

HONOLULU RECORD

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Thursday, March 6, 1952

C-C Cesspool Dumping Hit

MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

With Japanese POWs On the Burma Front

XXVI.

The first prisoner of war I met on the Burma border in the spring of 1944 had two deep bayonet gashes on his throat and his tongue, half bitten off, was swollen and bleeding. He had inflicted these wounds upon himself in two suicide attempts.

"Do you still want to die?" I asked him.

"No, I want to live if the Americans will let me."

"Why did you attempt suicide?" I asked him, although we assumed from the reports we read that practically all Japanese prisoners of war tried to take their lives.

"Because," the POW answered, "to be a prisoner is the supreme disgrace of an imperial soldier."

Sgt. Kenji Yasui and I talked to him, paying close observation to his views and sentiments. The prisoner was a Japanese peasant who had been physically and psychologically drilled to become a fearless and ruthless automaton, with "Yamato spirit" and the "Code of Bushido."

He had no deep social philosophy. His thinking had been restricted and simplified by the Japanese militarists and their big financial backers. He was a product of a society where thought control prevailed, and where the people had been silenced and whipped into conformity by Japanese militarists and their big financial backers. And such shackling of the people's rights to speak and listen, to read and write and to hold and advocate non-conforming political views was necessary for the warring elements to eliminate opposition to the invasion of Manchuria, to the war of aggression in China proper, southeast Asia and the Pacific.

I saw then how different this soldier was from us. Back in the states, General DeWitt had said, after we had been evacuated from the West Coast defense area he commanded, that "a Jap's a Jap!" and citizen-

(more on page 4)

Dr. Leslie Breaks Rules, Tangles With Kealoa But May Get \$1,100 Monthly

By SPECIAL WRITER

HILO, Hawaii—Dr. William F. Leslie, head of Puumale and Hilo Memorial Hospitals, is one man whose rise in government employment is proportionate to the increase in his unpopularity.

Against the opposition of a majority of the doctors in Hilo, he was recently appointed superintendent of the two hospitals.

Special Contract for Pay

In spite of several bitter fights with the Hawaii County Civil Service Commission, the chances are that the commission will approve a special contract to pay him \$1,100 a month, plus many other benefits.

If the \$1,100 salary is approved, Dr. Leslie will be making more than the chairman of the county of Hawaii, James Kealoa.

The proposed salary is higher than any grade provided in the classification law, so the commission would have to authorize a special contract to permit Dr. Leslie to get the raise.

At the present time he receives a \$100 monthly car allowance, in addition to his salary. Since he does not use his car for official business now, legal authorities in Hilo have questioned the legality of the extra payment.

The \$1,100 rate is believed to be (more on page 7)



Koji Ariyoshi

T. H. Engineer To Hunt Clues After Stink Bridge Story

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Reports of wanton dumping of cesspool contents at three places on the windward side of Oahu by C-C refuse disposal men led this week to an assurance from Territorial Board of Health officials that they will investigate not only these reports, but also the manner in which the C-C department handles the contents of its "honey wagons."

Checking the three reports, the RECORD discovered that, although the C-C department does not authorize such dumping, its own authorized manner of handling cesspool contents is considered hazardous to the hygienic conditions of the area by the board of health.

"Stink Bridge," a name used by (more on page 7)

Kauai Motor Promises Sour; Co. Demands Men Buy Goods

KOLOA, Kauai — Employment after working hours and the place where employees buy gasoline and tires are matters for the boss to decide at the Kauai Motor Co., Ltd., Koloa.

Such restrictions of freedom have resulted in wholesale quitting, demotions and discharges at the company where the ILWU lost a consent election last year. Without a union backbone, the employees have found out that the sweet and attractive promises of the employer mean nothing.

Want Union Conditions

Already employees are talking of organizing a union to improve conditions.

Recently an employee left his job when President Jack Sheehan called him on the carpet for not purchasing gasoline at the

Kauai Motor service station. The employee informed Mr. Sheehan that the vehicle was a family automobile and his brother bought gasoline from the place he wanted to patronize.

"You better buy gas from our service station," Mr. Sheehan is reported to have told this employee, who quit his job because of aggravated grievances.

According to employees of Kauai Motor Co., Ltd., this employee is not the first to be called in for patronizing competitors. Others have been told to be loyal to the company, to the extent of buying its tires, gasoline and accessories.

House rules at Kauai Motors restrict employees from working for other garages after working hours. Some other provisions of (more on page 7)

26 or 30 Cents Is Waikiki Piece Work Pay For Making Tourists' Aloha Shirts

By STAFF WRITER

Tourists dawdle in the front of the bright Surf Rider Sportswear shop at 2142 Kalakaua Ave. and finger the low-priced aloha shirts on the counter speculatively. But in the back room, 12 power sewing machine operators labor steadily, scarcely looking up from their jobs, and perhaps they are the busiest workers in Honolulu.

There is good reason for them not to look up. They work on a piecework basis, and some who

quit recently quote the price they are paid at 26 cents a shirt. Their boss, T. H. Ho, proprietor of the business, says they get 30 cents per shirt, and he says he can't afford to pay them any more. But he does pay cutters and ironers more—on an hourly basis of 75 cents and one dollar.

Of four girls who quit, one said she did so because she knew she couldn't make enough money. Another quit after she got a check for less than \$10 for working a 40-hour week.

Must Be Fast

"That kind we don't want," says Mr. Ho. "If they can't make at least \$30 a week, they don't belong here. They aren't fast enough."

Nobody could work fast enough to do Ho much good, it developed

later, because he's competing with assembly line production from the Mainland. Like many other manufacturers faced with the necessity of keeping expenses down, he tries to balance his business losses by adjustments on the wages of the workers—who have it tougher trying to live on what he pays them than he can have it managing Surf Rider Sportswear.

Ho explains that he can't afford to train girls to operate the machines, and he complains that it's very hard to keep good operators at the wages he pays. He maintains most of the twelve make far more than \$40 a week and opens his books to prove it.

The highest pay for one opera- (more on page 7)

Some Nurses Too Rough Maluhia Patients Say; Hope Mossman Hears

"They're clean. They work hard and do their jobs, but they're rough. They're rougher than they need to be. Dr. Mossman doesn't know about it. If he knew he'd get after them."

Those are words of a woman patient at Maluhia Home, one of a number who feel Dr. Mossman "just doesn't know" the manner and attitude of some of the practical nurses toward the patients they care for.

Their complaint is not against the registered nurses, they emphasize. With one exception, they have little but praise for the understanding with which the registered nurses treat them. The exception is a nurse they consider unnecessarily brusque.

Pinching Charged

But when the practical nurses get rushed and irritated, they are likely to forget they are dealing (more on page 7)

Won't Punch Clock On Own Time; Sugar Mill Workers Locked Out At Waialua

Because workers refused to punch time 10 minutes before starting time, as demanded by the Waialua Agricultural Co., the plantation locked out its mill and shop employees Wednesday morning and said they were being suspended for the day.

While the company has been pressuring the workers to punch in on their own time, it wants its employees to punch out after quitting time.

Boiling House Workers First

Between 150 and 200 workers from the mill and shops were sent home Wednesday, and their union, ILWU Local 142, is asking the com-

pany for two hours call-in time for all those who were locked out.

When the boiling house workers arrived to report for work at six in the morning, A. F. Wallace, mill superintendent, demanded that they punch in at ten minutes before six. The workers refused to punch in on their own time, since they were not going to work until six, they explained. Wallace sent them home.

When the mill and shop workers arrived prior to 7 a. m., Wallace made similar demands. They also (more on page 6)



NEAR ACCORD WITH WEST GERMANY—Plans to give West Germany a big role in building western European army are shaped at conference of 14 North Atlantic Treaty Allies in Lisbon, Portugal. Shown addressing parley is Secretary of State Dean Acheson while (left to right) Lester Pearson, Canada; Robert Schuman, France, and Anthony Eden, Great Britain listen. (Federated Pictures)

T. H. Methodists Score Thought Control

"The Christian has a vital stake in the issues" when fundamental civil liberties are endangered, a meeting of the Hawaii Mission of the Methodist Church said recently.

The technique and philosophy of the Smith and McCarran Acts and the Territorial loyalty bills pose such dangers in the U. S. and "are not in the interest of free men," the report continued.

Urges Action for Repeal

"We believe our people should at all times bear in mind the fundamental principles of freedom and should work for the repeal of these measures," the report urged.

While the report went on to say that Christianity cannot be reconciled with Communism, which is rooted in the materialistic dialectic which makes no place for God in human experience and human society, it expressed real concern over present-day legislative and executive measures which curtail freedom of speech, thought and assembly in the interest of security.

The Methodist report pointed out that the indication of fear and hysteria in the country do not represent a healthy state of mind, however critical and urgent the situation.

The report supported statehood for Hawaii, naturalization of aliens who are now denied this process of citizenship, opposed paramilitary gambling, illicit trade in narcotics and pledged "our utmost to curtail the power of the liquor traffic."

The overwhelming majority of

the early Methodists came from the "laboring classes," the report said. It pointed out that "one of the heaviest responsibilities, often unfulfilled, is that our contemporary churches shall make a determined effort to win to Christ both skilled and unskilled labor."

The President's action in trying to send an ambassador to the Vatican was opposed as contrary to the American principle of according all religious bodies the same status in the eyes of our government.

The report hit the "debilitating corruption rampant in our national government" and said that reports of such behavior point to the necessity for integrity and impartiality beginning on the city and county level. Awarding of contracts according to political contributions must be opposed by Christians, it said.

Opposes UMT

There is no evidence that Universal Military Training has kept a nation out of war, the report went on, and added that history does not support the thinking that nations with UMT win their wars.

Because there is growing danger of civilian government being over-shadowed by the demands of the total military machine, the Methodists said they oppose plans for UMT.

"Eager and unthinking nationalism" may prove to be a positive danger to the peace of the world and hurtful to the fellowship between Christians of the various lands of the earth, the report further said.

Hits "Pretended Patriotism"

The Methodists commended the National Education and the American Association of University Professors as professional organizations of teachers, one of whose purposes is to give legitimate protection to its members. It also paid respects to the National Citizens'

Commission for the Public Schools for its vigorous work in the defense of our public schools and teachers.

