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Expose Hazard of Nuuanu Sewer

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Our Rebuffed Aliens

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, December 10, 1948, says:

"Article 15—1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

"2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

The United States today is the chief participant in the UN, giving moral and material leadership in the Korean war which is being carried on by the allied powers in the name of freedom for the Koreans.

Here at home in Hawaii and on the Mainland U. S., Korean, Japanese and numerous other aliens are still denied the privilege of naturalization.

after coming out of armed service. The number of men of Oriental descent, particularly Japanese, in the Territory. And from Korea comes news of the casualties, of sons and relatives of people denied the fundamental right of citizenship.

The last Congress again failed to pass legislation to permit naturalization to aliens, while the U. S. has voted on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which includes Article 15—2 quoted above.

While constitutional rights have time and again been denied to these aliens by their adopted country, the last Congress overwhelmingly passed the McCarran Act which the President himself called a police state measure. And this police state law requires the registration of aliens.

This week, 64,000 aliens in Hawaii are quietly registering as prescribed by the McCarran Act. We have talked to many who oppose this decree, who resent the fact that they are being placed in a category of people being closely watched, but who are afraid to speak out. There was a time when Hawaii had an

(more on page 3)

Jobless Woman Told By Gov't Japanese Peace Treaty May Bring Assistance

"It depends not on what you know, but who you know," says Mrs. Matilda Hookana of Kahala, telling how she was laid off by the Navy. "It depends on your color, too. If you're the right color, you work."

Mrs. Hookana worked for the Navy from 1941 until 1949 and she rose in category from laborer to "Upholsterer, 1st Class," but then she was laid off and hasn't had a regular job since to help support her four children.

Her husband, a civilian employee of the Navy, died before the machineguns of the Japanese planes, Dec. 7, 1941. At that time, Mrs. Hookana was working at a lunch wagon and she had children to support, the oldest being 14.

The Navy men got no a petition

for me," she says, "because they knew the way my husband died, and Commander Martin got me a job."

She worked steadily from that time on. (more on page 7)

Facts All Should Know

Did your friends see the RECORD's Christmas issue giving in chart and figures the story of mass unemployment in the Hawaiian sugar industry? In 1931, the sugar industry had 52,564 workers, producing 993,787 tons of sugar. In 1949, 20 years later, 23,590 workers produced 955,891 tons of sugar. In 1950, further unemployment took place, with 23,695 employees producing an estimated 960,000 tons.

Sup. Asing Set To Ask Why Manholes Placed In Stream

The ever-present flood hazard to people of Nuuanu Valley may be dangerously increased by the recent construction of a sewer system along the line of Waiolani Stream, the RECORD learned from reliable sources this week.

Further, it was learned, Supervisor John M. Asing (R), who is now chairman of the C-C Public Works Committee, has expressed the intention of making the flood hazard aspect of the sewer one of his first targets.

Six or more manholes installed in and near the stream bed below the intersection of Liliha and Wyllie Sts., are situated, Asing and others believe, so that they cannot help collecting debris and creating blocks which would more quickly force the Waiolani out of its narrow trough during heavy rains.

Huge Beehives
The manholes are protected by conelike structures about four feet high by six feet in diameter, which stand up like huge beehives. One is only a few feet from a place where, at the request of local property owners, the city-county

(more on page 7)

After RECORD Expose

Report Asked On Mamie Kawai Case At Lunalilo Home

Nelson K. Spencer, superintendent at the Lunalilo Home for Aged Hawaiians, is preparing a report on the events at the home reported by the RECORD two weeks ago.

William E. Bishop Taylor, one of the trustees of the home, told the RECORD he had been informed by Henry Nye, chairman of the board, that Spencer has been asked to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Mamie Kawai. The RECORD reported how Mrs. Kawai was dressed for burial almost two days before she actually died.

Mr. Taylor said he was shocked to read of the case in the RECORD, but that he thought it was good for the situation to be brought into the open.

Superintendent Spencer is doing a good job, Mr. Taylor said, and he added that he thought Gerrit P. Judd III, former superintendent, also made many improvements, but before Judd's period as superintendent, conditions at Lunalilo were quite bad.

After Spencer's report is made, Mr. Taylor said, there may be some changes in personnel among the Lunalilo staff.

Minor Lii's Neighbors Tell How 8 Cops Kicked, Beat Him

Handcuffed



MRS. ALICE LII, Minor's wife, was arrested and charged with assaulting a policeman. Mrs. Lii, 5 ft 1 in., asks: "Do I look like assaulting a six-foot policeman?"

Kicked By Cops



TWO CUTS under Minor Lii's right arm and another over his left shoulderblade are among the injuries he received when eight policemen beat and kicked him in making an arrest at his Gulick Ave home last Friday night. Other injuries included a deep scalp wound, a black eye and large bruises on the face and throat.

"No matter if Minor's wrong," says the young woman in shocked tones, "he shouldn't be kicked like that."

The young woman is Jocelyn Wright who says she, together with four other members of her family, stood on the porch of their residence at 1315 Gulick Ave. and watched eight members of the police vice squad beat and kick Minor Lii last Friday night as he lay handcuffed in the street.

Before that, she says, she and the other Wrights heard the screaming of Lii's eight-year-old daughter and saw the men drag him from his home across the street. She saw the police and blood from his face and drive him away.

"I remember the man in the grey hat best," says Jocelyn Wright. "He had his hands in his pockets, but he was kicking Minor all the time."

Although Jocelyn and the other Wrights counted only eight men doing the kicking and beating, they say there were other policemen present who surrounded the premises.

Locals Blood-Smeared

As tangible evidence of the severity of the beating, the neighbors point to a bloody smear on the wall of a store building across the street from Lii's house, and blood on the grass, still there after a night of heavy rain.

Minor Lii's version and that of his wife, Alice, of the incident that resulted in both of them being charged with assaulting policemen and which put Lii in Queen's Hospital, differs widely from that given by the police and reported in the dailies.

Child Pushed To Floor

Sgt. Paul Shaffer and another officer entered, Mrs. Lii says, after she had opened the front door of their home, and pushed her aside when she asked them what they had come for. They also pushed Lii's daughter, Sandra, to the floor.

(more on page 4)

Wilson Determined To Reform Civil Service; Holds To Miller Appointment

By STAFF WRITER

Appointments announced by Mayor Wilson at the first meeting of the new board Tuesday slimmered down to about what had been expected in two cases—those of Arthur Akinaka, new head of the building department, and Allen Hawkins to be public prosecutor.

The doubling of Hawkins into the position of city-county attorney as well was a surprise and recalled the recent campaign, when Wilson emphasized the fact that the original division of the office was a result of James Gilliland's administration of the position.

The appointment of a civil serv-

(more on page 7)

High Points of Last Year's Events Abroad

Colonialism: Finally The Twilight Comes

Asia was rumbling at mid-century, earth-shaking and deeply penetrating, as its billion people—about half of the world's population—struggled impatiently and beckoned the dawning of a new day. And as the people stirred, the whole complexion of Asia changed.

WHILE THE underprivileged Asians still die of famine, flood, pestilence, ignorance of modern scientific methods, they work from dawn to dusk for their landlords or for foreigners their labor has enriched in the past half-century and more.

Must they go on working forever for native landlords and others in foreign countries who exploit them and their countries' resources? The answer was in the belated revolutions for nationalism which had been realized in the west long ago, democracy and decent standards of living. For the centuries-old colonialism in Asia, the twilight hour had definitely come.

China: Mirror of A New Asia?

Not many days after the bells of Westminster Abbey rang in 1950, the British government recognized the People's Republic of China. Unwilling to face reality, that the new government represented China's 475,000,000, Chiang Kai-shek's ambassador in London cried bitterly that this was "equivalent to burying us whilst we are still very much alive."

WHILE THE NEW coalition government in China was an established fact, the Western bloc wooed the People's Republic, dangling the Tito symbol to win her over into its camp. Mao Tse-tung, son of a peasant

seems unbelievable, President Truman stated:

"In the joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of England and the President of China stated that it was their purpose that territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Formosa, should be restored to the Republic of China."

"The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time. Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present (Chinese) situation."

But before the Korean war, when President Truman ordered the Seventh Fleet to patrol the Formosan waters to prevent an invasion from the Chinese continent, Marguerite Higgins of the New York Herald Tribune wrote June 14 from Tokyo:

"... IT IS believed here that a formula for saving Formosa from Communist occupation will be discussed during the forthcoming visit in Tokyo of Sec. of Defense Louis Johnson, Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and John Foster Dulles, Republican consultant to Sec. of State Dean Acheson."

As a result of the Korean war, the U. S. froze all Peking government assets and stopped shipment of goods to China. China retaliated and took over Shanghai power, telephone and other U. S.-owned enterprises. On the continent U. S. control of major enterprises in China was a passing thing, but in Formosa U. S. monopolies had firm footing. International Westinghouse Electric Co., controls most of Formosa's power facilities. The aluminum monopoly is in the hands of Reynolds Metal. National Development Assn. has the fertilizer monopoly. Other U. S. corporations control coal, gold, sulphur, tungsten, paper, salt and sugar in Formosa to a monopolistic degree.

schools, etc., are operated. Illiteracy as high as 90 per cent a few years ago, had been reduced to less than 10 per cent in many Viet Minh areas. The challenge the natives offered the French was not only in terms of armed warfare, but in clean government, production for use, education and health.

