

HONOLULU RECORD

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Thursday, May 1, 1952

New Book Libels Honoluluans

Maluhia Workers Swear Dr. Mossman Threatened To Fire Union Members

Dr. Thomas M. Mossman, physician in charge of the city and county health department, warned certain Maluhia Home employees early this week that if he finds out who have joined the "union," he would fire them, according to hospital employees who have sworn out affidavits that the threats have been made. The employees claim they were called into his office "one by one."

"This threat is in clear violation of Section 88, Act 319 of the 1951 legislature which prohibits dismissal or demotion of government employees because of membership in employe organizations, the UPWA wrote Dr. Mossman yesterday.

Bulletin No. 1
Almost simultaneously with the

warning, according to employees, Dr. Mossman this week issued Bulletin No. 1, which also threatens dismissal, but this if employees are lax in their work.

Because of recent criticism of Maluhia's poor administration, Dr. Mossman is attempting to shift the responsibility for inadequate nursing service to employees, and is launching an anti-union drive to squelch all criticism, according to talk at Maluhia.

While Maluhia is a few years old, the issuing of Bulletin No. 1 at this time is interesting and significant, it is said.

"While You Yak-Yak"

The bulletin was addressed to (more on page 6)

Long, Stainback Hit; De Sopa To Sue 'USA' Writers

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

John and Ralph De Sopa, proprietors of a Hotel St. amusement center, instructed an attorney to prepare a suit against Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer, authors of "U. S. A. Confidential" for statements made about them in a chapter on Hawaii entitled "Hulas and Haoles."

In the book, the De Sopa brothers are described as men "who had a long record" before they operated the Twin States gambling house in Reno, and a hotel in San Francisco.

Informed by the RECORD of the statements in the book written by the two Hearst newspapermen, Johnny De Sopa said (more on page 6)

Mail Carrier Charges Police Beat Him; Official Answer Is "Fell" In Cell Block



MR. ROBINSON

Ulysses C. Robinson, a mail carrier working out of the Pawa post office sub-station, charges police officers struck him and knocked him out while questioning him April 12, after they had arrested him and Mrs. Robinson and charged them with being drunk in a public place. He suffered a cut over the eye that required eight stitches.

Mr. Robinson, well known in Honolulu since he first came here in 1936, said police took him to the station and questioned him under a strong light.

"When I turned to see who was questioning me," Robinson said, "one of them struck me. I didn't wake up until the doctor flashed a light in my eyes much later."

Robinson said police had been asking him questions pertaining to vice and narcotics, of which he had no knowledge. He further (more on page 6)

Phony 'Russian' Spy Movie Called Blow To Statehood By Mayor Wilson, Others

"If I were a congressman and I saw a thing like that, I wouldn't vote for statehood."

Davies Pres. Says Talk Of Co. Down On Rocks, Selling Out, Rumors

"There is not a vestige of truth in the talk that Davies & Company is selling out. I categorically deny it. I don't know how such a rumor got started," John E. Russell, president of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., said over the phone Tuesday.

An earlier denial by him last week through Ray Coll Jr.'s column in the Advertiser aroused great interest, since denial of a (more on page 7)

So said Mayor John H. Wilson, commenting on newspaper accounts of the John Wayne movie currently under production in Honolulu.

Pointing out that such a movie doesn't help the cause of statehood, Mayor Wilson said: "When you go out and misrepresent, it doesn't do anybody any good."

There are other Honoluluans besides Mayor Wilson who feel the movie is a blow against statehood—some say the strongest yet. Many protest the fact that, according to releases of the movie company, the plot concerns a wholly fictional account of an imaginary ring of "Russian" saboteurs operating against supplies for Korea.

Samuel Wilder King, chairman of the Territorial statehood commission, said he doesn't know (more on page 6)

Harriet Bouslog Tells Court Fed. Grand Jury Invalid, Asks Dismissal

By constitutional standards, the grand jury which indicted the seven Hawaii Smith Act defendants is invalid, Attorney Harriet Bouslog argued before Federal Judge Albert E. Stephens in San Francisco on Monday, and asked that the indictments be thrown out.

The records show that the juries in the Hawaiian Federal court have become primarily organs of the economically and socially privileged and they do not meet the standard clearly defined by the U. S. Supreme Court, Attorney Bouslog said.

Judge Stephens, who heard the grand jury challenge here in Honolulu recently, is not expected to make a ruling before next week at the earliest because of the voluminous material before him on the hearing. He took over the case when Judge J. Frank McLaughlin stepped out. Judge McLaughlin was challenged by the defendants (more on page 7)

Kahului Tax Inequality Shows A & B Pay Less Than Tenants In Same Area

MAUI—How is it possible for the new Alexander & Baldwin Kahului super market property to be assessed at 70 cents a square foot for tax purposes and the adjoining property leased by Hideo Ooka of Kahului Market be assessed at \$1.22 per square foot? Both properties are owned by the A & B interests and Mr. Ooka is an A & B tenant.

Inequalities of taxation like this were pointed out by Willie Crozier last week after he made an investigation of residential, business and industrial property assessments on Maui.

Alexander & Baldwin interests

pay far less in real property taxes in the main part of Kahului than (more on page 7)

Government Subsidies Make 2 Local Airlines Turn Loss To Profit

Government subsidies made it possible for Hawaiian Airlines to operate at a profit during 1951 and Transpacific Airlines to enjoy a net profit during the last seven months of last year, according to

(more on page 6)

Ainoa Tells How He Put Campos On Waimea 100 Acres; Eviction Ordered



MR. AINOA

By STAFF WRITER

Daniel Ainoa finally came out and admitted at Saturday's meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission that he was in large measure responsible for putting dairy rancher Herbert Campos on 100 acres of Waimea, Hawaii, land, where Campos has grazed cattle for a year rent free, without any title or any legal status at all.

As a result of the executive secretary's disclosures at Saturday's meeting, the commission voted to send Campos a letter informing him he is without status on the land and must vacate in 30 days.

Commissioner Norman McGuire, whose questions through a series of meetings have probed busily into the Campos affair, indicated he would be willing to ask Campos to withdraw "immediately," but other commissioners felt the dairy- (more on page 6)

Ohrt Strongest Backer Of Sherretz; Dodge Is Against Appointment

D. Ransom Sherretz, discharged personnel director of C-C civil service, failed to be chosen for a high-salaried job with the Salaries Standardization Board Monday night when Robert G. Dodge, who had once visited Gov. Long to encourage such an appointment, voted against it.

The vote on the issue was 5-2.

Sherretz's strongest advocate at Monday night's hearing was Fred Ohrt, retired chief of the C-C board of water supply, who argued that Sherretz should be given the job because he got a "dirty deal" at the City Hall. Other members of the board ar- (more on page 7)

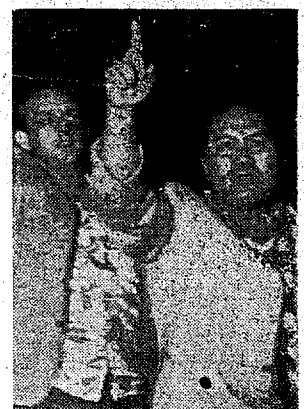
Akau Seen As Shopworn Moses of Right Wing Demos; Beans Fiasco Remembered

By STAFF MEMBER

John Akau Jr. is a plumpish, balding man who has contrived, on occasion, to get himself briefly cast in the role of a minor Moses. Twice at least, Akau's promotional sense and his apparent confidence in himself have combined to make him seem a leader, with his sights set on some "Promised Land" for the group with which he was active.

