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HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 4, No. 31

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Thursday, February 28, 1952

Butane New Docks Hazard

MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

HOW OTHER PEOPLE SEE US

XXV.

Every day, in many languages and dialects, the propaganda arm of our country beams radio broadcasts to neighboring and far-flung countries of the world. During the war, when I was assigned to the China-Burma-India theater, I frequently listened to these broadcasts, in line with my work and from curiosity.

I wanted to know the reaction of people of India, Burma and China to our propaganda of democratic life and the "American Way of Life." Thus, I talked to people who listened to our radio broadcasts and to those who read our leaflets and other informational material. I asked them what the others, the illiterate and less articulate masses thought of these matters.

Day after day I learned from them. In Calcutta a group of students asked me pointblank: What is the "American Way of Life"? Is it like the British way of life, where natives in colonies and semi-colonies are squeezed by English businessmen who spread a small share of their foreign profits to their working people at home? Or is the "American Way of Life" a movement to help liberate the Indians, Burmese, Indo-Chinese, Malaysians, etc., so that the wealth of these countries could be exploited by them?

They asked, what do we think would happen after we defeated the Japanese militarists? Would the imperial powers flood back into the countries of the Far East, to occupy the positions they held before the Japanese troops mauled them and pushed them out? One thing they all agreed—the white man's prestige had suffered irreparably.

They had taxed the people to maintain a garrison force and frequently put on a show of strength to impress the natives. They said the troops were necessary to protect the Asian people, but when the Japanese troops came, the white man's army fled. And in flee-

(more on page 4)



Koji Ariyoshi

Pacific Refiners Make Combustible On Gas Co. Fire Site

By STAFF WRITER

Henry A. White, president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., and the company's Iwilei plant and personnel might have been burned to a crisp last Nov. 5, had not safety engineers of the oil companies managed to extinguish the Honolulu Gas Co. fire when they did. This assumes, of course, that Mr. White was in his office on Nov. 5.

Such is the unanimous opinion of experts who studied the explosion and fire and its causes. The reason they place President White conspicuously in the field of possible destruction is that his office, as well as those of most other Hawaiian Pine executives, is on the side of the building next to the fire.

Yet, in spite of the breadth of the catastrophe felt last November by all experts present, official and commercial, Pacific Refiners, Ltd., today manufactures highly

(more on page 5)

Naval Aide Title Of Harrison Said Always 'Informal'

Rear Admiral Peyton Harrison (retired), director of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, presently reported under fire from four commissioners who have expressed dissatisfaction with his work, was never officially appointed to be "naval aide" either to Governor Oren E. Long or to Ingram Stainback, who preceded Long in office, the RECORD learned from the governor's office this week.

Commander Wayne Todd, who died in 1946, was the last officially appointed naval aide, a spokesman in Iolani Palace said, and Harrison functioned "informally" afterward.

Since Mr. Long took office, Harrison has "helped out at parties," functioning in the capacity of a "naval aide," the spokesman said, (more on page 7)

Ex-Broom Brigadier Is Among Hotel Strikers; Guests Visit Pickets

As the strike of 800 employees at three Matson hotels approached the end of its second week, it became more clearly apparent that a higher percentage of the guests were sympathetic to the strikers than reports in the daily press have indicated.

A common sight, one Waikiki report had it, is that of a number of guests who visit the picket line every morning to talk ami-

(more on page 7)

Moon Chan Is Fired, Rehired Over 12 yr. Old Haiku Case

The firing of Assistant Deputy Moon Chan of the C-C attorney's office, which was effective for no more than a day last year, and which went unreported in the daily newspapers, is only one of the many incidents over a period of 12 years illustrating the frustration and exasperation various C-C officials have felt over the Haiku condemnation suit. The suit was first served by Wilfred C. Tsukiyama as C-C attorney in 1939.

Acting C-C Attorney Frank A. McKinley, who fired Chan and who hired him back the next day, says he thinks the only way such a case can be handled is by an outside attorney given a contract to complete the whole job.

Two years tenure, in the opinion of Mr. McKinley, is too short a time for any attorney to start from scratch and prepare a case of the magnitude of the Haiku case, involving the highly complicated water rights of many large landholders and small individuals, as well.

The case, which is scheduled to go to court as soon as Judge Jon Wiig recovers from an illness, is being handled for the city and county by Judge John A. Matthewman on a contract basis.

Chan One of Five Moon Chan, who got fired and rehired, was only one of five deputies who handled the Haiku case. Others included Lee Black, Thomas Ogata, David Y. Mar, (more on page 4)

Case of Angry Dancer Bodes Ill for 3 Dancehalls Unless 'Chopping' Stops

"Chopping" is the word dancehall patrons have for a practice they say certain unscrupulous operators in Honolulu use, to take money from them in a manner closely akin to stealing.

It works this way: A male dancer ankles his hostess up to the checker's window after a number of dances to ask "How Many?" The checker merely takes the real number, adds as many as he thinks the dancer

will stand for and announces the total.

At 50 cents a dance, it takes only a few of these additions to accounts to make a night's entertainment in the dancehall short and costly for the unfortunate patron.

One such patron, a man of Filipino extraction, has made considerable study of "chopping" since he found himself victimized, and he says he can now produce enough evidence to prove in court that the practice goes on at one dancehall, and he believes he can get such evidence concerning at least two others. Until he has his evidence in order, the angry dancer will not name the halls. Then he may present the case to the police, (more on page 7)

WHY THE "RIOT" IN JAPAN?

Page 4

GOP-Tribune-Herald Pressure Felt As Hilo Hospital Worker Loses Appeal

By Special Correspondence HILO, Hawaii—The history-making public hearing before the Hawaii Civil Service Commission which resulted Tuesday in the dismissal of Honorio Dinong from the Puamale Hospital will be appealed to the courts, Henry Epstein, United Public Workers regional director, announced yesterday.

Mr. Epstein, who represented Mr. Dinong at the hearing, drew out from Dr. William F. Leslie, administrator of the hospital, that the managing committee of the institution which approved the dismissal did not investigate

the charges brought against the employee.

First Appeal In 10 Years

Mrs. Hatsuno Takatani, a witness put on by the hospital administration, turned in effect, into a witness for the union when she testified that Dr. Leslie called her into his office and asked, "Are you loyal to this institution?" She added that the administrator instructed her not to cooperate with one of her co-workers, who is a UPW member.

Mr. Dinong is a UPW member. This case, made history because (more on page 7)

Crozier-Tam Dispute Has History; Is Reported Rooted In Demo Politics

MAUI—Maui County Chairman Eddie Tam's efforts to remove William F. (Willie) Crozier, Jr. from his position as project director at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital has brought to the surface a political maneuver and struggle going on for some time on this island, informed political observers say.

The maneuver was to keep Mr. Crozier's hands tied by giving him a job with the county. A Democratic faction, which includes Chairman Tam, it is said, is behind the move. The group apparently does not want the former legislator to run for the Territorial legislature in the coming election and it wants to keep the outspoken Democrat

from criticizing the party and its leadership.

If this were true, the offer of the position of project inspector has not accomplished the desired result.

Reports Pay Scale Violation A few weeks after he took the position, Mr. Crozier informed the board of supervisors that labor laws were being violated on the hospital project. He reported that certified payroll lists were not being turned in by the contractor, Walker-Moody Construction Co., as required by law.

A sub-contractor was not paying workers according to the scale of pay stipulated in the (more on page 7)

A POW Speaks--From Bataan to N. Korean War Prison

A GI of American Indian and English descent, who survived the Bataan Death March of April 1942 under a broiling tropical sun, is a prisoner of war in North Korea today. In Korea, too, he marched after capture in January 1951, over snow-covered terrain in the freezing cold of a harsh winter.

"We had to march because the railroads had been bombed and road transportation was very difficult. But what a difference between this march and the Bataan Death March!" writes the soldier in the December 16 issue of the magazine, *People's China*.

He is Corporal John L. Dixon, RA 19003088, Company L, 19th Regiment, 24th Division, U. S. Army.

Appeals for Peace

In clear, concise and direct language the young professional soldier writes a warm story, primarily in protest against the Japanese peace treaty and the rearmament of Japan. He sends his appeal to the American people to strive for peace and to end the senseless killing in Korea.

Corporal Dixon begins his story simply:

"I was born in Ventura, Calif., on August 25, 1921 . . . I am a Mission Indian. I attended school at Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., and my home at that time was Palm Springs Indian Reservation . . . I left school at the age of 18. I could not obtain employment in the trades I had been taught and I was forced to take up employment as a farm laborer. The wages I received as a farm laborer were insufficient to keep me so I decided to join the army . . ."

He joined the army on May 1,

1941, and when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, he was in the Philippines.

No Food, No Water

"I fought in the biggest battles, the battles of San Fernando and Lemn. However, the Japanese were too strong for us. A month after the battle of Lingayen Gulf, we were forced to surrender . . ."

Then came the Bataan Death March on April 18, 1942, when the Japanese moved the war prisoners to a point 85 miles from Manila.

"We had no food and no water," writes Dixon. "Many men fell down and were brutally kicked by our guards."

"All through the nightmare march I could hear men ahead of me screaming and begging for their lives . . ."

"As we walked along that road of death, Filipino people put cans of water and rice balls wrapped in newspaper at the side of the road for us. Some men were lucky enough to grab this food and devour it without being seen. If anyone was seen eating it he would either be shot, beaten or have the food taken from him and thrown on the ground. Many of the men's tongues were badly swollen and sticking out of their mouths from thirst, but they marched on. Those that couldn't march were left to die."

Eventually, Dixon was shipped to Niigata in Japan where the winter is severe. The food was poor and inadequate and the POWs could hardly do their work of pushing coal cars.

