

JCC Head Urges Break Strike

MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

XX.

MPs Open Fire Against Evacuees

The news of the bloody riot which exploded in Manzanar on the eve of the first "Pearl Harbor" anniversary, December 7, 1942, reached us at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. I read a long account in the Minneapolis Star-Journal. Fred Tayama, who had returned to Manzanar with me from Salt Lake City only a few days before, had been beaten up.

Military guards had moved into the concentration camp and already bursts of machine gun fire had caused casualties among evacuees. The few extremists among the small number of pro-Japanese militarists who capitalized on the Caucasian administration's bungling and bullying in camp and upon the raw bitterness of the uprooted people, had been removed from Manzanar. On the other hand, those who had spoken out against Japanese militarism and fascism, and/or for the America of democratic traditions, were also removed.

A few days later, I received a letter from my wife, Taeko, and I was surprised to learn that she had remained in Manzanar. She wrote that in mid-day a masked gang had broken into Tayama's barracks room and attacked him with clubs. His daughter, who was alone with him at the time, yelled for help and finally scared the men away. Shortly thereafter, the pro-militarist leaders mobilized a gang which they led to ransack the hospital in search of Tayama. They combed the hospital, but a doctor had hidden Tayama skillfully.

When I met Tayama months later he said the mob brushed past his hiding place.

An armored ambulance from the nearby military police camp rushed into Manzanar to pick up Tayama. He was a victim of the pre-evacuation rumors that the leaders of the Japanese American Citizens League had been instrumental in bringing about the evacuation. Nothing was further from the truth, but in the hysteria-filled atmosphere and mass suffering and injustice, men like Tayama became scapegoats. The white racists and vested interests on the outside that caused our exile, had actually won the day.

Taeko's letter said that when one of the top pro-militarist leaders was picked up by the police, his colleagues led a mob to the police station in demanding the former's release. Numerous evacuees tagged along to observe the demonstration. The military guards fired into the mob, killing a Nisei and wounding others. Another Nisei died in the hospital. The mob pushed toward the administration building to take down the Stars and Stripes. At that moment, Nisei Boy Scouts gathered around the flag-pole and challenged the angry demonstrators. The mob was stunned, lost momentum and gradually moved away.

"Manzanar after the riot, is like a camp of the dead," Taeko's (more on page 4)



Koji Ariyoshi

Banker Asks Scabs for Matson At Pacific Club Dinner, Listeners Say

Strong strike-breaking talk made at the 31st anniversary banquet of the Junior Chamber of Commerce by its president, William Bains-Jordan, was reported to the RECORD this week by sources who attended the banquet along with Gov. Oren E. Long and various other notables, at the exclusive Pacific Club last Friday night.

Mr. Bains-Jordan is manager of the Bank of Hawaii, Kaimuki branch.

His talk on the stop-work at three Matson hotels was interpreted by some of his listeners as being an effort to mobilize strike-breakers who would go out to the hotels and take over the jobs of the union men and women who walked off in protest against what they called the stalling of the company.

So alarmed were several of those who attended the banquet that as soon as it was over, they drove to Waikiki to warn the union people, but they found no picket line and it remained for the RECORD to inform A. A. Rutledge, president of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (Local 5, AFL) of the episode.

Bains-Jordan, queried by the (more on page 7)

Cops Tow Cars To Hit Repeaters; "Hazard" Status Not Positive

Is it hazardous for a car to be parked on Honolulu's busiest streets during the rush hour?

The question will probably have to be settled in court before long, both city and county and private legal opinion agree, since police have initiated the policy of towing away cars found in the "3:30 to 5:30" zones.

Captain Edward Hitchcock says the practice was begun about a week ago after it was discovered that many of those fined for parking in the busiest zones are "repeaters," and apparently unimpressed by the \$5 fines they've been getting. Most of the repeaters are found on Kapiolani Blvd., he said.

The cars must be towed away by the nearest tow service, Hitchcock said, and the owners are liable for the fine and the cost of towing.

Ordinance 1128, Sec. 13, Paragraph 1 (more on page 7)

'Beans' Gripe Minor Beef In Koolau Boys' Escape

Not "pork and beans," but an accumulation of grievances, plus a situation that lent itself to a break are believed by authoritative sources to have been causes of the escape this week of 33 boys, two of whom are still at large as this is written.

More than half the boys ate the pork and beans served them before they walked out, a source said, and no strong protest has been made against the dish in the recent months it has been served.

Shock treatments of the hydro-electric type administered to a high percentage have been reported as a cause for dissatisfaction. The boys have maintained shock treatments are used as disciplinary action, but authoritative sources deny this.

The same sources admit, however, that such treatments are

given nearly all the boys who show anything that might be interpreted as even slight mental aberration.

The boys were able to get their civilian clothes, it is believed, because a number of locker keys stolen a year ago, were never recovered.

"The break had been planned for some time," the source said.

Efficiency of the guards may have been marred, another source said, by resentment arising from recent disciplinary cases. It is believed, this source said, that such a break could not have occurred without the knowledge of at least one guard.

One of the boys not yet captured, Conrad Sanico, is known in the institution as an "escape artist" who has made numerous breaks before.

Peg Pensions To Police Pay, Suggest Retired Cops Facing Present Prices

Pay increases are in the offing for firemen and policemen, with the approval of most concerned parties, but what about disabled and retired policemen and firemen who must live on pensions set years ago? These pensions, never more than 75 per cent of the salary they received at the time of retirement, are often trivial in the face of the price scale of inflationary 1952.

Lea Poaha, for instance, who was retired in 1930 as a police officer, receives only \$40 a month and is reported at times as working as a doorman in downtown restaurants and at times unemployed.

Moses Pihia, retired after 20 years of service in 1947, receives \$80.16 a month.

George Gora, retired the same year, also after 20 years of service, gets \$91.45 monthly.

Those who get the lowest pensions are often those who were retired or forced out of the service by some disability several years ago, when police pay was lower. Police pay has risen in the meantime, but their pensions have remained the same.

And prices, the oldtimers are quick to point out, have risen far beyond their levels at the time they left the service.

For reasons not immediately obvious, fire department pensioners fare somewhat better than those from the police force, but some cases are comarable.

George A. T. Spencer, for instance (more on page 7)

Tam, Miura Clash Over Treatment of Indigent Dental Patients On Maui

By EDDIE UJIMORI

MAUI—County supervisors were speechless January 18 after Dr. Shigeru Miura, a board member, read a prepared statement which concluded that Chairman Eddie Tam, who has "proven to be a 'Sybarite' at the expense of the taxpayers," should check the records thoroughly before casting aspersions "on any one individual whose conscience does not permit him to go along with the chairman."

Chairman Tam called a closed session following Dr. Miura's speech.

Tam Makes Strong Charges

The sharp answer of Dr. Miura followed charges made by Chairman Tam at the January 3 meeting, against Miura.