Once the group consisted of local veterans of World War II, especially those organized in the American Veterans' Committee. More recently, it was the Democratic Party.

As an active organization, the AVC ceased to be a force in the Territory even before its national organization abandoned the progressive policies under which it (more on page 7)



MR. AKAU

Walkout Talk At Right-Wing Demo Meet Called Lever LEAVE KAUAI PRICES ALONE!

"To walk or not to walk?"

That's the question apparently facing a number of right-wing Democrats who spent the better part of a weekend informal meeting discussing the prospect of an-

other walkout.

This week, the prospect is still under discussion, but sentiments differ widely from those before the last Territorial convention of two years ago. Already it is ap-

parent that a number of those who participated in the last walkout will not repeat their performance.

"They talk about the commie issue," said one, "but it's pretty clear they're using it for their own purposes."

Observers believe the walkout talk is being used by some right-wingers as a lever to try to get as many concessions as possible from the standpatters.

Those most likely to carry out a walkout threat, observers say, are those with the smallest followings. Few potential candidates will risk a walkout, it is believed, one exception being the unpredictable Charles E. Kauhane.

"Whātinhell is there on Kauai that needs (OPS) control?" blasted W. L. Lawrence, head of Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd., who said he has "no reason to fear any expression of my honest opinions" and permitted Advertiser's Ray Coll Jr. to use his name in a recent column.

Wrote Lawrence to Coll: "Why not start the ball rolling toward having the chamber of commerce in cooperation with other organizations, such as the General Contractors' Association of Hawaii, consider ways and means to eliminate this unnecessary (OPS) burden and waste of money?" (To make higher profits?—Ed.)

"Just yesterday I noticed an announcement that a man had been appointed to head the Kauai office of OPS. How can anything be more ridiculous? . . . Unless the administrative heads here are in sympathy with controllers campaigning to perpetuate their wasteful setup, they will cooperate by admitting the whole thing has been silly and will become sillier." (The fact that the Truman administration has bungled with price control thus far does not mean the country cannot have an effective OPS.—Ed.)

"Let us look at the facts. The prices of our major products, which are exported, and those imported, are governed by conditions over which we have no control." (Take the simple matter of a canned pineapple. If businessmen are so helpless and can't control its price, why is Dole canned pineapple sold for the same price here and in southern states like Florida?)

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WHERE'S THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEADING?

The intense struggle for power within the Democratic Party continues, resulting in factions and feuds. It was this battle for party control and political privilege that led to the split at the last Territorial convention two years ago.

Without the great stirring and subsequent participation a few years ago of the rank and file in Democratic politics, a move primarily led by left-wingers, the party leaders and politicians would have had no grass roots organization. Some old politicians tried to use laborers and younger upstarts in politics did likewise.

A Charlie Kauhane commenced attacking laborers once he got into power. A Jack Burns played for bigger stakes through alliance with ones like Jack Kawano, a declining labor lead-

er through whom some upstarts had confidence of controlling the rank and file labor votes.

The pledges to fight for general welfare of laborers by politicians have generally been empty promises. The split factions have not been able to dominate the politics of laborers as they had hoped. Their unprincipled scheming, without working for the common good, has discouraged the rank and file, who began moving on the precinct level as a giant tide a few years ago.

As Senator John Duarte said last week, where do the Democrats stand on the unequal distribution of the real property tax load?

What about land for the small farmers and for house lots? What are the Democrats doing about homesteading provisions for people to acquire land under

Section 73 of the Organic Act?

The land commissioner is a Democrat and so is the governor.

In the last 20 years of national Democratic administration, what have local Democrats achieved in bringing Federal benefits like reclamation and irrigation appropriations? The piddling amount like that of Federal farm loans is hardly sufficient.

A few old-timers, men of principle, have fought for the Democratic Party. They have not been half, three-quarters, or 90 per cent Republicans. Their work has been difficult because of the unprincipled elements, seeking only personal gain.

Where is the local Democratic Party heading? Will it be an instrument of self-seekers or become a party serving the people of Hawaii?

Japanese Treaty Meets General Opposition; Economic Problem Seen

The Japanese peace treaty, which was unilaterally drafted by Wall Street's John Foster Dulles, went into effect this week.

Widespread opposition to the treaty in Japan, because it is a treaty merely with the Western Bloc nations and because it provides for militarization and war as against restrictions in the constitution, apparently resulted in the generally unexcited and cool observance of the event, with the exception of the Tokyo area.

The violation of the principles of the constitution in accepting the treaty and the continued occupation of U. S. troops have made Japan less than a sovereign nation, prominent Japanese have stated.

As the treaty was put into force, the problem of Japan's weak economic condition became the top concern of the Yoshida government. They want a billion-dollar loan from the U. S., and the Japanese used Washington's prohibitions of Japanese trade with China as a strong bargaining point.

Civil Service Comm. Asked To Look Into Hours At Maluhia Home

The Maluhia Home and the C-C Emergency Hospital come under the same department but employees in the former work nine hours a day while those in the latter have an eight-hour day.

To correct this discrimination, a committee representing the Maluhia Home Unit of the UPWA, has asked for a meeting with the City-County Civil Service Commission.

The letter, sent over the name of Henry Epstein, UPWA regional director, said nine hours a day are more than the hours provided in Act 232 of the 1949 legislature.

The letter also pointed out that the use of practical nurses in the laundry and laundry workers as practical nurses at Maluhia, is a violation of the classification law, "poor administration, and a waste of taxpayers' money."

Bishop Estate trustees make from \$15,000-\$20,000 a year.

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My Thoughts:**For Which I Stand Indicted****How Japanese POWs Tried To Prepare
For the Future**

XXXIV.

Old-timers among Japanese POW converts in Chinese Communist-led areas used to tell me that during the early years of the Sino-Japanese war, a stray Japanese captive was apt to be lynched or tortured to death by angry mobs of peasants. I asked them questions in great detail for I was then, in the late fall of 1944, making a survey of Chinese psychological warfare and prisoner re-education program.

The Chinese took revenge, they told me, because of the death and destruction the Japanese invaders perpetrated in village after village. But the Chinese Communists early decided that such retaliation was detrimental to the re-education of Japanese prisoners. Preferential treatment of POWs from the moment of capture was considered essential to facilitate re-education.

I had several long sessions on this question with the political department officials of the Chinese Communist-led 18th Group Army (amalgamation of the 8th Route and the New Fourth Armies) who told me that all available personnel was used to orient millions of peasants in liberated areas and in new guerrilla bases behind Japanese lines.

The peasants were told that the Japanese soldiers were potential allies once they dropped their guns. Re-educated, they would be on their side.

The task of educating millions of peasants under war conditions when they were taking the brunt of Japanese punitive and raiding expeditions can be appreciated when we consider the strong anti-Japanese feeling that still prevails in the Philippines. More than a year ago in Manila, a South Korean diplomatic official was beaten up because he was mistaken for a Japanese.