He describes his POW life as "three and a half years of hell." He remained in the army after

liberation and in 1948 was sent to Okinawa. From there, he was sent to Korea for the "police action."

No "Police Action"

At first, Dixon writes, he was genuinely under the impression that the fighting was a police action to "restore peace and order in Korea. We were told, and at this time I believed, that North Korea had attacked South Korea. But after a month or so of fighting in Korea, I began to see that this was not so . . ."

It was after he crossed the 34th Parallel during MacArthur's abortive "home-by-Christmas" drive in late 1950 that he saw the "truly wanton nature of the attack on North Korea." And he tried to reason why he was there. He says he began to see that the North Koreans and the Chinese did not present any threat to the U. S., "but we were representing a very real threat to China by carrying the war to her borders."

He asks: "How would we react if China were to invade our neighbor, Mexico, and bomb our cities on the Mexican border? We would surely not tolerate this and would take immediate steps to eliminate the threat to our homeland. This is exactly what the Chinese volunteers did when they entered the war."

During the allied retreat, Dixon was captured. Then came the march northward to a safe rear area.

Good Treatment of POWs

"We marched at night because it was feared our own aircraft would attack us by day," Dixon explains. "During this march, I very often

thought of the Bataan Death March when I had been a prisoner before. There is just no comparison. We were treated with consideration and kindness by the (Chinese) volunteers and the spirit existing between us was cordial and friendly."

POWs who fell sick were left in good hands, to resume their march later. Dixon says he recalled then that his superior American officers told the men that if they became captives, they would be either killed or tortured.

Everywhere the POWs went they saw the ruin caused by American bombings, and he wondered why remote mountain villages, devoid of military value, had been completely wiped out. The people were cordial and they blamed the war on American munitions profiteers.

Out of the ruins sprung new buildings. The POWs received better food as days went by. In order for the camp to run smoothly, the POWs were told to run their own affairs. Thus, committees were formed and the food committee, for instance, would see to it that the meals were prepared as the men wanted them.

Makes One Think

Now, why all this difference in treatment by the Japanese militarists and the North Korean-Chinese volunteer army? This makes one think, Dixon says, and adds, he hopes it makes many others think. Corporal Dixon gives his answer thus:

The imperialistic system of the Japanese warlords has a cynical disregard for human life and

feelings. Contrasted to this, the "social system at present in operation in the People's Republic of China is dedicated to the service and advancement of the people and works for peace and friendly relations between all peoples."

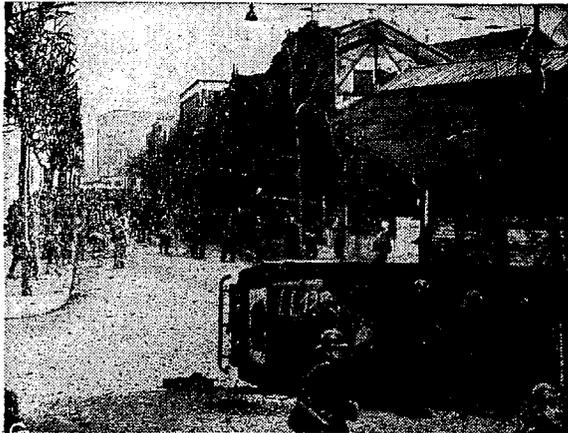
He contrasts World War II with the Korean war—one was a just war while the present action is not. He says that the "American imperialists are carrying on where Hirohito left off." And the Korean people who have been under Japanese subjugation for 40 years do not want foreign domination again. That is why they are fighting tenaciously, Dixon says.

Morale Is Low

For the same reason, Dixon says, the American troops are not fighting as well as they did during World War II. The last war was just, and it seemed entirely reasonable to ordinary Americans that we should fight in it. That was the spirit that prevailed in Bataan where American troops displayed such heroism against the Japanese. "This is an unjust war and the American troops haven't got their hearts in it. They have no cause to fight for and no just reason for being in Korea. As a consequence their morale is low."

Corporal Dixon says he is against any senseless killing. He says he has signed an appeal for peace "and so have all the other POWs in this camp. We can do no more." He wants to know what people back home are doing to stop the Korean war and further military adventures of Wall Street. He ends with this sentence:

"From now on, it is up to you."



FRENCH POLICE BATTLE AUTOWORKERS—French police use overturned truck for barricade in battle with demonstrating Renault autoworkers in Paris suburb. Eighty thousand police were mobilized in battle array throughout nation as worker demonstrations protested ban on traditional parade marking people's blocking the road to fascism in France in 1934. (Federated Pictures)

Assets of the nation's life insurance companies rose 5.7 per cent to \$67,983,000,000 during 1951. The insurance companies' total mortgage holding during the year jumped 20 per cent to \$19,291,000,000.

Industrial production went up 10 per cent from June 1950 to November 1951. But, during the same period, output of autos, refrigerators and other consumer durable goods went down 35 per cent.

Will Tavares, King Be Paid From Money In C-C Attorney's Dept.?

The challenge of Auditor Leonard Fong on the legality of the action by the Board of Supervisors in hiring Attorneys Nils Tavares and Sam P. King to assist with an investigation into civil service has raised the question of where the supervisors are going to get the money to pay the lawyers' fees.

One possibility often mentioned is that the board might seek money from the funds appropriated but not spent for the salaries of a chief C-C attorney and for his number two deputy, which positions are vacant.

These two salaries have left an amount somewhat in excess of \$15,000, Controller Paul Keppeler says, with \$1,500 transferred to be spent for legal expenses by the department and \$5,539 "elapsing" by the controller and turned back into the general fund, as of the first of the year.

Law Cited

Those holding that the hiring of the two lawyers was legal, cite Section 9613 which states that "nothing shall keep the mayor or the board" from hiring special legal counsel when it seems necessary to do so because of the exigencies of any particular situation.

The situation is similar, however, to that in which Chairman Herbert Kum of the civil service commission found himself when the board first approved his hiring of Research Associates to reclassify firemen and policemen—then withdrew that approval and labelled his act illegal, with Apollonia going so far as to make it one of his seven charges against Kum.

Kum had proposed to use the money not spent for the salary of a civil service employee who had gone on leave, and that is exactly what the board would be doing if it were to pay Tavares and King out of similar funds.

The problem may eventually be one for Frank McKinley, acting C-C attorney, who himself, draws the salary only of chief deputy,

SURVEY FINDS HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH DON'T UNDERSTAND MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (FP)—A majority of this nation's high school students don't know the meaning of democracy, are fascist-minded and totalitarian in outlook.

These are the deductions of Dr. H. H. Remmers, who heads Purdue University's division of educational research. They are based on a recently completed survey covering more than 16,800 students in 100 high schools in 35 states.

Describing his findings as "frightening," Remmers interpreted them as "the result of considerable hysteria whipped up on the suppression of communism and the reaction against progressive education."

His survey was based on a poll in which the students themselves filled in the question blanks without supervision. Cards were sent to principals to be distributed to students for filling out. The cards were returned to Purdue for tabulation and analysis. Among the survey findings were:

1. 60 per cent believe police or "other groups" should have the right to censor or ban books, papers, movies and radio at their discretion.
2. 58 per cent believe police are justified in third degree methods to make a prisoner talk.
3. 55 per cent favor complete censorship of the press.
4. 49 per cent contend that large masses of people are incapable of deciding for themselves what is good or best for them.
5. 26 per cent believe police should be able to enter and search homes without warrants.
6. 25 per cent oppose the right of peaceful assembly.

Remmers said his poll also revealed that the more liberal-thinking high school students seem to come from among the higher income bracket families in western and midwestern cities.

Two educators, Dr. Herman L. Shidler, Indianapolis general superintendent of education, and Executive Secretary Robert H. Wyatt of Indiana State Teachers' Association, were quick to lambast the poll.

"I have doubts," Shidler said, "that the poll reflects the attitude of Indianapolis high school students."

Wyatt said: "It does not accurately reflect the attitude of young people of Indiana as I know them. I would expect high school students to be more on the side of constitutional rights and freedom rather than repression."

since the board refused to confirm anyone for C-C attorney—and who has appointed no one to fill the number two spot since that was vacated by a resignation last September.

U. S. export in 1951 totaled \$15 billion, up \$5 billion from 1950.

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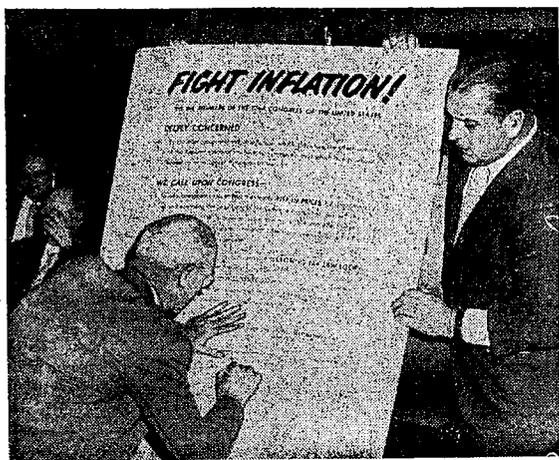
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MURRAY SIGNS UP—In dramatic moment at steel hearings in New York, President Philip Murray of United Steelworkers (CIO) signs petition to Congress asking stronger price controls. He invited steel industrialists at hearing to sign, too, but they refused. (Federated Pictures)

Maui Notes

Sen. Toshi Anzai's employer may not want him to run again for the Territorial senate. The reason mentioned by some politicians on Maui is interesting. It goes back to the last legislative session when Sen. William "Doc" Hill called Anzai a "Jap" and the Maui senator almost took issue with the elderly legislator from Hilo with his fists.