The chairman then said: "You,

Dr. Miura, have a pecuniary interest as a member of the board of supervisors, and are taking advantage of the county."

The controversy centered on the bill of \$1,718 which Dr. Miura submitted to the board for dental services rendered to indigents between April 1949 and July 1950. At the January 3 meeting, Supervisor John Bulgo recommended that Dr. Miura be paid for whatever the county owes him. The bill included wages for an assistant and cost of materials. Dr. Miura had not charged for his professional services.

Chairman Tam said that Dr. Miura had no authorization to treat indigents, that since Tam took office on January 1, 1949, (more on page 7)

GOP NETS EMPTY IN C-C "FISHING TRIP"

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"Fishing isn't so good, boys," Mayor Wilson told the Republican supervisors Tuesday night. "A motion to adjourn is in order."

It was about the last thing he told them.

A moment later he recognized a motion by Supervisor James Trask to adjourn the hearing to see whether or not \$5,000 is a jus-

tifiable amount for conducting an investigation of the civil service commission. Getting a second from Supervisor Noble Kauhane, the mayor rapped the gavel and stamped down from his seat, ignoring the protests of Supervisor Nick Teves, who was trying to get a continuance of the meeting for the next night.

During the two and a half hours that preceded the adjournment, four department heads had been "invited" and had given testimony under oath, but a good many other things happened which, according to one newsman, made the supervisors eligible for comic opera.

Another witness, Auditor (more on page 7)

Smith Act Trial: Judge "In Clear Error"

Federal Judge William Mathes observed from his high bench in a Los Angeles court earlier this month that the first indictments against 15 California Smith Act defendants, which he threw out, "sounded like the government was charging the defendants tried to commit murder with a pop gun."

BUT THE SAME Judge Mathes had refused to lower bail from the excessive \$50,000 on each defendant, even after the Supreme Court had ruled that the bail was too high. He had kept the defendants in jail for months, until finally the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered him to reduce bail. And at that instant, he threw the government's case out of court, instructing the Justice Department prosecutor to bring in "airtight" indictments. All of which showed that he knew all along the indictments were legally no good.

While the government reindicted the 15 defendants, it has already appeared that the indictments are weak tissues of frameup charges. Defense Attorney Ben Margolis ripped into the charges with scoring legal blows which even Judge Mathes had to notice.

MARGOLIS ARGUED: The U. S. Supreme Court, in ruling on the Foley Square trial of 11 top U. S. Communist leaders, had emphasized that it was making findings only with regards to them and that it would "review with scrupulous care" cases involving those of lesser responsibility.

MATHES, IN COURT, asked Justice Department Prosecutor Norman Neukom, whether it wasn't so that the highest court had ruled on the Foley Square trial with respect to top officials only.

Neukom's reply, which came a little later, said the government was dealing with "conspiracy charges." He said that answers the legal arguments of Attorney Margolis.

THEN MATHES SAID: "But the indictment charges only that these people advocated and taught the duty to overthrow the government (which defendants deny), not that they took actual steps to do so."

The Justice Department prosecutor cockily shrugged his shoulders and retorted: "What great difference is there?"

At that point Mathes remarked sarcastically: "Oh, just the First Amendment to the Constitution—that's all the difference."

And Mathes' blunt remarks, exposing the disdain the Justice Department has for Constitutional rights, showed that the Smith Act cases more than water down the First Amendment—they subvert and destroy it.

MARGOLIS also argued: Chief Justice Vinson stated in his opinion in the California bail fight appeal of the Smith Act defendants that "present intent to overthrow the government now must be shown" if the defendants are to be convicted. Such intent is "not even charged" in the new indictment, Margolis told Judge Mathes.

Last week, Judge Mathes received a strongly-worded instruction from the Ninth Circuit Court, which spelled out for him what is the Bill of Rights. The opinion of the Appeals Court came as a result of Mathes' earlier delay in reducing bail for the 15 defendants. The higher court said Mathes was "in clear error" for setting the bail at \$50,000 on each defendant and for refusing to reduce it after the Supreme Court decision reversed him.

THE NINTH Circuit Court further commented that Mathes was in "clear error" for inferring guilt. The judges also said that the government offered evidence in the indictment which Mathes had thrown out, that the defendants were members of "some organization called Communist." On this they commented:

"There is no evidence that such organization sought the overthrow of the government by force.

"It is obvious that persons may organize legally to change by peaceful Constitutional amendment the form of our government from that of free enterprise to one in which there is communal ownership by the state of all capital."

THE OPINION pointed out that the

Hi-Lites of the Week

McCarran Act itself (which even the President has criticized as a police state law) recognizes this fact, and mere membership in a Communist organization does not mean violation of the law.

Also last week, Judge Mathes denied defense motions to dismiss the indictments, asking the government to provide a bill of particulars to the defense, etc. One more pre-trial motion was left undecided and that was the motion to dismiss all indictments against William Schneiderman, California Communist Party chairman, who was tried on similar issues during the last war in connection with his citizenship and won his case in the Supreme Court. Wendell L. Willkie, who ran against Franklin D. Roosevelt as Republican candidate then, voluntarily defended Schneiderman without legal fee.

In Days of Peace, The Military Approach

After a hurried globe-girdling flight, and as soon as he landed on continental U. S. soil, Rep. Peter F. Mack made a significant statement. In a quick trip he had observed that American prestige in the Orient is low.

THIS WAS no new information, but a development discussed time and again. Usually it is news buried in the back pages of the dailies which do not play up the arm twisting of John Foster Dulles to get Asian countries to give in to the U. S.-dictated Japanese peace treaty. It is buried news in contrast to the front page play of "Operation Killer" and "meat grinder" campaigns in Korea. These very terms have shocked the Asians who are horrified by the shambles which allied bombings have left in Korea and by the jellied gasoline which has burned thousands upon thousands of non-combatants.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who doesn't hide his views,

free speech is being forsaken for the philosophy of fear through repression."

THE GREAT TRAGEDY in Asia, he commented, is that U. S. diplomacy took a back seat and the military approach was used there and everywhere.

"The tragedy to us at home has been about as great," he said. "The military has been involving more and more of our sons, more and more of our budget, more and more of our thinking. The military policy has so completely absorbed our thoughts that we have mostly forgotten that our greatest strength, our enduring power, is not in guns, but in ideas."

Tighter Controls, Heavier Taxes, Continued Spending

With Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harold Stassen and Robert Taft working for Republican presidential nomination, the



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

GOPs eyed the Democrats, covered and splashed by the swirl of graft and corruption. The Republicans saw the scandalous situation of the Democrats as good campaign propaganda.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, who hasn't announced his candidacy, read his economic report last week and told the taxpayers that the government will be spending at the rate of \$85 to \$90 billion a year by July 1, 1953. For two years more, he said, the country must continue heavy spending at home and abroad, have higher taxes and tighter economic controls.