The POWs Had "Race" Superiority Complex

"After long efforts, we succeeded in our persuasion," Li Chu-li, former head of the anti-Japanese militarist psychological warfare work, told me. "For several years now the peasants have been apprehending escaped captives and spies and sending them back to headquarters. Peasants are vigilant and we do not use guards in rear areas to watch over prisoners."

"But we had other difficulties," Mr. Li said, "and these were posed by the students."

Mr. Li, who had studied in Japan and handled Japanese very well, said that the captives brought all their prejudices with them. They looked down upon the Chinese as an inferior people. In addition to this, the poor living standards in the guerrilla areas made the captives complain about food, although they received better rations than the Chinese Communist soldiers themselves.

At the earliest stage of the prisoner re-education program, the POWs, who were called students in Yenian, refused to study.

Spies Confessed the Roles Assigned Them

"They slept all day and sold their school supplies to get additional spending money," Mr. Li said. "And some would not even get up to wash their faces."

By the time Sanzo Nosaka, the Japanese Communist, arrived in Yenian in the early forties and took over Mr. Li's responsibilities, the students were cooperating. But another problem confronted the prisoner conversion project, and that was the infiltration of spies from the Japanese army into the Japanese Workers and Peasants School and the Japanese People's Emancipation League. Some confessed later, after months of re-education, that they were sent into the guerrilla areas with instructions to assassinate Nosaka.

My next step in the survey of prisoner re-education was the observation of student attitudes and the methods used in the Japanese Workers and Peasants School to remould them. I sat down one day with Susumu Takayama, a prisoner convert himself, who was superintendent of the school. We went over the curriculum, discussed the lectures and group discussions and came to self criticism.

**The Superintendent Explains
The Function of Criticism**

I told Mr. Takayama that I wanted to sit in at one session at least. He looked at his calendar and gave me a date.

"We must thoroughly remould an individual," he said to me. "At least we try to."

Tutoring alone is not enough, he explained. Changing one's self is extremely difficult and this requires outside assistance. Group endeavor and mass pressure are therefore important.

"What is self criticism?" I asked the superintendent.

And this was his explanation: "Criticism is the mirror by which the students see themselves inside and out. It reflects their good and bad points. Criticism among new students is mild; among advanced students, on a higher plane."

For the new captives, self-criticism is difficult to understand, he said, for they believe in *unmei* (fate)—unquestioning acceptance—and they are so accustomed to domineering leadership and blind following. Freedom of expression is a new experience to them. Polite ceremony and face-saving methods, which Takayama labelled as the characteristic behavior of a feudal society, hampered self-criticism, he said.

A Section Leader Evaluates Himself

One night I went to observe self-criticism sessions. The cave I entered was dimly lighted by a small, chimneyless lamp. There were about 20 of us and about a dozen crowded around two charcoal braziers to warm their hands. The chairman and the secretary sat at a table. The first to be criticized, a student in his mid-thirties, moved his stool up to the table. He was a section leader, in charge of students living in three caves. As he began his self-criticism, eyes stared at him from smoke-filled recesses of the cave.

"It has been pointed out to me in previous criticism that I am conceited and do not mix with others," he began. "I know I am egotistical and individualistic . . . I am now studying hard but lately I have not been using my syllabus and notes, therefore others may think I am not studying . . ."

It Was Unlike Anything I Had Seen

He covered a broad ground and finally when he stopped, the chairman asked for criticism. There was an apparent hesitancy and as the students meditated, shadows from the flickering lamp played on the wall. First to volunteer was a student somewhere in a dark corner. He said the section leader had not improved a bit since coming to Yenian, although he had been given a responsible position.

The next student said: "You once said, 'This school is like a prison.' Now, tell us what you meant by this?"

The chairman, whose face was flushed red by lamplight, asked for an answer. The section leader said he had mentioned it as a joke. Two students immediately corrected him for telling such a joke and the section leader accepted the criticism.

As the session continued I was impressed by the fact that here in this cold and dark cave, human attitudes and thinking were being remoulded. It was unlike anything I had seen. The atmosphere was charged with the seriousness of this earnest group of men searching for truth. Their past was dead, so they felt. The Japanese army had sent ashes to their homes and their families were mourning for them.

"Do Stories of Prostitutes . . . Boost Morale?"

A student criticized the section leader for reminiscing about good times he had had in Japan—about teahouse ladies who had poured him rice wine, etc. He said, "This shows our section leader is confused in his thinking. He cannot serve a new Japan, not with his approach to problems."

Another student wanted to know why the section leader lived in his past. The answer was to "boost the morale of students" in his section. At this he was asked pointblank:

"Do stories of prostitutes and drinking boost our morale?"

And so the discussion went on into the night, taking into account the section leader's political thinking, expressions and daily conduct. In the bitterly cold cave the frosty air spurted from the mouths of students as, like Old Testament prophets, they belabored their colleague's weaknesses.

"I Am Only Human . . . But I Will Do My Utmost . . ."

A towering shadow leaped on a wall as the chairman rose to summarize the criticism. The section leader took copious notes, blowing his breath on his hand to keep it warm.

"I am only human," he said. "It is impossible to reform overnight but I will do my utmost from tomorrow."

Here several colleagues raised their voices and suggested that he change "not tomorrow but from this very minute." At least, they asked that such an attitude be adopted.

**Some Sessions Were Personal,
Others On Higher Plane**

Another section leader was brought up for criticism. On Pagoda Hill that night, five other criticism meetings were going on. Some were more theoretical and probing while others of new students, like the one I first observed, were more elementary, personal and superficial.

I visited a few, each time stepping out of the serene Chinese night into a smoky cubicle where confused men of Japan crouched, seeking the truth in themselves—if only a glimmer as small as the glow of the light around which they collected.

"Each and Every One Must Help the Other"

I came back to the first meeting in time to hear Superintendent Takayama, who had sat through the meeting, give his views of the night's session. He thought the criticisms far from satisfactory, poor in quality and content for students who had been in school for almost half a year.

Then he concluded touchingly: "All of us have died once." Most of the students stared at the dark ground. A few upturned faces near the table glowed red and shadows played on their faces.

Takayama continued: "We are now building the foundations of our new lives. We have made mistakes as soldiers of aggressive militarism which we cannot afford to repeat. If bad points crop up, they should be erased through self-criticism and criticism by others must be given in good faith, constructively and not destructively. Each and every one must help the other . . . Those who are criticized must improve from that minute! At least that should be the attitude. We must not only remould ourselves but we must be vanguards to change the militaristic Japan into a democratic, people's country."

The session over, I walked out of the cave and down the steep hillside, and over the frozen ground back to my cave in the U. S. Army Observer Section to type my notes while my observations were fresh.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Sen. John G. Duarte read a letter blasting the "unfair, unjust, inequitable assessment of the real property and improvement valuation" at the county committee meeting last Friday. He read further:

"Not one elected official, either Democrat or Republican, has publicly expressed himself or herself on this most tyrannical, dictatorial and discriminatory piece of usurpation of delegated power to shift the burden of taxation from those who are most able to pay, to those who are least able to pay."

