support of the popula-

tion, there was every indication that they would grow into a formidable guerrilla force.

NORTH OF MANILA the rebels worried the constabulary forces while in Jolo, southern Philippines, the “disidents” re-

peatedly killed 17 constabulary members. Quirino had his hands full, while Jose Ta-

ual, his national opponent, in the presiden-

tial race, had not conceded the election to Quirino.

Put me down for the next fifty-two issues.

One Year (Oahu)—$5.00 Two Years (Outside Islands)—$6.00

One Year (Mainland)—$5.00 Regular Mail

NAME

ADDRESS

If you are already a subscriber, why not fill this out and send it in for a friend? You’ll appreciate the HONOLULU RECORD, too!
Rankin Asks Congress To Protect White Christians

Feeling his loss being tred upon by the Anti-Degamation League, John Rankin of Mississippi addressed Congress in general and the United States Anti-Degamation Committee in particular, in the following terms, Oct. 19:

"This committee (the Anti-Degamation League), which is a gateway for an organized minority, with utmost secrecy and persuasion of white gentiles to the history of this country.

"The committee's object is to control the press, the radio, the motion picture shows, and every other medium of communication that we have virtually driven Christian America out of its history by our moving-picture field.

"These are the same people that are driving the American people, the PECU, to the American Film Council, which will result in driving white Christian Americans out of every state in the Union.

"The white gentiles, the white Christians, will still have rights left in this country if you will only have a man who has made this country great. Their sons have fought the nation."

UNAMERICAN

Thomas Throvs Self On Mercy of Court

After more than a year of stalling, the归纳 in the Supreme Court of the United States, former chairman of the Congress on American Anti-Semitism, on Wednesday withdrew his plea of "not guilty" to charges of perjury, false papers and income tax violation, and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

"This is a day of victory," the former chief justice said in a federal court at Washington.

In a request dated a year ago by Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, Thomas threatened to go to jail if he were found guilty. He defined his illness and stated that he was now under the order by the court for his absences at work and his state at the time.

"I have finished a long battle with my doctor. I am now able to work and to take care of my family and my work."

A Correction

An incorrect impression was given by the Woman's Division, last week's RECORD in that many women got the impression that the wrong woman had been sent to jail.

"This is not the case."

Breakfast: Lunch

Sandwiches

Meat loaf, potatoes, salad, Saturday 12:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Skipper's Lunchroom

15 (Under Dem. Party Office) New Management - Reasonable

Florist

FLOREST

FLOWERS

Garden Flower Shop

125 S. Bellingrath Dr.
Phone 53732

REAL ESTATE

For Your Value in Real Estate

LEWIS K. YOGI-Broker

Bus Phone 57711

Res Phone 524132

Funeral Parlor

Sympathetic & Experienced

Service Since 1899

Hosoi Funeral Home

Herman S. Hosoi

529 Nuuanu Ave.
Phone 502077

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Automobile Repairs

Police Testing Station No. 27
J. K. Wong Garage

58 N. W. Cannon

GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING

PHONE 57168

Liquor Stores

Corner Liquor Store

Complete line of popular Beer—Wines—Liquors

Phone 56517

Barbers

Prompt, Courteous Service by

Moser Barber Girls

HONOLULU BARBER SHOP

14 S. Hotel St.

GLAMOUR BARBER SHOP

203 S. Hotel St.

Plates To Dine

TASTY DISHES

TASTY DINNERS

Tawata Fountainette

Walapah

David Tavata, Prop.

Taxis

HARBOR TAXI

Charges from Point of Kikikup

UNION METER CABS

95410 PHONES 65170

235 N. Queen St., opp. Market Pl.

Tentering Termites

Allied Termite and Contracting Co.


PHONE 904013 — 904015
FAVORITISM HIT

(From page 3)

snored back far in his chair and waved his hand in the lower half of his spectacles.

Earlier, a staff member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in Boston had approached representatives of some of the largest architectural firms in New York to discuss the possibility of their participating in the competition. The representatives had expressed considerable interest in the project. The AIA member had then mentioned the possibility of the same firms participating in the competition in Boston. The representatives had agreed, and the competition was set for late August.