For the first time since the mobilization program began, Truman spoke openly of deficit financing. His forecast—\$8 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and the same deficit for 1953. Even with Congress enacting \$4.3 billion in higher

taxes, which he requests, he said there will be a deficit.

Easily two-thirds of the \$85 billion would go for the war program and such spending has already brought jitters to even the industrialists and financiers who two years ago latched on to war mobilization in order to postpone a depression.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, ex-ambassador to Great Britain and now chairman of Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, in early December warned that the U. S. armament boom may explode into a disastrous economic bust. Similar fears were expressed by Philip Reed, board chairman of General Electric Co., a little earlier, who asserted that the "peak of the rearmament program as presently projected is too high . . . and comes too soon." He proposed reducing the projected peak expenditure from \$65 billion in 1953 to between \$50-\$55 billion.

Douglas, like Reed, said there was no evidence the Soviet Union would precipitate a war "in the foreseeable future." He questioned whether the Soviet Union would use force to obtain its objectives.

Reaching Objectives In The Age of the Atom

Highly disturbing news, information disturbing to the big industrialists and financiers of Wall Street, has been coming out of Russia. Newspapers in other countries have been publishing the reports but the U. S. press has ignored the news.

LAST SUMMER, it was reported that 1,000 Soviet experts had approved the plan to block two northern rivers that empty into the Arctic, making a new sea of 100,000 square miles. Then the experts and builders will blast a 500-mile canal with atomic power, through hills and help the water flow 2,500 miles south to make new farm lands out of burning deserts in Asia.

The new irrigated farm lands will be 150 million acres, or two and a half times the cultivated area of Canada. Scientists say that the climate of Siberia and Central Asia will greatly improve, and will be less extreme and more moist. The turning of water southward into desert areas of Asia would make hydro-electric power available in great quantities and big ships would ply between the Soviet regions of Europe, Siberia and Central Asia.

Because of such projected plans, the proposal of banning atomic bombs by the Soviet Union last week drew people's attention to peaceful uses of atomic power. The A-bomb of 1952 has become much less a big stick and the peaceful use of atomic power more and more will be demanded by the people. The peaceful use of atomic power will, in time, take precedence over the horrifying destructive power of atomic weapons.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

weighed, appraised and set in place on the social scale; always remaining there, the same to him and to each other."

Even when the monarchy was overthrown, there were only 5,000 white adults. In this number the Portuguese were, of course, not included. For, by simple rules of logic, Portuguese were not white men. Portuguese worked in the canefields, and, as H. P. Baldwin said: "You know, gentlemen, that in this tropical country, a white man cannot work in the fields. It is impossible."

To us today, the Honolulu of the 1880s and 1890s appears a tiny stage on which to play at armed revolution. The Stadium could seat the whole population of King Kalakaua's Honolulu. You could walk across town in ten minutes. Frame cottages stood in shady yards between the Judiciary building and Fort Street and Fort Street itself was lined with shabby frame stores.

In such a Honolulu, the words "king," "conspiracy," "armed forces," "revolution," "international relations," sound as if they came from the mouths of high school kids putting on a historical play.

Yet there was no make-believe about Hawaii's force and violence, any more than there was in 1775 in another little city of frame houses, called Boston. There were real conspiracies, with real armed forces behind them. The shots that were fired killed men.

Just because the actors were neighbors who saw one another every day, the drama was the more intense. In spite of intermarriage, there was more than a touch of race war in the political strife. Real issues were decided by force and violence, and the men who decided them belonged to the little haole oligarchy determined to take over Hawaii completely and tie it to an imperialistic America.

(To Be Continued)



JUSTICE DOUGLAS

had more to say about American behavior in Asia and at home. In the New York Times of January 13, he wrote an article entitled "The Black Silence of Fear," in which he said an American returning home after a few months abroad "probably will be shocked at what he finds here."

"**HE WILL BE** shocked," he wrote, "at the arrogance and intolerance of great segments of the American press, at the arrogance and intolerance reflected in many of our attitudes toward Asia. He will find that thought is being standardized, that the permissible area for calm discussion is being narrowed, that the range of ideas is being limited, that many minds are closed to the receipt of any ideas from Asia."

This is alarming to one who loves his country, he said, and added: "It means that the philosophy of strength through

Dockers Need Health Plan, ILWU Expert Says; Advises Rural Medical Merger

Sugar workers have the best medical care of ILWU members and longshoremen the poorest.

That is the finding of Dr. E. Richard Weirnerman, well known expert in medical economics, after the recent completion of a survey of medical and health conditions in the Territory. The ILWU had employed Dr. Weirnerman to make the local survey. He did a study of medical conditions in seven Western Bloc nations of Europe for the United Nations.

The longshoremen have no organized medical plan as yet and Dr. Weirnerman advises "that the longshoremen take advantage of their urban location to seek a new plan of direct and comprehensive medical service rendered by a fully coordinated group of physicians and auxiliary workers."

Of the situation of sugar workers, Dr. Weirnerman finds, "particularly impressive is the availability of general practitioner and hospital care in the rural areas as a reflection of the long history of plantation medical programs."

Union Gains Seen

Recognizing the motivation of conditions which are unequalled in many Mainland areas, Dr. Weirnerman says, "The most striking aspect of the plantation picture is the impact on the health status of working families of the solid improvements in basic living standards which have been accomplished through the organized effort of the union."

But some of the best features of the sugar workers' health plan are not available to pineapple workers, the doctor points out, for they are covered by a "more limited commercial insurance plan."

In spite of the comparatively high standard of medical care in

Hawaii's rural areas, Dr. Weirnerman reminds that the standard should be a "foundation for continued improvements, not as an excuse for the defense of the status quo."

Steps Toward Improvement

Some challenging problems Dr. Weirnerman sees are as follows:

1. Specialists are not as available as might be desired, nor are their services generally paid for by the health plan of the sugar workers.
2. In certain localities, dispensaries are overcrowded and medical offices and their associated health workers are "in short supply."
3. There is need to consolidate a number of small, under-occupied and inefficient hospitals in some rural areas "into a modern network of well equipped, consolidated hospital centers on each of the islands."
4. Such a hospital system, Dr. Weirnerman advises, might be organized if the doctors at the various hospitals now operating would form a sort of joint planning body. It is "equally important," Dr. Weirnerman adds, "that there be proper representation of labor and consumer interests on such managing hospital boards. That is not now generally the case."

Teams Are Better

Generally, the doctor says, he has recommended to the union that "medical services rendered by organized teams of doctors, nurses and technicians in well equipped health centers can be provided far more economically and can offer medical care of higher quality than is possible when the services are purchased on an individual doctor fee for service system under the usual insurance plan arrangement."