"I therefore again repeat: Where does the Democratic Party of Maui, represented by its County Committee, stand on the recent exploitation of the taxpayers?"

He asked that this matter of reassessment be brought as a resolution to the T. H. Democratic convention May 4.

★ ★
ADDITIONAL names of those reportedly interested in the chairmanship in the coming elections: County Clerk Toshi Enomoto (R) and Rep. "Pete" St. Sure (R).

★ ★
S. MIZUHA's name comes up more frequently as probable GOP candidate for the senate. Sen. Toshi Anzai (R) is expected to seek reelection.

★ ★
LIQUOR Commission Chairman Charles Thompson has not been reappointed as of this date. His term expired Dec. 31 of last year. He is respected by bar and tavern owners for his impartiality in penalizing violators of liquor regulations.

★ ★
DELEGATES to the Territorial Democratic convention meeting in pre-convention caucus at Kahului School cafeteria, adopted a resolution to repeal the civil service regulation restricting political activity of county and Territorial employees. The resolution, introduced by Willie Crozier, was adopted unanimously and as one observer commented, "Even Eddie Tam voted for it."

★ ★
THE DEMOCRATIC 13th precinct (Puunene) adopted a resolution to do away with capital punishment. This resolution was also adopted at a meeting of Maui Democratic convention delegates and it will be introduced at the Territorial convention.

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Fire Fighters' Jurisdictional Fight Began With Lobby At 1951 Legislative Session

Behind the current fight between Fire Chief Harold A. Smith and Chief Deputy Fire Marshal Frank R. Sommerfeld lies a story that goes back to the 1951 session of the legislature and to the hold-over committee before that.

Today Mr. Sommerfeld says no further meetings of the board of fire inquiry (consisting of his department, the C-C fire department and the police department) are contemplated. He has stated that Chief Smith refuses to cooperate with other members of the board.

Chief Smith, on the other hand, says he will not be ruled by the board in giving out news, and he indicates that he will not be ruled by the board in other matters.

In 1951, the holdover committee recommended that he should be ruled in at least one aspect of fire-fighting—that of fire inspection and prevention. The committee, after a report by a committee appointed by the governor to study fire prevention, said all inspection of fire hazards and all authority and responsibility

should be transferred to Sommerfeld's office.

Lobby Too Strong

But nothing came of that recommendation in the legislature, though it was presented as two separate bills to both the house and the senate. Both bills died in committee.

"The fire department's lobby against that bill was terrific," says a prominent Republican. "They even approached me, but I wouldn't have anything to do with it."

In that lobby, it is reported, Chief Smith was assisted by his subordinates and by all the pressure they could bring to bear.

"The fire department," says the prominent Republican, "is a powerful political organization."

The only bill which actually passed any part of the legislature was one which would have required fire chiefs and the fire marshal to file with the various boards of supervisors copies on any communications they had with each other. That bill passed the house and was killed in the senate. The purpose of the bill was stated as that of seeking "cooperation" between the fire marshal and the various fire chiefs.

Other recommendations made by

the holdover committee included the following:

- The immediate evacuation of Waimano Home. "It is imperative," the report stated, "that the patients of Waimano Home be placed in fireproof buildings at the earliest opportunity." To date no change has been effected.
- Waialeale Boys' School should be evacuated as soon as possible. This change has been effected by the move, then in process, to the new Koolau Boys' School.
- The unsafe condition of the women's division at Oahu Prison makes construction of a new unit advisable. The report points out that such construction might easily be financed by the sale of a piece of prison land near the prison. Nothing has been done about the recommended construction.
- At Olinda Prison on Maui, the committee found numerous minor fire hazards. Many doors opened inward. Stoves were often placed on inflammable bases, near inflammable walls, and were uncovered by insulating hoods. Mr. Sommerfeld believes that most of the hazards pointed out at Olinda have since been eliminated by administrative action.

BUDENZ'S PAYOFF

Louis Budenz testified in Washington that writing and lecturing on the evils of Communism for seven years had netted him \$70,000. He has perjured, and this is in the records, but he hasn't been prosecuted by the Justice Department that is using him.

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KATSUTO NAGAUE

HONOLULU

Boyen Sounds Off

Lt. Col. S. A. Boyen, Territorial director of selective service, told off the Maui supervisors who have criticized the apparent disproportionate induction of Valley Isle and Hawaiian youths into military service.

He said he did not go to Maui to defend his organization's practices, but to explain. He remarked the supervisors were apparently satisfied, and added: "If they aren't, they ought to be."

But he refused to open his files for the supervisors to see.

The colonel said also that last year's complaint against disproportionate drafting of men from certain "racial" groups was without grounds. This weekly made inquiries then and the record is, the selective service gave unsatisfactory, dodging answers as to why so many AJAs were being inducted.

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Honolulu

Ainoa Tells How He Put Campos On Waimea 100 Acres; Eviction Ordered

(from page 1)

man should be given more time, since the commission is not yet ready to occupy the land.

McGuire Hits Action

"It should never have been done," said McGuire, speaking of Campos' being allowed to occupy the land. "It's just such factors as these that have put this commission in a bad spot. They have also put Mr. Campos in a bad spot."

As Ainoa told the story, several members of the legislature had been interested in starting dairy farming and Campos' name had been suggested by them as a possible lesser.

"I told them I thought it was a good idea," said Ainoa. "I told him to get the two others interested."

Ainoa Set Up Deal

Ainoa talked to the Parker Ranch management he said, asking for 100 acres to be turned back for Campos' use and Parker Ranch agreed. Ainoa said he had understood it would then be leased by the Territorial public lands department.

McGuire put in that the public lands department says there was no lease, and asked Ainoa why he had said, when McGuire asked him, long before, that the land office was responsible for Campos being there. Ainoa answered that he thought such a lease had been arranged.

The executive secretary's ac-

Government Subsidies Make 2 Local Airlines Turn Loss To Profit

(from page 1)

recent reports of the two companies.

While Hawaiian Airlines reported a loss of \$57,344 in 1950, it reported a net profit of \$39,194 for last year's operations. Air mail revenue, which is actually a taxpayers' subsidy to the carrier, amounted to \$308,994 in 1951, compared with \$32,733 in 1950.

Present estimate of annual air mail revenue to be paid Hawaiian is between \$450,000 and \$500,000.

The Civil Aeronautics Board earlier this year issued an order stating that Hawaiian Airlines would receive a mail subsidy of approximately \$482,000 per year from July 1951. Also retroactively, from October 1949 to December 1951, Hawaiian was to receive \$290,000 retroactive mail pay.

Transpacific Airlines which reported a loss in 1949 of \$363,823.63 and in 1950 of \$104,216.85, last year reported a loss of \$43,413.96.

The operational loss was reduced through government subsidy in air mail revenue. While the TPA went \$96,420.92 in the red during the first five months of 1951, it netted \$53,006.96, with air mail revenue, during the last seven months.

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count of Saturday recalled statements made by Mr. Ainoa only a few weeks ago to the effect that the land office was responsible for Campos being on the land. At that time Ainoa failed to accept any of the responsibilities.