Two weeks after the AIA member had discussed the competition with the representatives of the architectural firms, a representative of the New York City Planning Commission had contacted the representatives of the architectural firms to discuss the possibility of their participating in the competition. The representatives had expressed considerable interest in the project. The AIA member had then mentioned the possibility of the same firms participating in the competition in Boston. The representatives had agreed, and the competition was set for late August.

THE PLENTY OF big shots in the local union-busting racket are running their nails down the back of the book, chock-full of letters and affidavits, and by now Mr. F. G. Gamboa, who is the head of the local union, has no doubt that the racket is alive and well. The BNAU has been running a campaign to unionize the workers in the industry, and Mr. F. G. Gamboa has been leading the campaign. The BNAU has been running a campaign to unionize the workers in the industry, and Mr. F. G. Gamboa has been leading the campaign. The BNAU has been running a campaign to unionize the workers in the industry, and Mr. F. G. Gamboa has been leading the campaign. The BNAU has been running a campaign to unionize the workers in the industry, and Mr. F. G. Gamboa has been leading the campaign.
THE VETERANS Administration doesn't help the veterans at Makaha, the home of the largest group of veterans in the country, when it comes to a new source of subdivision lots and the FHA turns thumbs down to requests for assistance to all of the men who are working and there is no adequate water supply at Makaha.

As the board of supervisors overrode the mayor's veto Tuesday to purchase a $110,000 parcel of land from the Waianae Development Co. Ltd., the city could buy the river water for the two subdivisions through a joint board that is inadequate.

One reason is manpower. The division's water surveyor, C. S. Confav, said "One can only get about 200,000 gallons a day from a well," but the city has no water most of the time. What made the supervisors buy that particular lot is that the tunnels are better.

Today residents of Makaha who bought subdivision lots from the Waianae Development Co. Ltd., located on the side of the river that runs into the Gower tunnel through a sheet that is inadequate.

First Subdivision

The problem was brought to the attention of the City Council in October when a subdivision, the VA moved down the river to another lot. The land acquisition by the city's development company, Nevada Development, is now in process. The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.

The city's development company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process. The company was formed by the Army in the 1940s, and the land acquisition is still in process.
WASHINGTON PAPER

BY RICHARD S. SALLON
(Federated Press)

PRIDE In J. Roosevelt made him imagine statements about one third of a nation in a time of depression. The people he said were ill clothed, ill housed and ill fed for the most part, unemployed.

Half of all American families have under $2,000 a year. Yet, according to other government figures, a family needs about $3,000 a year for a minimum decency standard of living in the average American family.

GO ON TWO-THIRDS OF BARE MINIMUM

A quarter of all families and individuals have under $2,000 a year. They can scrape together less than two-thirds of the things they need for a minimum decency standard of living.

Low income today is not primarily a problem of unemployment. If you can believe the government figures, there are still less than four million unemployed. There are about 12 million workers in the families under the $2,000 income level.

The fact is that in spite of record-breaking production and profit figures in recent years, the low income groups are far from changed. And low income is immediately converted into a deeper prosperity problem.

WHERE THE MONEY IS SPENT

For example, no one wants to cut down on the amount of milk for children. But the average family with more than $7,000 a year spends 28 cents more for milk than the lowest quarter of the population.

On the other hand, more people spend more for flour and other cereals than those over the line. This makes for a filling, heavy, starch diet. When it comes to fresh meats, the low income group spends 40 cents more for production. Lesser income families also take a beating on housing. About 15 per cent of the under $2,000 group live in broken down shelters in need of immediate repairs. Less than five per cent of the over $4,000 families have places that bad.

Food and shelter use up most of the budget of the low income families. On other items they are pinched still more tightly. They can spend almost nothing on higher education. Their children drop out of school to go to work, and must fight hard to get any kind of technical training. The misfortunes of the parents are passed on to the next generation.

RAISING WAGES IS IMPERATIVE

Boosting overall production might do something for the families with low income, but can do nothing for those of them are at work. They simply do not receive enough wages for their work.

This ought to be obvious but it is not. The corporation spokesmen are still talking as if the depression were over. The depression is not.

The administrative committee figures on low incomes are not a proof of the jobs which still face us in our country. It is no accident that low income families are thickest in the south, where 30 per cent of all southern families are under the $3,000 income level.