COSTELLO FREED — Racketeer
Frank Costello, unwilling star of the Kefauver TV show last spring, was freed temporarily after a New York jury deadlocked on charges he was in contempt of Congress. He will be retried. (Fed. Pix)

British Railway Leader Calls for Peace Drive

LONDON (ALN)—Secretary J. B. Figgins of the National Union of Railwaymen, has called for an urgent campaign by the labor movement in 1952 for peace and socialism.

Writing in his union journal, Figgins said: "Churchill and the Tories made it perfectly clear in the last two general elections that it was their intention to wage a third world war."

"Do not let Labor and trade union leaders try to deceive us into believing that this rearmament drive, if not brought to an abrupt conclusion, will not lead to war."

He demanded a new fight against the war drive, stating: "A national campaign conducted in a vigorous fashion is imperative if civilization is to be saved from disaster."

For 100% Union Hotels

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (FP)—Some of the hotels here may be 99.44 per cent union pure, but that's not solid enough for the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL).

The union cancelled its convention, scheduled here for May 30, after it discovered no hotel in town employs 100 per cent union workers.

Peace Treaty Gets "Rough Sledding" In P. I., Farolan Says; Trade Excellent

The Japanese Peace Treaty will have "rough sledding" in the Philippines Congress, in the opinion of Modesto Farolan, former Philippines consul general here, but it will eventually be ratified, he thinks.

Mr. Farolan carefully avoids any expression of what he, himself, thinks of the treaty, but he explains the reason for the strongest opposition by many elements in the Philippines.

"The reparations provision," he says, "is not explicit enough, nor does it provide anything like enough to compensate for the actual losses suffered by our country during the war. That is the view of those who are not enthusiastic about its ratification."

Japan Trade Excellent

Trade between the new republic and post-war Japan is extremely good and its volume might be bigger if it were not limited by restrictions which are self-imposed, Farolan said.

Why the restrictions? "We have to keep ourselves from spending more than our income," Mr. Farolan said. "Japan has imposed restrictions on her trade, too, perhaps for the same reasons. Certainly there will be a much greater volume of trade after these things have been settled by special treaties."

The former consul general to Hawaii has now returned to private life and his own business, that of publishing the Philippines Herald, and Saturday he left Hawaii for the West Coast where he intends to negotiate for newspaper.

Hunting Newspaper

Speaking of the newspaper problem, which has been a headache, especially to newspapers published in the Pacific, Mr. Farolan said: "There is plenty of paper. Make no mistake about that. The trouble is, it's all in the hands of jobbers and companies that want to hold you up."

Mr. Farolan attended the conference on Pacific Area Travel



MR. FAROLAN

last week and has visited extensively with old friends since the conference closed. He called the conference a complete success and said: "It is always better for us to travel and visit each other."

Boost for Lacson

The Manila publisher had warm words for the new mayor of Manila, Arsenio Lacson, who visited Honolulu and the Mainland shortly before taking office. Although Lacson is of the Nacionalista Party instead of the Liberal Party of the Quirino administration and of Farolan, the publisher believes Lacson has made a good start with his administration of the city.

"He has taken stands that even his worst critics could not argue with," said Farolan, "and I am proud of him professionally, even though he is of the other party."

Prior to a political career of the past few years, Lacson was known as one of the most hard-hitting new writers in the Philippines.

"I think he has mellowed a bit with holding political office," Mr. Farolan said, smiling.

Colleges Oppose UMT; Youth for Cannon Fodder Proposal Unpopular

WASHINGTON (FP)—A congressional fight against universal military training which started the first day of the present session, gained new strength January 11 from a resolution adopted almost unanimously by the American Association of Colleges convention here.

UMT, the resolution said, "as a permanent policy, is likely to be fantastically expensive, educationally undesirable, morally hazardous and politically dangerous."

A move led by President Carter Davidson of Union College to limit the denunciation of UMT as presently planned was snowed under and only a handful of delegates voted against the final resolution.

UMT was approved in principle by Congress last year when the draft age was lowered to 18½ years. Congress is now beginning work on a law to put the principle into operation on a limited basis.

Help Fight Polio

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ILWU Annual T. H. Convention To Have 250 Delegates; Bridges Key Speaker

Delegates representing 25,000 of the ILWU's sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous workers will convene in Honolulu for their annual territorial convention beginning the last week of January and continuing into early February.

More than 250 delegates have registered from throughout the islands and the convention starting Jan. 28 will act on a new budget, constitutional amendments, officers' reports reviewing activities of 1951, and other matters including policy statements and resolutions.

At New Building

The new ILWU Memorial Association building on Atkinson Drive will be the scene of the convention. Dedication of the building will take place on the evening of Feb. 2, following the closing of the week-long convention. Conference and caucuses will be held at the new building and at the Fraternal Order of Eagles hall, located adjacently.

The union's international officers including President Harry Bridges, Vice President J. R. Robertson and Secretary Louis Goldblatt will attend the convention. Mr. Bridges will be the main speaker at the joint conference on Feb. 2. Mr. Robertson will be keynote speaker at the joint session of delegates to the industrial caucuses on Feb. 3. Mr. Goldblatt will be the principal speaker at the Local 142 conference.

Henry Schmidt, past president of Local 10 of San Francisco and former international representative, will arrive this weekend to be honorary chairman at the official opening of the new union building. He was invited by the officers of the Memorial Association.

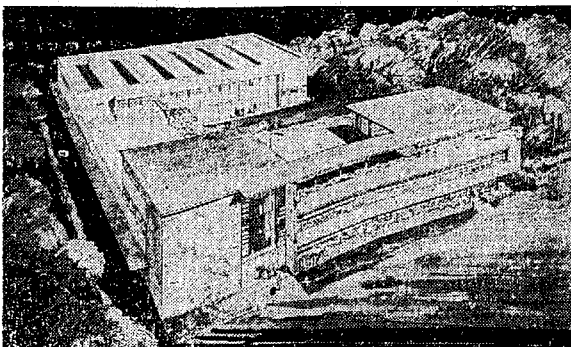
The Rev. E. C. Yadao will deliver the invocation. Regional Director Jack Hall is scheduled to give brief opening remarks. Tony Rania and Newton Miyagi will serve as convention chairman and secretary, respectively.

Caucuses to Discuss Contract

Besides the territorial convention, individual locals — sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous — will hold their annual meetings. Pre-convention sessions will be held Jan. 27 to 29.

The industrial caucuses of sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous workers will be held after the convention, on Feb. 3 and 4. The first annual industrial caucuses of these workers will discuss contractual matters only and will go into the sugar and pineapple agreements which have provisions for reopening in August (sugar) and February, 1953 (pineapple).

The convention will be the first since the consolidation of the sugar and pineapple locals.



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My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

(from page 1)

letter said. "Almost no one saunters out and the streets are practically empty. Some people are mourning the dead, some are wondering what had happened. The great majority had not taken part in the riot. They are remorseful and bitter that this has happened and has brought a mantle of sorrow and shame to this community."