On the other hand, the report said, "we deplore" those "reactionary individuals and groups who have sought to intimidate administrators, smear teachers and discredit textbooks, using as their excuse for these acts a pretended patriotism."

The report urged Methodists to "support our schools and their teachers against the straitjacket practices which some with a special axe to grind would try to carry out."

More On Waiialua

(from page 1)

refused to punch in for time they would not be paid.

At first the company told employees that they were suspended for two days, but when the employees saw the solidarity of the union members, they reduced the period to one day.

Ask Overtime

The question of punching time 10 minutes before work starts has been an issue for some time and it has been in the grievance machinery. The company has been claiming that punching in 10 minutes before starting time is not covered by the agreement. This was when the question of overtime for the 10 minutes was raised by the union.

On Wednesday morning, the company switched position and argued that punching time was a part of the job requirement, and said the workers must comply with this practice. The matter of overtime, however, has not been settled, according to Waiialua employees.

In one month, from December 1951 to January 1952, one and a quarter million workers lost their jobs.

McLaughlin Refuses To Step Down; Hail Appeals To Have Him Removed

When Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin refused to disqualify himself from the Smith Act case this week on defense motions of bias and prejudice, attorneys for the defendants asked the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for an order removing him from the proceedings.

This action, initiated by defense counsel on Tuesday morning, followed the judge's instructions to the grand jury the day before, saying to its members that they were the only valid, duly sworn grand jury.

The grand jury is the one which is being challenged at the moment by Defense Attorneys Harriet Bouslog and Myer C. Symonds in Judge McLaughlin's court. It is the grand jury which indicted the Smith Act defendants last year.

Claim Prejudice Shown

The affidavits filed with the Appeals Court by Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director and one of the defendants, say that without waiting for the completion of the hearing now going on, Judge McLaughlin has "prejudged and predetermined the issues" raised by him and other defendants in their motion to dismiss indictment because the grand jury was not validly selected. And by his prejudice and predetermination, the affidavits say, the judge has shown bias and prejudice.

The challenged jury was thrown out on Feb. 11 by Judge Delbert E. Metzger, senior judge of the Federal district court here, as not being representative of a cross section of the populace. Judge Metzger ordered the jury commissioners to draw up a new jury list and on Feb. 29, according to the writ of prohibition filed with the Appeals Court in California, had a new grand jury drawn for use on March 3 by the Federal court.

The appeal to the higher court asking for the removal of Judge McLaughlin says that since Judge Metzger had a new grand jury constituted, "the use of the challenged jury to carry on the business of the court" was unnecessary.

Ignored Metzger's Order

The affidavits say that Judge McLaughlin told the challenged jury on March 3 to go about its work without any worry as to its validity and as to Judge Metzger's order of Feb. 11 which purported to dissolve it. Judge McLaughlin had countermanded Judge Metzger's order immediately the senior judge had given the instructions to the jury commissioners to draw up a new list.

No hearing was held on Tuesday and Wednesday as the result of the appeal. But Judge McLaughlin said he would go on with the hearing this morning.

Letter From a Fellow Traveler

DEAR FELLOW TRAVELER:

I have the distinguished honor of being a member of a Committee to raise fifty billion dollars to be used for a Statue of Truman to be placed in the Hall of Fame in Washington.

We have decided to not tease it by placing it next to George Washington (who never told a lie), nor to place it next to Lincoln (who is known as Honest Abe), nor Thomas Jefferson (who spurned a 3rd term). The Committee was in quite a quandary, but after careful deliberation, it has been decided to place the statue next to that of Columbus who, after all, did not know where he was going, did not know where he was when he got there, nor where he had been when he returned home. But he did the whole trip on borrowed money.

The inscription on the Truman statue will read: "I pledged allegiance to Harry Truman and to the indebtedness for which he stands — one man indispensable, with corruption for all."

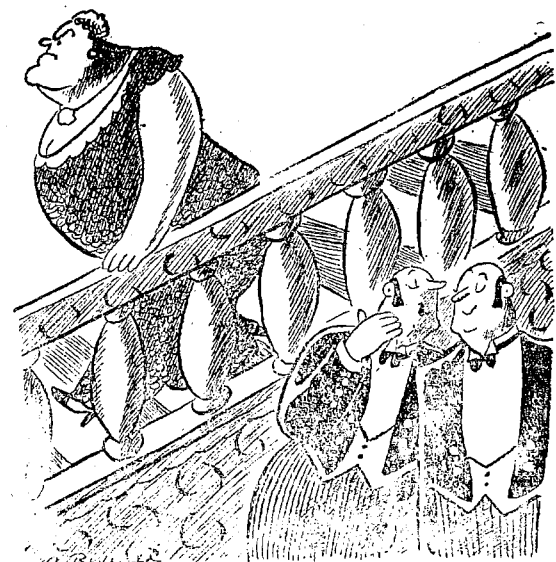
Five thousand years ago Moses said: "Pick up thy shovels, mount thine ass and camel and I will lead you to the Promised Land." Five thousand years later Truman said: "Lay down your shovels, sit on your a --, light up a Camel — This IS the Promised Land!"

If you are one of those who dares to have money left after your taxes are paid, we will expect a liberal contribution.

Sincerely yours,

YOUR FELLOW TRAVELER

Ed. Note: A RECORD reader received the above from a Mainland friend who says this letter is quite popular.



"She's on the warpath. I served her a hot wage demand and cold eggs for breakfast."

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"LET'S STOP PLAYING COPS AND ROBBERS"

The Baltimore Afro-American, discussing the government's actions against Negro Communists Benjamin Davis, Jr., James Jackson, Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry and Henry Winston, July 7, 1951, said:

(The defendants are moved by) a common revulsion to race prejudice and a militant drive to do something about it . . . the Communists have mastered a technique which America is loath to accept—complete integration . . . To howl that everything about Communism is evil and should be suppressed for its own sake is nonsense. Let's stop playing cops and robbers and get out and scrape the barnacles off the old ship of state.

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

POLITICS on Maui is not the concern of politicians only. Perhaps the people's interest in local politics is maintained because a radio station broadcasts recordings of the board of supervisors meeting every week. One thing is apparent to the radio audience—the supervisors play their role with their eyes on the coming election.

Thus, when Chairman Eddie Tam said last week that fire lieutenants are on 24-hour duty during the discussion on raising their automobile allowances, the matter of 24-hour duty became a subject of controversy. Supervisor John Bulgo thought the raise was "too much," and said he also is on 24-hour duty. Tam slammed back with the remark that Bulgo is a "part-time employee." Bulgo agreed that Tam is on 24-hour duty, but blasted him for going to play golf "on county gas and oil."

★ ★

WITH THE VOTERS getting interested in politics, a man like Chairman Tam, who occupies the top county position, becomes a focus of attention. A voter two weeks ago saw the chairman park his county-owned Cadillac across from the Wailuku post office in a "no parking zone." He went to look for a policeman to tag the chairman's car, but at that moment, he wasn't able to locate any.

Another voter who is a county employee, has been observing Chairman Tam's visits to F. F. Baldwin at the latter's office in Puunene. Baldwin is president of A & B. The voter has learned that if F. F. Baldwin is not in, Tam sees Asa Baldwin, manager of H&C S Co. At times, after Tam leaves one of the Baldwins, Rep. Manuel G. Paschoal (R) is called in by Maui's Big One bosses. Tam is a Democrat.

★ ★

JOHN LEONG (D), who ran unsuccessfully for the House during the last election, is mentioned as a potential candidate for the office of county treasurer. Talk in political circles indicates that the race between incumbent K. K. Kam, (D) and Leong would be a toss-up.

★ ★

THE LULL before the storm was the attitude of politicians here who anticipated but did not see fireworks at the supervisors' meeting this week. Willie Crozier was discharged by Eddie Tam from his post as project inspector at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital. Crozier has slapped an injunction on Chairman Tam. The board did not go into this hot issue.

★ ★

UNIT 30-A, Pala, and Unit 30-B, Puunene, of ILWU Local 142 (pineapple and sugar) unanimously ratified the Territorial ILWU Conference Local 142 report at Baldwin Park on Feb. 27. Guest speakers were Newton Miyagi, secretary-treasurer of the Local, and Mamoru Yamasaki, president and business agent of Kahului Longshore Unit, Local 138, ILWU. The meeting lasted four hours.

★ ★

WHILE THE Valley Isle Chronicle gave strong editorial support to Chairman Eddie Tam in the Feb. 25 editorial "Tam versus Crozier," it didn't give Tam much credit as a public official. Here is a sample of the newspaper's comment:

"We believe that Chairman Tam was certainly put on the spot and the decision to fire Mr. (Willie) Crozier was one of the hardest decisions that he has had to make since taking office, for most certainly there will be great political repercussions."

If this was the "hardest decision" Tam had to make, it seems that the county problems that face the chairman from week to week may not have been given due con-

sideration. Thoughtful observers say that Tam's decision to spend \$3,900 of the taxpayers' money for a Cadillac and more money for his office, should have been equally as tough or tougher to make; that is if he has the people's interest at heart. The schools and other public services are in need of money. Personal comfort of a public official should be one of his last considerations.

★ ★

ANOTHER comment of the Chronicle in the same editorial, which was intended as a plug for Chairman Tam says:

"It appears that Willie's (Crozier's) greatest fault is that he just can't seem able to get along with his fellow Democrats, and his blunt way of speaking has not made him many friends. The county chairman, on the other hand, is one who has always been careful where he puts his foot down, to carry as much political favor as he can."

And the editorial goes on to say that Tam's action would result in "severe political repercussion in the coming election."

Those who take exception to the newspaper's view say that Willie Crozier is not a back-slapping politician and being outspoken, he does the Democratic party valuable service. Many years ago, when organized laborers had not taken a strong interest in politics, Crozier criticized the Democrats and even left to party to run successfully on the non-partisan ticket. At that time the non-partisan party projected many planks in its platform to improve the position of laborers, such as a labor department for the Territorial government.