Millions of our workers who are brought into the depression are magnified in the nomenclature committee's figures. They believe that the American labor movement has nothing better to do than settle internal blunders. The truth is that Roosevelt's one-third of a nation still exists.

Of course a depression would make the situation much worse. But raising low incomes is one of the better ways of trying to avoid a depression. Amnestious union policy is the best assurance of prosperity.

WALTER P. MONROE

BY HAROLD J. SALEMSON
Federated Press

Powerful Picture Tells of How Foundation Aids Poor To Americas

Huey Long used to say that if foundation work was not being done to help the poor it should be draped in the flag and disgraced before the American people. Now the story of the huey is black, as written in Robert Penn War- ton's 'Huey.' In "Huey," the story of the King's Men, and adapted to the Broadway stage by a master of the theatre, it forms an exciting and important warning on the same subject.

This war has been done by a superb job. His excellent script writing is a well-known trait. Also that he was a magnificent director rendered to be revealed with the most famous. The play is told from the top roles down to the least co- stars, is impeccable. If the story is not a hatchet and broken kneecap at the height of Willie Stark's (Huey Long's) life as it is in factuality, the lesson is none the less effective.

played by Broderick Crawford, Willie Stark is a backwoods idealist who has been corrupted in the name of honesty into politics. By initiating machinery in his state for the benefit of the people, he becomes a demagogue responsible for the state's bankruptcy and semi-debtor status. But it is now only not the man he once was, but also all those who were guided by his philosophy. True, the story takes place in a vague southern state apparently called Teviana (Texas).

Also, there is no mention what- ever of the so-called Cherokee connection. There is a change in the name, in Willie Olafson's (Robert Mitton) official capacity, but there is a possible good reason of legitimacy behind these changes.

The line of Willie's degeneracy is a hard one to follow, adjusted with misery or other problems. And the glittering status of the insane institution, which used to be a toolhouse for the recognition of the poor, is steadily more and more prone to be the whipping post of any class like the rail. This boy should not be allowed to continue. It is an indication of the condition of the country, the condition of the state of mankind, and the condition of the public and his humanity's state, to watch for cases like that of Al Kalua. There is no such case.

There are also dealers in human misery who say that Kalua fight because "he needs the dough." We call on the Commissioners to check these dealers and demand that all men who have fallen to such a state of dearness should be mistreated and not allowed to play. We, the Commissioners, wake up.

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC FOOTBALL TEAM

The College of the Pacific football team, the lastEthernet throughout the country has been created by physical education authorities to the thousand scholarships in the name of the late George H. Hille. In his first pro debut, although it wasn't in the first round.

We wish to congratulate the College of the Pacific on all its honors except for the army and navy teams. The Commissioners have the records to show that the medicine here is quite successful. They are at present one win over the public and one half for his duties in addition to his regular teaching.

Progressive principals have fought hard to get subjects given equal consideration. They have shown that fields were given top priority along with chemistry labs and classrooms and clean restrooms for the students. It is as it should be, in spite of many realism-minded school boards who swear by the outsourced, antiquated, reading, "drill" and "vocalistic" style of schemes.

College of the Pacific, a Christian denominational school, has been praised by leaders of state and national organizations. The essential story of the fall football games throughout the country has been created by physical education authorities to the thousand scholarships in the name of the late George H. Hille. In his first pro debut, although it wasn't in the first round.

We wish to congratulate the College of the Pacific on all its honors except for the army and navy teams. The Commissioners have the records to show that the medicine here is quite successful. They are at present one win over the public and one half for his duties in addition to his regular teaching.

Progressive principals have fought hard to get subjects given equal consideration. They have shown that fields were given top priority along with chemistry labs and classrooms and clean restrooms for the students. It is as it should be, in spite of many realism-minded school boards who swear by the outsourced, antiquated, reading, "drill" and "vocalistic" style of schemes.

College of the Pacific, a Christian denominational school, has been praised by leaders of state and national organizations. They have shown that fields were given top priority along with chemistry labs and classrooms and clean restrooms for the students. It is as it should be, in spite of many realism-minded school boards who swear by the outsourced, antiquated, reading, "drill" and "vocalistic" style of schemes.
CONSUMERS POTLUCK

YOUR NOSE

In this time of colds and influenza, your nose may be the only reliable source of information from Consumer Union published by the Bulletin on page 10. For instance, there are many cures for colds, none of which will cure you. The only foolproof method is to be psychopathic to desensitize your nose to sneeze or cough from irritation of the nasal passages. This is a natural sniffles.