Korea: Nation Left In Shambles

For months light fighting flared across the 38th Parallel in Korea, then on June 26 a major war broke out. North Korean forces pushed back the South Korean and U. S. troops to the Pusan beachhead. In a tactical move to hit at the rear of the North Koreans, General MacArthur launched the Inchon landing. Some North Koreans withdrew north of the 38th Parallel, others melted into the countryside for future guerrilla warfare.

FROM THE air U. S. aircraft flattened cities in saturation bombing in a matter of minutes. On the ground Korean civilians were shot, because GIs and South Korean troops had difficulty in screening the hostile from the neutral among the refugees.

As the allied forces pushed northward after the Inchon landing, home by Thanksgiving became an objective. China warned against crossing of the 38th parallel but this was looked upon as a bluff. First MacArthur sent South Koreans who got trapped, and to rescue them GIs were sent across. Chinese and North Korean forces drove back the allies, then withdrew.

AT THIS MOMENT MacArthur gave his home-by-Christmas promise and ordered the drive to the Yalu River. As a counter-move the North Koreans and Chinese forces struck all along the front atwart Korea. On the East Coast

for survival of his corrupt regime through the aid of foreign powers. But it was pretty clear that the Korean people would not have him if given the opportunity to declare their choice. And they had enough of foreign imperialism.

Europe: The People Look Toward Peace

The role for the U. S. was strategic bombing and the supplying of arms. The European Marshall Plan nations would provide troops. The opposition was the Soviet Union and the Eastern European nations.

ACTUALLY the Atlantic Pact rearmament program did not work out so smoothly, and for various reasons.

● Some of the Atlantic Pact nations, as Britain and France, had the flower of their armies tied down in protracted warfare in Malaya and Indo-China. While they stressed European rearmament, they could not pull troops out of the colonies.

● In France and Italy, for example, longshoremen refused to unload arms from the U. S. In France demonstrations were held against the shipment of such arms to Indo-China.

● Peace sentiment gained momentum with 450,000,000 people in 81 countries signing the petition against war and the use of atomic bombs.

● With difficulty in getting troops to bear weapons in Western Europe, the powers turned to Germany. France feared German rearmament and in Germany there was no unity regarding the gearing for war. Social Democrats who opposed the Atlantic Pact setup asked a free hand to militarize their country, and they wanted scores of American divisions in Europe.

● While Secretary of State Acheson

mon border from Manchuria to Sinkiang. Working of Mao accomplished nothing.

Chiang Kai-shek, banished to Formosa, had quietly retired momentarily when his regime was being pushed out of China. Then in February, he came out of his "retirement" and took over the Kuomintang government in Formosa. Li Tsung-jen, the acting president, fumed with anger and called the ouster move the "most unconstitutional act in the history of democracy."

Since Chiang's corrupt regime is included among the "freedom-loving nations," Li's reference to "democracy" was looked upon as an equally big joke.

ON JANUARY 5, 1950, though it now

More than a half-century of French rule over the Indo-Chinese was rapidly coming to an end as the Viet Minh forces took the offensive in the fighting after the monsoon.

AS IN KOREA, the Viet Minh fighters were demonstrating that the Asians are equal as fighters, with the Western soldiers. Some fought guerrilla warfare, others mobile warfare, both in a highly skilled manner. The Western powers talked in terms of the "hordes" which gave an indication of the West's attitude toward the millions in Asia.

In the hills and countryside under Viet Minh control, government administration,

Behind the Korean fighting was the struggle for national unity, and the stumbling block has been South Korea's Pres. Syngman Rhee. Several times South Korean leaders met with Northern leaders in unity conferences, but Rhee and General Hodges, U. S. occupation commander, prevented development along this line. And in the meantime Rhee filled the prisons with his opposition, labor leaders and liberal intellectuals. But the South Korean people resisted and in May, one month before the outbreak of the war, they elected a national assembly consisting largely of Rhee's opposition.

RHEE, AS did Chiang Kai-shek, looked

● Marshall Plan countries in Europe opposed the extension of the Korean war, opposed the use of the atomic bomb and called for the defense of Europe. But Britain and France had their hands tied in Asia trying to keep their colonies from going independent.

● The Korean war changed the whole concept of warfare among the western powers, particularly in Asia. Large-scale war there meant dragged-out fighting, resulting in terrific drain.

● Asia figured largely in world politics—Asia of the billion looking for a way out of degradation, and misery to a world of peace and plenty.

Flip-Flop By UN On Spain Hit By Uruguay Delegate; Discusses China

The UN passed a resolution about Spain in 1946, barring relations with Franco's regime. This resolution was probably the most clear-cut ever debated and approved by the world organization.

Several weeks ago at the annual session of the General Assembly another resolution on Spain was passed, giving Spain membership in the UN. The sponsors of the new resolution were seven Latin American countries and the Philippines, all receiving support from the United States.

Spain Has Not Changed

Professor Fabregat, spokesman for Uruguay, during the debate said that the new resolution would invalidate that of 1946 which defined two points:

● That the Franco government was established with the assistance of foreign fascist intervention.

● That the regime established in Spain was totalitarian in a character which the General Assembly termed fascist.

Professor Fabregat, in opposing

the "whitewashing resolution," asked if anything new had happened in Spain to justify the proposed change.

His comments quoted in the Gazette and Daily, York, Pa., were:

"Has a government been established in Spain which derives its authority, as provided in the Assembly resolution, from the consent of the people? Has the enforced exile of hundreds of Spaniards been ended? Has the deprivation of human rights in Spain been ended, too? Is free

political belief permitted and have arbitrary arrests been stopped?"

The delegate from Uruguay answered his own questions:

"The same totalitarian system stands. The same government rules. Nothing has changed in Spain... It is the origin of the government, the violations of human rights, which keep Spain from taking its original place at the table of the United Nations."

Spain and China
The York Gazette said the pro-

fessor "did not stop there. He compared the problem of Spain with the problem of China, pointing out that there were accusations on the agenda of the General Assembly that the New China government had been set up with aid and assistance of a foreign power." These, he said, were grave accusations. "But they still remain accusations," said Professor Fabregat. "They have yet to be considered. The General Assembly has still to investigate them. Whereas the accusations against Spain were accepted as facts by the United Nations and those facts, in four years, have not changed."

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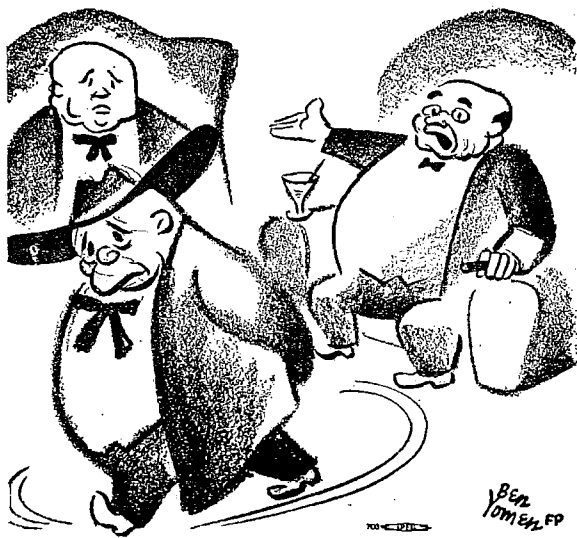
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CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



"Stop worrying; price controls are still in the talking stage."

Political Sidelights

REP. THOMAS SAKAKIHARA, who will head the House finance committee in the new legislature, needs a secretary. He has been unable to find a qualified person for his committee, besides John Mink who handled the job

service commission, is accused by other Democrats of moving toward a new split in the party.

He said one such objection was close to events at the time he is setting himself against the commission if he persists

and not press the matter. But they "laid down the law," as one put it, that Mink should "not play legislator." When Andrews ran the committee, some legislators resented the fact that Mink had his hands in the legislative pie besides clerking.

MAYORS OF JAPAN'S cities who recently visited here and praised Honolulu as a model city, should be further informed of how we go about our improvements. Numerous RECORD readers called its attention to what a few felt was a most unusual ruling by the Territorial Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman, Jr. The ruling concerned the location of the aquarium, whether it should be built mauka or makai of Kalakaua Ave. The city-county attorney said the city planning commission has the say-so in designating location of buildings like the aquarium if the improvement comes under the master plan. The attorney general said the University of Hawaii, which has jurisdiction over the aquarium, can build the structure mauka of Kalakaua Ave., although the city planning commission's master plan provides for no building in the area.

EVEN MEN close to Mayor Wilson were surprised at the reappointment of Fire Chief Herbert Smith. They had thought that Deputy Chief H. C. Pate would get the call. Now, they say, he will probably never be fire chief, nor if a Republican mayor is elected, Assistant Chief William Blaisdell would probably be his choice. Pate is considered a victim of his own reluctance to make any strong pitch for the job. But then maybe he remembers the case of former Assistant Chief Edward Boyle, who got fired, it is said, because of his ambition.

PHILIP MINN, backed by some Democrats among the supervisors to fill the vacancy on the civil

service commission, is accused by other Democrats of moving toward a new split in the party.

ONE OF THE strangest situations arose in the pre-January caucus of supervisors when it turned out that the Democrats were preponderantly opposed to Mayor Wilson's nominees for some jobs, whereas some Republicans were in favor of them. Among the Democrats who surprised those in the know by his opposition was Jimmy Trask—who was on the board by virtue of Mayor Wilson's appointment to serve till the end of the year.

ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, being mentioned as a possible motive for the all-out support given Minn by Supervisor Jimmy Trask is the fact that they're in business together in the Island Flower Shop & Nursery. Takahashi's support is called the result of a "deal" that failed to keep Wilford Godbold in the C-C attorney's position, and Noble Kauhane's support is said to be a result of his long friendship with Karl Sinclair and Fred Ohrt—both of whom are said to be hostile to the advent of Bobby Miller to the commission, and the subsequent cleanup that would follow.

JOHN M. ASING, veteran GOP supervisor, who has served with the majority and the minority on various occasions, went along with Wilson's appointees and told the straying Democrats, "You can do all the shouting you want to, but when you're through, it's the mayor who'll make the appointments. All you'll be able to say is 'yes,' or 'no.'"

Did you ever stop to ask yourself why the dailies do not give as elegant buildups to non-haoles, as they do to haoles, in the society sections of their weekend editions?

Elks Milk Fund "Hula Bowl Football Game" at Honolulu Stadium, 2:30 p.m. Jan. 7.

Peace, Stability Needed For Bus. In Japan—Kido

"I came back firmly convinced that we can't do business in Japan until conditions stabilize with a peace treaty signed."

Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido, who returned from a short visit to Japan, added that the Japanese businessmen he talked to said the Korean war gave the economy a shot in the arm.

Heavy industry is growing rapidly and the occupation's economic policy helps big industrialists, he said. Loans are made on a priority basis and the movie industry, for example, has low priority and is getting along on a makeshift basis. The entertainment industry needs capital, as do small and medium size businesses.

"I was struck by the sight of veterans of the last war begging in Hibiy Park and at Asakusa. Many of them are amputees, and they wore white kimonos with a box for alms in front of them. It was a pitiful, pathetic sight," he emphasized.

Compared to the Japan Rep. Kido visited 16 years ago, he said, the cities this time had fewer beggars. Also, he was impressed by the change in attitude of government authorities to the underprivileged and destitute. This change in concept was influenced

Nagasaki, two cities blasted by atomic bombs. He visited Kyoto which was "untouched" by devastation of war. Kyoto gave him the atmosphere of the Orient one hears about while Tokyo seems highly westernized.

"Sixteen years ago, numerous women wore kimonos. Now, only a few are in kimonos," he said. He attributed this to the presence of the occupation force, with the Japanese adopting western customs, and to the cost of the kimono itself.

Apathy Noted

In general, the Japanese are apathetic, showing war weariness. They are concerned about the present situation in Korea and feel that if a major war breaks out, "like it or not, they would be involved because of the proximity and the occupation."

Businessmen until recently, looked for China trade, Rep. Kido said, as an area for raw material and market for finished products. Now, with the U. S. embargo on China trade, they are looking to American shores.

"The thing that impressed me most is the number of people in Japan, particularly in the cities. People all around," he commented.

The future problem would be the economic well-being of the populace of 80 million and a way out must be found for them, he said.

More Farms for China

In the dry (Chinese) Northwest alone, 300,000 hectares (720,000 acres) were deeply irrigated during the first year of the new Peking government, according to Mme. Sun Yat-sen, and "work has already started to reach a further 2,000,000 hectares (4,800,000 acres). As a side result of this particular project will come 3,000,000 kilowatts of electric power from the drainage." Boulder Dam produces a little over four million kilowatts.

OUR REBUFFED ALIENS

(from page 1)

editorial voice like the Hawaii Hochi which fought for equal rights for the alien populace. Today the foreign language press is silent.

Registration under the McCarran Act of our aliens is in itself a severe blow to civil liberties, to freedom of speech and beliefs. Registration is a means of controlling individuals who come under sharper surveillance. In these years of loyalty oaths and stoolpigeons, there might come a time when the aliens would think of deportation first before opening their mouths. Independent ideas, non-conformity to the status quo or dissatisfaction with existing conditions can be used against them as "evidence" of disloyalty.

When an alien registers, as he must or be punished, his rights in his adopted country which would not accept him or her as a citizen, become drastically curtailed.

When the McCarran Act was being whipped up as an anti-Communist measure and nothing more, we pointed out that it was far-reaching and a police state measure, affecting not merely the Communists, but minorities of various sorts like the aliens, and liberals in political circles.

Such laws as the McCarran Act must be wiped out if the U. S. is to move ahead on the path of democracy. And at the same time, such provisions as Article 15—2 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights must be enacted into the laws of this nation. The last Congress did exactly the opposite.

Government should be run by the consent of the governed. It is for the people to express their desires and demands. We read with interest the desires of Japanese aliens for naturalization rights, widely expressed in the New Year editions of the Japanese language dailies. These dailies cannot ignore this demand. Nor can sons and daughters of these aliens who can more effectively raise their voices by virtue of their citizenship.

The picture of old aliens in queues, waiting to

University News Briefs

The Oriental Institute at the University of Hawaii is the pride and joy of President Gregg Sinclair. He frequently reminds the public and the students that the institute offers more, academically that is, than all the Oriental studies departments of the New England states put together.

THIS KIND of boasting of the "have not" Oriental Institute does more damage than good. Many students are laughing that the institute President Sinclair brags about is a one-room library.

PROBABLY these students are not familiar with the courses offered by the institute, skimpy though the menu there might be.

IN 1949 about 12 students taking third year Japanese were left in the lurch when Yukuo Ueyehara, associate professor of Japanese language, became ill. The students had to drop the course during the first semester. For some, this threw their academic schedule haywire. "This certainly wouldn't have happened at the Oriental institutes at Cornell, Harvard or Yale."

AMONG the visiting faculty members at the university last year was a Dr. Boris Stanfield from Columbia University. He posed as an expert on Russia and commu-

nism and made a big splash among the local "upper class," who went for his talk hook, line and sinker. He was famous among the more discerning and the discriminate for the introductory remark of one of his lectures. He said that he was no wispy-washy intellectual. He had faced the firing squad (how come he was alive?). He also said he had been a member of Wrengel's army and also a friend of Stalin and Trotsky. Wrengel's army was then fighting the Bolshevik forces led by Stalin, Trotsky and others.

SOME STUDENTS appreciate Dr. Charles H. Hunter's course in Hawaiian history and if the historian keeps up his present method of lecturing, the good word passed around the campus will get him more students in the future. It is said his lectures give almost word for word the material in Dr. R. S. Kuykendall's book on island history. Students do not have to take notes.

Charges From
Point of Pickup
HARBOR TAXI
UNION CABS
PHONE 65170 PHONE
235 N. QUEEN STREET
(Opposite Market Place)

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General Auto Repairing
J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

Remember With Flowers!
KODANI FLORIST
307 Keawe Street
Phone 4658 HILO, HAWAII

Blood Smears After Police Beating



SMEAR OF BLOOD on a wall across Gulick Ave. from Minor Lii's home, indicated by neighborhood boys, marks spot where Lii fell, or was thrown after being handcuffed, beaten and kicked by officers of the Police vice squad. Heavy rains of last Friday night and Saturday morning had not washed blood from the grass by the wall.

Minor Lii Accuses Police of Setting Stage for Beating; Disputes Dailies

(from page 1)

the floor, Mrs. Lii and Sandra say, and entered the bedroom where Lii was in bed.

"He didn't show me any warrant," says Lii of Sgt. Shaffer. "He just said: 'Get up, you're under arrest.' I didn't get up. I was sick and I have a doctor's statement to prove it. He started pulling me out of bed."

This stage of activities lasted a very short time, Lii says, when Shaffer blew his whistle and other vice squad officers waiting outside charged in.

"They hit me and kicked me all over," says Lii. "And after they put handcuffs on me, they kicked me more."

Among those who beat him, Lii says, are Lt. Alfred Souza and Officer Faria, the "man in the grey hat" mentioned by the Wrights.

Mrs. Lii, mother of three children, who stands 5 feet, 1 inch, says she also was handcuffed. "Do I," asks the pert young woman, "look like assaulting a six-foot policeman?"

After he had been taken to police headquarters and booked, Lii was sent to Emergency Hospital and assigned to Queen's Hospital by the doctor there.

Saturday morning he asked to be discharged, and after he had posted bond, carried the following evidences of injuries:

- A deep one-inch cut in the scalp.
- Contusions and lacerations about the face and head.
- A discolored right eye.
- Considerable swelling about the jaws and throat.
- Three cuts on the back.
- Dried blood caked in the ears and nostrils.

Believes Beating Planned

Lii says he believes the incident was a carefully staged plan of some officers to beat him up.

"If it's not like that, why do they come up here at 10 o'clock

at night. I'm easy to find all the time."

The charge made by police in the warrant announced to the press, Lii says, of "assaulting and obstructing justice" is a result of "a woman named by a woman named patient in the Kaneohe Hospital. Otherwise, he says, he has no idea what grounds the police believe they have for such charges.

Lii has a police record including a number of misdemeanors, and he served three years in Oahu Prison for violation of parole on an offense committed when he was 15 years old.

Critic of Cops

He has, however, been a vocal critic of the police and one of his most publicized incidents with the police occurred in 1948 when, after a fight with Officer Frank Anderson, he mounted a police motorcycle and made a speech to the crowd of spectators who applauded and accompanied him to the police station, volunteering to testify in his behalf.

Charges of assault and battery filed by both men in that case came to nothing.

The police version of last Friday's incident is that Sgt. Paul Shaffer attempted to serve the warrant, had it grabbed away from him and torn, and was attacked by Lii and his wife.

"What do they think I am, a fool?" asks Lii. "If they have a warrant, I know I'm under arrest and I'll go along. Do you think it takes eight men to arrest Minor Lii?"