Mr. Crozier's virtue is his sincerity and strong principles, and this brings him the "large political following" which the Chronicle refers to in the editorial. This support comes, some readers of the Chronicle say, because Crozier doesn't make it his business to get along with "surplus Republicans" or Republicans in Democratic attire.

As for Chairman Tam, Supervisor John Bulgo recently said publicly, he appoints nine out of ten board and commission members from the Republican party. He is, as the Chronicle says, "careful where he puts his foot down to carry as much political favor as he can." Whom does such pussy-footing serve?

Dancehall Prop. Will Aid Probe of Cheating Checkers

One Honolulu dancehall proprietor has become so angered by reports of swindling of male customers by "chopping" as reported in the RECORD last week, that he says he is prepared to finance an investigation of such practices.

"Chopping" was disclosed through the RECORD by a dancer who discovered dancehall checkers were charging him for more dances than he had taken. Investigating, the man discovered that customers of Filipino extraction were the principal victims of unscrupulous checkers.

The angry dancer is collecting evidence with which he hopes to bring offenders into court, and the dancehall owner mentioned above says he is willing to join forces with the angry dancer to put an end to "chopping" once and for all.

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R. J. Baker Gives Encyclopedia To New ILWU Library

R. J. Baker, kamaaina businessman and author of books on Hawaii, this week presented his 24-volume set of Encyclopedia Britannica to the ILWU research library at the new Memorial Foundation Building at 451 Atkinson Drive.

Mr. Baker is the author of 10 books, including pictorial records of old Honolulu. He also has reproduced old Hawaiian prints and made them available in bound volumes.

His book, "Honolulu In 1853," published by him in 1950, has been very favorably received. Presently, Mr. Baker is publishing "Honolulu In 1870." "Hawaiian Yesterday," which he produced in 1940, has text and photographs of old Hawaiian life.

Sugar Export To Japan Causes Quirino Gov't Official To Resign Post

When Salvador Araneta resigned as economic coordinator for the Philippines government several weeks ago, Rep. Jose Laurel, Jr., commented: "It was the most decent thing for a patriotic Filipino to do."

Mr. Araneta had opposed the shipment of about 30,000 tons of sugar to Japan when the Philippines sugar industry had not met the American and domestic quotas by 140,000 tons.

President Elpidio Quirino told Mr. Araneta: "Do not monkey with the sugar question."

The former economic coordinator has since said that he has faith in the president's integrity, according to the Philippines Free Press, Jan. 26, 1952.

But the Free Press article goes on to say that the eager exporter of the 30,000 tons of sugar to Japan is none other than Filadelfo Rojas, close friend of the president. Rojas' profit on the deal would be \$1,680,000.

The president's behavior has brought an optimistic outlook to Puerto Rican and Cuban sugar producers who feel that the Philippines may be knocked off the U. S. quota system, thereby giving the two sugar-producing areas higher quotas.

Milk Production, Price Increase of Last 5 Years Given In U. of H. Report

An eight and a half million quart increase in the production of milk in the Territory during the past five years has been accompanied by a four-cent hike per quart in the price of milk, according to the Agricultural Outlook for March, 1952.

Local dairies produced 30.3 million quarts of milk per year in 1946 and this was upped to 38.7 million in 1951. The wholesale price went up from 15 cents to 19 cents during these years.

The monetary value of island-produced milk increased from \$4.4 million in 1946 to \$7.4 million in 1951. A large part of this increase is accounted for by the rise in price.

Prior to the Korean war, Honolulu dairy producers supplying milk to Dairymen's Association, Ltd., were selling part of their milk to the company for half the prevailing price as "surplus." This was reportedly converted into ice cream and other products.

While the Outlook does not give information on the rate of milk consumption by the local civilian populace, it says that one of the largest consumers is the armed forces.



OPPOSES REARMING GERMANY—Famed German pastor, the Rev. Martin Niemöller, tells newsmen he opposes rearmament of Germany as he arrives with his wife Elsie, at New York's Idlewild airport. The minister said he fears rearming Germany will block peaceful unification of the country. (Federated Pictures)

Why Did Godbold Waive Jury In Haiku Case? More Questions On Responsibility

Following the three-way controversy between the Star-Bulletin, Mayor Wilson and Acting C-C Attorney Frank McKinley over the reasons for delaying the Haiku condemnation suit, the RECORD discussed the circumstances with a number of attorneys and came to the conclusion that, before any blame can be placed for the delay, a number of questions must be answered. Here are a few and there may be many others:

1. Since the importance of the case has been stressed again and again, why did neither Wilford Godbold, when attorney, nor Frank McKinley see fit to handle the case themselves? Why has it always been assigned to deputies?

2. Why did Godbold agree in court with the lawyers of the Bishop Estate, Robertson, Castle & Anthony, to waive trial of the condemnation suit by jury?

3. To what degree is Sheriff Duke Kahanamoku's office responsible for delay in service of the suits on the Haiku defendants?

4. Why did the C-C department of public works wait an entire year before declaring it had "lost confidence" in Deputy Attorney Moon Chan?

5. Has the C-C department of public works consistently stressed the Haiku case as requiring action as quickly as possible?

6. Why should Moon Chan have been made to appear a scapegoat before the supervisors, and what did Thomas Ogata, Leland Black, David Y. Yar, Mar, Wilford Godbold, Cable Wirtz and Frank McKinley achieve that Moon Chan didn't?

7. Why has the attorney's department, with surplus funds at its disposal, refuse to aid deputies with clerical and other help that would have moved the case more quickly toward trial?

8. Why does Frank McKinley single out Thomas Ogata, former deputy, as "the only man in the Territory" with enough knowledge

of the case and enough ability to carry it through capably?

9. Did the sum total of Cable Wirtz's efforts on the case, while he was C-C attorney, achieve more toward bringing the case to trial, or more toward delaying it while claims for interest grew?

10. Is there truth to the allegation of a former C-C attorney that Mayor Wilson did not push the Haiku case until recently?

11. Has the C-C department of public works got money enough to pay for the Haiku claims if it should lose to the Bishop Estate?

Some of the answers can be had for the asking. Mr. Godbold says he did not take over the case personally, because the administration was pushing other important cases more vigorously. He says he did not appear in court to waive trial by jury, and he can't remember now specifically, why he should have approved that act by a deputy. But he says in such cases, he would generally waive trial by jury because the participation of a jury often drags cases out to unnecessary lengths.

"Except with the Bishop Estate," he said, "a jury wouldn't be of any particular advantage."

To skip to the end of the list, reliable sources say the Haiku defendants have stated their goal as \$300,000 if they should win. And that's not counting similar condemnation cases instituted by the city and county at Kahala and Luluku!

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MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

(from page 1)

ship for us is a scrap of paper. And the governor of Idaho had said a few days before we arrived in the southern part of the state to work as volunteer sugar beet workers: All of us "Japs" were like rats, bred like rats and ought to be dumped back on the Japanese islands to be drowned like rats. We were then afraid of vigilante action resulting from such official agitation.

This prisoner had talked to other Nisei GIs who were with Merrill's Marauders at the time of his capture in Northern Burma. The 14-man Nisei team with the Marauders, led by Sgt. Edward Mitsukado of Honolulu, was doing invaluable work as infantrymen and intelligence operators.

Emperor Worship Took Minds Away From People's Problems

The Japanese prisoner told us that he was shocked when the Nisei GIs first came to interrogate him. He was of the opinion, after reading about the evacuation and treatment of the Nisei and their parents, that we were all still being ill-treated.

This soldier still clung to emperor worship. The "Imperial Way" to him was the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," and "Asia for the Asiatics." The "Imperial Way" was actually camouflaged international profiteering and banditry. Not aware of this, the soldier had made his supreme and heroic sacrifices for the emperor.

The inculcation of emperor worship in him and other soldiers by the Japanese imperialists to the point of blind fanaticism stopped their minds from questioning the conditions of poverty, landlordism, tenancy, low wages and unemployment. They had been told to sacrifice everything for the "Imperial Way" and the "Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The "Imperial Way" Was Like Today's Wall Street's "Freedom Crusade"

All this propaganda was like the present-day mouthing of "freedom" and "freedom-loving nations" by the imperialist powers, who include among the "freedom-lovers" the fascist Franco. "Freedom" is today's substitute for the "Co-Prosperity Sphere" and the "Imperial Way," and the Asian people see this quite clearly.

In the bamboo hut in the prisoner of war compound on Lido Road I saw how the nature of war itself molds soldiers. There was a Corporal Suehiro, a POW, who appreciated the good treatment by Americans. To show his gratitude he sang for the MPs who guarded the prisoners. He sang loudly of how his invincible 18th Division routed the British from Mayala, marched through Indonesia and chalked up victories in Burma, too. He sang of the innocent people he had killed and of the women he raped. I interpreted Suehiro's songs for the Americans. They laughed at the irony of this situation where a POW sang of Japanese victories to his captors to show his gratitude.

The Nature of War Determines Behavior of Soldiers

We were then a liberating army. The Japanese troops were the aggressors, forced to fight the natives and to deal with them ruthlessly. There is no getting away from it that the behavior of imperialist soldiers is brutal, for they are in unfriendly territory. And their tasks make them so. They must search civilians, shoot everyone that moves and hold people as hostages. The allied soldiers have been forced into a like situation in Korea today, because of the nature of the war they are fighting.

One day in the early summer of 1944, a Japanese second lieutenant walked into an American command post to give himself up with one of the tens of thousands of surrender leaflets we had prepared and dropped over enemy troop concentrations. When this report came in, we were extremely happy.

Already by then we were discussing the desirability of re-educating some prisoners so that they would be our propagandists. Some of them in responding to our good treatment, were writing leaflets for us. We went over these carefully, reproduced some and dropped them among Japanese troops.

Converted POWs Used In China For Front-Line Propaganda Work

At this time we heard of a Japanese political refugee in China who had re-educated Japanese POWs and was using them for psychological warfare on the front lines.

I spoke to a state department official who was one of General Stilwell's political advisers, about the advantages and need of doing that ourselves. Why not use POWs in psychological warfare to save lives? Why not remold them with democratic ideas? A defeated Japan would need such people to proceed along democratic reconstruction. And the POWs needed a new faith after their illusion of the "Imperial Way" had been crushed. They must not be left alone, to turn back to militarism at some future time.