Campos had been warned, Mrs. Harriet Magoon and McGuire pointed out, that he would be taking considerable risk to invest any amount of money in improvements, or even to do any plowing, until the commission had made a decision.

Wife Filed Application

Campos is, himself, ineligible to be a homesteader, although his wife is eligible by heritage, and an application for a homestead has been filed in her name. There is no assurance, commissioners said, that she would get the same tract if she is granted a homestead.

Under Saturday's order, Campos is put in the position of losing such fencing as he is reported to have done and such improvements as are not readily moveable.

Nothing was said at the meeting about possible steps Campos might take to stay on the land. Some weeks ago, he was reported to have talked of legal action.

Chairman Sam W. King said Campos had been to see him recently and he had suggested that the dairyman put his case in a letter to the commission. But no such letter had been received and Campos was not represented at the meeting.

More On Mail Carrier

(from page 1)

said he couldn't identify the officer or officers who struck him, or those who originally arrested him.

Police Say He 'Fell'

Following a protest of this action by Myer C. Symonds, Robinson's attorney, an investigation has been conducted by the police department. Although the results have not been officially compiled, the RECORD learned that statements have been made by two C-C prisoners to the effect that Robinson received the cut over his eye when he "fell" in the cell block. No explanation is given for the mail carrier's cut mouth, which he says he received from the first blow.

At the trial on charges of drunkenness Wednesday, Mr. Symonds argued that the arrest by Sgt. William Alexander and Officer Roy Cates of the vice squad was not bona fide, since no sobriety test was given.

Also, following testimony by Sgt. Alexander that he had seen Robinson stagger an hour earlier while entering his car, and then drive off, Symonds asked: "If that were true, why didn't you arrest him and charge him with drunken driving?"

Mrs. Robinson, Officer Cates and Robinson testified, sat in the automobile until the patrol wagon arrived. Then she was arrested on the same charge as her husband.

Didn't Know It Was Cop

Robinson testified that he had hesitated to give his name and identity to Sgt. Alexander at first because he didn't know the policeman wearing the plain clothes of the vice squad, was really an officer of the law.

Under cross-examination, Robinson failed to recall that he had been convicted of the same offense in 1937 and of assault and battery in 1949.

Judge Steiner found the Robinsons guilty of the drunk charge and fined the mail carrier \$10 suspending sentence on Mrs. Robinson for 13 months.

Long, Stainback Hit; De Sopa To Sue 'USA' Writers

(from page 1)

virtually all the statements are absolutely false.

"I've never even been in Reno except to stop there as a soldier," he said. "We never ran a place in San Francisco, either."

Nor do they have "records" beyond minor juvenile offenses, Johnny says. Well known as a boxer here, Johnny said he and his brother first came here about 16 years ago.

Maudrell Called Gangland Link

Harry Maudrell, proprietor of the swanky Waikiki restaurant of the same name, also denies the bulk of the statements about him in the chapter. He is described as the most important connection with Mainland gangland currently in these parts. The authors imply that Elmer (Bones) Remmer, San Francisco gambler, is his financial backer in the Waikiki restaurant, which they say cost \$250,000. They also say Chief of Police Dan Liu carefully checks Maudrell's visitors from the Mainland.

"Remmer doesn't have a dime in this restaurant," Maudrell told the RECORD. "They say he visited here in 1947. I hadn't come here then. I did manage the Calvea Club on the California border and he was one of the stockholders. But the place was perfectly legitimate."

The \$250,000 price of the restaurant is absurd exaggeration, Maudrell says.

What about Dan Liu's checking his visitors?

"Hokey," says Maudrell. "Those fellows were just writing a story."

That is the opinion of a number of Honoluluans who have read the chapter, currently being circulated in mimeographed form by Jimmy Walker of radio station KPOA as an assignment from the New York Post.

Here are a few of the other statements made in the chapter:

- The Big Five, emanating from missionaries, is nothing but a shell. "The new king is Communist Harry Bridges. The princelings are union bosses. The new wealth is that of rich Japanese and Chinese 'huis,' Hawaiian for syndicates."

- "Thousands of Negroes have taken the places of islanders who moved to the Mainland."

- In contradiction to that statement, the authors report that most restaurants and bars refuse entry to Negroes.

- Union activity has made Hawaii a "Soviet bastion in the Pacific." Gov. Oren E. Long, a "pleasant fuddy-duddy," is also a "pushover for Reds and Lefties." Gov. Stainback was the object of protest because he "appointed Communists and their supporters to high places."

- The supply of prostitutes was inadequate during the war, so the Navy conducted "Operation Tart" and as a result, "All hardrads arrested in San Francisco were given alternatives of going to the can or working for three months in Honolulu as indentured courtesans."

- "The Territory is normally and by tradition Republican. Honolulu usually votes Democratic and corrupt." Also, in Hawaii, "Office holders are divided between screwballs and thieves."

A gauge of the book's accuracy may be its indiscriminate naming of Harry Bridges' unions on ship and ashore, though no union is ever mentioned by name. The reader is left with the suspicion that the writers actually don't know Bridges has nothing to do with any sea-going union.

Aside from Dan Liu, portrayed as a "fearless" police chief, near-

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The press agents are beating the drums for a wrestling show featuring midgets. This phase of "rassling" has been extremely popular in the Los Angeles area where cults, fads and nostrums are usually tried on the people first, more than any other area.

In spite of efforts by promoters of the "elite" professional grunt and groaners to consider women rasslers and midgets as freak rassling, the shows have been catching on because the fans who want something new for their jaded appetites, see hardly any difference between the three varieties of rassling.

DADO MARINO and his contingent of manager, trainer, et al, left for his date with Yoshio Shirai in Japan for the world's flyweight title. It is interesting to note that before Dado left, he announced his retirement after this match. This portends something or other, come fight time.

THE BIG TRACK MEET will go on this Saturday at Punahou. This is the Interscholastic Track and Field Championships, featuring the top stars on the high school circuit. Punahou, which has been a consistent winner in team standings, will again field an all-around team. The key to Punahou's success is the great number of candidates who try out for the varsity and their grade school, through the high school physical education program.

WE SEE THAT the recent appointment of Henry Vasconcellos to the post of director of athletics is a popular one with the grid coaches. The new director's job will be a tough one, especially with the supervision of all major and minor sports, as well as intra-mural athletics. A great deal of student opinion wants real emphasis given to the minor sports and intra-murals.

Phony 'Russian' Spy Movie Called Blow To Statehood By Mayor Wilson, Others

(from page 1)

enough about the picture to comment officially.

"But I don't see how you can stop them," he said. "I read an article in the Saturday Evening Post not long ago that I didn't like, either, but I don't know how you can stop things like that. There is no way a community can sue for libel."

King recalled, as do many local people, movies made before World War II which depicted A-JAs in the role of spies and saboteurs.

An ILWU spokesman hit the movie's impact against that union, pointing out that, although no union is named, the ILWU is the only sizable militant union in the Territory. The picture merely follows a pattern set by anti-ILWU forces in publications and practices long ago, he said.

"It would be interesting to know who sponsored the picture," the ILWU man commented further.