C. Brewer & Co. owns the Wailuku Sugar Co., and it is Sen. Anzai's employer. The senator runs the dairy department. But Wailuku Sugar is the only C. Brewer plantation on Maui. Its plantations are mostly on Hawaii, where "Doc" Hill has influence. In order to be on the good side of "Doc" Hill, and not to antagonize him, political observers say, C. Brewer may not put up Sen. Anzai for the senate, but let him run for Maui County chairmanship.

Talk in political circles is that Anzai would win the chairmanship, if his Democratic opponent is Eddie Tam. If Manuel Asue wins the Democratic nomination, the chairmanship can go either way, GOP or Demo, depending on the campaign.

★ ★
THE COUNTY printing jobs are matters which play important parts in politics on this island. The Maui News previously cornered most of the county printing but the Valley Isle Chronicle has been cutting in more and more into the lucrative business. The Chronicle received its support from Supervisor John Bulgo, who wanted the smaller newspaper to get some of the county printing. Chairman Eddie Tam received support from the News during the last election and until recently, when he broke with Editor Ezra Crane, his relations with the News were considered good.

Meanwhile, Editor Ricki Yasui, whose printing shop received support from Bulgo, has been swinging more and more toward Tam, observers say. Tam and Bulgo are sharply at odds. The question raised is whether the Chronicle would bring the two together.

★ ★
FORMER Rep. Tom Tagawa informed this writer that he will seek office again this coming election. He indicated interest in the house of representatives and the board of supervisors, but refused to say for what office he would run.

★ ★
ALBERT KALEO, 42, whose right index finger was cut to the bone in an injury in the Maui News printing shop, was given his dismissal notice on January 14 because he did not report back

to work the day after he was hurt. Ezra J. Crane, Maui News editor, said in his letter to Kaleo that he was dismissed because he did not follow the instructions of Dr. K. Izumi who treated him and told him to report to work the next day.

Pain from the injured finger caused him to stay home, Kaleo says. He was told by Ernest Louis of the labor department on Maui that he was not entitled to payment for lost time under the workmen's compensation law because he did not report back to work as told. Mr. Louis said a doctor's word carries weight. He said that Kaleo's medical expense will be taken care of.

Mr. Kaleo is appealing his case to the appeal board appointed by the governor. In the meantime, Crane has changed his mind and has informed Kaleo that if he wants his job back he can have it. Mr. Kaleo feels he was cheated of compensation and says he will appeal his case.

High Water Rates Hit Small Farmers; Boost To Be Campaign Issue

MAUI—Cost of production on truck farms on Maui has gone up considerably since water rates were boosted about a half-year ago and this matter is expected to be an important campaign issue during the coming elections.

Farmers say that competition with imported Mainland produce in frozen and fresh forms has become more difficult since the boost in water rates.

The rates went up approximately 30 per cent after the board of water supply was created last year by legislative action. Farmers who paid 15 cents per thousand gallons before, now pay 23 cents for the same amount of water.

The old rates were six cents for home and 15 cents for commercial use for rural areas. Present water rates are 15 cents for domestic use and 23 cents for commercial and farm supply.

Farmers say that the high cost of water discourages truck farming and that it benefits big business monopolists like the Alexander & Baldwin interests. The A & B-owned Kahului super market imports produce from the Mainland.

Politicians and particularly farmers, say that legislators who are responsible for the creation of the water board will have plenty of explaining to do in the coming election campaign.

No FCC Violation Status of Expert Haggled Over In On Democrat Cable Bill, Globe Says

Globe Wireless did not, its manager insists, violate rules of the Federal Communications Commission by its part in the court attempt to collect \$23.98 from Lau Ah Chew for cables sent to Democratic functionaries in Washington.

The question was raised following a report of the action in the dailies, together with the text of messages Mr. Lau had sent, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee to President Truman and to William M. Boyle, Jr., then Democratic national chairman.

According to FCC regulations, the content of messages may not be disclosed without consent of the sending party.

Copies for Proof
"We did not divulge anything," the local manager of Globe told the RECORD. "We gave the bill to a collection agency along with others and we gave the agency copies of the messages because we had to furnish proof that such messages had been sent."

There is no political interpretation to the act of giving the bill to the A-1 Collection Agency, the Globe manager said.

"I am a non-partisan voter," he said. "We did not solicit any publicity out of this. It doesn't do us any good. All we wanted is our \$23.98 for services rendered."

Attorney O. Vincent Esposito, member of the Democratic Central Committee, has informed Globe in behalf of Mr. Lau that the bill will be paid.

Korean Vets Take Oath To Maintain Silence

Army authorities under Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway are taking oaths from Korean veterans returning home, making them swear that they will not discuss war in Korea with anyone but immediate members of their families.

This information given to Honoluluans by returning veterans has shocked some of their families, while others, it is reported, are not surprised at all. The latter group say that the conditions in Korea, the treatment of the Korean people by allied soldiers, and the veterans' anti-war sentiment are matters which the supreme commander does not want publicized. Various GIs and at least one marine have told their families of the "senseless killing" of civilians and soldiers on both sides.

All Are Koreans
A marine veteran is reported to have told members of his family that South Koreans are not concerned about politics, and that they want the war to be ended quickly. When GIs ask them what would they do "if the North Koreans took over the nation," they are told that this does not make any difference to them. All of them are Koreans, they are told.

The GIs, the marine said, refer to the South Korean leader as "Syngman Rhee and his gangsters."

Urged To "Speak Freely"
A relative of a returned veteran commented that "in view of Gen. Ridgway's gag oath," the Advertiser editorial of Feb. 17 is interesting. The editorial said in part:

"In their daily contact with those who remained at home may they (Korean veterans) speak freely of those accomplishments so that the full measure of what they did may be brought to all of us. Reticence may be becoming to a hero but it, can be overcome. Only by first-hand stories by the men who were there can we grasp the realization of what they faced."

Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, who ruled that Dr. John E. Reinecke is an expert in classifying names on the jury list according to "racial extraction," said Reinecke is not an expert in classifying the names according to occupation by using the U. S. census code.

The judge said that he or the attorneys could "slot" the names in the proper places, just as well as Dr. Reinecke, who is one of the Smith Act defendants, therefore he is not an expert on this phase.

In the full-scale hearing on the grand jury and jury list challenge by the defense in the Smith Act case, that the names are not representative of a cross section of the community, it seemed that no one in the Territory is available as an expert in using the census code. This is because all information material on census matters is sent to Washington for classification.

John Child, appraiser and research man, took the witness stand Wednesday to testify as to the taking of the census here and the sending of information to Washington. He said he was on the local census advisory group in 1940. This body advises census officials in Washington on how to adapt the census classification procedures to local conditions.

Lind Agrees With List
Dr. Andrew W. Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, testified Wednesday that he would classify the names on the jury list just about the same as Dr. Reinecke did.

Acting U. S. Attorney Howard K. Hoddick objected to Dr. Lind testifying as an expert on the ground that as a sociologist he is an expert at assigning people to certain occupational classifications but he is not an expert who knows how the census bureau itself would classify individuals.

Dr. Lind testified that in 1942, he and Dr. Bernhard Hornmann, also of the university sociology department, classified the island population as to occupation for the Office of Civilian Defense.

The argument in court was still on basic data prepared by Dr. Reinecke in challenging the jury as invalid. The grand jury which indicted the seven Hawaii Smith Act defendants and the jury list from which the trial jury is to

HCRC To Celebrate Its Second Anniversary

Members and friends of the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress will celebrate the organization's second anniversary at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall Davis at Hauula on March 8.

The program of picnic, lunch, swimming and dancing will begin at 2 in the afternoon. Refreshments will be served and a donation of \$1 is asked to defray expenses.

be chosen are being challenged. The trial date is set for March 4, but all indications point to the present hearing going beyond that date.

C-C Vacation Policy Better for Employes Than Bank of Hawaii's

If Gilbert C. Yamauchi, Bank of Hawaii employe who died at work last summer, had been working for the city and county of Honolulu, his family certainly would have received the money for his three weeks' vacation which bank officials refused to pay.

After Yamauchi died, just a few days before he intended to begin his vacation, his heirs found the bank would pay nothing for vacation time unless it were taken (see RECORD Feb. 7).

The three weeks' vacation, which was a special award for employes who had worked 25 or more years in the bank might accrue to a C-C employe in a single year.

Controller Paul Keppeler, explaining the present situation, says it is possible for an employe to let as much as 75 days of vacation time pile up, following action of the last session of the legislature, and money for that time would be paid him upon his resignation, or to his heirs in the event of his death.

Actually, no employe has quite that much time piled up, though some may be at the 70-day mark, Keppeler said, for in a single year an employe may not make more than 20 days of vacation time and when the law became effective, only 54 days could be allowed to pile up.

The principle of paying for unconsumed vacation time is quite clearly established and a man who quit the C-C attorney's office some months ago, took along something over \$2,000 for the vacation time.

What's more, if an employe transfers to another department, or to the Territory's service, he takes along his compiled vacation time. If he must take military leave, the vacation time remains on his record, to be paid or consumed later.

"But not the sick leave," says Controller Keppeler. "Time for sick leave does not follow the employe from one position to another."

From 1910 to 1945 there were 69,000 miners killed in accidents, 2,275,000 injured.

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MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

(from page 1)

ing the British troops turned rifles and machine-guns on the natives to clear the roads, to keep them from crowding onto trains, trucks and river barges—so that their troops and civilian businessmen, colonial officials and their families could make their get-away as quickly as possible. They had behaved as they had done all along, using the troops against the natives to protect themselves.