The political adviser told me that we were bound by the Geneva covenant on prisoner treatment, that we cannot indoctrinate the POWs. I recalled then that I had heard the same argument in Manzanar from the camp administration, that the rich tradition of democratic processes cannot be indoctrinated among the aliens because of the Geneva covenant.

We Were Committed To Return of the Imperialists

There were many other heart-breaking restrictions upon our psychological warfare activities. We could not stoke the fire of national liberation in the hearts of millions of Asians. We were committed to a policy of the British return to Burma. We were to elicit Indian resistance without invoking freedom movements. It was like this everywhere. We were told that in Washington, British and Dutch officials requested OWI to tone down or not use at all stories of native Philippine resistance in our overseas propaganda. To the imperialists, the idea of people's resistance once planted in the minds of Asian masses, foreboded the beginning of the end of their empires.

In June 1944, the director of OWI in China came to observe our Burma front psychological operation. He said that the Kuomintang government had finally lifted the ban on Nisei from China. He recruited me and three members of my team for his China operations.

(To Be Continued)

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

Mooney Judge Dies

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who presided at the first trial of Tom Mooney and who later asked for a reconsideration of the case "in the interest of right and justice," died here at the age of 77. Mooney was framed up in the ruling class' political offensive against workers. Judge Griffin retired last May after 38 years on the bench.

Stalin Peace Award To Ikuro Oyama Has Strong Impact In Japan

The award of the 1951 International Stalin Prizes for the Promotion of Peace Among nations, to Ikuro Oyama of Japan, one of the recipients, has made a strong impact upon broad sections of people in Japan, according to Japanese press reports.

Mr. Oyama is a professor and a member of the Japanese parliament. During the '30s and until after the defeat of militarist Japan, he took refuge in the United States and taught in American universities. He is popular among the Japanese in the United States and among his people in Japan, and is known internationally as a staunch foe of militarism. He initiated the first National Peace Congress in Japan, which sparkplugged the mass peace movement in that country.

Kuo Mo-Jo, Chinese cultural leader and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was also recognized for distinguished service in the cause for world peace.

An earlier recipient of the Stalin peace prize was Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the first Chinese Republic.

Other recipients of the 1951 Stalin awards were: Pietro Nenni, member of the Italian parliament; Monica Felton, whose first-hand reports of war-torn Korea have strengthened peace movements in England; Anna Seghers, German author, and Jorge Amado, Brazilian author.

The awards include \$25,000 to each recipient, besides the recognition and prestige they bring to the individuals.

Honolulu Had Its First Telephone In 1880; Pix Of 1860 Show Wiring

Photographs of "Honolulu 1860" now on exhibit in the front window of Home Insurance Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., 129 S. King St., are of later years in the wires and poles showing in them are of a telephone or an electrical system.

Such was the observation of R. J. Baker, oldtime photographer, when he learned of the current exhibit. While he has not personally seen these particular photographs, Mr. Baker said that Honolulu

EDWARD P. TONER, Maluhia Home administrator, who enjoys a CAF-14 rating, is reliably reported to be out for two different jobs. One is that of C-C civil service personnel director, vacant since the firing of D. Ransom Sherretz. The other, still occupied as of this writing, is that of director of the Hawaii Civil Aeronautics Commission, held by Rear Admiral Peyton Harrison (retired). A vacancy is expected in that position, it is true, since four commissioners have been reported as favoring Harrison's ouster.

Toner's active interest in both jobs comes as no surprise to those who have heard of his campaigning for practically every job of any importance that's been vacant for any period, for the past three years.

Portrait of Long-Time Fighter for Labor In T. H. Is New ILWU Booklet On Hall

"The real issues are the hundreds of open legitimate acts which Jack did commit on the record as Regional Director of the ILWU, authorized by and in the name of the ILWU membership."

That is a sentence from the foreword of a 30-page booklet published by the union entitled "Jack Hall—ILWU," which outlines strongly and simply a period of island labor history to the present point where Hall and six other islanders militantly active in the support of labor, face trial under the Smith Act.

The issues in the case of Hall, the booklet says, have little to do with "conspiring since 1945 to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence."

Real Issues Are Open

The real issue is that Jack Hall played a highly important part in the organization of a labor union including workers of all national backgrounds which is strong enough to win wage gains and better living conditions against any pressure the Big Five bosses are able to throw against it.

The booklet does not pretend to tell either the story of Jack Hall or the ILWU. Either would consume far more than 30 pages. But it is a clear-cut portrait of a man who has given his whole adult life to the cause of organizing labor in Hawaii and who has come to be recognized as leader locally to such an extent that he is the focal point for many of the union's enemies' bitterest attacks.

"Place To Pitch In"

The portrait is of a youthful seaman who got off a ship in Honolulu in 1935, after having sailed to many Pacific ports, because an SUP business agent asked him to help a current drive to organize longshoremen.

Here's the picture as Hall remembers it: "Everybody was scared; unemployment was terrific. The system of economic control was complete. There were blacklists and a system of espionage. They really were kicking people around. The sailors and firemen had just opened hiring halls and were trying to organize the longshoremen. The SUP business agent asked me to help. It looked like a good place to pitch in."

Where Hall pitched in was on the newly-born "Voice of Labor," a newspaper which many old-timers call a forerunner of the RECORD. Here were some of Hall's early targets, as reported by the booklet:

"He exposed the enormous profits that were made and compared them to the miserable wages of that day. He laid bare the innermost workings of the Industrial Association and its system of spying and blacklisting of workers who honestly expressed their belief in unions."

"He exposed the horrors of Kaneohe Hospital and showed the causes of tuberculosis in the Honolulu slums. He stripped away the sham of the Republicans and Democrats and showed the people the Big Five behind them and let the people know exactly how the sugar plantations were cursing the 'New Deal' out of one side of their mouths and demanding still bigger subsidies from the Agricultural Adjustment Act out of the other. And when Representative Willie

lulu had no telephone system until 1880.

In the beginning, there were two telephone companies, the Bell Telephone and the Mutual Telephone companies. Honoluluans had to have two telephones because of the dual system. Later, these systems were combined.

As for electricity, it was introduced here in 1888, according to Mr. Baker.



JACK W. HALL

Crozier tried to set up a third party to combat the rottenness, Jack let the people know why."

Steady Fight for Labor

In the maritime, longshore and sugar plantation strikes that marked the surging struggle of Hawaiian labor toward decent wages in the late '30s, Hall was an ever-present figure, and the "Voice" a constant force for organization into one big union, for laws that would give labor something like a square shake, for the local application of New Deal principles. His paper and his activity won the support and respect of the struggling workers, but the pay was small and spasmodic, and Hall "had slept on newspapers spread on tables in the offices of the Voice and the Herald more nights than he could count."

In 1938 he got something extra from the bosses, via the police force, when he was beaten up and arrested during a strike of Inland Boatmen because he "might have made a speech that might have started a riot and some one might have gotten hurt."

The cop who arrested and worked Hall over was Allen Taylor, now doing time for his participation in a narcotics ring here.

As World War II began, Hall fought in his paper, the Herald (the Voice having folded) for the fair treatment of the Japanese population. In 1942 he became labor law inspector for the Territory.

Birth of ILWU Here

By 1944, when plantation labor was demanding organization to free itself from a wartime freeze that kept plantation wages at depression levels, Hall first represented the ILWU as regional director. Under his direction, the union plunged into an organizing campaign that brought 33,000 members into the union.

The 1946 strike that followed refusal of the Big Five to listen to the workers' demands, lasted 77 days and, despite "the greatest red-baiting attack in Hawaiian history," the workers won their first clear labor victory in Hawaii.

Bosses' New Weapon

But the red-baiting weapon became part of the employers' repertoire, to be used again and again, during the longshore strike of 1949, during later negotiations in sugar and pine, and to be implemented from Washington as the sweep of reaction under the Truman administration, which made red-baiting a national pattern. And it is that pattern into which the Smith Act case falls.

The booklet's 30 pages do not attempt to tell the whole story of either Hall or the union, but what they tell is important information and education for all readers who care to cut through the wave of hysteria which distorts labor stories in the daily press, and find some solid facts.

FBI Info Not "Confidential" To Thomas' Witch-Hunters

Carl Marzani, a victim of the loyalty witch hunt, made an observation of his opposite, J. Parnell Thomas, when both of them were committed to prison.

Mr. Marzani had been cleared by the FBI and the Civil Service Commission and after he had left the State Department he was charged with giving false information on Communist membership. On alleged Communist membership he was sent to jail while the former congressman who won his notoriety as chairman of the witch hunting House Un-American Activities Committee had been convicted for embezzling.

Witch-Hunter Admits Tactics

In the National Guardian, Feb. 21, Mr. Marzani writes of his encounter with the former congressman. Here is an excerpt:

"You know," I said, "I could never figure out your case. Somebody must have had it in for you."

"That's right," he said eagerly. "After all, you weren't doing much wrong, nothing some other congressmen don't do."

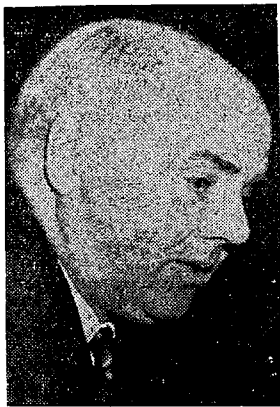
"That's right," he repeated promptly.

"You were just a scapegoat," was my conclusion—and he replied handsomely in kind:

"Well, the same thing happened to you. You were just a scapegoat."

"I don't quite get it," I said innocently, "what do you mean?"

"Well, it's pretty clear. The Administration was looking for a scapegoat. They were accused of being soft to communism. You know, people were putting on the pressure..."



MR. THOMAS

"People like you," I interposed without visible rancor.

"... that's right."

Thomas Fearful

At first the former congressman saw Mr. Marzani assigned to a cell in the same building with him and he was afraid he might be beaten up. So he sent an emissary to find out and Mr. Marzani told the inquirer he wouldn't do anything of the kind to the embezzler.

"This of course was the furthest thing in my mind, but people like Thomas attribute to others their own ideas and attitudes," Mr. Marzani writes.