Recounting the things that happened, Lii asks: "Why do you think they wiped the blood off my face after they beat me? I'll tell you. They didn't want Dan Liu and the others at headquarters to know how much they had beaten me."

"One thing I want you to say," Lii adds. "I want you to say they came in here on me just like the Gestapo. When I think about what happened to me, I wonder if Hitler is here."

Besides the charge of aiding and abetting prostitution, Lii is charged with resisting arrest and assaulting a policeman. Mrs. Lii is charged with assaulting a policeman and interference with a policeman in pursuit of his duty.

In Our Dailies

The local Republican dailies, like the GOP-dominated or controlled newspapers on the Mainland, recently blacked out a significant news event concerning Republicans. Thus, this item should properly go under the heading: "Not In Our Local Dailies."

In Boston, early last month, the first significant break in GOP ranks took place on the matter of the Far Eastern policy. This happened before Herbert Hoover's "Gibraltarism" talk which President Truman called isolationism.

3-Point Proposal

The censored news was of national importance since 21 of Boston's leading bankers, industrialists, lawyers and educators, known as the Dover group, sent a message to the President, urging the UN to adopt their plan for a way out of the Korean war. The proposals were:

- Withdrawal of UN troops from Korea.
- Withdrawal of the U. S. 7th fleet from Formosan waters.
- Seating of the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN.

Among the prominent bankers, lawyers and educators who signed were:

Cabots and Lowells of Boston

Thomas D. Cabot, president of United Fruit Co.; Judge Charles C. Cabot, director of Old Colony Trust; Henry B. Cabot, trustee of the Boston Symphony; Ralph Lowell, president of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust and director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Charles A. Coolidge, a director of the Harvard Corporation.

Lloyd D. Brace, president of Boston's First National Bank and director of Rockefeller-Morgan-Guggenheim American Smelting & Refining Co.; Joel Harrel, president of New England Telephone & Telegraph and of the Union Trust, director of First National. James R. Killian, Jr., president of MIT; Charles E. Wyzanski, U. S. District Court Judge; Thomas H. Mahoney, attorney, president of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; John H. Crider, editor of the Boston Herald.

The National Guardian, a progressive weekly, said: "When the Cabots and the Lowells of Boston speak, a great number of important and influential people listen." But, as the Guardian indicated, the Cabots and the Lowells received a blackout treatment this time.

In 1882 a sugar worker on Hawaiian plantations produced 5.49 tons of sugar. By 1949, mechanization, speedup, scientific improvements and mass layoffs had raised productivity per employee to 40.52 tons.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE— ANSWER YOUR CHRISTMAS SEAL LETTER



FIGHT TB

OR&L BUSES, presently boosting the company's profits during the drivers' strike against the Honolulu Rapid Transit, have not been very well cleaned, say passengers who are paying 15 cents per ride on them. The dirt inside, they say, is the red dust of rural Oahu in which the buses have been used before now.

OFFICER NO. 671, the same rookie who tried to "move on" Ralph Di Sopra from in front of his place of business at Kilroy's (RECORD, Dec. 21), was at it again last week.

This time, before witnesses, he accosted a young man standing in a doorway along Hotel St. and tried to move him on. The young man, realizing that he was not actually on the street, answered the policeman in the same cocky language the cop used, and pointed out that he was out of the officer's zone of authority. Whereupon the cop grabbed him, pulled him into the street, and arrested him. The cop took his victim to a call-box in the most offensive manner but when the wagon came, released him.

"I'll let you off this time," the rookie growled.

"You're not letting me off anything," jeered the young man before he walked away. "Go ahead. Take me down."

But the cop apparently realized he had overstepped his authority and walked away leaving an observer to comment, "He hoped you'd fight back so he could have a charge against you. He'd have forgotten all about the moving on if he could have had that."

A NARCOTICS

never reported in the newspapers is being talked of in underworld circles. The agents, in approaching the house which was their target, somehow made enough noise to give their presence away. One of the men took off running from the house and, unseen by the agents, threw a packet as far as he could. The search which followed was perfunctory and, of course, unproductive of evidence. After the agents left, a neighbor who had found the packet brought it back to its original owner and received a fifth of whiskey as a reward. The value of the packet (on the illegal market) was to be figured in the thousands.

POLICE

from Dan Liu down, are to be congratulated on the careful, yet considerate manner in which they maintained road blocks to lessen as much as possible the danger of death from the fatal alcohol-gasoline mixture. But there are still some individual cops who haven't learned that the rules of the road apply to them, too, except in unusual circumstances. There, for instance, was the motorcycle patrolman who would do a U-turn on one-way Smith St. New Year's Eve and go gunning out the wrong way. Then there was the uniformed cop last Thursday afternoon, driving car A-4965, who made a left turn from Mokuauia into Dillingham Blvd., using the outside lane to do it.

But these individual peccadillos detract little from the very real accomplishment of the road block against alcoholic driving—worth every bit of the extra effort put into it, to the public.

LARRY GRANT OF KHON

made some interesting observations on his "Vagabond House" program last Friday when he pointed out that the Canadians have now joined British of the United Kingdom in urging seating of China's delegates at the United Nations instead of action terming China an aggressor in Korea.

Grant pointed out that the British view is not unreasonable because any protracted blockade of the East, which would have to accompany the "aggressor" label,

would almost surely wreck British economy.

"Let's face it," Grant said. "The Chinese have us on the ropes in Korea."

Harry Bridges, as Jack Hall pointed out in a letter to the Advertiser in another connection, was sent to jail for saying far less than that.

ED KOVAC, agent of the Plumbers and Steamfitters local (AFL), says plumbers in Honolulu work at wages lower than Mainland standards by degrees varying from 75 to 90 cents per hour. The differential exists between wages in all building trades here and those on the Mainland and probably will continue until skilled workers here realize that solid unions are the only medium through which they can hope to win something like an economic equality with the Mainland trades brothers.

IT MAY HAVE been Christmas cheer, or it may have been something else that prompted Thomas G. S. Walker, C-C civil service commission chairman, to call off the meeting Dec. 26. There are those who say it was something else—namely, a number of issues due to come up, which Walker may have thought, perhaps correctly, might as well wait for the appointee to fill Borthwick's place.

FEATURE PICTURE of last year, if it was to be had, is the one taken by an amateur photog. of the City Hall crap game Friday before New Year's when, with offices closed, a group of gamblers in the City Hall lobby were seen in the act of playing. As the news of the game sifted down to the midtown area, individuals who had been arrested for "being present at gambling" wondered why the police department serenaders, who also visited the City Hall that day, didn't remember they are supposed to be cops 24 hours a day and go around putting the pinch on the politicians.

FEW HCLC parties ever achieved as much excitement as the first party of the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress (successor to the HCLC) last Saturday night at the Bristow home in Palolo. Chairman Stephen Murin as chef, turned out some highly edible barbecued spare ribs. But then the room began filling with smoke from the stove which, Steve explained, emanated from the grease. Calm as when he was at his post on a World War II submarine, Murin carried on in the midst of smoke which drove everyone else outside. When flames began to appear in alarming volume, Host Cyril Bristow called the fire department which extinguished both smoke and flames with a few well directed squirts of chemical.

The party reassembled, once the smoke had cleared, and carried on in fitting New Year's spirit, most of the guests signing a petition for the release of David Hyun, Korean alien, presently held in jail by the Bureau of Immigration, who lived most of his life in the Territory and who has many friends here.

What Price War?

"The price of a single battle cruiser would pay for the construction of ten research institutes where scourges like cancer and tuberculosis could be banished—and would maintain them for more than a century."—Frederic Joliot-Curie, French atomic scientist and leader of the gress which

If your dailies, then, how China let them report, REC

HONOLULU RECORD

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Behind the HRT's Talk of Old Age Security---Bosses Hide Motives, Facts from Striking Transit Drivers

"Old Age Security is the REAL issue in the HRT dispute..." This heading of a Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. advertisement points up the paradoxical nature of the current bus dispute. The transit company insists that it is trying, at heavy cost to itself, to safeguard its employees' future—that the employees have gone on strike to keep from being safeguarded.

Practically unanimous opposition to HRT's insured pension plan—opposition shared by old-timers as well as by the young men who make up the bulk of the strikers—is based on a fact and on a belief supported by several facts.

● The definite fact: Future pensioners would receive much less under the proposed plan than

most pensioners are now receiving.

● The belief: Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. has several jokers up its sleeve in proposing its plan.

No Guarantee of Future Payment
A man retiring at 65 years of age after 35 years of service, earning \$4,500 when he retires, would, according to HRT calculations, draw a pension of \$97.50 a month. Most pensioners would draw less. This amount, however, would be insured, while there is no guarantee for the continued payment of present pensions should HRT go out of business or run in the red.

Employees would contribute 45 per cent of the monthly payments toward the pension fund under that plan.

Of the 28 present pensioners, 20 are drawing \$125 a month, four are drawing \$100, one \$90, two \$75 and one \$35. All pensions in recent years have been \$125 a month, with the employee paying nothing toward his pension.

Balk At Payments

Employees in voting on October 18 for the principle of an insured pension plan recognized the advantages of such a plan, but they are unwilling to accept so large a reduction in payments as HRT has proposed.

Belief that Honolulu Rapid Transit has some jokers up its sleeve was reinforced by the company's New Year's Eve proposal. At first glance it seemed as if HRT had agreed to the union's demand to negotiate separately on wages and pension plan. At second glance it was clear that the union would not have a free hand in bargaining on wages, because it would have to accept the company's pension plan "in the absence of an agreement on a mutually satisfactory pension plan within the next three months."