As soon as we arrived in New Delhi in the spring of 1944, my team was assigned to the OWI psychological warfare unit in the North Burma sector. The unit was located in Northern Assam, India.

The British Avoided Digging Their Own Grave

We landed at Chabua airport, a clearing in a drizzling, misty jungle. Indian laborers worked on runways with primitive tools. Rows of women carried baskets of mud and gravel on their heads. And not far from them large transports, fighters and bombers kept roaring off airstrips built by their hands.

What stake did they feel they had in this war? I wondered. No one was telling them anything about the nature of this war. And common sense said there was a strong reason behind this. Any mention of freedom or fighting imperialism, whether Japanese or of any other country, would inspire the struggle for national sovereignty. This would be tantamount to digging a grave for British Imperialism.

The OWI team was located at Powai, on the Lido road which was being constructed to connect with the Burma Road, a supply line to China. We arrived there in the evening and an American missionary who was in charge of administration of the psychological warfare operations assigned us an Indian bearer.

An American Missionary Gives Us the Lowdown

A bearer was another word for servant. The members of my team felt strongly that we had no use for servants. We had never had one in our lives and why should we have one in a jungle clearing to clean our tents and supply us with bathing water? I spoke to John Steves, the missionary, who had lived in India for 17 years. He said we needed servants. It was customary for foreigners to have servants and he insisted that we accept his policy. Finally we gave in.

Early the following morning someone shook me and I looked out from inside the mosquito net. The bearer was there with steaming cups of tea.

"Master, tea," he said.

I did not want any. He insisted that I take a cup. We told him that he need not bother with tea for us the next day and told him he could do whatever he wanted to with his time. And we did not want to be called "Master."

Behavior of White People Closely Watched

My Nisei team met with the American staff of the OWI on our second day and we left the meeting with a deep impression that several white Americans did not know how to behave toward us. We had in the psychological warfare team Burmese, Chinese, Cahn, Shan, Indians and others. Some American civilians, including two missionaries in the outfit, treated these Asians as inferior people. We Nisei were non-white and we looked like them. The natives would watch the social relationship between the Nisei and white Americans.

As days went by we noticed some of our Asian colleagues with lesser responsibilities being trampled on by some Americans. One morning Mr. Steves in a fury threw a cup at a bearer serving him food at the table. One of my team members came to me later and asked that I request a transfer of our team from the propaganda warfare outfit.

A Burmese Printer Speaks Out

Then one evening a Burmese printer said he wanted to talk to me and accompanied me to my tent. He was bitter about the treatment they were getting. He said it was a mockery for all of them to be in a psychological warfare outfit, trying to win over their own people in enemy-occupied territory to our side. He said he noticed that some white Americans were prejudiced against us Nisei.

"Look at the Negro soldiers on Lido road who drive trucks," he said. "Why are they given such an assignment? We know . . . But we notice their conduct toward the Indians and our people. They are good, free of prejudice toward us. Who can propagandize America more effectively than they can? But would the white Americans here invite them into our compound and mix with these colored Americans? And they are supposed to sell America to us!"

The Burmese printer expressed his bitterness until late into the night. Next day I talked to a State Department official who was General Joseph Sullivan's political adviser. I told him how we Nisei felt and how the Asian people felt toward white supremacy.

White Americans Carried the Fight Against Racism

The following day the White American staff held a meeting and it was a heated meeting. The head-on argument made enemies among them. We had a few young former newspapermen who, I learned, had been quietly fighting against the racist ways of the missionaries and some other civilians. After that meeting, these writers went out of their way to improve social relationship with the non-whites. They helped Mr. Steves rub off the ingrained racism in him and to his credit, Mr. Steves changed.

Morale improved among our Asian colleagues. Here a group of white Americans took the lead in fighting white supremacy.

—KOJI ARIYO

(To Be Continued)

Japanese People Protest Turning Clock Back to Humiliation of 1800

Mounting opposition against efforts of John Foster Dulles, Wall Street and American militarists to colonize Japan swept the nation in a tidal protest demonstration last week.

Thousands of demonstrators in cities and towns clashed with police at the moment when heated arguments were going on in the Japanese parliament on the question of having American troops stationed in Japan after the signing of the peace treaty.

Backhanded Credit To Communists

American newspapers played up the protest as a riot by Japanese Communists on "world anti-colonization day." The dailies ignored a fact well known, that opposition to the peace treaty written by Wall Street's John Foster Dulles is widespread in Japan.

Even the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which has been plugging for the peace treaty and criticizing the Soviet Union and other nations that oppose it, last week published a story on Japanese women's appeal to people here in bringing about a review of the peace treaty which makes a mockery of the Japanese constitution. Other Far Eastern nations which oppose the treaty are India, Burma and the People's Republic of China.

In criticizing the Japanese Communists for leading the anti-colonization demonstration, the American press, in a backhanded manner, actually gave credit to the Communists in sparkplugging a popular demand of the majority of the people. The fact which some news reports, particularly in British and other foreign press, brought out clearly is this: That the demonstration cut across political and economic groupings. It was representative of the Japanese people's sentiment.

Impairs Sovereignty

One day prior to the demonstrations, the spokesmen for John Foster Dulles in the Yoshida government strongly denied that the treaty and the U. S.-Japan security pact would impair Japanese sovereignty or grant extraterritorial rights. The treaty is before the Japanese parliament and the U. S. Congress.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida himself told the upper house that the security pact would not infringe on Japanese rights because it was signed on the basis of mutual friendship and trust of both the U. S. and Japan.

Liberal Party legislators attacked the security pact which would embroil Japan in any war the U. S. fights in the Far East. But the sharpest point of attack was the agreement signed by the Yoshida government with the U. S. to permit American troops to remain in Japan after the approval of the peace treaty. In so allowing, the agreement, in effect, gives immunity to U. S. soldiers from Japanese law.

By-Pass Japanese Courts

U. S. military personnel violating Japanese law would be turned over to U. S. military authorities, and the Japanese courts and law enforcement agencies would be by-passed.

This is extra-territoriality, historically a highly objectionable practice forced upon colonial and weaker nations by imperialistic powers.

The people of Japan are well aware of the humiliation their nation went through from 1858 to 1900 when all Western powers treated the growing nation as a semi-colony. Foreign powers maintained their own courts for foreigners, who were immune to Japanese law. The imperialistic powers forced the "most favored nation clause" on Japan, and whatever concession one nation won from Japan through

threats or force, other nations enjoyed also.

This "most favored nation clause" was "hitch-hike imperialism" or "me too" practice, initiated by the U. S. which entered overseas colonization much later than the other powers, including Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Czarist Russia, etc. The U. S. expansionists were busy up to the late 1800s in securing the continental frontiers, and overseas activities were limited mainly to clipper ship trading.

Japan Removed Special Privileges

After Japan defeated China in the Sino-Japanese war of 1895, she flexed her muscles and demanded the removal of extra-territorial rights. The Western powers agreed in 1895, with the provision that the special privileges would become effective as of 1899 and 1900.

During this period Japan was subjected to the conventional tariff, limited to collecting a low revenue on imports. Tariff was fixed by provisions in treaties, and not by act of the national government.

Same In Philippines and China

The Bell Act which the U. S. shoved down the throats of the Filipino people in face of widespread protest, has similar provisions. Tariff provisions on import from and export to the U. S. are outlined in the treaty the Philippines government was forced to sign.

The nation, which was devastated by the war, was told that the U. S. would not make cer-

tain payments on war damages and payment to individual anti-Japanese resistance fighters unless the Bell Act was signed. Philippines sovereignty was kicked in the teeth, and the independence became a mockery, at best a limited one.

China was humiliated by extra-territorial rights of foreign powers from about 1840 to 1942. The U. S. and Britain gave up special privileges for a disgraceful reason during the last war, to keep Kuomintang China in the war. The Western Powers not only had their own laws and courts in China to "protect" their citizens from Chinese laws, but they collected revenues for the Chinese government, charged the Chinese for this service and pocketed their take.

So this is extraterritoriality, a naked exposure of imperialism. The Japanese people oppose it, and they have a right to. They should.

Okazaki Admits

The Yoshida government, a captive of Wall Street, was shaken by the protest action of the Japanese people. The demonstration caused State Minister Katsuo Okazaki to admit that the administrative agreement with the U. S. on garrison forces was bad. According to UP, he said Japan possibly can negotiate a new agreement.

And this was said one day after the lying Yoshida government told the parliament that, again according to UP, the "treaty did not impair Japanese sovereignty or grant extra-territorial rights."—K. A.

McKinley Fired Moon Chan Over Haiku Case; Says No One Blamed for Snafu

(from page 1)

and another Mr. McKinley can't remember. Wilford Godbold regretted proceedings for the city and county in 1946 after a number of wartime maneuvers during which the Navy flirted with the idea of condemning Haiku Valley, water and all, for its own use.

Why then, was Mr. Chan fired?

"It's a story of difficulties too long to go into," says Mr. McKinley, admitting that the cause lay in Chan's handling of the Haiku case.

Why was he rehired?

"I fired him," says McKinley, "and I hired him back because I wasn't sure I could make it stick because of my position as acting attorney. Also, I felt the mayor was against me in it."

Mayor Wilson says: "Probably I did have something to do with the rehiring. I told McKinley I thought he was a little hasty. I told him I thought he had acted in heat and should reconsider."

McKinley says that prior to the firing, the C-C Department of Public Works notified him it had "lost confidence" in Chan's handling of the case.

Long Time Finding Out

Pointing out that Chan had already been working on the case a year and that the department had said nothing until then, McKinley says: "After they notified me in that manner, I had no alternative but to remove him from the case."

Subsequently Chan was given other assignments when the firing from the attorney's department was nullified by the rehiring.