She wrote she was glad that I had left, for on the night of the riot a mass meeting was held in our block, where most of the pro-militarist ringleaders lived. A speaker shouted "get so-and-so," and Taeko heard my name mentioned. She ran into the barracks and locked the door.

Period of Doubt and Waiting

I felt strongly that Taeko should leave the camp but she had nowhere to go. She informed me that we were going to have a child.

From Fort Snelling I moved to nearby Camp Savage which was a Military Intelligence Service Language School. Practically all the students were Japanese Americans, being trained for duty in the Pacific and Asiatic war theaters.

We had Hawaiian-born Nisei who had volunteered for intelligence service from the 100th Infantry Battalion which was then stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. After the War Department had decided to use Nisei ground troops in Europe against Germans and Italians rather than against Japanese, the unit was shipped to the Mainland. The men waited around, performed repeat maneuvers and months slipped by. Some doubted they would be sent overseas, those at Camp Savage told us, so they had volunteered for intelligence service.

Hawaiian Nisei Answered Back at "Jap" Baiting

At Camp Savage, I saw the difference between Nisei brought up in different environments. For example, the Hawaiian-Nisei would not stand "Jap" baiting. Shortly after they arrived at Camp Savage, some of the cocky and prejudiced white defense workers who had been calling the Mainland Nisei names without comeback in the restaurants in the town of Savage were forced to change their manners. One of the Hawaiian-Nisei spoke with his fists and they were surprisingly eloquent and convincing to the defense workers. After that, they respected all Nisei.

We heard stories that the Hawaiian-Nisei at Camp McCoy occasionally tangled with Texans who had a grudge against them because the Japanese troops had captured or killed Texans at Corregidor and Bataan. The Hawaiians showed the Texans through the "hard way" that they too, were Americans in uniform.

Learned To Fight Better Through Organized Efforts

On the other hand, the West Coast Nisei were generally less aggressive and outspoken and would not throw their fists when the white men called them "dirty Japs." They had a reserve about them which I felt was basically akin to the attitude of the Negroes in the deep South who are conditioned by pressure, intimidation and brutality of the white supremacists to know "their place." Unlike the Hawaiian-Nisei, who had enjoyed more freedom, they had been discriminated against and oppressed on the West Coast to a far greater extent. Comparatively, the Hawaiian-Nisei were more like Negroes in the Northern states.

The Mainland Nisei, particularly their leaders, struggle through political action for equality under the Constitution. They have become, during and after the war, better organized and more experienced to fight against discrimination and are spearheading the fight for naturalization rights for all aliens now barred by the government. Among the Hawaiian-Nisei, such concerted struggle is absent.

We All Took Studies Seriously

At Camp Savage, we studied Japanese from seven in the morning till four in the afternoon, with an hour's break at noon. Classroom competition was intense and the study load heavy. After supper we studied from seven until nine, but the classrooms did not empty until the lights went out at eleven. Quite a number of us went to the latrine after this and spent another hour or two with books wide open on our laps, sitting on toilet bowls. When inspecting officers made their rounds, we pretended the books were incidental and that we were there for legitimate reasons. I had a friend who studied in his bunk after lights went out. Under cover of his blanket, he used a flashlight.

Almost every student took his studies with deep seriousness. We realized that a useful intelligence operator would be one who could interrogate Japanese prisoners or translate captured documents all by himself. For those with little language background the going was rugged.

The Meaning of the War Was Clear

As for me, I appreciated this opportunity to participate in the struggle against militarism and fascism, for I had come to understand more clearly what they were through my evacuation experiences. There was not only fascism abroad but its counterpart within our own country—a movement which poisons people's minds to hate and persecute, breaking out in Jim Crow, anti-Semitism, anti-Orientalism, attacks against militant trade unions, red-baiting, white supremacy, subjugation of American Indians and the like. I was fortunate that I knew what I was fighting for. Fascism abroad was a greater threat but when the war was over, the struggle against native fascism had to go on.

I believe I spent more time than any student at Camp Savage on studies during our six-month term. For this diligence the student body voted at the end of the term that I had made the most progress and I won a prize. I believed in the war and that made me apply myself to the utmost in my studies.

Segregation at Camp Savage of the Whites and Nisei

A few elderly white officers studied with us. These were re-

patriates from Japan who had returned aboard the Gripsholm. The commandant of Camp Savage had taken them into the army immediately and made them majors and captains. Their aptitude for Japanese was far from impressive to deplorable, considering they had lived in Japan 10 to 15 years. For example, when students were reshuffled after the first six weeks, a major was demoted five grades and a captain two grades. These white officers were to supervise us when we were assigned to duty after graduation. Usually 10 Nisei constituted a team, with a white officer leading it.

As time went on, white students who had studied six months of Japanese at the University of Michigan came to Camp Savage. They were called "cadets" and after the short period of training at the camp, they were to become officers. Nisei who studied with them, in the same classrooms, under the same instructors, and who covered the same subjects, were to be assigned under them and were not made officers the same as the white cadets, upon graduation.

Jim Crow Extended To Another American Minority

The cadets were concentrated in lower classes since their knowledge of Japanese was limited. They lived in new and better barracks and ate in the officers' mess. This was segregation along the color line and it was Jim Crow extended to another American minority. It was a slice of the ugly bigotry and prejudice that bars Negroes from schools attended by whites in the South, that limits students of Asian and Jewish ancestries from professional training in our universities and discriminates more harshly against Negroes in the same fields of endeavor.

I felt that these young men trained for the officer caste at Camp Savage because of color would have preferred to be with us, and among us. Their freedom was restricted, for they had no chance to compete with us equally and stand on their merits. Some of them who were less gifted became the butt of Nisei jokes. You would hear remarks like: "Look at that officer material!"

When One Is Discriminated Against, No One Is Free

In a limited and in a broader sense, when one people is discriminated against or oppressed, there is no freedom and genuine happiness even for the privileged. Thus it was at Camp Savage, where the whole school depended on Nisei language specialists. Thus it was at military camps where I saw Negro soldiers segregated in barracks areas, in recreation and even in military assignment. They were fighting the same foreign enemy as the others, and more intensely, for democratic rights at home to give full meaning to the Constitution.

In late January, the War Department announced it would activate a special combat team of Japanese Americans. In the barracks, the Nisei debated whether this was a forward step. It was, by the sheer fact that mass enlistment was reinstituted. But why the segregation? Why not throw open all the services to Japanese Americans, the navy and the marines included? Some argued that a separate unit would afford the Nisei a better chance to prove their loyalty more conclusively.