Supplied Smear Data

Two things which the former congressional witch hunter said Mr. Marzani says he never forgot.

● "He said he used to meet regularly with J. Edgar Hoover, who would supply him with information for the Un-American Activities Committee."

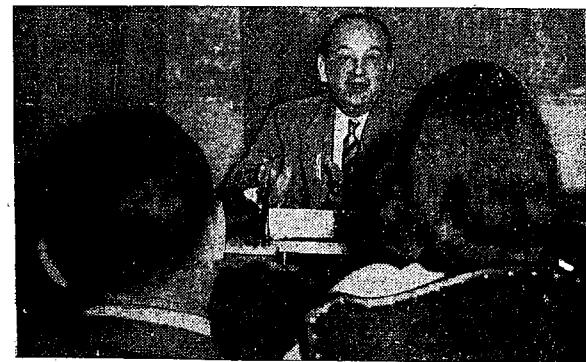
This, Mr. Marzani points out, makes the FBI a liar when it says that its files are confidential, that they do not use vague material, smears and so on. The mere conduct of the Un-American Committee, using smears and lies to frameup people, exposes what the FBI does with its information.

● "The second thing Thomas told me was that he would get a parole as soon as he was eligible and without paying his fine."

The former congressman said this months before he was due for parole and everything turned out as he said. Some 30 per cent get parole, Mr. Marzani says, but it is unheard of in the prison system for a man to have parole without paying his fine.

"For Thomas to know beforehand that (a) parole would be granted and (b) that he wouldn't pay the fine, meant not only advance connivance with the Parole Board but with the higher Justice Dept. echelons."

Three victims of the congressman's witch hunt were in prison with him and none of them received parole. Mr. Marzani didn't either. The three were Dr. Jacob Auslander of the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee; Lester Cole and Ring Lardner Jr. of the Hollywood Ten.



NEW PRICE CHIEF ON JOB—Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall, former Georgia governor, talks to press at Office of Price Stabilization headquarters as he takes over duties in Washington. (Federated Pictures)

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

guese and Chinese, and many families fled to the top of Punchbowl.

At eight o'clock the Honolulu Rifles were ordered to report to their armories, but at first only about a hundred men were under arms. By the end of the day, there were around 400.

At ten o'clock, S. M. Damon was sent out to talk with Wilcox but failed and had to withdraw amid a crossfire of bullets. Meanwhile the insurgents had got field pieces trained on the Rifles' chief stronghold, the Opera House, that stood where is now the waikiki end of the Federal Building.

Wilcox's Force Weakens; Deserters Flee To Parker

The Rev. Sereno Bishop described the battle in brief and vivid terms:

"We were on Fort Street, anxiously awaiting the result of Mr. Damon's attempted parley with the insurgents, when the sharp rattle of rifle shots announced a work of death begun. The waiting crowds surged into commotion. Then came the heavy report of the field guns again and again, telling of the enemy's immense superiority in arms. Swift closed the shutters and doors on all the stores, and men ran in every direction. A slight lull, and again the crack of rifles and the banging guns, and so on for a time, after which only rifles were heard, quite intermittent."

"Other rifle parties held Kawaiahao steeple, the Hopper House, Hotel Stables, Coney house and Wunderberg house (along Richards Street), all overlooking the Palace yard, and peppered everything in sight. The Wunderberg party had a close and commanding position, and soon quite divided the work with the Opera House. The enemy got a gun trained on them, but every man who tried to fire it they shot down. By noon, all the enemy were driven into permanent hiding."

Four deserters leaped over the wall. Others fled to Lieut. Parker in the Palace. By 11 a. m. the Government Building was abandoned. The remainder of Wilcox's force were pinned inside the Queen's bungalow, which stood in the mauka-ewa corner of the Palace yard.

The U. S. Navy Was Ready To Step In

Compared with the drilled Rifles, Wilcox's force was only a "rabble." His lieutenant, Boyd, lay seriously wounded. Yet Wilcox held out, apparently expecting a general uprising after nightfall, with the connivance of the royal family. He could not know that the police force had been stiffened with white men and preparations made for patrolling the city. He could not know that a detachment of U. S. Marines was on duty before the American legation, and that, the final source of power in Hawaii, the U. S. Navy, was prepared to lend its cannon to the government if necessary.

"... Through the afternoon the public waited for the end, with now and then a shot or two to tell that an enemy's head had been seen. Near sunset a fusillade of rifles set in quick and strong, and then the sharp report of dynamite cartridges flung on the bungalow roof by a ball-pitcher's arm. This went on for half an hour, and we heard the welcome cry of 'white flag.' The Rifles poured through the open gate and soon marched out with their prisoners for the Station House."

The Wilcox Insurrection was over.

Only 50 insurgents were arrested; the rest had scattered and run. Seven men lay dead, one Negro-Hawaiian before the Government Building, the others in the Palace grounds, one in the act of pulling the lanyard of a field gun. They were poor Hawaiian workmen, a harness maker, a drayman, two teamsters, three others. Even their names are uncertain, being variously spelled in the newspaper accounts. "Rabble," as the Rev. Bishop called them, they had died manfully in the gamble to restore the political power of their people.

(To Be Continued)

American POW Tells Wife How Force Killed, Mistreated Korean Civilians

The detailed account, by an American prisoner of war in Korea, of the callous brutality of his own outfit before he was captured on December 1, 1950, has given rise to speculation as to the reasons behind the army's announced intention of "screening" POWs when they should be returned, and of clamping a censorship over what they may have to say.

The prisoner, Otho G. Bell, R. A. 18276618, comes from Olympia, Washington, and served with the H and S Companies, Second Engineers Combat Battalion, Second Division. His message, broadcast over Radio Peking Nov. 25, is addressed to his wife, Jewell G. Bell, and it is published in the Dec. 1 issue of "People's China," a magazine published in English at 26 Kuo Hui Chieh, Peking, China.

Reassuring his wife that he is well cared for by the Chinese and Korean people, Bell makes a plea that she strive toward the achievement of world peace, and his arguments against war include vivid dated accounts of "inhuman things done by our men."

Innocents Killed

"For example," Bell said, "there was a town that was destroyed by our men using such weapons as machine guns, twin forties and other automatic weapons. There were over 200 innocent people killed by these weapons or burned to death. After it was over there were children left among the ruins crying for their fathers and mothers who were dead. This happened on the 29th of September, 1950; the place I can't recall because I wasn't too familiar with the names of the Korean villages, towns and cities.

"While occupying an area be-

tween two villages north of Mer-ryang on the 15th of October, 1950, our men were ordered to search all civilians that were passing through. The orders were to strip all clothing from men, women and children and search them for weapons. The women were embarrassed when they were told to undress in front of unlooking GIs. After they were searched, they would put on their clothes and be kicked on down the road..."

"Our men were also ordered not to take one or two prisoners alive, but to shoot them because we didn't have time to transfer them back to the rear."

200 Prisoners Shot

"On the 30th of November, 1950, I saw 200 Chinese and Korean prisoners shot in cold blood by South Korean troops between Suncheon and Kunori."

By contrast, Bell describes his own capture in this fashion:

"I was told before I was captured that the Chinese and Koreans would shoot me if I was taken prisoner. On December 1, 1950 at 03:30 p. m., when I was taken prisoner, I was completely surprised when five Chinese volunteers came towards me and shook hands with me. I was cold and hungry and the Chinese took me to a warm house and gave me my supper which consisted of beef and potatoes. The Chinese assured me that I would never be harmed in any way whatsoever.

"The reason the Chinese came to Korea was to protect their homeland from invasion. If the people at home in America would just stop to think for a moment just what are U. S. troops doing in Korea and find all the right answers, they would never allow

U. S. Rubber Profits At Sixty-Year Peak; War Program Pays Off

AKRON (FP)—Net profits of the U. S. Rubber Co. hit a 60-year peak in 1951, the company's annual report to stockholders disclosed. Reaching their highest point in the firm's history, profits after taxes showed a 23 per cent increase over 1950. They totaled \$30,366,449.

Board Chairman H. E. Humphreys, Jr., said sales rose 20 per cent in the year to a new high of \$837 million, while Federal and foreign taxes rose 128 per cent to \$71 million.

Government armament contracts accounted for 13 per cent of the company's 1951 sales, compared with less than 3 per cent in 1950. Humphreys said, and will increase still further in 1952. The company had a backlog of \$112 million in defense orders at the end of 1951, compared with \$44 million at the beginning of the year.

Chinese Businessmen Celebrate In Peking

The part of the private businessman in China today was pointed up by a note in an issue of "People's China," recently received here. Fourteen thousand businessmen, it reported, paraded in Peking on the last National Day to announce the over-fulfillment of their pledge in the donation campaign to aid Chinese volunteers fighting in Korea. They collected 31,200,000,000 yuan.

their sons, husbands and loved ones to come 5,000 miles away from home to kill and slaughter innocent people—men, women and children."

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Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The agreement by local pro boxers for a scale of pay for four-round fights and the arrangement by the TBC for a classification of fighters much like the amateurs, were the preliminary steps to start the pro game going again. We understand the next step is to get a rental agreement that would give the promoter a better break. This is a matter between the promoters and the Civic Auditorium. If the Civic management should accept a scale in keeping with the times, then the next step is the percentage received by the managers as their "cut." We refer to the 33 1/3 per cent that a manager customarily receives for his services. If the reduction is going to work right down the line, then the managers should "cooperate" with their fighters and take a smaller percentage. What's good for the goose is good for the gander!

THE AMATEURS presented their regular Monday fights at the Civic March 3. Most of the fans were disappointed with the last-minute cancellation of the Ernest DeJesus-Stanley Paea bantam-weight scrap won by Paea on a forfeiture because of DeJesus' inability to make the 119-pound limit. Another bout that was also cancelled was the Al Palpallatoc-Roy Kuboyama flyweight match because Palpallatoc lost his first fight, the battle of the bulge.