Others intimately familiar with the background of the case believe McKinley's attempted firing was the result of pressure from some supervisors which would have made Chan

a scapegoat for the fact that the case had continued so long.

"No one individual can be blamed," says McKinley now.

Issues of the case arise from the dispute of Haiku landholders, notably the Bishop Estate, over the price at which the city and county appraised the land and water rights, reportedly \$30,000, and efforts of the landholders to win interest on the price of the land for the 12 years that have passed since the original service of the suit.

Godbold Cut Half Away

The issues were altered considerably! In 1946 when Godbold removed the lower half of Haiku Valley from the condemnation suit. Perhaps one new issue was created, for owners in the lower half of the valley, most of them small landholders, are said to feel they have some claim for the years during which their land was "under blight" of condemnation and their use of it limited.

The big landholders, disputing the C-C appraisal vigorously, are said to be asking as much as \$100,000 more than the original \$30,000.

The case, when it's decided, will be a "pilot," McKinley says, for similar condemnation suits for water rights at Kahaalu and Luuku which have been served since the war.

The present law, McKinley says, sets every obstacle in the way of the acquisition of water rights: by the city and county and should be vigorously revised or amended.

Remember With Flowers!

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Pacific Refiners Make Combustible On Gas Co. Fire Site

(from page 1)
explosive, highly inflammable butane gas at a plant on almost the same location.

Marshal Powerless
Frank R. Sommerfeld, Territorial fire marshal, says he has no power to prevent such manufacture there, even if he cared to, and he gives little indication that he has ever expressed an official doubt on the subject.

"We cannot tell people what they're to do on a property," he says. "We can only set specifications for the building they do it in. We follow the statute."

Sommerfeld admits his office, subordinate to the Territorial Department of Public Works, doesn't have even as much power in such matters as the city and county planning commission, which can zone areas.

But speaking of the butane manufacturer, Sommerfeld says: "It's an operation that has a cer-

tain amount of danger. It's no more dangerous there than anywhere else."

Texas City Comparison
The fire marshal's opinion is not universally shared, even among officials. Almost exactly two years ago, the RECORD exposed the hazardous concentration of oil and gasoline in that area and quoted one of the most authoritative experts in the Territory as follows:

"Some day this town is going to have an explosion that will make Texas City look like a picnic. Any industrial safety engineer will tell you the same thing."

Then, the concentration of oil and gasoline storage tanks on or near Piers 28, 29, 30 and 31-A, according to the Department of Public Works, had a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. The figure included the holdings of four companies: Standard of California,

Shell of California, the Union Oil Co., and the Associated Oil Co.

Danger Greater Now

It did not include the operation of Pacific Refiners, Ltd., an operation (with the butane manufacture) which has been initiated since. Nor did it include extensive additions to the extensive expansion of storage plants by Standard of California.

In the minds of a number of experts, the hazard of explosion and fire from gasoline and oil is greater today than it was two years ago.

The Honolulu Gas Co. fire of last November they say, might easily have been the spark that could have begun a series of fires and explosions that "would make Texas City look like a picnic."

Lucky Last Month

Another dangerous incident, virtually unpublicized, occurred a month ago much nearer the busi-

ness center of Honolulu, when a tank of butane gas, fresh from the Pacific Refiners plant, fell to the dock on the Inter-Island pier and flooded the pier with butane, which was ankle deep on the longshoremen engaged in unloading the tank for shipment to one of the outer islands.

"It was nothing but sheer luck," said one expert, "that no spark set it off."

Dispersal of the oil concentration has been broached more than once, though the argument of the oil companies is that there is no place to disperse to.

Proponents of such dispersal say there are such places—one of the most desirable being Sand Island, which presently belongs to the U. S. Army.

Fire Department Capable?

Another question raised by the Honolulu Gas Co. fire is that of the ability of the C-C Fire Department to cope with an oil fire of considerable magnitude. At that fire, experts agree, the action of the oil companies was what saved

the day. The Fire Department is reported to have tried using water—a measure calculated to spread rather than stop an oil fire.

Fire Marshal Sommerfeld says the fire department is not to blame because it was misinformed as to the character of the fire.

"They didn't know there was benzene in the pipe," he said, "because they'd been told differently. It was just as if they'd started out to fight a fire in a wooden building and then found out there were tanks of gasoline underneath."

The combustion and fire occurred, according to the official report, after a quantity of benzene, being passed from Pacific Refiners to the Honolulu Gas Co., escaped into a crude oil tank adjacent to the firing chamber of a nearby boiler. When the benzene fumes ignited, the explosion occurred.

One man, Norman Akau, 22, of Wai'alua, was terribly burned, and an estimated \$20,000 worth of damage resulted.

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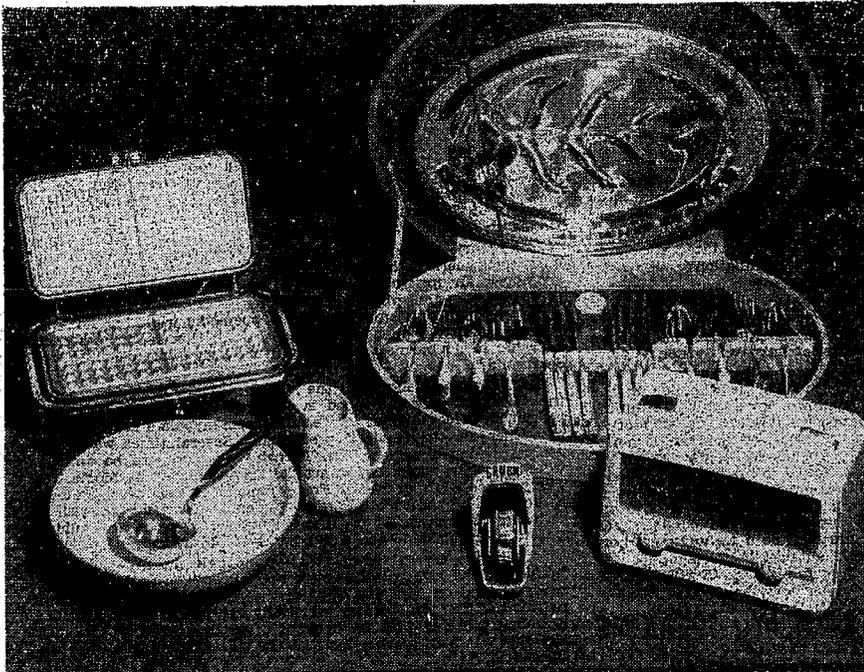
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Gadabout

THERE IS something a little ghoulish, one reader said this week, in the manner in which stores forward their price lists to the bereaved family of one who has passed away, realizing that the family will shortly be buying presents to send those who attended the services for the deceased. There is much that is ghoulish about the commercial accompaniment of death, of course, and a good deal that's nasty about the commercial aspects of life, too.

★ ★

ARTHUR AKINAKA, C-C superintendent of buildings, says he's not responsible for the special one-way glass Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, head of the rubbish disposal department, got installed in his new office in the city hall wing now under construction. That was ordered under the supervision of Lyman Bigelow, who preceded Akinaka in the post, the incumbent says. Probably that's the answer he gave the people from the suburban water division who asked for some space in the new wing, only to find out Hart's to get that space for rest-rooms for the staff of his division. Whatever the reason, it didn't make the suburban water people any happier.

★ ★

APPLAUSE at the last session of the Teves-Apoliona civil service inquisition came, not for the inquisitors, but for Sup. James Trask, who lambasted the witch-hunters. Teves looked a little unerved, an observer reports, as if some of his chickens were coming home to roost earlier than he'd had any idea.

It's pretty open talk nowadays that the GOP big shots have told their *funkies* on the board of supervisors the whole thing has gone too far and they'd better get out at the first chance. But instead, the investigation has been broadened to include Commissioner T. G. S. Walker (who served on a committee at the last GOP Territorial Convention) and Robert Miller, who acted as a commissioner twice when Mendel Borwick was absent. Bobby Miller has a reputation for spotting a phony as far as he can see him—he talked to K. C. Warford only once and demanded the man's credentials be checked—so the inquisitors would do well to watch their step with him. They may already be almost in that unenviable position demanded by some old Chinese philosopher as "having a tiger by the tail."

★ ★

PAUL VENTURA, whose talk of big money and whose bad checks left a number of firms holding the bag, found that the curtain had fallen on his activities Thursday afternoon when the RECORD hit the streets reporting the fact that there was no account in a local bank to cover the number of checks he had written, and that creditors were beginning to doubt his talk of depositing \$100,000 in each of four banks here. The creditors converged and shortly, the seven refrigerator units were gone and some cases of soda pop disappeared shortly thereafter. So did Ventura.

Saturday night he appeared again, dressed in his best clothes, brief case in hand, to borrow three dollars from the manager of the Prosperity Spot to help finance

trip to Kauai he said he was making "to get his money."

★ ★

THREE SAILORS were apprehended because of the keen eyesight of a Hawaiian lady early Sunday morning, after one of them had broken a plate glass window on Bethel St. to steal some miniature bottles of whiskey. The lady, riding with her husband in a car, followed two of the trio, who split away from the third, called a cop and explained why they should be arrested. While the group was still standing before the store, awaiting the arrival of the HASP patrol wagon, the third sailor wandered back and the lady spotted him immediately.

A longshoreman who knew of the incident commented: "I didn't see anything about it in the papers. But when local boys get into trouble, it's on the front page."

A further point of irritation with the longshoreman was the fact that the Star-Bulletin accuses local young men of "hoodlumism" every time a fight involving locals and servicemen occurs. Yet any observer of such incidents, from either the side of the servicemen or the locals, knows far more than half such fights are started by servicemen on the loose and feeling playful away from home.