As Others Looked At Us

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose speeches agitated the colonial and semi-colonial people in faraway lands to strive for liberation from foreign imperialism and oppressive landlords at home and made them look to the U. S. as a nation which was on their side because our country had the proud democratic tradition of the spirit of 1776 said, as he approved the War Department proposal for a Nisei combat unit: "... Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

As expected, the professional anti-Oriental racists on the West Coast immediately protested this forward step. Nothing would please them more than Nisei ignominy. And public officials of the Jim Crow South joined in the attempt to sabotage the plan. Rep. John E. Rankin of Mississippi, well known for his services on the House Un-American Activities Committee, advocated in Congress our deportation after the war, with the government purchasing our property. In the meantime, he wanted us to be used in labor battalions. Like Sen. Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky, he said the South would ally with the West Coast on white racial ties to combat the Japanese American menace.

The racists lost a round. In Hawaii, 10,000 volunteers answered the call for 2,500 Japanese Americans.

In Order To Take A Deep Sounding . . .

Response from the 10 relocation centers was not as impressive. In order to take a deep sounding of this poorer response, it requires a sympathetic understanding of the hardships, sorrow and bitterness of the evacuees. And to further rub salt into the wound, the government passed out questionnaires in camps during the recruitment, to be answered by all aliens and citizens over 17 years of age.

Question No. 28 asked: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?"

The Need To Awaken Democratic Consciousness

The alien Japanese whom discriminatory U. S. laws bar from naturalization, could not answer in the affirmative. They would be people without a country if they forswore allegiance to Japan. America was not offering them an alternative of citizenship. After the war, Japan would remain. She was their country. What mattered was that Japan should be democratic and no longer militaristic. And in this country the aliens should be given the right to naturalization. But this is still being fought for by certain Asian and Pacific peoples, today.

KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

FBI agents who have been intimidating union members in particular, when bribes and super-patriotic talk have failed to impress or make stoopigoes of them, visited Thomas Yagi, Maui ILWU division director recently. Two agents who called on Yagi said they wanted him to cooperate with the U. S. government in telling them whether or not he knew any Communists in the union.

Division Director Yagi told the agents they could talk to his attorney. When the agents stuck around and tried to ask questions, Yagi told them he didn't have to answer them, and that's according to law. While Yagi attempted to call his attorney, the FBI agents cooled their heels.

Then Yagi told them: "Look, I'm a busy man and if you'll excuse me, I have work to do."

The agents left, stumped in their attempt to make stoopigoes of workers who have benefited only because of their solidarity and group militancy.

★ ★
WAILUKU merchants who feel they did not get the full or even a partial benefit from the funds they paid Virgil Hill for Christmas street decorations in their areas, may have their money refunded. But they must bring this matter up for discussion at a meeting. Some merchants have complained (RECORD, Jan. 10) that no lights were strung in the near vicinity of their stores, although they paid Hill \$5 to \$10 assessments. Hill explained that the charges were made not only for the decorations but for the candies which Santa Claus gave to the public on the streets at night. Where there were no lights put up for merchants who paid the assessments, Hill said, there was "not enough wire to go that far." One merchant has complained that Santa came to his side of town only once.

★ ★
SUPERVISOR Robert Shimada, at the January 18 board meeting, pointedly asked Chairman Eddie Tam why the collection office of the county waterworks is being moved to Kahului from Wailuku. Tam said he doesn't think it will be moved. Shimada replied he has information that it is going to be moved in April, and plans are to have the Bank of Hawaii collect the water bills and charge for the service. At this point, Tam called a few minutes recess. When the meeting resumed, the chairman said he had just talked to Stephen Okada, assistant manager of the waterworks board, and learned that there is no plan to move the collection office.

This discussion picked up interest because of reports on Maui that Alexander & Baldwin, the Big One on Maui, is interested in having the county seat moved from Wailuku to Kahului.

★ ★
SINCE THE installation of traffic lights at Main and Market Sts. in Wailuku, angle parking on Market St. has interrupted the free flow of traffic, according to the police department. At the board meeting January 18, three people, including Rep. Dee Dupont, spoke in favor of continuing angle parking rather than change to parallel parking. They said it is easier to park a car at an angle, particularly for women. This argument did not impress Assistant Police Chief Freitas, who said there should be a law to test motorists every two years. If the drivers fail to pass the parking test they should have their licenses revoked.

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing
J. K. Wong Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

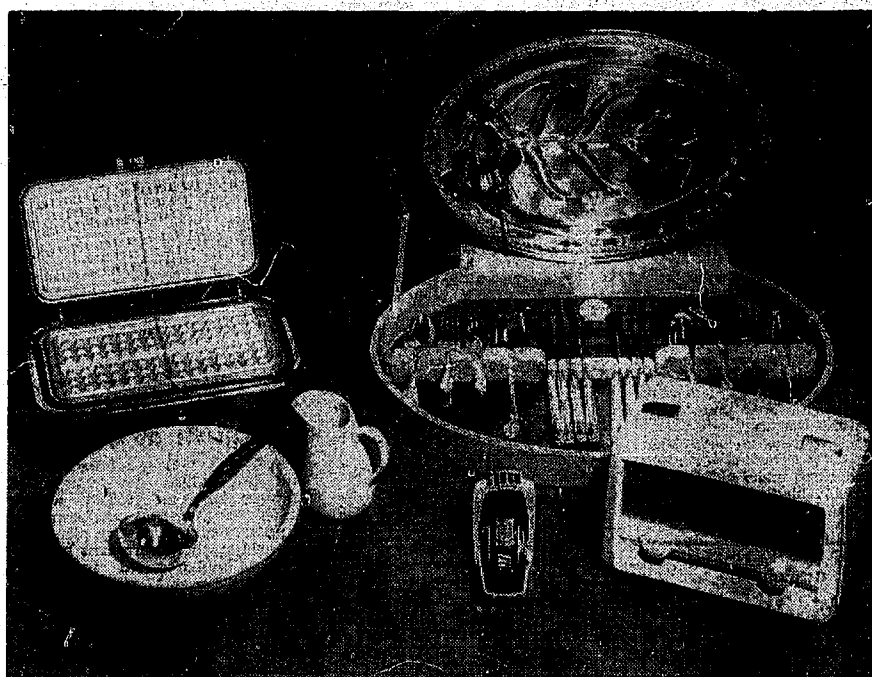
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Gadabout

C-C CLERK Leon Sterling Sr. had a couple of supervisors on their feet Tuesday while he was reading the letter in Hawaiian from the Rev. John K. Kialoa, pastor of the "Oka Mauna Oil-veta Church" at Waikeane, Oahu. The letter was of some length and sounded very impressive in Hawaiian and Supervisor Samuel Apollona was the first to ask that it be translated.

"He's asking you to let him put up a sign in front of his church," answered Sterling simply.

Nick Teves had a significant objection to immediate approval which John Asing wanted to grant right away. Teves asked: "I wonder if Mr. Asing knows if the sign conforms to the wishes of the Outdoor Circle?"

★ ★
THE GOP NATURE of the campaign against Civil Service Chairman Herbert Kum was more clearly apparent after Tuesday night's board hearing to decide whether or not to give the mayor \$5,000 for an investigation. But observers say the Republicans on the board seem to have backed away from any backing of D. Ransom Sherretz, the personnel director who got fired. It was noteworthy that Supervisor Apollona failed to include any mention of Sherretz in his charges.