Some prominent Honoluluans, however, were showing themselves susceptible to Hollywood glamour (and perhaps monetary considerations) and were taking part in the production. They included Chief of Police Dan Liu, Dr. Joel

Trapido of the University of Hawaii; P. Y. Chong, restaurant operator, and Red McQueen, advertiser sports writer, and others. A part was reported to have been offered Jack Kawano, former ILWU leader who dropped away from his union and who, besides testifying before the Congressional un-American committee, lent his name to an article in the Saturday Evening Post charging the union is "Red dominated."

Maluhia Workers Swear Dr. Mossman Threatened To Fire Union Members

(from page 1)

the nursing care staff and signed by Dr. Mossman. It reads:

"Neglect of patients while you yak-yak will not be tolerated. Making soiled patients wait until the clock says it's time to change them won't be tolerated, either. These are orders. The disregard of which will subject you to a suspension or discharge. If you

need your job, take care of it. The patients deserve a better deal than they have been getting lately, and rest assured that they are going to get a better deal, even if I have to fire half the staff to accomplish it."

Edward P. Toner, administrative officer of the city and county health department, informed the RECORD over the phone that Maluhia is understaffed and that Dr. Mossman is interested in giving service to patients. There are three vacancies for hospital orderlies and two for practical nurses. He added that it is difficult to get male nurses because of the low pay scale and that shortage of male nurses causes hardships.

The RECORD learned that on the third floor where nearly 100 patients are located, there were only three nursing staff workers, or about 50 per cent of the required personnel, Tuesday night.

Poor personnel management and work assignment and distribution have been a source of criticism at Maluhia, where even the patients have been complaining that the nursing staff is overworked.

ly the only island figures to come in for commendation are Joseph Farrington, who has a "fine record," and Riley Allen, a "famed editor" who "often puts up a one-man fight against turning the islands over to crooks and thugs."

Reading the chapter is somewhat like listening to a gossip. You find spots here and there that are true, but they're so buried in a morass of exaggeration, prejudice and outright prevarication that they lose all their value.

Perhaps readers of the book should heed the advice of Duncan Aikman who reviewed it for the Saturday Review of Literature. Aikman advised readers to "consider the source—and the market."

Akau Seen As Shopworn Moses of Right Wing Demos; Beans Fiasco Remembered

(from page 1)

was founded and went down the middle of the political road. Some former AVC members here blame the organization's local demise on the intrigues and machinations in which Akau involved it.

Back when he first appeared in the Moses role among veterans and students at the University of Hawaii, Akau used to refer to himself as a radical, and his words carried considerable leftist flavor. As manager of a cooperative venture at the university, he came in contact with a large number of students. To these he often appeared as something of a revolutionary.

One such student remembers he would tell freshmen: "We have no room for romantic ideas. We work on a five-year plan."

To older students he would lend such books as "Reveille for Radicals" by Saul Alinsky, a book which derides liberalism as weak, non-active philosophy and which has high praise for the CIO organization of that period. To these, Akau would mention with some satisfaction, that he had been named in the pre-war Roberts Report for left-wing activity.

Live In the Stars

For students and to veterans of the American Veterans' Committee, Akau had resounding statements that seemed, though vague, good indication that his followers would wind up in some Promised Land or other. Such a phrase still recalled is one drawn from H. G. Wells: "Do you want to live like animals or do you want to live up in the stars?"

Enough chose the pathway toward the stars to keep Akau the dominant figure in the AVC through the planning and building of the Palolo Valley project, Veterans' Village, a housing venture, but collapsed, says a veteran, "because Akau wanted to run the whole show and didn't want anyone else to have a voice."

End or Means?

About this time, a veteran remembers, Akau's methods were questioned at an AVC meeting as undemocratic.

The chubby leader seized a pop bottle, struck a whacking blow on the table before him and exclaimed, "To hell with the means! The end is what matters."

A good many veterans failed to agree that any Promised Land was worthy of undemocratic means and the interest of many began to flag.

A few months ago, another member who took a prominent part at that time said: "There really isn't any AVC now. I think Akau gets a few out and uses the name when it suits his purpose, but there isn't any organization."

Almost the same thing happened in 1949-1950 when the right-wing Democrats searched for someone who might have popular appeal and came up with Akau, the recent Moses of the AVC.

As a result, 4th District and 5th District Democratic clubs were formed, bulletins were issued, funds were solicited and a drive for membership was on. For a time, the drive made some headway, though it was significant that the movement gained its chief strength in the 4th District where there are comparatively few Democrats.

Heen Influence Seen

Akau, the formerly vocal radical, no longer found talk about "five-year plans" useful, since the issue of the Democratic split was a direct result of the growing anti-Communist hysteria. It is generally believed that his chief adviser then and now is the ultra-conservative Ernest Heen. Akau took the side of the red-baiters, where he has been ever since.

Though it drew little or no

support from organized working men and women, Akau's Democratic Club movement grew and was a vital part of the political scene, to a point. That point was the 1950 Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner which the Democratic Party allowed the Akau movement to hold.

The dinner was ably promoted as a rank-and-file function and tickets were widely sold. Stress in the advertising was that the dinner would be a poor man's dinner, as the Democratic Party is a poor man's party. The chief dish would be beans.

The chief dish was beans, and an impressive crowd gathered to eat them. Even some skeptical of Akau's leadership admitted openly that such simplicity was a deft touch.

Expenses \$1,600

But when the reports of the dinner came in from the Democratic Clubs, no money accompanied them. Over the signature of Kenneth W. K. Young, the report explained that the \$1,600 in proceeds from the dinner had all gone for expenses—and that included several hundred dollars collected in cans.

"Food and catering" cost \$51,001.22 according to the report, even though Democrats on the central committee recalled that they had forwarded \$85 to pay for the beans consumed.

From the time that report was published, chiefly in the RECORD, the influence of the 4th and 5th District Democratic Clubs waned.

But there was still a nucleus of loyal Akau men who followed their shopworn Moses out of Kalaheau School in the walkout movement at the Territorial convention a few weeks later. Since then, it is reported, even that number has dwindled.

Reversal On Mau

Elected to the right wing central committee, Akau's best known action is one hardly calculated to increase his followers' confidence in his consistency. When Chuck Mau was appointed to the circuit bench, Akau was one of the Democrats immediately contacted by the dailies for comment, and he gave one approving the appointment. Shortly afterward, it was revealed that less than 34 hours later he had allowed his name to be used on a cablegram advising the U. S. Senate judiciary committee against confirming the appointment.

Not long afterward, Akau walked back into the standpat committee and before long, managed to get elected secretary. His nomination was made by Willard Kalina, not normally an Akau man, who went around for several weeks afterward explaining that his action had been the result of a misunderstanding.

As secretary, Akau has acted with the energy which attended his former activities. Lists have been reworked and notices have gone out to advise precinct club presidents of occurrences—at least to most presidents.

As a figure in the coming convention, Akau still looks like a right-winger to most standpatters, and nothing has indicated that the right-wingers regard him as anything but one of themselves. But there is no indication that even the right-wingers are ready to march toward any Promised Land Akau points out.

Daughter for Epsteins

Noelani Tanya Epstein, weighing in at 8 pounds, 11½ ounces, was born April 24, at Queen's Hospital. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Epstein.