★ ★

IN ONE of his few editorials on controversial subjects, the editor of the Richwood (West Virginia) News-Leader blasts what he calls "the American hero worship," built up by the press, which makes demigods out of the likes of MacArthur and Capt. Carlsen of recent maritime fame, yet generally ignores the ordinary dog-face who "knew that he was in a useless war, a face-saving war for the folks back home, a war that if won meant nothing, and if lost meant nothing."

If the editor of that conservative sheet, which has considerable rural circulation in the Little Mountain State, had said the same thing two years ago, would he have been tossed in jail as was Harry Bridges, who said the war was useless at the start?

★ ★

A SPECTACULAR piece of police action occurred Monday morning when officers stopped a bus to haul out two boys and a girl and later charge one of the boys with going offensively armed. He had a .38 caliber pistol in his belt which he said he found in the back seat of another bus. How did the police know about it? He'd stopped to try it out near the home of his friends who were accompanying him to town and someone apparently heard the single shot—which went into a pool of water.

"I was never so embarrassed," said the girl, who had apparently never thought of the situation as illegal until Honolulu's finest stepped in.

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EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Apreros Gadabout's recent item explaining that people must realize trenches have to be dug when sewers are laid, I'd like to state that Woodlawn residents understand that well enough. What we don't understand is why they have to be dug three times in the same place on the same street, to say nothing of the pukas here and there which are dug in between the major trench digging and which add to the thrill of the obstacle race—if one is allowed to drive at all.

Oh yes indeed, there is a resurfacing job done between each digging operation, which naturally, is only good until the boys come by with the shovel again.

So, let's ask Mr. C-C Chief Engineer a few questions.

Is all this digging really necessary?

Just why couldn't the sewer pipe have been laid right after the storm drains were put in, since they went almost into the same trench? In case you don't know, Mr. C-C Chief Engineer, a trench is dug, the large storm drains are put in, the trench is filled in, the street resurfaced and THEN the trench is reopened on the same side of the street in the same place, the sewer pipes are laid, the trench is again filled and the street again resurfaced. What the third digging was for I don't pretend to know.

That goes on from the bottom of the hill to as far up as storm drains were laid—and has been going on for months. One landowner was told it was because the sewer pipe was not here in time. That is untrue, because we all saw piles of red sewer pipe waiting on a vacant lot from the very beginning of this ditch-digging operation.

Another question: What sound reason was there for not starting the digging at the top of the hill on Paly Drive, and working down, so that when the streets are resurfaced, all the heavy hauling and digging equipment will not have to be driven over and over on the same resurfaced streets, to their utter ruin?

Of course the work is not yet complete, so maybe the intention is to give the streets a final resurfacing later. Seems like a great waste of taxpayers' money now, though.

To those of us who live in the Woodlawn area, this continuing harassment makes us wonder if it is because of just plain inefficiency, sadistic delight in annoying (to put it mildly) the residents in the area, or the extra money to be made by dragging out the operation as long as possible. Or there may be a tie-up somewhere with automobile repairmen!

PATY DRIVE RESIDENT.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

better dressed and different from other Negroes in that community, and said:

"Well, boy, what can I do for you? By the way, you're new around here, aren't you? What are you, a college professor?"

The other smiled, pointed to the telegram and waited. When the money was counted out, he pocketed it, walked to the door and called back:

"Whoever heard of a 'boy' being a college professor?"

As of Feb. 1, there was a backlog of 17,000 cases awaiting Wage Stabilization Board action.

More men were killed and injured in mine accidents in 1951 than in 1950. There were a total of 790 fatalities in U. S. mines during the year, compared with 642 in 1950, an increase of 148. Non-fatal injuries totaled 38,250, compared with 37,235 in 1950.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

A lot of wind was blowing along Boxing Alley this week, especially along Pro Boulevard, what with gestures of cooperation with the Territorial Boxing Commission to help revive the pro game. The typhoon also blew in a new promoter in the person of Lou Stambler, who also doubles as an auctioneer. And in that racket you need a lot of wind!

Stambler proposes to work with the Civic Auditorium management in the person of Al Karasick, following this week's new schedule of rental for the Civic. It was no Kona wind that unveiled the ambition of Mr. Stambler, which is that of promoting the lightweight championship bout between Champ Jimmy Carter and our own Henry Davis right here in our own backyard! Incidentally, there is an organization operating as the International Boxing Club with the same ambition—but for a different place. This outfit isn't exactly a club; it only carries one—a big one!

Anyway, the ayem sheet considered the story good copy and played it up as worthy of mention. While we are on the subject, we might as well have our pipe dreams, too, and blow a little wind along with our smoke to add to the hurricane condition in these here parts, especially along Boxing Boulevard!

WHILE WE ARE ON BOXING we might as well mention the Larry Cantiberos-Charles Ishimine main event we saw last Monday night at the Civic. This bout was the cause of all the noise heard in and around the Civic that night. Charles Ishimine, given but an outside chance of taking Larry Cantiberos, put up a surprising battle against one of the classiest fighters of this year's crop of amateurs. Ishimine decked Cantiberos in the first round by clipping him on the jaw, but was paid back in kind in the second canto. The third round was just as viciously fought as the first two, with the decision finally going to Cantiberos, which we saw as a fair one. This sort of fight will be drawing out the cash customers, because there's nothing that can bring them out in such numbers as honest opinions of fans who were there. Phony radio broadcasts and praise-agency will not counteract the straight reporting of those who were on the spot.

The amateurs are worthy of your support and very rarely do you see a phony bout or a stinkeroo. From start to finish you can expect anything! See you at the fights!

OCCASIONALLY THIS COLUMN strays from sports and this week we want to do a paragraph or two on a movie called "Sirocco" which was playing at the Hawaii Theater last Sunday night. It featured three thespians with the monickers of Humphrey Bogart, Marta Toren and Lee Cobb. Of the three, we have always considered Lee J. Cobb as a good workman in his profession. However, even with one of our favorites in the cast, it couldn't take away the poor scenario that was foisted on the trio.

The story wanders through a situation of the French in the Near East, somewhere in Morocco or Damascus. The French are trying to keep down an uprising of "fanatical natives" who don't like them. And the French colonel, played by Lee J. Cobb, is trying like Hades to uncover the "underground" which is operating right under his nose. Humphrey Bogart gets in the midst of all this as an American who is trying to do business supplying arms and ammunition to the "underground."

Hollywood somehow has the idea that if the lighting effect is dark, then automatically the mood is that of mystery and suspense. This was not the effect upon us, as we suffer from myopia and a certain drowsiness whenever the movie is pretty bad. Several times we dozed away, not caring much whether the French were going to be ambushed or whether Bogart was going to get the lady as played by Marta Toren, or whether Lee J. Cobb as the French colonel of this piece was going to be deserted by the torrid Toren. Somehow we managed, with the aid of two toothpicks which we inserted under our drooping eyelids, to see Bogart being blasted with a hand grenade to everlasting sleep.

There are several scenes that rate laughs in this movie, but the funniest is the love episode between Cobb and Toren. The script guys really worked on this one because the "I love you and you love me" routine had the local gentry, especially the Bethel St. crowd, laughing. Somehow, the guy who sat in front of us thought it was serious stuff and gave out with glaring looks at the side where there were the most snickers.

The rest of the film fare was pretty much in keeping with the feature except for a short snatch of film called "Hawaiian Sports" which showed the oldtime Hawaiian sports and games, including wrestling and "staffs," participated in by students from the Kamehameha School for boys. If you want a cool nap for two hours, by all means go and see "Sirocco."

WHILE THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII is in a bit of a dither over the recent resignation of Coach Archie Kodros, the financial plight of the athletic department and the departure of Adolph Mendonca, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control to the Mainland on a rumored "shopping mission," President Shuichi Kimura came out this week with a sensible letter addressed to the public on students' activities, especially on criticisms levelled at the student body for what has been termed as "lack of school spirit."

Kimura points out two factors which may prevent a student from attending the games. The first is a matter of choice. He feels that there are other recreational and social demands that the particular student may be pulled by, among them drama, club meetings, oratory or personal social activities. The other factor is not a matter of choice and it has to do with earning one's way through school because of the high cost of tuition and the relative rise in the cost of staying in school. So when there's a football game and money to be earned, the job comes first. This has been true not only of students today, but those who in the past had to work their way because their parents were not able to provide their children with a college education on the wages they made. Further than that, Kimura states that the students' first responsibility is to their studies. Kimura's letter is an excellent answer to the rah-rah crowd.

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Crozier-Tam Dispute Has History; Is Reported Rooted In Demo Politics

(from page 1)

contract. Painters are supposed to receive \$1.50 an hour but Mr. Crozier says all of them are not getting this rate. Furthermore, the schedule on overtime pay was not followed by a contractor. He found, he said, workers on the job after their regular eight hours, laboring at straight-time pay. Saturday afternoon is considered overtime, but he has been informed by some laborers that they are getting straight-time pay.

Because the contract specification says that there shall be no work on Sundays and holidays, except in an emergency and with the permission of the project engineer, Mr. Crozier said that he questioned some workers on a recent holiday as to whether they had the engineer's approval to work on that day.

"Mayor" Gave Approval
"The mayor said it is okay," one of them told Mr. Crozier.

"Who is the mayor?" Mr. Crozier said he asked.

"Chairman Tam, of course," was the answer.

Mr. Crozier says that Chairman Tam has no such jurisdiction, and the contractor and sub-contractors cannot employ men on holidays at straight time.

The certified copy of the payroll is necessary, Mr. Crozier says, to enable the government to see that labor standards stipulations on job classifications and pay are complied with.