The transit company's sudden emphasis upon a pension plan just when the union asked for a 12-cent wage increase looks suspicious to the employees. They wonder why HRT did not propose an insured plan several years earlier, or at

least in 1948, when the bus company ran in the red and was making strenuous efforts to cut expenses.

Claim Costs "Soaring"

In its negotiations and its argument before the governor's emergency board last month, HRT often repeated that it could no longer afford to continue the present system. Costs for the present system of \$125 a month at age 65, the company told its employees, "are soaring." Costs in 1945 were \$43,438.31; in 1946, \$52,902.50; in 1949, \$65,407.47.

The HRT estimate for 1955, however, is \$67,000, or a "soaring cost" of merely \$1,600 in 6 years. For 1960 the estimate is \$72,000, for 1965 it is \$86,000.

Immediate cost of the company's proposed plan for 1951 would be over \$114,000, truly a "soaring cost" as compared with the slow climb of the present system's costs. In addition, HRT proposes to continue the \$65,000 cost of present pensions, not bringing the present pensioners under the new plan.

Only long-term saving to HRT would seem to justify such a large initial expense. Repeatedly, however, HRT spokesmen refused to furnish estimates of the cost of the proposed plan over the next 20 years, such as it had worked out

for the present system. The union protests that without such estimates it would be bargaining in the dark.

Insurance Company Unnamed
Toward the end of the hearing, HRT presented a letter from a local insurance company. According to it, if the effective date of the pension plan was postponed from January 1, 1951, to January 1, 1952, the estimated increase in cost would be \$6,213 for the first year, \$121,197 over a 20-year period. At its own request, the insurance company's name was not supplied by HRT.

This estimate, also, causes employees to wonder why Honolulu Rapid Transit did not respond to union proposals in 1946, 1948 and 1949 to discuss an insured pension plan then.

The proposed plan was drafted for HRT by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. No other proposed plan has been presented in negotiations. Honolulu, Rapid Transit is withholding from the union, in spite of its repeated requests, material on the plan which it terms "confidential."

The Transit Workers Union believes it has sufficient ground for filing charges of unfair labor practices against the company because of this failure to lay its cards on the table in bargaining.

Govt. Censorship of Facts and Figures

By JOHN B. STONE for FEDERATED PRESS

We are told that one of the things that makes a democracy different from other forms of government is the complete confidence with which men in power take their problems to the people.

It is true that in the last decades war and the threat of war have made it necessary for the U. S. government to conduct some of its business in secret.

No sane person would argue that during World War II the full light of publicity should have been focused on the development of the atomic bomb. Or that every delicate negotiation with every other country during that period should have been blazoned in headlines throughout the country.

Use "Security" To Withhold Information

But there are kinds of government facts and figures which form a vital part of the lives of Americans. We were given local weather forecasts even in war time.

Labor unions for the last half-century have been making increasing use of facts gathered by the government. Profits, cost of production, and other figures are used to argue their cases.

The ordinary men and women of the U. S. pay the salaries of the men and women who collect these facts. They have a right to them.

But there have been developments in Washington recently which indicate that men who worm their way into the administration through personal contacts or through the prestige of the giant corporations they have headed or worked for, are trying to use "security" as a means of withholding vital information from the public.

Certain it is that human nature would lead any big corporation head to want to hide from labor unions some of the facts of his company's operations. Yet these very men are the ones who have been given key positions in the economic mobilization program.

View Appointment of Censor With Alarm

That's why working men and women, farmers, clerks, all ordinary Americans should view with something akin to alarm the recent announcement by Frederick J. Lawton, director of the budget, that President Truman had appointed him censor in chief of government statistics.

Lawton announced the President had directed him to "maintain a surveillance of the publication of statistics and to restrict publication whenever in any instance release of the information might endanger the national security."

He is authorized, Lawton said, to release "dangerous" statistics to "authorized users in such manner as he may prescribe."

It isn't hard to imagine that William Henry Harrison, president of International Telephone & Telegraph Co., might find it dangerous to the national security to release facts and figures on world cartels to the public and to labor unions. Yet he is head of the National Production Authority and presumably, has some weight with the director of the budget.

Government Statistics Distorted, Vital Facts Hidden

But there are those—and many of them—who say: "Our government wouldn't suppress anything it didn't have to for the sake of national security."

Any economist who has worked with Washington statistics for any time can give the answer to that. The BLS figures have been distorted. Census bureau figures hide vital facts. Much government Aesopian language in the past has been used merely for the sake of confusion.

Take the case, for instance, of Secretary of Treasury John Snyder. Through some mishap, a national news story got out to the effect that cash-ins of Series E savings bonds in September were \$248 million and sales were \$244 million.

Snyder was in Pittsburgh on a bond-selling campaign. He seized upon the item to declare that the crisis in cash-ins which followed the Korean war had come to an end. Sales were almost up to cash-ins.

To his confusion, further investigation developed the fact that cash-ins were really \$348 million in September, \$104 million in excess sales. But Snyder blandly went on to tell the nation's bankers the danger was over, the crisis past.

Back in Washington, the Secretary then performed a sleight-of-operation on the monthly treasury reports on sales and cash-ins of bonds. Where before, the Treasury had reported the per cent redeemed compared with the total issued, it suddenly began the per cent outstanding. It looks much better.

... you can't take the intentions of every government big-shot noted. A little watchfulness is in order.

Coca-Cola Rots Teeth In 2 Days; Ad-Hungry Press Ignored Story

By MARTY SOLOW

(Federated Press)

The pleasant-tasting cola drink you sip with your lunch, mix with your drinks or toss down as a quick pick-up may ruin your teeth.

That's the substance of sensational testimony presented before a congressional committee this month by Dr. Clive McCay, nutrition professor at Cornell University.

Teeth Dissolve In Cola Drinks

McCay has been conducting experiments on Coca-Cola and other cola drinks since 1943. Among other things, he discovered that human teeth, left in a cola drink for two days, started to soften and dissolve. He found that the tooth enamel, the hard surface of the tooth, is worn off by a minute quantity of phosphoric acid present in the drinks. McCay described experiments in his laboratory in which rats were fed 2½ teaspoons of cola every day. At the end of a month the rats had no teeth left.

The Cornell professor pointed out that these startling facts are not new. He had described them last year in a professional journal. However, he added that the facts "have never been able to get into the press, so what does the American public know about it?"

So strongly does McCay feel about the dangers of the cola drinks that he would recommend they be banned from sale at army post exchanges.

Means Something To Kids

During the committee hearing, McCay swapped views with Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi. The congressman, exhibiting the usual tenderness which so many representatives exhibit toward business, asserted: "We ought to be very careful about what goes into this record." After all, said Abernethy, "we may be moving on dangerous ground and moving in a fashion of undermin-

ing an industry, which, after all, means considerable to the economy."

McCay agreed that the industry did mean "considerable to the economy" and then declared: "I also think it means a great amount to the health of the nation when this industry has taken the dimes of poor children, that ought to be buying milk with these dimes."

The committee which heard McCay has been conducting a series of hearings on the use of chemicals in foods—pursuant, we hope, towards recommending legislation to Congress on how to cope with the problem.

Last year, discussing the powerful lobby of bakers and chemical companies which fought attempts by the Food & Drug Administration to eliminate the use of dangerous chemicals in bleaching flour, we pointed out that FDA had little authority in such matters. Actually, it cannot set standards on what can or cannot go into a particular product. It can only ban their use—after the product is on the market—and then generally after a lengthy process of litigation.

Why Not Reported?

There is no doubt that companies using certain chemicals which are dangerous to individuals—but convenient for the manufacture of the products—could be quickly brought to a sharper awareness of their responsibilities if:

- The Food & Drug Administration were endowed with real power to police the contents of all foods and drugs.
- The newspapers of this nation, which often boast of their devotion to the public interest, would launch a vigorous campaign against the use of dangerous chemicals in the processing of various foods.

We've grave doubts about the newspapers undertaking any such campaign—because if the practice

of sipping cola drinks recedes as a result of such campaign, no doubt the lucrative advertising revenue enjoyed by the newspapers from cola drink makers would also recede. (And not that we want to suddenly hit you on the head—but after all, why haven't most papers reported the cola drink story, as well as many other sensational stories?)

However, if enough workers and their unions let their congressmen know how they feel about the situation, something might be done.

Readers of Japanese Language Press Want Naturalization, Bank

Continued denial of naturalization rights to Japanese aliens, of statehood to Hawaii and the need of a bank to help the Japanese populace here in business and private enterprises are major questions raised by readers of the two Japanese language dailies in Honolulu in the New Year editions of the newspapers.

The Hawaii Herald put this question to its readers: "About what are you presently discontented?"

Answers most common from the Herald's readers were:

- Statehood for Hawaii not yet realized.
- Naturalization rights not yet granted (to Japanese).

The Hawaii Times posed this question: "What do you wish to have in the Japanese community this year?"

Among the numerous answers, the most common were:

- Desire for a bank established for the benefit of Japanese.
- Desire for an auditorium for the Japanese community.

In 1950, 7 million families in the U. S., or 14 per cent, received less than \$1,000 income.

Handicraft, Pilot Plant for Food Processing Announced In IRAC News

"IRAC News Letter" is the name of a new monthly publication, distributed by the Industrial Research Advisory Council, which made its appearance this month. Its object is "to keep current interest in the various projects activated and supervised by IRAC. The intent is not to provide detailed information or editorial comment, but to bring out significant developments."