Mrs. Epstein, the former Pearl Kong, is active in the Women's Auxiliary of the ILWU, while Mr. Epstein is regional director of the United Public Workers of America.

Davies Pres. Says Talk Of Co. Down On Rocks, Selling Out, Rumors

(from page 1)

wild rumor in such a manner tended to make people read something into the statement.

"Mr. T. C. Davies, chairman of the board of the company, is right here with me now and none of us are thinking of selling our shares," Mr. Russell told the RECORD.

The rumors in downtown Honolulu, particularly among businessmen, that the Big Five agency is going on the rocks and is about to be taken over by another company are fantastic, according to the Davies' president.

When asked about the rumor that in 1939 or 1940, Davies had to take its assets and buy British bonds, and now the same bonds have depreciated, Mr. Russell said that his company never bought a British bond in the 30 years he has been with the firm.

About that time there was also talk in Honolulu that Castle & Cooke was ready to take over Davies.

Chairman Davies of the company, has been visiting Hawaii every two years for the past 40 years, Mr. Russell said. Mr. Davies is leaving for his home in England Monday.

Mr. Russell repeated there is "not a vestige of truth" in the rumors.

Ching Shai Hoist By Own Petard

Henry Ching Shai, accountant and roving political figure, is finally hoist by his own petard. To the surprise of Democrats of the 23rd of the 4th, he showed up April 3 to register as a member. The voting address he quoted was that of Bill's Tavern on Fort St. Two years ago he was in the 16th of the 4th.

Mr. Ching got himself elected delegate to the convention, county committeeman and vice president.

Later, he told the RECORD he is the manager of Bill's Tavern. The liquor commission had no information of any connection between the tavern and Ching Shai. Mrs. Yukino Townsend, president of the precinct club, called another meeting and sent Mr. Ching's notice to Bill's Tavern, the address he had given.

He didn't show up for the meeting and as a result, other persons have been elected to fill the offices to which he had been elected.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

uralization. This means simply that if the attorney general rules that an idea or an organization is subversive, then the fact that the alien did not mention association with this idea or organization could be construed as "concealment of a material fact" and therefore, grounds for denaturalization. A provision, says specifically that membership or affiliation within five years after naturalization in an organization classed as subversive by the attorney general is also grounds for cancellation of naturalization.

There are many other provisions, all placing aliens or the newly naturalized under police control of thoughts and actions. Our Constitution and Bill of Rights are torn to bits and tossed into the ashcan. It's the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 all over again but streamlined and more dangerous.

This, then, is a rough sketch of the measure heralded by Farrington and the Star-Bulletin as "the most constructive and far-reaching legislation enacted in years."

And they had the gall to expect the readers to believe!

Kahului Tax Inequality Shows A & B Pay Less Than Tenants In Same Area

(from page 1)

their own tenants who lease adjoining land, Mr. Crozier said, and backed up his statement with tax office figures.

The main part of Kahului extends from the railroad office along Main St. and up Puunene Ave. The tax office figures on property assessments are as follows:

Kahului Railroad	
Office Property	\$ 40
A & B Merchandise	
Department	10
Bank of Hawaii	63
A & B Super Market	70
Adjoining Property	
To Super Market:	
Kahului Market (owned by Ooka)	1.22
Ige Market (opposite Ooka)	1.92
Tanada Store (next to Ige)	1.43
Tinn Chong (next to Tanada)	1.38
Ah Fook (next to Tinn Chong)	1.66

"Alexander & Baldwin gets away with murder in Kahului, which is a seaport town and center of all A & B's interest on Maui," Mr. Crozier said.

Wailuku Assessments Higher

In contrast to Kahului, the former representative pointed to property assessment in Wailuku where small operators have their businesses. The assessment on Market St. is \$3 per square foot or \$130,000 per acre.

Maui Publishing Co., between Kahului and Wailuku, is taxed at the rate of \$384 per acre or about nine-tenths of a cent per square foot.

Mr. Crozier said that assessment on residential property is high, and he mentioned that his property in Wailuku is assessed at 36 cents per square foot.

Hits Those Able To Pay

"I am not complaining about the taxes I have to pay," he said, "but

Ohrt Strongest Backer Of Sherretz; Dodge Is Against Appointment

(from page 1)

gued that Sherretz's discharge and its manner had nothing to do with whether or not he should be hired by the SSB.

Dodge, who served as Sherretz's attorney in his appeal to the C-C Civil Service Commission, said he opposed the appointment on its merit and on grounds of economy.

Ohrt refused to argue on such grounds and repeated: "If you don't think he got a dirty deal, you vote against him."

Economy Cited

Other members of the board argued that it might be possible to get a member of the Territorial civil service department to do the job without any marked increase in pay. A salary of \$750 per month had been suggested for Sherretz.

When the matter was put to a vote, only Ohrt and William Atkinson voted for the appointment, while Dodge and the other four board members opposed.

Considerable argument developed during the session over the system of ratings used by Research Associates for engineers. A spokesman for the research firm said certain jobs were classified below the professional status because the work required was not of professional level.

A number of engineers protested that "rod men" are of professional level.

Opponents of the Research Associates plan preferred nine different grades among engineers; instead of the five the research firm had designated.

I am complaining about additional taxes that those who can afford to pay do not pay."

The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, an A & B plantation, he said made a net profit of \$2,500,000 in 1951. Its holdings are "getting away with murder," he added.

A place like Lahaina, an out-of-the-way locality, has its business property on the main street assessed at 48 cents per square foot, he explained.

"But," he added, "just think what the A & B Merchandise Department pays on the main street in Kahului—ten cents per square foot. Now shouldn't this whole thing be exposed?"

"Aren't the common people getting a bad deal? Are they in a position to pay more than A & B?"

Harriet Bouslog Tells Court Fed. Grand Jury Invalid, Asks Dismissal

(from page 1)

for bias and prejudice. Judge Stephens said he did not intend to rule immediately.

Attorney Bouslog argued that the members of the grand jury and the jury list from which the grand jury and the trial jury panel were drawn, overwhelmingly represent the executive and managerial class. Only one worker each from the major sugar and pineapple industries are on the challenged jury list of 418 members.

Acting U. S. Attorney Howard K. Hoddick argued that "impairment of a grand jury is not to be determined by the number of bankers or laborers serving on it—impartiality is inherent in each man."

The defense attorney quoted the U. S. Supreme Court as stating that the jury must be "a body truly representative of the community and not the organ of any group or class."

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DEEPER MEANING OF MAY DAY

May Day as a workers' holiday, originated in the U. S. out of the struggle for an eight-hour day. It has become an international laborers' holiday and today is observed in the setting of its tradition more abroad than in the U. S.

In the U. S., employers have done everything possible to take the meaning away from this historic anniversary commemorating labor's struggle. It is notable that other programs and other activities have been promoted over the period of years to take the place of labor's celebration. In Hawaii, May Day is Lei Day.

The struggle for a shorter work day was resisted by employers in the early years who concealed their profit motive and justified the long day on moral grounds. The employers argued that "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do," so workers should not have leisure.

In 1791, journeymen carpenters in Philadelphia went on strike for a shorter work day, from six in the morning to six at night. From this time to 1825, the 12 to 13-hour day prevailed. Then came the 10-hour day that lasted until the Civil War. From the Civil War, the battle for the eight-hour day continued and by 1941, the eight-hour day, 40-hour week became accepted as standard.