Tam Hits Publicity

Prior to Mr. Crozier's taking the job, he says that laborers getting

\$1 and \$1.10 an hour were operating hammers and jackhammers at laborer's pay instead of getting

A kamaaina businessman said that violations of labor standards laws on unorganized construction projects on outside islands are common occurrences and explained that Willie Crozier, in bringing the matter sharply before the people, has done a public service.

The daily newspapers played up the Crozier-Tam dispute but ignored the labor standards violations on a government project that caused Mr. Crozier to appear before the Maui board of supervisors.

Mr. Crozier's record on fighting for better labor conditions here, oldtimers observed, goes back to the 1930s. In the thirties, when he ran on the Non-Partisan ticket for the Territorial House of Representatives, he had as a major plank in his platform the creation of a labor department here which was established prior to the war.

air tool operator's pay of \$1.25 an hour. Laborers were also driving trucks at common laborer's pay.

Because of the violations of the stipulations in the contract, Mr. Crozier says he wrote to the board of supervisors and when he received no response, he appeared in person. Mr. Tam fired him for "insubordination," and was critical of Mr. Crozier, who placed him in an embarrassing position. The county chairman specifically mentioned that the proceedings of the board of supervisors meeting are tape recorded and broadcast over a Maui radio station, and Mr. Crozier took advantage of this.

Chairman Tam said he hired the county engineer who employed Mr. Crozier, therefore he had ordered the engineer to fire Mr. Crozier. County Engineer K. Hamada late last week said that he takes the position that Mr. Crozier was appointed by a majority of the board and he would follow the board's recommendation.

Dispute Goes Far Back

According to informed observers here, the Tam-Crozier difference goes back many months, even as far back as the last election campaign. Then a few months ago, Chairman Tam contacted Mr. Crozier's father, indicating that he was interested in offering Mr. Crozier a job as road overseer at Lahaina.

Mr. Crozier was then in Honolulu. He visited Mr. Tam's office after his return and while discussing the position, the county chairman is reported to have asked him if he were planning to run for the legislature. Any such plan would make him ineligible for the overseer job. Mr. Crozier is reported to have told the chairman that he will run for the legislature.

While Mr. Crozier was the standard bearer for the Democratic campaign during the last election, it is common talk in political circles that his direct approach to issues concerning the Republicans and the Big Five employers has embarrassed candidates who take wishy-washy positions.

In an interview with the RECORD, Mr. Crozier said that when he took the job as project inspector at the hospital, many of his acquaintances told him that since he has a government job now, his lips have been sealed.

Lumber production is among the leading industries in America, with about 13,000,000 people depending on the nation's forests for a living.

The percentage of unemployed workers was almost twice as high for non-whites as for whites in 1950.

Ex-Broom Brigader Is Among Hotel Strikers; Guests Visit Pickets

(from page 1)

ably with the strikers and to give them tips they would have earned had they been working.

The attitude of the press itself, has changed in that no further editorials of the sort blasted at "alien rabble rousers" appeared. Letters to the editor were not all favorable to Matson, as at first. One even blamed Matson for not being willing to share with employees the fruits of "increased prosperity" brought by the jam-packed tourist traffic.

Broom Brigader Repents

And on Monday night, a former member of the Broom Brigade which marched for the waterfront employers against striking longshoremen in 1949, spoke out on the ILWU radio program to say she was wrong—that working people have to organize to win their demands from the bosses.

Negotiations were resumed late last week, and by Wednesday both the Hotel and Restaurant Workers (AFL) and the Employers Council, negotiating for Matson, reported progress. Workers had begun to sign up for a medical plan with the Hawaii Medical Service Association, though neither side would clarify details of the plan.

Wages and union security remained the chief issues to be settled, both sides announced, as the talks continued Wednesday afternoon.

Ired Dancer Sees Local "Chopping"

(from page 1)

he says, or to the C-C prosecutor's office.

"It would be a service to Filipinos," he says, "because they are the principal victims. I have watched, and I believe the checkers study the dancers carefully to know which are least likely to keep track of their dances. I think the amount of the cheating, if it were all added up, would make a considerable amount of money."

The angry dancer first discovered "chopping," he says, when it was worked on him.

"I had danced with a girl," he says, "and I knew how many times. It was three times. The girl said we'd better see the checker. I told her there was no use, that I knew how many times we had danced, but she insisted. The checker held up five fingers and made a sign for two and a half dollars he said I owed. What could I say? I couldn't prove he was wrong and

GOP-Tribune-Herald Pressure Felt As Hilo Hospital Worker Loses Appeal

(from page 1)

cause it is the first appeal heard by the Hawaii county commission in 10 years. It is also the first case since the civil service law was amended to give the commission the power to order the rehiring of dismissed workers with some assurance that the order would be obeyed.

It was the longest hearing on record. The commission heard 15 hours of testimony and arguments on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The commission's decision was a straight party vote, 2 to 1. Republican and Democrat, respectively.

Showed Anti-Union Bias

The decision surprised non-partisan observers and reporters, who indicated after listening to testimony that Mr. Dinong would either be reinstated immediately or after a suspension.

The hearing not only brought out the anti-union bias of the hospital administration, but nakedly exposed the part played by an official of the Hawaii Government Employees Association in the dismissal of the UPW member.

Mrs. Florence Dias, housekeeper at Puumale and personal friend of Dr. Leslie, under cross-examination by Mr. Epstein, admitted that M. V. Bordner, HGEA executive secretary in Hilo, assisted her in getting Mr. Dinong fired.

Gave "Superior" Rating

When questioned by County Attorney Albyrt Felix, who represented the hospital at the appeal, Mrs. Dias, in what appeared to be a carefully rehearsed story, claimed that Mr. Dinong's work had suddenly changed after she gave him a "superior" rating last year.

The civil service commission refused to allow Mr. Epstein to

show the close relationship between Mrs. Dias and Dr. Leslie.

Dr. Leslie testified that he had not personally investigated Mrs. Dias' charges.

While Mrs. Dias had charged Mr. Dinong with smoking in the hospital, Dr. Leslie contradicted her by saying there was no rule against smoking. He, however, volunteered the information that employees should not smoke around screens because they were plastic and highly inflammable. Later, he agreed that plastic screens won't burn.

The fact that neither the administration nor the managing committee of the hospital had looked into the dismissal surprised the audience who packed the hearing. This fact of negligence became glaring when the charges were examined. Mr. Dinong, for example, was charged with damaging masonite. Mr. Epstein demonstrated that masonite can take water by dipping a piece under water and letting it soak.

The UPW official also proved that the masonite, which was given a valuation of \$30 by the hospital, was only worth \$5.71, according to hospital records.

County Attorney Felix defended the managing committee of the hospital which had acted without even checking the case. The committee members did not appear at the hearing, either to avoid public notice or from lack of interest, according to comments by those attending the hearing.

Ask To Avoid Embarrassment

Mr. Felix told the commission that to send Mr. Dinong back to work would be embarrassing to the managing committee.

Mr. Epstein, in his summation, pointed out that the charges were untrue and did not stand up under examination.

The civil service commission was under pressure during the hearing. The Hilo Tribune-Herald ran a full column editorial prior to the decision, entitled: "Just Who Is Going to Run the Hospital?" The editorial started:

"There ought to be an easier way to get rid of an employee of a public institution who is charged with failure to carry out orders than through an exhausting, marathon public hearing such as was staged here this week before the civil service commission."

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Naval Aide Title Of Harrison Said Always 'Informal'

(from page 1)

but there is no official act upon which to premise the Territorial title often appended to his name in the daily papers.

Rice Said Displeased

Commissioners now displeased with Harrison's work on the HAC are reported to include Harold W. Rice of Maui, who has often in the past been given almost sole credit for the appointment of the retired admiral to the directorship.

Report around the palace has it that the appointment came as a result of some maneuvering in which Rice induced other commissioners to believe Harrison was Stainback's choice for the job. Since then, commissioners have learned the truth—that Stainback never particularly favored Harrison for the job and made the appointment largely at the urging of Mr. Rice and with the understanding that Harrison was the man most of the commissioners wanted.

Reasons for Rice's reported withdrawal of favor from his protege are matters of conjecture, but it is noted that last week a naval subcommittee reported favorably on giving the Kahului airport to the Territory, thus pushing along a project which has been near to the Maui commissioner's heart.

Capability Questioned

Other commissioners are reported to be almost ready to ask for Harrison's resignation on the ground that he has never been legally qualified for the job and that his knowledge and experience in aeronautics are not such as to make him capable of the job.

The commissioners say he had no practical experience prior to his appointment to the directorship.

One commissioner is reported as saying he expects some action toward removing Harrison from the \$11,000 position within the next 60 days.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

busy drafting a constitution for Kalakaua to sign, which he did on the 6th, "without question or objection."

Propertied Whites Take Over Government With Bayonet Constitution

The Bayonet Constitution turned the government over to the propertied whites. The upper house ("Nobles") were to be elected, no longer appointed by the King; and to vote for or be elected a Noble, one must own \$3,000 worth of property or receive an income of at least \$600 a year. (Hawaiian plantation laborers, the best paid of any, made about \$250 a year.) Representatives must own real estate worth \$500 or receive an income of \$250. Hawaiian citizens of Oriental ancestry were barred from voting, but any literate white foreigner could vote without giving up his foreign citizenship. Most Portuguese, it happened, were unable to read and write.

The ministry was made responsible to the Legislature instead of to the King, and cabinet approval was required for all official acts. The King had become a figurehead, barely tolerated by the haoles who now ran Hawaii.