★ ★
THE BEHAVIOR of Supervisor Teves at the hearing was nothing if not ardent. He was reprimanded as "slanderous" by Noble Kauhane when he implied that one member of the commission is "led by the nose," and he called the commission's request for investigation, interference into what is "none of their damned business."

★ ★
CHARLES KENDALL of the HGEA, was blasted last week by a delegate who took his beef to Val Marciel, unsuccessful candidate for the HGEA presidency. The delegate said in no uncertain terms that he thought Kendall was using the HGEA for his personal fight in the civil service controversy and he protested that D. Ransom Sherretz, discharged personnel director, isn't even an HGEA member. He also told Marciel the HGEA has no right to represent government employees, since it hasn't held its election yet. The delegate was missing the fact, however, that even the election would only enable HGEA to represent government employees BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. And there's nothing in the world to stop anyone else from coming up to represent himself, anyhow.

★ ★
FRANCIS SUR LEE's case of heroin addiction, for which the young (21 years) man is being sent to a Mainland sanitarium, is cited as an instance of the quick and ineffective "cures" given by the Territorial hospital. Lee is reported to have been pronounced "cured" after only 14 days.

★ ★
IF YOU SAW "I Was a Communist for the FBI," when it played local movie houses, you'll be interested to know that Matt Cvetic, the principal, admitted in a Pittsburgh court recently that both the picture and his articles in the Saturday Evening Post contained plenty of lies. Most notable in the picture was the one about murders supposed to have been committed by Communist leaders. Cvetic admitted under questioning, that no such things ever happened, but he was shielded by the judge,

Harry M. Montgomery, who said such details are merely "dramatic license and glamorizing." The reason for the judge's interest was shown after he was revealed as one of the guiding officials of an organization called Americans Battling Communism, which paid Cvetic off for speeches.

★ ★
SUSPICIONS ARE growing increasingly strong that the lives of 46 seamen, now presumed lost in the sinking of the States Lines Steamship Co. freighter, Pennsylvania, may have been the cost of an unseemly desire of the company for profits. Since the ship was abandoned January 9, press investigation has indicated that she had developed a crack on her previous trip from Japan and that seamen doubted an effective repair job could have been done in the time she was laid up. At least one seaman of the Sailors Union of the Pacific called his wife prior to the Pennsylvania's clearing port

for the last time to say he didn't like the looks of the repair job and was uneasy about the voyage. Other seamen wondered whether it was the company's or the captain's decision to take a structurally weakened vessel through the North Pacific on the Great Circle Route at this time of year.

★ ★
PRO-STATEHOOD U. S. Senator Arthur B. Watkins (R., Utah) was an invited guest of Mayor Wilson at the City Hall Friday. The Senator is on the committee of interior and insular affairs and the C-C supervisors and department heads were present at the meeting to show him why he should help push Oahu bond issues for the Kalia Tunnel, schools, parks and flood control projects.

Among other things, Senator Watkins told the city fathers he thinks they're missing a bet in not finding some way to tax military personnel stationed here.

Need More Money for Palakiko-Majors Defense if "Pauper's" Plea Is Denied

If the U. S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, grants the application of the Palakiko-Majors attorneys to appeal "in forma pauperis," the defense committee will be saved the necessity of raising about \$2,500 in addition to the amount already raised, to finance the cost of extra copies of the court transcript.

The application was not considered by the Territorial Supreme Court which held that there are no legal provisions for such an appeal under laws of the Territory. But it did grant the application for the appeal, itself.

Attorney Harriet Bouslog explained this week to the RECORD that if the application for the appeal "in forma pauperis" is denied, three additional copies of the transcript of the case will be required—at the expense of the appellants. The estimate of court stenographers is that each additional copy will cost \$750.

The Palakiko-Majors Defense Fund Committee has announced the drive for the original \$2,250 has passed that mark a little, but not enough to pay for even one additional copy, should the "in forma pauperis" application be denied.

Remark Was Legal Clue

Recalling her entry into the case, Attorney Bouslog said she had never heard details of the case which formed a basis for further legal action until shortly before Gov. Long's stay of execution was about to expire. She was sitting beside John Palakiko's sister, Mrs. Mary Krusynski, when that young woman made a despairing remark that gave the attorney a clue to details of the case that had not been brought to light.

Mrs. Krusynski said: "I don't see why my brother has to die just because the police beat him up."

Until then, Attorney Bouslog had never heard Mrs. Krusynski's story of how she saw marks on her brother's face after he had been questioned by Officer Vernal Stevens.

"Later," says Attorney Bouslog, "I discovered there were a number of other legal grounds."

Appeal To Conscience First

Prior to the governor's stay of execution of the two young men, who are still under sentence of death because of their conviction of having killed Mrs. Theresa Wilder in 1948, Attorney Bouslog had written a letter to the news-

papers and to Gov. Long stating that her conscience would not allow her to remain silent while the two young men were executed for a crime into which so many elements of society have a responsibility. Others did the same on petitioned the governor directly against capital punishment.

When the governor seemed to doubt that many people felt the same way, in an unorganized manner, various people independently appealed to him.

The petition campaign to save the young men began. Eleven thousand signatures were filed with the governor through her office, Attorney Bouslog says, and 14,000 others were reported as being filed from other sources.

Six Points Filed

The reasons filed by the attorney with the U. S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, why Palakiko and Majors appeal that they did not receive due process of law and a fair trial at the time of their conviction, are broken into six headings, and the appeal alleges the following:

1. The confessions were not voluntary.
2. The applicants did not receive due process of law and their rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution were violated.
3. The appellants were denied the effective use of counsel.
4. The portion of the law under which they were charged, Sec. 11393, is vague and ambiguous in its phrase "murder . . . committed with extreme cruelty and atrocity," which sets no standard of conduct.
5. The public attitude toward the case, influenced by many inflammatory newspaper articles, made a fair trial impossible.
6. The element of rape, appearing in an early charge and in a number of newspaper accounts, was entirely unproved.

Education In China

PEKING (ALN) — China will have one million new primary school teachers in 1957, it was decided at a special conference on primary and secondary education held by the government here. To date children in primary schools total over 37 million, topping the highest prewar level by 55 per cent. The latest decision means that within five years there will be facilities for 80 per cent of the country's children to go to school.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



IT'S YOUR BABY, STUDENTS!

A baby was left on the doorstep of the student body of the University of Hawaii last week. This baby was the result of a romantic episode held in secret at Theodore (Pump) Searle's Kuliouou hideout between the Board of Athletic Control and the ASUH Council. This meeting was a hush-hush affair, so much so that even the chaperons were left uninvited to this soiree. After the secret rendezvous, this unchaperoned group suddenly made a momentous announcement. It went like this: In order to find a way out of the present situation, the board and the students had to work together! This was the nice howling baby left at the front door of the students!