The two major developments announced in the first issue are: A survey of Hawaiian handicrafts and the opening of a new food processing pilot plant and laboratory on the grounds of the University of Hawaii.

The first of these projects entails a grant of \$10,000 to Research Associates for the purpose of making a survey of handicrafts with a view toward increasing markets for them on the Mainland.

At present, the newsletter says, jobbers find little market for Hawaiian handicrafts because of their comparatively high prices, the lack of volume production, inconsistent quality, lack of variety (in designs, type of products), and the lack of any feature which characterizes the products as being typically Hawaiian.

Government Project Similar
Though it is not reported in the newsletter, this project would seem to parallel a similar project authorized by the legislature, for which a considerable sum was appropriated, and which H. H. Warner, heading a committee, said had been undertaken.

clude papaya, guava, poi, passion fruit and bananas.

The plant will be open to public visits and inspection Jan. 9, 10 and 11.



clude, the report says, complete canning lines, frozen foods processing equipment, and facilities for vapor heat treatment and fumigation of fresh fruits and vegetables."

Items being test-processed in-

with narrow face, the temples will hold ric rac. For Pattern 8656, send 25 cents in coin, your name, address, pattern number and size to Federated Press Pattern Service, 1150 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, N. Y.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

the crew by their actions, they were mistaken. About midnight there was a mutiny of the men of the watch to which Weddley and Burmeister belonged, and so much disorder on board that Seyer was obliged to put back with his ship to Honolulu.

"Inauguration of Reign of Tyranny and Terror"

The Supreme Court pointed out that if sailors were to be beaten up whenever they complained to their Consuls, the result would probably be "the inauguration of a reign of tyranny and terror on board of a large portion of the whaling fleet frequenting this ocean"—and also of more mutinies.

"Not a particle of evidence appears to show insolence or disobedience on the part of the libellant (Burmeister), and the master was therefore unjustifiable in striking him. Had the beating upon Burmeister by the officers been merited by reason of his insubordination, or other misconduct, it could not, perhaps, be designated as cruel or unusual, but as the case stands, it was harsh and inexcusable."

"In view of all the circumstances of the case, I shall award the libellant the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars damages, and the costs of suit."

Man Can Be Saved

"Mao Tse-tung, whose entire family was executed by Chiang Kai-shek, is said to bring to Communist dictatorship the tradition of a scholar and a poet, and the conviction that because society is to blame for human corruption, no man is beyond redemption."—Michael Straight, editor of the New Republic, Nov. 27, 1950.

"Surplus" and Hunger

When 1950 began, the 16½-acre limestone cave near Acheson, Kans., held a large part of the \$90,000,000 worth of dried and powdered eggs the government bought as "surplus" to keep prices high. The cave also held 20,493 tons of prunes, among other items, while migratory workers in California were starving in San Joaquin Valley, California.

LETTER

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

Last week's RECORD carried a story which dealt with an experience I had at the Honolulu blood bank. The opening paragraphs of the story refer to "giving blood for disaster relief" and a note which is sent donors "thanking them for giving blood to be stored against an emergency."

It is very possible that the inclusion of those statements might have led your readers to believe that I was a blood donor for the Oahu Disaster Relief Agency. That was not the case. I was a donor for a woman who lost much blood during a pregnancy.

I make this point because I do not believe that there is an emergency in the sense that the term is currently being used by our militarists. I believe there is an emergency in the sense that the apathy of our people is allowing our nation to be pushed into war.

In my opinion, there is no effort that I can contribute to my country that is greater than to fight against the involvement of the nation in the hysteria and blundering planlessness that can result only in a total war against humanity. There are few voices being raised against such a war today.

It is, I believe, because there are so few people speaking against the war drive that our nation's moral position internationally has slipped so tragically. The many attempts to excite a nation-wide war hysteria should be exposed. These include newspaper articles which try to placate the American conscience by preparing us for the use of the atomic bomb. Such articles are written to lull us into the acceptance of our use

war are those which flooded the nation, including Hawaii, recently. These show that the atom bomb "isn't so bad, after all," or "You can live through the atom bomb." It is in line with this psychology that "Disaster Relief Agencies" are being set up, and schools are teaching pupils how to crouch on the floor during "attacks."

I believe that "going along" with this hysterical unthinking acceptance of a new war is an indication of defeatism among decent people. We who are progressive have the main responsibility of trying to stop the panic. It is my honest opinion that the RECORD is not doing as much as is needed. The RECORD is doing a good job presenting objective news reports of the war and by exposing the sordid motivation for it.

Can't we have some analysis of why the war is being fought in the first place?

Jan. 3, 1951 STEPHEN MURIN

Ed. Note: Reader Murin is one of the few who has commended us for objectivity. In almost every issue the RECORD carries analyses of various aspects of war and peace.

Horses vs. Humans

HELSINKI—(ALN)—The new municipal budget here allots 26 million marks to horse-clubs owning 40 or more thoroughbred horses, an average of some 600,000 marks per horse, critics of the budget declared. For tubercular children, it was pointed out, the average allotment amounts to 84,000 marks per case. Poor house inmates are maintained for 155,000 marks per person.

Employees on Hawaiian Sugar plantations today produce seven times more than plantation workers of the 1880s.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



MAUNALANI PARK

A RECORD reader called in after he read about the swimmi tank at the Waikiki polo grounds, asking if we were aware that there is a park on the top of Maunalani Heights called Maunalani Park. For the readers, Maunalani Heights is on the top of what is commonly called Wilhelmina Rise in Kaimuki. The reader called in to say that the location was certainly not too good for the public and that blighted areas would have to be taken care of first instead of a choice residential district like Maunalani Heights.

We called Dr. Katsumi Kometani, chairman of the Board of Parks and Recreation, for the background on how the plan for Maunalani Park was developed. From Dr. Kometani we found out that Maunalani Park was in the plans of the Parks Board for a very long time and it was only about two years ago that the place was completed. The request, as he put it, originally came from the residents and taxpayers of the area. However, while the park has a tennis court and play area for kiddies, there is at the present time not enough finance to place a playground supervisor at the park.

This is all well and good and we do not begrudge the building of parks. The more parks and recreation areas we have in the city and county of Honolulu, the better. But we believe slum areas and low-cost housing areas should have definite priority.

Areas which show density of population and very little recreation space should be given top priority instead of a place like Maunalani Heights where home area space is very much larger than the average 50x100 feet owned by the middle class and certainly much, much larger than that of a slum dweller. Certainly, the factor of use should seriously be considered. We daresay Maunalani Park does not get the usage of a park in a location where there is a density of population.

Now there is also the matter of Waipahu Park. This column has fought for the building of a public park for Waipahu where the population and the needs of the area certainly meets all requirements for a park in the area. Work for this park is progressing very slowly, with the letting out of a contract for a fill-in job only two weeks ago being granted to J. Tanaka and his contracting company.

We say first things come first. Give blighted areas first priority and priority to areas where there is more need and use.

by injecting the Rapid Transit tieup into his column. The day before the Denver-Hawaii game he predicted an ordinary crowd because, as he claims, of the transportation tieup. After the game, the next day, he interjects the same issue, blaming the lack of attendance on the so-called strike. On January 3, he gets a bit generous and blames it on the rain and the strike.

What Andy forgets is that prior to the Rapid Transit strike the local Senior League, including the University, had been drawing very poorly and the lack of interest of the fans cannot be blamed on the workers' disinterest to man the buses for a mere pittance. We were somewhat surprised that Andy didn't get the pressure put on him to blame the poor attendance at the Senior League games to last year's longshore strike!

We took a random spot check on Bethel Street and buttonholed quite a number of people and asked them this question: Did you see the Denver-Hawaii game? If they didn't, we asked why. The answers were: Not interested, went to a party, had enough football, had other plans, was pie-eyed, bad weather, and the wife wasn't interested. Only in one instance was transportation given as the reason. That because of the heavy downpour the previous evening, when a man's car got stalled near Kaplani and Ward and the car wasn't working properly the next day. Besides, he said if he really wanted to see the game he could have gotten a ride from his friends.

To blame the poor attendance on the strike is another example of the snipings the Advertiser takes at unions and labor. The sudden poor health of babies may be blamed on the Dairy Workers, lack of rice may be blamed on the longshoremen, poor business conditions may be blamed on "radical" labor leaders, the rise in the cost of living may be blamed on the demands of labor for a better living wage. On and on it goes. And so it is not surprising that the editor leaves a little memo on Andy's desk and Andy has to follow the bias of the policy-making board of directors.

★ ★ ★

PROS AND CONS ON WEST MAUI A. A.

A small businessman dropped into the Bethel Street Press Club last week to talk about the West Maui Athletic Association we wrote of recently. Being from Lahaina, the businessman was particularly interested in the amalgamation of the WMAA and the Community Association, with all interested parties working together for community improvement. As a businessman, he was prone to favor working through the Community Association because, as he put it, the WMAA has too much of a "labor" connection.

A strong labor man took issue with this attitude to state that Lahaina is primarily a plantation town and that workers were in the majority, and that certainly labor has to be considered when it comes to drawing up a program. Besides, the pro-labor bystander said, the plantation athletic program was so plantation-dominated that it did not make for a democratic program and planning. And even after the program was developed, the final okay had to come from the plantation manager.

Both sides of the issue were pretty well presented, but in leaving, the Lahaina businessman admitted that his business was good because the workers got a better wage now as compared to the period when there were no unions.