"Unquestionably," wrote Thurston years later, "the constitution was not in accordance with law; neither was the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain. Both were revolutionary documents, which had to be forcibly effected and maintained."

Thurston overlooked one difference between the two. The Declaration of Independence proclaims that all men are created free and equal, and in its spirit Americans went on to build democracy. The Bayonet Constitution was dedicated to the proposition that haoles are created superior, and in its spirit the haoles went on to build a tight little oligarchy.

(To Be Continued)

BREAK THE LAND MONOPOLY

The OPS is a government outfit notorious for stabilizing prices upward. Whenever the grinning face of Mike DiSalle appeared in the newspapers, one expected an explanation about another price increase. He has resigned to run for the U. S. Senate and the outfit he headed still bungles along.

On the island of Hawaii which supplies the bulk of beef consumed in Honolulu, the people were last week reported to be without their meat supply because the ranchers are shipping their cattle to Honolulu and not letting them go for local consumption. The reason is simple—the Honolulu price is 52½ cents per pound compared to 47½ cents per pound on Hawaii.

The bungling OPS froze prices when this differential existed, without adjusting Honolulu prices down to that of prices prevalent on Hawaii. With prices frozen, ranchers went on strike when it came to supplying the consumers on the Big Island.

Cattle, hundreds of them all ready for the market, in the meantime roamed the wide ranges and pastures. A large part of this area is leased from the Territory by big ranchers for practically nothing.

Meat prices here have gone up astronomically during the past 10 to 15 years. Before the last war, the ranchers were getting about 15 cents a pound. During the war the OPA set the price at about 21 cents per pound. After the war prices kept climbing, and now the ranchers are paid between 50-60 cents per pound.

The price of grass hasn't gone up. The big ranchers still lease Territorial land at low rates. They let the cattle graze in pastures and spend very little for imported feed. On the matter of wages, the cowboys on some Big Island ranches are so ill-paid that they were on relief part of the year and this was used as argument by some politicians during the last session of the legislature in chopping down the welfare budget.

Everyone knows that the OPS bungles. But there is more than OPS foulup here. The Parker Ranch and other big island ranchers have monopolized the island meat supply, and before the freeze they had set the Honolulu meat prices.

The long term solution to the meat problem in the islands, to get cheaper and better meat, is to break the monopolies and encourage small ranchers. The Territorial land department need not bungle like the OPS in stabilizing prices upward, by helping the monopolists. Wider distribution of government land would in the end, prevent the big ranchers from refusing to supply any island market area.

ON CORRUPTION

The scandal of graft and corruption in the Japanese government is making headlines in Japan, just as Washington graft and corruption are getting their publicity here.

News reports from Japan say that this behavior of Japanese officials, taking bribes and being treated to geisha houses by businessmen, shows that they are like younger brothers of American officials.

President Quirino, when criticized on corruption at Malacanang, said months ago that what goes on there is not even an imitation of big-time stuff in Washington.

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

WHAT PRICE "BOY"?

A few days ago I ran across a Mainland article which may be of considerable interest. Of course I shall be accused of "disturbing the existing pattern in Hawaii" but by now I am used to such charges.

At the huge packing plant of Wilson & Co. in Chicago, a 22-year-old white foreman named Harvey Henry Baxter greeted Jake McKinny, 32, war veteran employed as a carpenter, with the following: "Well, how you doin' today, 'Sunshine'?" "Who you talking to?" McKinny asked.

"You. You look like a sho' nuff happy-go-lucky boy with a bright, happy smile," Baxter said.

Next thing the foreman knew he was down on the floor, knocked there by McKinny.

Of course McKinny was immediately fired. Whereupon the United Packinghouse Workers of America, one of the few militant unions left in the CIO, stepped into the picture. Its leadership said that the firing was unjustified since this was a race relations case involving the dignity and rights of some 35,000 Negroes of a total UPW membership of 140,000.

Term "Boy" Used To Uphold White Supremacy

Brought before an arbitration board, race relations experts and sociologists came in to testify. They held that such terms as "sunshine" and "boy" when applied by whites to Negroes, had their origin in slavery and were derogatory. They were used to uphold white supremacy and for that reason were generally resented by Negroes everywhere. McKinny, it was pointed out, was 32, while Baxter, who called him "boy," was just over 21.

McKinny, as a result of this testimony, was reinstated to his job with full seniority.

I am particularly interested in this case because of the wide use made by many haoles in Hawaii of the term "boy" when speaking of or to non-whites. The 1949 waterfront strike made many longshoremen conscious of this designation. On the whole, however, there is not as much awareness of the white superiority implications of the term as you find on the Mainland. Yet it has the same basis: a feeling that non-whites do not rate equality.

Southern Dailies Avoid "Mr." for Negroes

I do not contend that all whites who refer to non-whites as "boy" do so because of prejudice. I happen to know several who speak of other haoles, who may have reached their 60s, as boys. When such is the case I cannot charge racism. Nevertheless, the term offends because of its historical significance.

The belittling expression is often objectionable even when used by one Negro to another, because of the word's bitter association with white attitudes. There has come into being an almost classic reaction which goes like this: "Boy? What do you mean 'Boy'? How big do men grow where you come from?"

Obviously, it is not always possible to react as positively as did McKinny at the Wilson packing plant in Chicago. In Dixie, even a mild show of resentment to the term can lead to jail and the chain-gang. In that part of democratic America it is a breach of etiquette for a white person to refer to a Negro as "Mr." or "Mrs." Southern dailies will use "Dr." or "Prof." or "Rev." to avoid "Mr."

Many Ways of Putting Point Across

With this background, it is not at all surprising that McKinny took a poke at the foreman. Let me assure you that this is not the first instance of a fist making contact against the jaw of somebody who attempted to use this term of belittlement in Chicago or other portions of the more enlightened North.

Still, there are other ways of getting your point across. I remember seeing a film probably 20 years ago in which one of the supporting characters was a Chinese cook. One of the stars in this Hollywood opus continually referred to the Oriental, obviously in his 50s, as boy.

Finally, toward the end of the picture, the Chinese stopped after being addressed once again in such fashion, stroked a very long growth on his upper lip, and said:

"No call me boy! Mustache!"

How Could a "Boy" Be a College Prof.?

Here is a true story. It involves an investigator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who found himself in a small Mississippi town. His expenses and salary were wired weekly. When he received the telegram this week he went to the little general store which was the center for everything, including Western Union.

As is the custom in the South, the white folks were all waited on first. The proprietor then turned to the NAACP investigator, noticed he was much

more on page 6



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

VI. LIKE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?

For more than a month after full publicity was given Kalakaua's opium license scandal, nothing happened. For one thing, the Hawaiian League was divided as to policy.

"Many," reported the American Minister, "favored dethroning the King, framing an entirely new Constitution, proclaiming a republic, electing a president and taking entire charge of the government."

But even among foreigners there was still sufficient aloha for the monarchy to hold back the Thurstons and Kinneys from such a step.

Time Was Ripe To Bring About a Crisis

Another reason for delay was the military. As Lorrin A. Thurston calmly puts it:

"Toward the end of June, 1887, the executive committee felt that the military force was sufficient, and that the time was ripe to bring about a crisis."

A mass meeting was called for 2 p. m., June 30, at the Rifles' Armory on Punchbowl and Beretania Streets.

Kalakaua barricaded the heavy timber gates to the high-walled Palace grounds. He could not, however, erect any barricades about his own timid spirit.

Rifles and Bayonets To Overawe Kalakaua

On June 28, several hundred rifles, with ammunition, were landed from the SS Australia. Reported the Daily Bulletin the next day:

"This morning the arms and ammunition were placed on sale, and for several hours a regular run was kept up on the deadly weapons at E. O. Hall & Sons, Mrs. Lock's and Castle & Cooke's. By noon there was but little left of the entire shipment. . . It is to be hoped that no use other than target practice, goat shooting, etc., will ever be found for these arms."

At noon of the 30th business houses began to close. "The excitement was intense," says the Bulletin. Hundreds of men of all nationalities and classes, streamed toward the armory.

At one o'clock the Honolulu Rifles mustered outside the armory in fatigue uniform and fully armed. In name, they had been called out by the Government to hold the meeting in check; in fact, they were under orders of the Hawaiian League's executive committee—theirs were the bayonets to overawe Kalakaua.

Kalakaua Served With Notice His Reign Was Ended

Excitement continued intense within the meeting, although it was held under control by the League's leaders. Cried Dr. S. G. Tucker: "Kalakaua doesn't know that if it was not for the wise counsel of men in this movement his head would have been off before this." When Paul Isenberg and Henry P. Baldwin, representing the conservative planters of the outside islands, rose to plead for a regularly elected constitutional convention, they were howled down.

A resolution had been prepared in advance and was adopted unanimously and vociferously. It announced "that the administration of the Hawaiian Government has ceased, through corruption and incompetence, to perform the functions and afford the protection to personal and property rights for which all governments exist."

It went on to demand, among other things, that a new ministry be appointed and a new constitution be framed, and that the King pledge himself to stay out of politics.

A committee of 13 (all haoles) was elected to wait upon the King with the resolution.

The King Gave In Without Objection

Excitement was no less intense the next day, July 1. That morning a shipment of arms arrived on the Mariposa. Leaguers jumped to the conclusion that they were intended for use by the King's supporters. Col. V. V. Ashford ordered the Rifles under arms, seized the firearms and carried them off to the armory.

Later on that hectic July 1, Kalakaua sent in his reply to the mass meeting's ultimatum. The King cowered before the League. To every demand he answered "Yes!"

Announced the Bulletin, perfectly dead-pan: "There will be no ball given at the Palace this evening as previously announced."

Instead of dancing, the ringleaders of the Hawaiian League were (more on page 7)