The classy workmanship of Larry Cantiberos of the Veterans, in his first-round kayo of Larry Souza of the Nuuanu Y did not make up for the cancellation of the two aforementioned bouts. The fans are beginning to attend the fights, as shown by the figures last Monday, with over a thousand paying their way in to see the advertised program. Another cancellation (and we are not blaming the program director) like last Monday and we can see the loss of interest of the fans. Incidentally, DeJesus and Palpallatoc are both from the Hawaii Youth Club. The talk is that these two boys are necessary for the championship fights to be held later on and the coach withheld them for "insurance" purposes.

THE CHAIRMAN of the AAU Wrestling Committee this year, we understand, is Pat Reile, former wrestler and now coach of a local team. Pat is secretary of the American Federation of Labor's Central Labor Council. He takes over from the former chairman, Reed Detton, long connected with amateur wrestling in the Territory. Last year the amateurs were thrown for a loop when there were no tournaments and the year ended with no championships. This is Olympic year and it is a crying shame that the sport is not kept alive. We hope the present chairman will call a special meeting to start the wrestling program. There was no excuse for the AAU defaulting on the wrestlers when they were willing and ready. The responsibility of the AAU is to encourage the annual tourneys and championships.

BOWLING IS taking the play away from a number of sporting events, what with the bugs forsaking a number of "look-see" for "do-see." The game is a natural for beginners because the alleys and the pins don't break a guy's heart like golf and other "skill" sports. The handicap system gives a beginner an even chance over the boards and an occasional strike keeps him in the game.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Institute of Technology Swimming Relay Championships to be held at Punahou tank this Saturday at 8 p. m., will show the comparative strength of the various school teams in the inter-scholastic events.

RAY ROBINSON, the middleweight champ, was quoted as not taking his bout with Bobo Olson too lightly. He meets the Hawaiian champ in a title fight at the Cow Palace in San Francisco on March 13. Robinson kayoed Bobo several years back and while Sugar Ray considers Olson hard to hit because of his style, he must certainly be aware that Olson can't hit either.

"**DRIFTWOOD**," a column written by UH student Benny Wood, makes a rather bold statement that "The high school stars would rather play for a local coach than for some stranger from the Mainland. Also, the fans will stick to a local man."

That's stretching the local boy angle a little too far. It ain't necessarily so." Using his "logic," then it should follow that if all the profs at the UH were local boys, then local students would study harder and better for the "local boy profs." What do the long-hairs call that? Oh yes, provincialism!

SENATOR TOM CONNALLY'S blast against our local citizenry reminds us that a few years back we had a Senator Cleghorn over the radio networks. While Cleghorn was intended as a satire on a type of Southern politician, Cleghorn as such, as shown by the Connally blast and the reactionary Dixiecrat rantings is, sad to say, an active and living character. The take-off that one-time radio comic Ray Knight used to do on the 4th of July type of politician was also regrettably true to type. Ray Knight was taken off the air after a number of complaints by politicians who somehow felt a similarity existed between their rantings and Ray Knight's satirical splurges. Sometimes the shoe fits a bit too tight!

"**SATURDAY'S HERO**," a movie we caught up with at the Palama Theater last Sunday night, is a football story showing the power of the alumni in "building football character." The alumni character, played well by Sidney Blackmer, oldtimer in the movies, may not sit too well with the rah-rah crowd. The movie shows several scenes between our hero and the English Lit prof which are scorchers. The snobbery of the "frat" houses and the "tapping" system for the perpetuation of the snob system is very lightly touched on by the movie. This is about as far as the movie moguls will go on any controversial subject. The hero's return to Milltown after he loses his usefulness by a permanent injury and his decision to "work" somehow got by the censors.

LAST WEEK we caught the Eddie Sartain presentation of the Louis Armstrong "session" over at the Civic. Too bad the acoustics were pretty bad at the Civic and the general admission crowd missed some of the fine work of the other members of his combo. Eddie Sartain has the Armstrong fans all ears at the Brown Derby.

Need "Watchdog" Over C-C Ratings, Observers Believe

By STAFF WRITER

Who is responsible in government when employees under one title are working at an entirely different job?

It is a question rising out of the new classifications in the C-C fire and police departments recently completed by the civil service commission's classification board, following a technical report from Research Associates, Ltd.

The question rises from the disclosure in the report, reported by the RECORD some months ago, that a number of firemen with fire-fighting titles, were actually employed as chauffeurs for the chief and the assistant chiefs, and that police patrolmen were doing the work of clerk-typists.

One view of such discrepancies is that department heads are responsible for such mis-titling. Another, held by some government officials, is that it is the job of the controller to act as watchdog.

"If the controller does not keep a check on such positions," said one who voiced this opinion, "the creation of new jobs may occur merely because men are not doing the jobs they're supposed to be doing."

New Jobs In Offing

Thus, new chauffeurs may be hired to replace the six fire-fighters whom the classification will put back to work fighting fires, and new clerks will be hired at the police department to replace the patrolmen who will be put to pounding beats.

"It means new jobs are being created at the expense of the taxpayers and the proportion is very high," says an official. "You may say that increased service to the public accounts for this. To a degree that is true. But the proportion of new jobs created as compared with those abolished is very high. It is about five to one."

Since the fire and police department positions have not been classified previously, the official pointed out, there is little responsibility for mis-titling to date, on the controller, Paul Keppeler. But his responsibility in the future would be greater, it was indicated.

Captains Appeal

Most important appeal from the classifications at the moment is that of a number of fire captains, commanding rural fire stations, who are classified at CAF-10, pay beginning at \$398 per month, who appeal that they should receive the same rating and pay as captains commanding the larger stations in Honolulu, who have been rated CAF-11 with pay beginning at \$432 per month.

The commission holds that duties and responsibilities at the rural stations are considerably less than at the larger stations in the city, and that the difference in rating and pay merely follows the job.

The captains maintain that their CAF-10 rating is the same as that of lieutenants, and no distinction follows the titular difference in rank. The lieutenants, on the other hand, are empowered to command the stations in the absence of captains, and a number of lieutenants do assume such responsibility as "swing men" during the off-hours of the captains.

Admittedly, there are some rural stations, such as that at Aiea, where the duties and responsibilities of the captain are nearly the same as those of city captains. But since all appeals were filed together, it is predicted that the commission will not see fit to single out any such cases for action at present.

Class I railroads made profits of \$85 million during October, plus \$13 million in special tax refunds.

Gadabout

LOCAL VETERANS would do well to ponder deeply the evidence brought forth by the army as "proof" that the people of Honolulu formerly didn't object to flat markers at Punchbowl's National Memorial Cemetery. Especially they should note the quote from a letter by Frank Midkiff, writing for the Chamber of Commerce, when he said "veterans' groups and civic organizations" will assist in a campaign for the flat markers if it became necessary. Right from the horse's mouth you have it—C of C big shots figure they can get the vets to do anything they want and promise their support **WITHOUT EVEN CONSULTING THEM!** If they think Midkiff wasn't speaking from experience, the vets might do well to recount the number of times their public stands have been influenced by the chamber's big shots before now.

★ ★

EDWIN SALEMA, copy boy at the Star-Bulletin for more than 23 years, known to newspapermen, sports fans and Boy Scouts young and old, for these many years, will be missed on his job from now on. After an illness, his doctors advised him he should no longer be subjected to the strain of wet-nursing newspapermen, and he must find other employment. Mr. Salema went to work at the Star-Bulletin December 1, 1927, and worked without a miss until November 25 of last year when illness forced him to be hospitalized for a series of operations. Now recuperated, he will receive a pension from the newspaper until he has determined the kind of work he will be able to do. Salema is a member of the Star-Bulletin's independent newspaper guild.

★ ★

CITY MOTORISTS gripe and swear about the nuisance of the new parking meters which make them pay for the use of streets which their taxes have already built. But they continue to donate on Saturday afternoons when they don't have to. Gadabout counted 15 "paid up" meters last Saturday afternoon on only four blocks of two different streets in the mid-town area.

★ ★

A QUESTION the traffic safety commission and the police department will have to settle about the parking meters is this: What will they do about the several 12-minute limit meters established in front of banks and marked as spaces for those who have banking business only? At present the banks close at 2 p. m. four days a week and at 12 o'clock noon on two other days. Yet the 12-minute meters are in operation, under guidance of patrolling officers, until 6 p. m.

Another question is that of the manual meters which, according to early experiments, are a greater nuisance than those which require nothing but coin insertion, and which seem inclined offender to cheat the motorist. Why, a number of motorists ask, were they installed in the first place? The answer, according to Col. Charles Welsh of the traffic safety commission, is merely one of money. The manual meters cost only about two-thirds the price of the others. Some motorists feel the city is now collecting quite enough to pay the difference.

★ ★

WHILE SOME police officers are quietly putting in their two cents worth in opposition to any proposal to appoint Captain Arthur Tarbell to the newly created position of police inspector, at a considerable jump in pay and rating, others see the complaints as merely another facet of the old "get Dan Liu" move that has existed spasmodically ever since Liu was appointed chief of police. Specifically, the complaints against such

advancement for Tarbell are (1) that he's a malahini and (2) that it will lower morale for a spy is on the job watching the police. The actual reason is said to be that Tarbell is known as a solid Dan Liu man in all departmental controversies.

★ ★

SINCE THE LAST change of personnel in the vice squad, complaints of high-handedness and rough stuff have been at a minimum. But Monday afternoon at the Smith-Heretania corner, a couple of the new men seemed up to the tricks of the old-timers when they demanded that a man of Filipino extraction let them see some papers he was holding. When he refused, they forced his hand open and looked anyway. Some one down the street shouted to advise their victim that they needed a search warrant to do things like that and they took off, after handing the papers back. Maybe there's something about that vice squad job that just engenders a contempt for individual rights.

An observer of the incident, having just finished reading of how Senator Tom Connally rates Hawaii, commented, "Maybe that's what Senator Connally meant when he said Hawaii isn't part of America."

★ ★

WHAT DOES a lawyer do when a witness turns and cross-examines him? John Peters, defending Ray Wright on a charge of assault following the shooting of Tinei Su'a last year, found out Tuesday while questioning Mo Mo Tu'a, an extremely large friend of Su'a, who is pretty big himself.

"Where do you work?" asked Peters.

"Why?" Tu'a countered suspiciously.

"Well, I want to know. Where do you work?" Peters repeated.