THE ASPIRING BRIGADE

Recently, a number of new aspirins were advertised as beneficially replacing aspirin as a pain-killer. Aspirin, acetophetamine, and similar aspirin pain frequently but has no effect at all on a disease so far as is currently known. Among the new drugs is DOTRIN, which contains aspirin with minute quantities of codeine to act as a pain-killer.

ERCTORIN for arthritis proble-

m... the pain usually associated with arthritis and has occasionally caused cancer. Vitamin D in-

terference with the production of vitamin D in the body and kidney.

THE PRICE OF ASPIRIN

And as for aspirin itself, you might as well pay the least possible cost. CMI furnishes all aspirin (free, gratis) on the market to be identified. The label on the bottle—"WITH NO SINGLE INGREDIENT"—guarantees you that you get 100 per cent of your privilege in the labeled aspirin of contributing to the desirable elements in aspirin and nothing else.

NEXT WEEK—Best Buys for Christmas

To send a digest of articles appearing in consumer reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumer Union, 38 R. First St., New York 3, N. Y., available by individual subscription at $1 a year. (The pool of sampler prices is available by request.)

FRANCO WHITETHAW

This campaign to build Gen. Franco’s Spain into a prosperous gentleman continues in full swing. Various columns of the provincial press in other dignitaries continue in visit to instruct their editors and then report back to the message of Spain’s progress.

CABINET MAKING

CABINETS

carpenter

Carpen
ters

CABINETS

CART AND CARTON

CONTRACTORS

ERI
city, store work, free est.

LEAD EQUIPMENT

Aluminum Supply, 302 So. Vineyard, city, stores, factories, use, est. 50c. Free materials.

iang. Express, Chas, 50c,

SUBSOILS

Surface, or automatic

shoe repair.

Express shoe repair, Idaho, over $1,000,000.

SHOE SHINE

SHOE SHINE,

A. P. Pi

LEASE EQUIPMENT

LIME Supply, 302 So. Vineyard, ace, tables, paper quan,

LANDSCAPING

YARD & lot cleaning, A. P. Pico

Call me anytime for re-screening, alterations, etc., reas. 50c.

LEAD EQUIPMENT

LIME Supply, 302 So. Vineyard, ace, tables, paper quan,

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL

SAND for sale, white sand, crushed rock, Minnesota, M. J. P. Co., 1015 20th St. S.W., Ta

SAND & SOIL
SOMETHING SMELLS TERRIBLE

The go-around in the city hall on the Waianae water deal will go down in the records as a most shameful handling of public business, with the mayor of supervisors. On Tuesday the supervisors overrode Mayor John Wilson’s veto to the purchase of the Makaha water pump station from Al Wainwright Development Co. They voted $200,000 for the purchase and development of the pump, which can supply 700,000 gallons of water during the summer months.

The pump, itself, shaft and tunnel were bought for $59,000; repairs will cost $100,000. Real true water is to be had now. It will take about a year before it can supply water to the Makaha subdivisions. But that water—700,000 gallons a day—will be far from adequate to supply the Makaha area, and we do not mean the future Makaha but the present one still scantily populated.

We have heard of supervisors who have visited Makaha, looked at Pump 17 into which they have invested $200,000 and talked to the people of the area who have bought land from the Wainwright Development Co. without an adequate water supply even for kitchen use. There is no fire protection for the new settlers. The fire hydrants are there, but the water is not adequate to be effective. The pump is a nice, red, paint, but at best water trickles out.

In a three-page statement the supervisors read into the record before overriding the mayor’s veto, we find these phrases:

"... in fairness to the people of Makaha and in justice to the public, the development of the suburban water system, the board of supervisors moves for the acquisition of the $200,000 allotment. The board also says that the "people of Makaha" bought lots "within a subdivision approved for construction by the city planning commission."

The revised ordinance of our city, 1942, says that adequate water must be supplied in order for a subdivision to qualify. There is not enough water at Makaha for minimum of 60 gallons a day, according to a thing dur, during many days of the year.