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T.H. Martial Law Was Creature of Army Brass Hats, Zimmerman Case Shows

By SPECIAL WRITER

The martial law visited on the Territory of Hawaii during World War II has finally emerged from the evidence presented in the Zimmerman case, as being a creature of the military, condemned by Washington officials from President Roosevelt down and backed by virtually no one who wasn't one of the brass hats.

More than that, testimony in Dr. Hans Zimmerman's unsuccessful

suit against Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons for damages arising from his internment indicates that the military used methods bordering on chicanery to achieve its objective—the declaration and perpetuation of martial law here as long as possible.

Col. Greene Manipulator

Prime manipulator for the military in the early stages as well as later appears to have been Col. Thomas H. Greene, aide to Maj. Gen. Walter S. Short, commander, who pressed his ideas of martial law on Gov. Poindexter, even though he was advised that no such law was legally possible.

Sec. of Interior Harold Ickes, upon hearing of Greene's part in maintaining military law, advised Gen. Emmons, "You'd better get rid of that man."

Ickes' comments on Greene and others on martial law were revealed by Garner Anthony, former attorney general, who told of Washington conferences with Ickes and other Washington officials when he was there to try to get martial law lifted.

Among other things, Mr. Anthony testified, Ickes called the martial law of Hawaii unparalleled in American history since the Civil War when the southern states were placed under martial law.

Ickes further reported to the conference that President Roosevelt was strongly opposed to martial law, even for conquered countries.

Even Asst. Sec. of War John J. McCloy "indicated" agreement with the position that martial law in Hawaii was illegal, Anthony told the court here, but said, "They tell me over at the department that such a



GENERAL GETS JOB—Gen. Lucius Clay, former U. S. commander in Germany, has been named as a special assistant to Charles E. Wilson, director of defense mobilization. A year ago Clay touched off a storm of protest when he released Ilse Koch from prison. The general will keep his job as board chairman of Continental Can Corp.

Wilson Determined To Reform Civil Service; Holds To Miller Appointment

(from page 1)

ice commissioner to fill the vacancy left by Mendel W. Borthwick was withheld and the story behind this action is one of a determination on Mayor Wilson's part to see the civil service system get the overhauling he feels has been due it for two years.

Toward that end, the mayor is said to have argued that the man to replace Mendel W. Borthwick on the commission was Robert Miller, architect who has served on the board before, because Miller has the strength of character, the energy and the initiative necessary for doing the job.

Borthwick, whose term on the commission expires, has voted at times with both Chairman Thomas G. S. Walker and with Herbert Kum, the other member of the commission, but it is felt in some quarters in the City Hall that he has not supported the program of reform asked by the

mayor for the past year and a half. When the commission fired Personnel Director D. Ransom Sherretz, for instance, during a leave of absence granted Borthwick, he participated in Sherretz' restoration pending his reading of the minutes of the action.

Delayed Decision On Sherretz

After he had read the minutes, Borthwick told the other members, he would give his decision as to whether or not he thought the action should be carried out. That was more than a year ago, and Borthwick never did report that he had finished reading the minutes and that he was ready to give a decision.

Items which have concerned civil service, yet which have never seen completion included:

- Execution of 132 of 164 recommendations made by E. C. Gallas in the "Gallas Report" to the mayor, made at a cost of \$3,500 to the government.

- Adoption of a manual of procedure, prepared at a cost of \$950.

- Formalization and adoption of civil service rules and regulations.

- Submission of a progress report on these projects to the mayor and the board—asked, but never received.

At the caucus, it is reported, a number of supervisors supported candidates for the civil service commission other than Miller, but for various reasons, none were acceptable to the mayor. The Republican supervisors suggested Kenneth W. Olds, but the mayor pointed out that the appointee should be a Democrat, since Borthwick is a Democrat.

Little Future For Minn

Phillip Minn's name was suggested in what some observers saw as a move to win him over to the Republican cause.

son, praising Minn—highly, said he thought the appointment would be a disservice to the young man, who has made some political name for himself. The new appointee, Wilson is said to have told the board, will be in a hot spot subject to many pressures and he cannot expect that he will do his political future much good.

Miller, on the other hand, is an old head with no political ambition, the mayor is reported to have said, who will yield to no pressure, once he is convinced of the correctness of his position—not even pressure from Wilson.

Some familiar with events of the caucus, felt that pressure in behalf of D. Ransom Sherretz was evident in the manner of several of the supervisors and supervisors-to-be and it has been suggested that a certain amount of that pressure emanates from sources whose fingers got burned on the case of K. C. Warford, "engineer" with the Bureau of Plans, who was fired nearly two years ago, after he had been exposed as having secured his position through falsehoods concerning his background and credentials.

Mr. Miller, then sitting on the commission, took a leading part in the action that exposed Warford and he has been out of favor with those who supported Warford ever since.

Sup. Asing Set To Ask Why Manholes Placed In Stream

(from page 1)

blasted rock to reduce the flood hazard.

But the amount of rock removed, an observer estimated, gave less obstruction than the manhole installed at virtually the same place.

Flood potentialities of the Waioalani have been stressed by Mayor Wilson in his argument against the plan for the Nuuanu tunnel. Wilson predicts that, should the plan be adopted, the alterations would serve to block the flow of the Waioalani and "a lot of people will be drowned."

Inhabitants of the Nuuanu Valley still recall the large flood of the '30s when the Waioalani rose from its banks and washed out a number of bridges.

George C. Wallace, supervising engineer of the Division of Sewers, designed the system and he said he knows of no hazard.

Mr. Wallace said that "riff-raff," or rocks and debris would be placed around the manholes if flood waters threaten to damage them.

The system was built by contractor James W. Glover at an advertised cost of \$176,207.38, of which amount the city-county paid \$161,773.70, the rest being assessed residents of the area served by the new system.

Evidence of the residents' fear of flood from the Waioalani is to be seen in the four-foot retaining wall being built now by several of them. But during a heavy rain last month, it is reported, the water rose over the wall and left its debris in their yards.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DORIS H. MIYASHIRO, CHIYOKO IGE, and GLADYS A. IGE, all of Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, entered into a copartnership under the name of "D's" LUNCH WAGON on November 8, 1950 for the purpose of conducting a retail lunch business at Damon Tract at Honolulu aforesaid.

DORIS MIYASHIRO
CHIYOKO IGE
GLADYS IGE

(Record, Jan. 4, 1951)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 8th day of November, 1950, the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known under the name and style of "D's" LUNCH WAGON, located at Damon Tract, Honolulu, T. H., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

DORIS MIYASHIRO
CHIYOKO IGE
GLADYS IGE

(Record, Jan. 4, 1951)

Jobless Woman Told By Gov't Japanese Peace Treaty May Bring Assistance

(from page 1)

time until her layoff last year. Although her work record was good, she says, she was laid off while others were kept on the job. She thinks the fact that she is not haole may have had something to do with the preference that left her jobless.

Although she draws \$62.35 a month from her husband's Social Security, the costs of feeding, clothing and educating her children have long ago taken up any savings she had.

The government says I can't find a job here from my husband's death," she says, "until a peace treaty is signed with Japan. Then the Japanese Government could be made responsible and maybe I could get something."

No Job But Army

Her oldest son, Harold, who is 22 now, decided when he was 17

to get the quickest job he could, and that was in the Army. Now, at 22, he has completed five years of service with the Air Force.

"When he finished the first term," says his mother, "he couldn't find a job anywhere else, so he went in again. I guess he'll probably stay there."

Another son, aged 19, graduated from Benjamin Parker High School and went to work for the Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. and he helps with family expenses, but three daughters, all young,

how we do it, but I've got to give them all something to let them know I think of them. They're good children and they've never given anybody trouble and they've tried to help."

But her financial margin was so low only a few weeks ago that the harassed mother thought she'd have to apply for aid from the Welfare Department. The arguments of her daughter dissuaded her.

"I don't know how long it will be, though," she says, "unless I get a job, and I just don't know the right people."

CHINA'S FAMINE

In 1931, 70,000,000 Chinese under Chiang Kai-shek's regime, were stricken by famine. Flood has been a major cause of China's famine. Last year, famine again hit China's millions but the new Chinese People's Republic used trams, trucks, animals, wheelbarrows and human backs to transport grain, according to Mine Sun Yat-sen, "on such a scale that every food deficiency area was reached." The slogan was: "None shall starve." The grain moved was 1,000,000 tons from Manchuria; 110,000 tons from Szechuan, and 740,000 tons from Central and South China.

Asia's Underprivileged

"In tea plantations of India, children constitute 25.7 per cent of workers, in the state of Gwalior 71 per cent, in the mica mines 18 per cent." In Malaya "little girls between five and seven are seen gasping under the cruel burden of buckets of liquid rubber."—Anita Devi of India, at the Peking Conference of Asian Women.

(U. S. firms buy more than half of Malaya's rubber)

Gov't By Big Business

WASHINGTON (FP)—U. S. Steel, which held off plant expansion for years, has been granted huge tax write-off rebates on construction of a new \$351,400,000 plant at Morrisville, Pa. Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board, put his approval on this project and 60 others. Legislation allows a billion dollars of such tax write-offs for the steel industry alone.

Classified Directory

AUTO TOP SHOP

DE LUXE Auto Top Shop. Specializing in tops, seat covers and general automobile upholstery. 1177 Kapiolani Blvd. Phone 53052.

CAFE

U. S. Cafe, 1304 Bethel St. Good meals for workers: 50¢ and up.

CONTRACTORS

GEORGE SHIMA, Gen. Cont., Design, New Bldgs. & Repair. Hollow Tile, Ph. 847611 for free estimate.