"Where do YOU work?" asked Tu'a.

"Why—why I work right here," the surprised lawyer answered.

Judge Carrick Buck was apparently a little stunned, too, for it was several moments before she interrupted more verbal sparring between the pair to warn Tu'a to answer questions "respectfully."

Tu'a got down a few answers later, but not many. One was an explanation of why he didn't know what time it was when he visited the airport the night of the shooting.

"I never watch what time it is," he said, "only if I'm working. Then I watch to see what time to quit."

★ ★

FRANK MCKINLEY, acting C-C attorney, said last week that the reasons he fired Moon Chan (and rehired him the next day) are too long to go into, but that they had to do with the Haku water case. Here's what happened: McKinley asked around for Moon Chan one day and was told he had gone to the law library. McKinley called the library and was told Chan wasn't there. When Chan finally reappeared, McKinley asked him where he had been and when Chan said he had been at the library, McKinley believed that was not the truth and fired him. But Chan produced three affidavits to prove he HAD been at the library, and McKinley's informant had erred. The connection of the Haku case probably was that Chan had been working on it and had been asked for a report at about that time.

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T. H. Engineer To Hunt Clues After Stink Bridge Story

(from page 1)

Residents of the Kaneohe area for Heia Bridge, is believed to be in part the result of dumping cesspool contents some distance above the bridge, reported this week to the RECORD from authoritative sources. Complaints of similar dumping by C-C refuse disposal men have come to the department of health from Waimanalo and from the Windward Oahu Community Association.

Hart Will Fire Dumpers

Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, head of the division of refuse disposal, said he had heard no such complaints and said if dumping near streams is going on, it is being done by personnel without any authority from his office.

"If I find anyone dumping that stuff in a stream, I will suspend him," said Hart, "and I hope any person who sees any case of that sort will let us know. I think it is the duty of any civic-minded citizen to tell us. Our men know better because they have been told, but we can't control them when they get into the field."

But the method Hart described as being authorized for the dumping of cesspool "honey wagons" is not so very different, except for the location. Hart says his men are instructed to take such refuse to a field in Haiku Valley and dump it there.

"There's nothing around and it can dry out," he said.

"Does that method have the approval of the department of health?" Hart was asked.

Hart Says "Approval"

"It has the tacit approval," the division head said, and picked up a telephone to call Robert Lam, Territorial sanitation engineer, to arrange a joint tour of the area for the purpose of investigating complaints and determining methods of disposing of the cesspool matter.

Calling Mr. Lam later, the RECORD learned that Hart's call was the first news he had heard of the dumping in the Haiku field at all. He was asked if he approved dumping there.

Lam Says "No"

"Certainly not," he said, explaining that if contents of cesspools, mostly human refuse, are to be dumped in the open, trenching and the use of lime and other disinfectants are essential as proper safeguards for the health of those living in the area.

"We have to make certain," Mr. Lam said, "that rodents and other animals which are disease carriers cannot get at the stuff."

B. J. McMorrow of the department of health said there has been a certain amount of difficulty in getting C-C refuse disposal men to cooperate with requests that cesspool contents in the city be dumped at suitable places.

Requests Get Nothing

"All the sewers can take care of the stuff," Morrow said, "but it's better to put it in those where there are fewer homes. We ask them to do that and we designate particular manholes, but they seem to dump in the closest one to them. If there happen to be many homes around, we get plenty of complaints."

From another department of health source, the RECORD learned that some proposal was made for a large cesspool in the Kaneohe area, and that some years ago a department man pointed out a proper location and gave directions as to how the cesspool should be prepared. But nothing was done toward actual digging of the cesspool.

Still "Stink Bridge"

As for "Stink Bridge," there is some hope that some of the odors in the air, which have long assailed motorists who cross it, may



SCARES OFF MASKED RAIDERS—Howard Prevatte, 30-year-old North Carolina farmer, stands with wife and children in door of his Cumberland County cabin holding the rifle with which he fought off attempt by masked raiders to kidnap him. Recently, FBI arrested 10 men suspected of kidnap-flogging of a white man and woman in North Carolina. Thus far, the FBI has not arrested a single lyncher or attacker of Negroes. (Federated Pictures)

Dr. Leslie Breaks Rules, Tangles With Kealoa But May Get \$1,100 Monthly

(from page 1)

a way of paying him the \$100 without violating the law.

In addition to his salary, Dr. Leslie gets the free services of hospital yardmen and janitors and free supplies from the institution.

Workers at the hospital used to have to wash and polish his private cars, but this was stopped after the practice was exposed at a Board of Supervisors meeting last year.

Blames Housekeeper

At a hearing on December 27 about Dr. Leslie's anti-union attitudes, he was asked by Supervisor Kazuhisa Abe whether any employee ever washed his car or his dishes. He laughed and denied it. Later, when one of the employees testified to having washed his car and his dishes, he admitted that it had been done, but claimed that the housekeeper ordered it done without his knowledge.

Called a "dictator" by many of the employees, Dr. Leslie fought with both the civil service commission and the county chairman last year.

Slapped By Ruling

His argument with the commission came when he attempted to hire a new worker who placed very low on the civil service lists. He disregarded the civil service tests and claimed that he had the right to give his own tests.

The attorney general ruled that he did not have the right to give his own tests after the civil service

was relieved of some of their pendency. Mr. Lam has promised that investigation of reported dumping there will be carried out shortly, and Mr. Hart has vowed he will fire anyone caught dumping "honey wagons" near the Heia or any other stream.

But some of the smell will remain, and so will the name probably, for it is said that a large part of the odor comes from rotting vegetation in the swamp under the bridge.

ice commission had already given them.

When he tangled with Chairman James Kealoa about hospital purchasing policies, angry voices could be heard throughout the county building.

Dr. Leslie's most recent publicity came when he recommended the discharge of Honorio Dinong, a hospital employee with more than five years of service. He admitted that he did not personally investigate the case before he presented it to the managing committee.

The only explanation for his success, in spite of his unpopularity with the medical profession, the workers, and the public, is his close personal ties with some members of the hospital managing committee.

These members seem to support him, regardless of his actions.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

gro people that far overshadows the accomplishments of many who have an immeasurably greater grasp of the struggle for full equality. Actually, he has given us a stronger basis in our fight for human rights.

And so I have been and remain an Armstrong fan. While I do wish he would eliminate some things that are a part of his pattern, he has so many virtues that the positive far outweighs the negative. The point is that Louis Armstrong shows in his music itself that he is an artist who speaks out lustily and determinedly for the plain people.

More On Kauai Motor

(from page 1)

the house rules are looked upon as undemocratic, unusual and ridiculous.

Employees were promised a wage increase when the consent election was held to determine whether or not they wanted a union to represent them. To date they have received a slight raise in pay.

Low Pay On Waikiki Piecework Jobs Makes 4 Quit; Boss Cites Heavy Losses

(from page 1)

tor for the week he shows is \$53, but the book also shows she worked 49 hours.

"We pay time and a half for overtime," he explains, "when it's over 40 hours."

Overtime for the operators, he says, is on an hourly basis rather than by piecework. He points to another entry showing that an operator had been given a two-week vacation with pay at \$45 a week. The vacation pay figure, he says, is based on her average for the past year.

"If I had to pay the girls more, I don't know what I'd do," the manufacturer says, voicing the complaint of manufacturers across the nation.

Competition Hot

But he backs his words with the figures of a certified public accountant that show he lost \$13,000 last year. The reason, he says, is cutthroat competition from both here and on the Mainland.

"Look at that," he says, handing out a gay sport shirt with what looks like a vague Indian design. "They send that in here from California at \$16.50 a dozen. Even here they put shirts on the market at \$22 a dozen. If I go under \$28, I lose money. The shirt sells for \$3.50 retail."

Even though he loses money, Ho says, he has to take the stock off the shelves and sell it to pay the bills. He has been in the manufacturing business here since 1935, but only recently did he open the retail shop among the tourist haunts of Waikiki.

"The retail shop is what keeps me going now," he says.

Competes With Mass Output

Then why, he is asked, can Mainland firms undersell him though they pay admittedly higher wages? His answer is that of the small businessman fighting against the big producers.

"They run on a production line basis," he says. "One girl does only one small operation and the output is much larger."

And why does he pay cutters and ironers a fixed wage? Why doesn't he pay them by piecework?

The answer is simple. He couldn't get them to stay for anything less than he pays.

So if the girls who operate power machines were to stick together and demand a fixed wage—as they would in a union, for instance—he'd have to pay more, wouldn't he?

Takes Fright At Union Talk

"If they tried to have a union here, I'd close the shop," he says, pricking up his ears at the mention of such a thing.

But if all the girls at all the shops had a union, and they all got more money, the cutthroat wouldn't be any worse than it is now, would it?

No, Mr. Ho guesses not, and he is reminded that the sugar plantations didn't close up shop just because a union was organized. He agrees that it's strange to think that many of the girls who work in the back shop have better educations than their fathers on plantations—yet they make less than plantation workers who enjoy the benefits of the union their fathers built.

But Mr. Ho doesn't feel much like thinking about that angle. He has too many worries of his own, for in addition to the cutthroat competition of the big boys in the garment industry, he has to be sure he keeps the piecework aver-

age up to the 76 cents per hour minimum required by the Federal government. You see, he exports some aloha shirts, holonius, etc., to the Mainland, where the price is right, and he comes under Federal as well as Territorial wage-hour minimum laws.

More On Maluhia

(from page 1)

with invalids, the patients say, and they add that there have been cases of pinching and slapping patients who do not cooperate as readily as the nurses would like them to.

The patients are not excited about these things. They tell in calm tones of a nurse whom Dr. Mossman fired for taping the mouth of a patient who had screamed, and the only reason they talk at all is because they think Dr. Mossman and others ought to know and they don't get a very good chance to talk to him.

"He's never up here," says one. "How can he know? He's down below."

Food Unpalatable

There are other complaints. One is about the food, which the patients agree is unpalatable—but then, says one, that may be because the diets are things they don't like to eat.

One finds the manner of serving more irritating.

"They spoon it out to you in a way you can't eat it all at once," she says. "You can't eat it the way you'd like to, so you don't eat at all."