In striving for an eight-hour day, on May 1, 1886, about 340,000 workers demonstrated in major U. S. industrial centers, and out of this, 200,000 went on strike. Two days later policemen swung clubs and fired on strikers who had met peacefully to hear speeches at the factory gates of Chicago's McCormick Harvester Co. The police killed six and wounded many.

A protest meeting attended by 3,000 at Haymarket Square next day was peaceful, and reported so in the press, but again policemen swooped down upon the workers. Someone threw a bomb. Chicago labor leaders were rounded up and framed for the bomb killing. Four were hung. One died in prison. Three were finally pardoned by Governor John Peter Altgeld in 1893 who said he was fully convinced of the innocence of all eight.

But Governor Altgeld was penalized politically because of his honesty and courage. All the employers and financial giants who were using Pinkerton detectives and special deputies to crush labor organizations, worker militancy and the demand for an eight-hour day, attacked the governor with all the fury, power and influence they possessed.

In the meantime, May Day became an international labor day.



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XV. THE UNNECESSARY REVOLUTION

In all Hawaii there was only one man who both would and could have led a fight to head off the revolution. That was Charles B. Wilson, marshal of the Honolulu police force.

Early Monday morning, January 16, 1893, the Committee of Safety met again, in Lorrin A. Thurston's law office, above the present Bouslog & Symonds' office at Kaahumanu and Merchant Sts. In the midst of their meeting there was a knock at the door. Wilson looked inside and noted those present. Then he called Thurston outside and (says Thurston) the following interchange took place:

"I Give You My Personal Assurance"

"I know what you fellows are up to, and I want you to quit and go home."

"We are not going home, Charlie. Things have advanced too far, and we do not intend to have a repetition of the events of Saturday."

"The Queen will not make any further attempt to do away with the present constitution, or to promulgate another one, so there is no danger of repetition."

"What assurance have we?"

"I give you my personal assurance."

"And of what value is that? Suppose that the Queen goes ahead and attempts to do it anyway? What can you do?"

"If it is necessary, I will undertake personally to lock up the Queen to prevent her doing anything further along those lines."

"It's no use, Charlie. We will not take any further chances, but are going to wind affairs up now."

"Well, I think you are wrong. But remember—I warned you and told you to quit!"

"Damn Cowards Would Not Give Me Permission"

Wilson returned to the police station, half a block away. The entire cabinet was there. Wilson told them that the entire Committee of Safety was within their grasp, and begged for a warrant to arrest them.

"But the damned cowards," Wilson told Thurston later, "would not give me permission. They said, if we attempted any such action, it might precipitate trouble, which they wished to avoid."

"They said that if an attempt were made to arrest the Committee of Safety, Mr. Stevens (the American Minister) would take action with the American troops."

Shortly afterward, there was another knock at the door. Old Mr. Cleghorn, father of the heir to the throne, Princess Kaiulani, stood there. He begged the Committee, if they felt they must remove Liliuokalani from the throne, to appoint young Kaiulani, with a board of regents to tell her what to do. But these American revolutionists wanted no English-educated and English-minded Queen on their hands. Thurston told Cleghorn:

Haole Businessmen Attend Meeting at Rifles' Armory

"We are going to abrogate the Monarchy entirely, and nothing can be done to stop us, so far as I can see!"

Early that morning notices had been posted and given the press, announcing the mass meeting at the Rifles' Armory. John A. McCandless described it thus:

"There was not a business house in Honolulu that was not closed. All the business houses closed up and heads of the firms came to the meeting; all factories stopped, all machine shops, all business stopped just as in 1887."

From 1,200 to 1,300 persons, chiefly haoles, came to the meeting.

(To Be Continued)

Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

FRAUD ON IMMIGRATION

The Star-Bulletin and Delegate Joe Farrington are trying to perpetuate one of the greatest frauds ever pulled on the people of Hawaii. I refer to the omnibus immigration and naturalization bill passed by the House last week and which is, at this writing, still before the U. S. Senate.

The bill is the brainchild of Sen. Pat McCarran, supporter of Dictator Franco of Spain and one of the most vicious reactionaries in Congress, and of Rep. Francis Walters of the un-American committee. That alone should be enough to make it suspect.

But it has the active opposition of such liberal organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the CIO. They have been fighting it primarily on the grounds which brought such high praise in last Saturday's Star-Bulletin: the issue of racism and color discrimination.



MR. DAVIS

For what the measure does is establish tiny immigration quotas for all non-white peoples, and then imposes such restrictions upon those allowed to enter that they face jail or deportation unless they submit to the most rigid and dehumanizing kind of thought control.

Still No More Than a Minute Gesture

For instance, the quota for China and India, which have a billion people, is a grand total of 200 yearly. But for the white nations of the British Isles and Germany, who have only a small fraction of the population of China and India, the annual quota is over 90,000. Although the British West Indies sit virtually on Uncle Sam's doorstep, the quota is a mere 100. In the past, brown and black West Indians have come in under the general British quota at the rate of some 1,000 per year. The effect of the new bill is to cut this figure by 90 per cent.

In other words, the doors are comparatively wide open for white immigrants. Although the measure does permit the naturalization of some Asians previously barred, it is still no more than a minute gesture. And all the glowing comment in the pages of the afternoon daily cannot make it otherwise. Island aliens from Asia and their friends cannot allow themselves to be taken in by this hypocritical bill.

Even those few able to pass the rigid qualifications for entry into the U. S. may soon find it isn't worth it. For McCarran and Walter would make those who enter accept virtual slavery merely to live within the borders of America.

Attorney General Has

Sweeping, Reactionary Powers

The bill says the consular officer or the attorney general may exclude any alien if "there is reason to believe that these aliens would engage even incidentally in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest"—in other words, if such aliens would become members of or associated with any group which the powers-that-be chose to label "Communist." This could mean the MCS, ILWU, UPWA or any union ousted from CIO.

In addition, under this measure, any group or individual who "allows" or "permits" what Federal officials loosely term a "subversive alien" to enter the U. S. faces a new crime of conspiracy punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 or five years in jail.

If, despite this, a Japanese or Chinese or Filipino does enter the U. S., he lives under a daily threat of being kicked out. For if he should ever admit mere belief in any doctrine that Washington considers dangerous, he can be immediately deported, according to the bill. To make it worse, a provision provides deportation for anybody who "at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage in any of the activities" which the attorney general may term subversive. An alien needs only to attend one meeting of a group which the attorney general may later decide is un-American, to be kicked out.

Alien Could Be Deported To Certain Death

Further, under this bill, when an alien is arrested, the attorney general may grant or revoke bail "at any time in his discretion"; an alien who "wilfully fails to present himself" for deportation at the place designated by the attorney general can be sent to jail for 10 years; the attorney general can refuse to deport an alien to a country which he thinks "would be prejudicial to U. S. interests" and instead, send him "to any country willing to accept him." In other words, an alien could be deported to certain death, in a hostile country.

Naturalization may be cancelled under this bill for "concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation" at the time of nat-

(more on page 7)