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LOOKING AHEAD

One year ago Hawaii was plagued by unemployment, officially reported at 34,000 but actually the figure was much higher. Talk of economic crisis was everywhere, not here alone.

At the opening of the year 1950, Ray Coll, Jr., financial columnist for the Advertiser, wrote:

"And here's what this department sees for 1952. Yep, it looks like a depression in the USA that year. Things will go along nicely this year and probably in 1951, but comes '52 there'll be a turn."

Then came the Korean war and war mobilization. This provided the way out of a crisis, and on October 6, 1950, Mr. Coll, like other financial columnists, wrote:

"But if there is continued intensified cold war, which seems to be the trend; we will have continued high-level business activity in this country . . .

"It has been said that Joe Stalin wants to beat America by causing her to go bankrupt through maintaining a huge military machine and a war footing. The opposite seems to be true. Actually, his best bet would be to settle for peace. If we had all-out peace, building would fall off, there would be a surge of unemployment, wages would drop, but so would the cost of living. Ten years of actual peace and we might become stagnant!"

Peace was one of the greatest fears of big business and many high government leaders. Even as far back as August 29, 1949,

get Congress stirred up enough to produce a favorable vote."

War had become real for U. S. troops thousands of miles away in Korea in early summer of 1950, fighting the North Koreans.

As the U. S. went into war mobilization, unemployment was no more a major problem and an economic crisis was postponed. Premier Nehru of India, in a clear voice to the world, said that the West must recognize that Asia is undergoing a revolution the like of which had taken place in the West long ago. He said that for the Asians, the enemy was not communism, but hunger, degradation, disease and life-long misery. The people wanted a change for the better.

Two years ago on January 20, 1949, President Truman presented his "Point Four" program in his inaugural address. He proposed a "bold, new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underprivileged areas."

Eighteen months later, the U. S. House of Representatives voted \$35 million for "Point Four," and the Senate chopped it down to \$10 million, equivalent to what the Territorial public works here spent last year. Later, Congress increased the sum to \$34½ million.

Meanwhile, war appropriations soared into billions, with the last bill now before the President providing for \$20 billion for arms.

World war did not come in 1950. It must not come in 1951 or in any other year.

The billion "underprivileged" in Asia do not want war. They want a full rice bowl, dignity and decency and we can help them and help ourselves economically, not with \$34½ million and billions for destruction, but by a sincere program of assistance.



Looking Backward

Sugar Industry's Debt To Whaling Ships In Labor Relations

Hawaii's tradition of labor relations in the sugar industry owes much, we are told, to the pattern of relations aboard the sailing ships of 75 to 100 years ago. Masters, mates and men became planters and lunas, and they treated their Hawaiian and Chinese workmen much as they were accustomed to treat sailors, or he treated as sailors, aboard ship. What that treatment was, appears in some of the decisions made by Hawaii's Supreme Court in the days when the whaling trade was at its height and the Court was often called upon to sit as a court of admiralty, deciding civil suits that had arisen at sea.

Left On Sainan Without Clothes

sufficiency of clothes on board of the ship, which he was not allowed to take away; that he was purposely landed at a distance from the inhabited parts of the island; that he was unacquainted with the manners and language of the inhabitants; that Saipan is not a place of frequent resort for vessels, and that he was obliged to remain there for about a year, during which time he suffered great hardship."

There is the case of Kake vs. C. S. Horton (2 Hawaiian Reports 209). Kake, widow of Charlie Pihale, late steward on the bark "Frances Palmer," was awarded \$1,100 damages for the death of her husband at the hands of the mate of the vessel. Coming on board ship a little drunk, Charlie had been somewhat insolent to Horton, who, instead of reporting his conduct to the captain, gave him a kick on the side of the head as he came up the gangway. Declared a witness: "Horton used the words, 'You will, will you, you son of a —,' as he raised his foot to kick him."

Charlie's spine was dislocated by the kick; he died at once. Horton straightway repented his anger, and it seems that he was found not guilty of manslaughter; but a mixed jury of 6 natives and 6 foreigners decided to compensate Charlie's widow for her loss of support by making Horton pay "such a sum as would, if placed at interest, procure her an income sufficient to provide her with the necessities of life."

The Supreme Court was not disposed to interfere unduly with discipline aboard ship. It took the position that harsh discipline was necessary for rough men on long voyages, and it quoted with approval "the ancient law of the island of Oleron"—the basis of much of later sea law—which allowed an officer to chastise a man "with one blow of the fist."

How the Ship's Officers Caused Mutiny

However, in the case of Friedrich Burmeister vs. Heinrich Seyer (2 Hawaiian Reports 255), the Court decided that "discipline" could be carried a little too far.

"It appears by the testimony in the case, that on the 27th of February (1860) the 'Republik' left the harbor of Honolulu to proceed on a cruise; that shortly after the pilot left the vessel outside of the port, the master or the mate accused a seaman named Weddley, who was on the starboard side of the quarterdeck, of having gone to the Bremen Consul in Honolulu to make complaints; and upon Weddley having denied the charge, the master struck him several times about the face and upper part of the body; that when struck, Weddley said Burmeister, who was on the larboard side, had been to the Consul, whereupon the chief mate assaulted Burmeister, striking him repeatedly with his fists, knocking him down, or causing him to fall on the deck, and then kicked him or stamped on him twice, when the master interfered, telling the mate not to kick the libellant, but that he might or should chastise him some other way; that the mate then ceased to strike Burmeister, who got up and went forward into the forecabin; that in a few minutes afterwards the master and the mate went together and called Burmeister up on deck, to assist in cat-heading the anchor; and that Burmeister immediately obeyed and went to work as ordered, when the master told him he should not go below without leave, and struck one or two blows, adding some threatening language addressed to all the crew, expressive of his intention to discipline them."

Burmeister, who was ruptured and wore a truss, had the rupture enlarged by the kicks and fall to the deck.

If Capt. Seyer and the mate hoped to "put the fear of God" into

(more on page 6)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

LITTLE BROTHER FRANCO

Joshua once commanded the sun to stand still. We have gone the Biblical hero one better, deciding to again send an ambassador to Franco. Spain, we have commanded the sun to spin, or back past a high hill of yesterdays to the 1930s.

Not only have we said, in effect, that bloody little dictator meets our official approval, but we have given him \$62,500,000 to help bolster his shaky reign of terror. And I suppose that now, should the anti-Franco forces make a strong effort to throw him out and establish a democratic regime, we would rush fighting men and munitions to save his fascist rule "in the interest of democracy."

For over 15 years, Franco has been an out-and-out fascist. He came into power through the brotherly aid of Hitler and Mussolini who helped him "overthrow the legal government of Spain by force and violence." During the whole of World War II, he aided the Axis in every possible way, sending not only strategic materials but "volunteers" who served in the Axis armies.

Franco was with Hitler and Mussolini in spirit to the end. Since their passing he has attempted to carry on as best he could in their ignoble tradition. At no time has he varied from his chosen career. At the end of World War II, many at least made repentant noises. But not Franco. He continued to sneer at the "soft democracies."

Thus it was that in 1946 the United Nations voted to withdraw ambassadors from Madrid and leave only low-ranking diplomats. But today that seems almost like another generation. We now say that we made a mistake to treat the Spanish dictator like an outcast. We have all but begged his pardon for the way we acted.

A Kind of Long Lost Little Brother

Franco has not changed, but we have. We have forgotten the brutal decade from 1939 when millions died because Franco's buddies Hitler and Berlin had so willed. We remember Franco is anti-Communist, and so we went into the family as a kind of long lost little brother.

Franco's regime is based primarily upon a program of wiping out communism. That has been the excuse for his mass murders; and his bloody dictatorship. In this he followed the teachings of Hitler and Mussolini, for they, too, posed as St. George slaying the dragon of communism.

It is, of course, not surprising that we are ready to take Franco back into the family circle. After all, many of those in policy-making positions in Washington have pretty much the same outlook. Under the pretext of "downing communism," they have launched a program of repressing civil rights, of isolating and liquidating our traditional liberties one by one, all of which is but the first step toward the terror of wholesale murder and the brutalizing of an entire nation.

Rotten Business of Hugging Franco

We contend that we need Franco because we can be sure of his full support if ever we go to war with Russia. It has been said also in some high places that if World War III ever starts in full, the only nations we can depend on to fight beside us are Japan, Spain and Norway. Since Japan was part of the Axis, Spain was a not too silent partner and Norway proved to be of primary importance to the Nazis, this makes one wonder whether we bumped off Hitler to preserve law and order or to take over the leadership of his old mob.

This rotten business of hugging Franco to the family bosom is further evidence of what many have been saying: no matter how vile, how bloody the hands, how brutal the actions, if a government says it is anti-Communist it can get our full support.

In the years since 1946, when the UN took action against Spain, we talked of how nice it would be if the Spanish people were encouraged to oust the dictator and put in a democratic regime. But we didn't talk too loudly, for how could we be certain that any non-fascist government would be as belligerently anti-Russian as we wanted?

Millions Died To Rid World of Francos

So let's forget about what happened in the past 13 years. Let's turn our back on history. Franco, Little Brother, you're one of us. Too bad we haven't got Hitler around. He'd be just the guy to lead us on our holy crusade against the Soviets.

The only unanswered question is how we can square it with the millions who died on the battlefields of Europe and Asia and Africa and the South Pacific in an attempt to rid the world forever of the men and kind of thinking that created Franco.



MR. DAVIS