She tells of another who has food brought in from the outside as often as possible because she doesn't like what the hospital serves.

"But the diets have a lot to do with it," she says.

Whatever the complaints, the patients have faith that Dr. Mossman would do something about it if he knew the truth and they hope he'll do a little checking on the probationary nurses when he sees this story. Maybe the hospital needs a B-bag for complaints, the way they used to have in Stars and Stripes.

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CONNALLY AND THE 'TISER

On and off for the past 50 years, politicians of this Territory have taken the fight for statehood to the floors and corridors of Congress. But never in all this time has it been an all-out fight with them.

In this session of Congress the chances for statehood are finished. The half-century aspiration of people here has been again put in the deep freeze along with demands for statehood by Alaska.

What are the leaders of the statehood movement going to do now? What leadership will they provide? Will they engage in an all-out fight?

Such an endeavor would include an appeal to the United Nations, for taxation without representation, which the founders of the United States protested by taking up arms, is contrary to the principles of the UN to which this country subscribes. There is another matter of saddling the people here with Washington-appointed officials. We have only recently had Governor Ingram M. Stainback and now we have Oren E. Long. There is the matter of service in the armed services, when we actually have no say in the affairs of the national government.

Will the statehood leaders follow the old pattern, such as that suggested by Supervisor Nick Teves? He proposed that we invite Sen. Tom Connally here, just as we had him here on a junket in 1937, and later other members of Congress, on junkets.

Sen. Connally laid his way of thinking on the line and he spoke for many white supremacists in Congress. Connally dribbled Dixiecrat diatribes, saying that the majority of the people in Hawaii "are not of American ancestry or descent,"—more than 50 years after annexation—and the Senate majority voted "Ja!"

How many of the people in the 48 states are of American ancestry or descent? The majority of the descendants of the original Americans, the American Indians, have been reduced to the status of wards and are in Indian reservations. This represents a grave injustice and disgraceful treatment of these people by the white man.

Sen. Connally said in his anti-statehood speech that he is a "better American than a great many of the people who live in Hawaii." This apparently is directed at the non-haoles here.

Could it be that this senator had read the booklet on Hawaii recently put out by the Honolulu Advertiser for Mainland distribution? The Advertiser booklet said that Hawaii is no melting pot, that "the people of Hawaii in the majority, do not live or think in the same way that mainlanders do." It also said that the "marked physical differences of the Orientals from Occidentals tend to keep Orientals from becoming rapidly Americanized."

Certainly, local people do not think like Senator Connally nor the Advertiser. They feel as FDR did, that Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry but a matter of "the mind and heart."

Pres. Roosevelt said this when the Nisei 442nd Infantry Regiment was initiated, the much decorated unit which rescued at great individual sacrifices the "lost battalion" of Texans in France in 1944.

The Advertiser which speaks for many dominant boss-haoles here quickly condemned Sen. Connally for his anti-statehood blast. What has the Advertiser got to kick about? It feeds Mainland people

I'M SURE DIXIE
WILL PROTECT
OUR INTERESTS!



Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

VII. BLOOD ON THE PALACE GRASS

Honolulu's white people awoke on the morning of July 30, 1889—exactly 25 months after they had imposed their Bayonet Constitution upon the native king—to find field guns commanding the gates of the Palace grounds and armed Hawaiians standing guard there and in the Government (now the Judiciary) Building. Careless of rumors and contemptuous of the "kanakas" will to fight, the haoles had been taken by surprise.

At four in the morning, led by two young men in Italian uniforms, 150 natives had marched from Palama through Honolulu's unlighted streets and had seized the old Armory with the government's supply of rifles and its battery of field guns. On the way, a white policeman named Loomens "was forced to join" the insurgents. It just happened that he had served in the Belgian artillery and knew how to handle field guns. When the news reached them, about a hundred more Hawaiians hurried from nearby streets to join the rebels.

Hawaiians Demand Restoration of Old Constitution

General of the little army was a slightly-built, sharp-featured young half-white, Robert W. Wilcox. Along with his lieutenant in the uprising, Robert Boyd, he had been sent to study military science in Italy. Returning to Hawaii, he found no outlet for his military talents or political ambitions under a government run by such haoles as Lorrin Thurston.

One of his enemies said that Bob Wilcox was much more eager to live off his country than to die for it. No one could deny, however, that he had qualities of leadership.

The Hawaiian people had never forgiven the seizure of the government by the armed whites and they continued to demand that the old constitution be restored. From the haoles they had learned that guns, not votes, decided who should govern Hawaii; and when Wilcox offered himself as leader, some of them were ready to risk their lives to restore their government to native hands.

Though King Kalakaua had lost most of his nerve, his strong-willed sister Liliuokalani was ready, if necessary, to brush him aside and herself take over the throne. Both were intriguing with Wilcox. At the last moment, Kalakaua acted true to character. When he heard of the uprising he scurried from his Punchbowl St. home to his boathouse in the harbor and sat there all day, waiting to see whether Wilcox would win or lose. He ordered the commander of the Royal Household Guards, Lieut. Robert Walpa Parker, to permit Wilcox to occupy the grounds but not the Palace itself.

Wilcox Threw Away His Opportunity

When Wilcox marched his little army into the Palace grounds, Lieut. Parker, sword in hand, went out to meet him. Wilcox demanded the surrender of the Palace. Parker refused. What Wilcox did then is no credit to his Italian army training or to his own judgment.

He had come to seize the symbol of government authority, the Palace. It is also a tall and substantial building. From its second floor and roof, field pieces and riflemen could command the buildings and grounds outside the eight-foot Palace wall. Without the Palace in their hands, the rebels were like fish in a shallow pool; they could be picked off by riflemen in the two-story buildings outside the grounds without being able to shoot back from cover.

A guard of 12 men held the Palace and their commander was outside. Yet Wilcox—perhaps he expected the King to telephone orders to surrender, or perhaps he hesitated to shoot down a fellow Hawaiian—allowed Parker to go back inside the Palace. He had thrown away his one remote chance of success.

Many Families Fled To Top of Punchbowl

About a hundred of the insurgents promptly sensed this and ran away.

Parker and his dozen Guardsmen held the Palace all that day, as neutrals.

In Honolulu there was great excitement, especially among the Portu-
(more on page 5)

with just the kind of stuff Connally mouths.

An interesting observation is that Connally laid it thick on the matter of race and ancestry but did not raise the issue of communism which has been used here to keep political power in the hands of the dominant few. And the Advertiser is one of their chief mouthpieces.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

ABOUT LOUIS ARMSTRONG

I first heard Louis Armstrong in person some 25 years ago at the old Sunset Cafe in Chicago. Last week I heard him here in Honolulu at the Civic Auditorium. I have listened to him many times since 1927 and I have yet to tire of his music.

As some of you may know, jazz music is one of my specialties. In the quarter-century since I first heard Satchmo in the flesh, I have become as interested in the cause as in the effect. This curiosity led me into research in the field of hot music, into finding those reasons why jazz came into existence in America and nowhere else. In the process, I collected some 6,000 hot recordings and considerable information which I was able to share back in Chicago in lectures on the History of Jazz, over the radio and in articles for various publications.



MR. DAVIS

It may be hard for the casual listener to think of jazz in terms of sociology and as a means of mass protest arising from the needs of an entire people, but such is the case. What's more, it has been a militant and effective means of protest. The horns and drums of black jazzicians have caused the Walls of Jericho of racism to crumble and fall in many places.

From a Fighting Weapon Into Mass Art

From its beginnings as a fighting weapon originated by the Negro people in the closing years of the 19th century, it has developed into a kind of mass art and method of expression for all people living in a highly complex, industrialized civilization.

In this connection, it is quite significant that Hitler, in his fight to eliminate culture, tried to ban jazz music, not only in Germany, but in other countries that his armies overran. Shortly after the liberation of Belgium, one of the first requests made by the Belgian ambassador in Washington for American goods demanded by his people was for copies of "Belgium Stomp," recorded by Jimmy Lunceford in the late 1930s when Trummy Young was a star with the band.

In this revolutionary new music called jazz, which became identifiable as something distinct when Buddy Bolden began blowing his cornet back in New Orleans and which spread to Europe, Asia and the compositions of what are called "serious" composers, the greatest single figure has been that of Louis Armstrong.

Jazz Is a People's Music

I say this with all due respect for such other giants as King Oliver, Sidney Bechet, Jelly Roll Morton, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington, Fletcher Henderson and a few more. But in Satchmo, both as a trumpeter and as a vocalist, we have the fire, the protest, the rhythm, the timing, the intonation, the earthiness, the ebullience, the humor, the pathos, the power, the delicacy, the informality, the virility and the militant defiance which have made jazz unique and radical in the long history of music. Listen intelligently and closely to Louis, and you have a breathing definition of jazz.

You understand, of course, that when I speak of jazz I do not include popular music. Jazz is a people's music: that is, it comes from their experiences. Popular music, on the other hand, is written in the hope that it will amuse and interest the general public. The first arises from within; the second is handed in from without.

Naturally, popular music leans heavily on jazz. For commercial reasons, Tin Pan Alley started getting into the act around 1918 and has done its best to water down the vigorous protest inherent in jazz. This is what is so fascinating about the Armstrong approach to Tin Pan Alley tunes. Instead of letting the popular junk squeeze the guts out of jazz, Satchmo has the ability to take a spineless June-moon type of song and give it the enlivening transfusion of the plasma of jazz. This was an attribute also of the late great Fats Waller.

Positive Outweighs Negative

I do not say that when Satchmo or any of the other jazzicians play and sing, they do it with a conscious determination, with the formed idea that each note is a bullet fired against prejudice or a defiant protest against conditions they want to correct. Actually, I have met very few who had any awareness of the sociological and psychological factors at the root of their music. The great jazzicians merely play the way they personally feel and don't worry about why.

As a matter of fact, if Satchmo considered his music from a sociological standpoint, undoubtedly he would eliminate some mannerisms and phrases which hint strongly of Uncle Tom. But the important thing is that, despite this obvious weakness, as the greatest artist in jazz, he is in the position of having made a contribution to interracial understanding and acceptance of the Ne-

(more on page 7)