Today, the Wainwright are getting water from the Glover tunnel. In theory, when the pump is working, a flow of 1,800,000 gallons in shape to supply 700,000 gallons, the Wainwright Development Co. if conditions are right, can do the job without the pump, which as we know has failed.

What guarantee is there the city and county will not be put into a position where it must purchase the Glover tunnel from the supervision, as the mayor indicated, the Pump 17 deal was a "come on" game.

Interestingly, a while back the supervisors were all committed to buying not only the Makaha Pump 17 but the Wainwright water system as well. After the mayor vetoed the spending of a large sum of public money, a couple of supervisors lined up enough votes to override the veto. But people's pressure from Wainwright staled their advance.

In the Wainwright area we have heard bitter remarks like "greasing the supervisors' palms." This, we believe, until facts war, until facts work, it is only a problem. But we know this—behind the Wainwright area are powerful men like its president, the Honorable Senator Heen, Ernest Kai, Chin Mo Kaili, and many, many more.

Is this the reason why a few supervisors have so persistently pushed for acquiring a water pump and a water system at a handsome price?

Plantation Housing Years Ago

A “certain amount of privacy is desirable for more reasons than one.” In the days of the married couples in barracks is execrable and even two couples in the same room is to say the least, not convenient from any point of view.”

So pointed out the Director of Immigration, Dr. Charles A. Peterson, half a century ago, in a circular letter to plantation managers dated October 26, 1899.

American Standards for Law

Plantation management in our fathers’ time talked little nonsense about bringing immigrant labor up to American standards of living. Accepting such oracles at face value, they threw at the immigrants a heap of unhealthy machines, enough duties to prevent sickness, enough clothing to protect them from the sugar cane—what more was necessary for these slaves?

Dr. Peterson wrote his circular after reading the careful description of plantation housing from the book "Ways and Means," by W. Taylor of the Bureau of Immigration. According to Mr. Taylor’s word description:

"European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage. Chinese, being single men, are housed in barracks with from six to 40 men in a room. Since Japanese are often provided for in the same way, sometimes, however, two only occupying the same room. Married Japanese are furnished with a small room for each family.”

Such rooms, we learn elsewhere, were about 12x12 feet.

"These houses are rough frame buildings, shingled or iron-roofed, with a six-foot wide covered porch extending their whole length. All lately built are having walls of 8 to 10 feet high from floor to roof, plate. The height of ridgepole above this is not more than 6 feet, and when narrowed into rooms are all open as the top and a view space above from end to end of the building (thus enabling our look into the room’s corner) All windows are large. Often the space between the rafters above the roof-plate is left open for ventilation. In barracks where many single men are collected, a platform 4 to 6 feet wide and raised 2 feet above the floor runs the length of the building, and each man has from 3 to 6 feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is public property. Again, here of shingles 2 feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes 3 or 4 tiers high with some slight, low partitions, give about 3 or 5 feet for each man’s space."

"In a family room is a platform two feet above the floor, taking up about two-thirds of the floor space. On this floor the family sleeps and lives when at home. The above for the Japanese. The European cottages are often supplied with rude box beds and perhaps a table and bench. All must be supplied by the laborer.

"For cooking purposes all kinds of makeshifts find a use. Most characteristic of a Japanese camp is the rude stove made from a kerosene oil tin or jugs of oil casks. All along the edge of the foot of the above-mentioned, these little boats may be seen arranged in front of and around the huts.

"Many plantations provide central cook-houses, with or without ovens and large cauldrons. Some furnish dim rooms with tables and benches!"

Girl’s Favorite Pastime

A feature of the Japanese camps today and in a few places, still is — the big common bathroom where everybody, regardless of age and sex, gathered at paniha to relax in the great steaming woon tubs. A favorite pastime of the adolescent boys a Paniha about 15 years ago, used to be to pull the girls’ legs by reaching in the water until the partition that has been built across the dressing room. In respect to their western manners, but which did not divide the bather. The girls’ favorite pastime, naturally, was to pull the boys’ legs.

In the early part of this century, Wainwright had 170 Japanese living there. The police were informed, chased, sometimes took place between Japanese and Puerto Rican laborers when the latter objected to their neighbors strutting to the bath- houses in a state of natura.

But to return to the 1800 report. As a physician, Dr. Peterson was (more on page 7)