Democracy, participation, cooperation, financial ability are all nice-sounding words. But peculiarly, there was hardly any participation by the students when those awful schedules which listed College of the Pacific, Michigan State, and oh yes—the U. S. Military Academy as U. of H. opponents were made. We have had no denial of the story that Prexy Gregg Sinclair, in a tea visit with the moguls of Michigan State, dreamed up the football game between the Titans of State and the Warriors of Hawaii.

The decisions in a number of very important matters were made by the powers and the administration and yet when it comes down to the matter of the deficits and the revival of the game of football, it suddenly becomes a very democratic matter and it is thrown on the laps of the students. Democracy is not a one-way street. There is a lot of traffic on it. Participation in making important decisions by the students as well as all other interested parties would make for better cooperation.

Of interest was the statement issued by the dean of student personnel, Harold S. Bitner, in this week's issue of Ka Leo that "many critics of the BAC have said that students are 'contributing' part of their ASUH fees to the athletic fund. They were in reality paying for their season tickets to UH sporting events just as they would do to any community function."

That, my friends, is cutting the baloney pretty thin. But from what we know as a former student, the ASUH fee was collected at registration time and there was no alternative to paying your fees. Otherwise, you were not properly registered.

And regardless of what Dr. Bitner writes, the ASUH student athletic fee does go, in part, to maintain the athletic department and the athletic fund. There is no factor of choice as to whether you want to pay your ASUH fee or not. You pay it or else! If there was a matter of choice in whether you want to pay the fee or not, then probably Dr. Bitner's statement relative to the ASUH fee and the athletic fund might be in order.

In the meantime, the baby is on the doorstep of the students. And somehow or other, if the students are given a chance to manage their student and athletic affairs without the domination of the Regents or a select group of people with "papa" complexes, then we believe the students will get behind a sensible sports program without the flagrant commercialism so prevalent in our contemporary scene. It's your baby, students!

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The acceptance of the entries of Joe Louis and five other Negro golfers by the PGA for the Phoenix Open after Louis voiced his protest because of the ban on non-Caucasians at the San Diego Open is the first step in the right direction to open the doors for minority groups. Other non-Caucasian groups should take an active interest, as the closed door to Negroes means the same to them. The locals who went to the American Bowling Congress Tournament several years ago met with the non-white ban which excluded Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and others who did not meet the "white" classification. The concerted efforts of organizations such as the Catholic Church, the CIO, the JACL and the NAACP to erase this infamous clause from the ABC constitution was another forward step. Incidents such as these in protest against the Aryan myth will tear down the walls against minority groups in the USA.

THE AMATEUR BOXERS got started last week. While there were only a handful of fans at the Civic last Monday night, the committee was wise in getting started, as weeks of postponement will not help in later season dates. We understand the Army and Navy have strings of fighters anxious to enter the tournaments. Teen-agers in droves are turning out at the various gyms and there is every indication that there will be plenty of competition in this group.

THE PRO VERSION of boxing is rather late in getting started this year. Ralph Yempuku's original plans to get Manny Madrid for Wildcat Kim went by the wayside. The reason may have been that Madrid isn't too hot as an opponent for the Korean battler. The talk is that Kim could polish off Madrid too easily. The fans are pretty particular about importations nowadays.

INSIDE SOURCES say that the high school principals' organization is seriously thinking of giving the athletic setup in the high schools a thorough going over, especially on scheduling and the length of the season for any particular sport. Skill sports may take a beating because of length of season restrictions.

MAYOR WILSON'S ukase to keep the expenses of the Royal Hawaiian band down by the elimination of hula dancers, met with mixed response. The mayor was quick to indicate the taxpayers' point of view. However, we'd like to see the return of night concerts over at Aala Park, as was the practice for many years.

FROM RECENT performances of track stars from Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md., it seems that the Olympic track team may be made up of a number of runners from that school. It is only in very recent years that this school has attracted national attention. Yet, for years, it has sent track and field men to the Penn Relays who always returned to the Morgan campus with some token of wins against competitors both in and above their classification. The athletic director, Eddie Hurt, is also the only coach—football, baseball, basketball and track. He never had very much, numerically to work with. One or two seasons that we can recall, his football squad consisted of almost every able-bodied lad in school, and then he only had 28. But they won a conference championship both seasons!

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Tam, Miura Clash Over Treatment of Indigent Dental Patients On Maui

(from page 1)

Dr. Miura's contract with the county had not been renewed, and that the board made a cash settlement with Dr. Miura for the first three months of 1949, and paid him \$750.

"Personal Vituperations"

Attempts by Dr. Miura to answer Chairman Tam were cut short by the latter who harangued the board member in what the Maui News reported as "one of the most highly vindictive, personal vituperations heard in the board room for many years."

At one point Dr. Miura interrupted Tam's personal attack by asking: "Are you willing to put all that in writing?"

In answering the chairman's attack, Dr. Miura on January 18, said that "it was unfortunate that he (Chairman Tam) came forth with half-truths designed to reflect and to question my integrity. This being the case, I have no alternative but to answer him with

factual information taken from the official records of the county clerk's office."

Legal Opinion Cited

Dr. Miura said that on March 3, 1949, Deputy County Attorney Thomas Ogata recommended that this matter of contract to treat indigent dental patients be submitted to the board for decision. This recommendation has been ignored to this day, he said. Lacking the action of the board, which is the only body authorized to decide on a contract, Dr. Miura said he wrote the board on March 21 of that year, that receiving no instructions from the body on the discontinuance of his services, he was continuing his treatment of the indigents.

His contract with the county through December 1948, had provided for the payment of \$500 per month to Dr. Miura.

In his March 21 letter, Dr. Miura said he proposed, in view of the fact that no provision by the board to care for the indigents had been made, he would give them free dental service. He asked that the county pay \$125 a month salary for an assistant or assistants and \$125 for materials and supplies. Traveling expenses and board and lodging while servicing indigents, the county was to pay.

Couldn't Turn Down Indigents

"I felt that my proposal was a fair one in view of the fact that no program for the care of dental indigents was established at that time and as a professional man, I just couldn't turn down those who were eligible and needed treatment," Dr. Miura said at the meeting.

Tam's Contradicting Position

Dr. Miura continued his treatment of the indigents. Then on August 3, 1949, Chairman Tam, in a letter to the board, advised that the contract with Dr. Miura had terminated the previous December 31, 1948. This contention of the chairman is challenged by Dr. Miura who says that the board did not vote on it as recommended by the county attorney's office. The letter from Tam was immediately filed without board action.

At the same meeting, on August 3, Dr. Miura contends that Chairman Tam, who said the contract had terminated at the end of 1948, actually voted to pay Dr. Miura \$750 for the first three months of 1949, or \$250 per month.

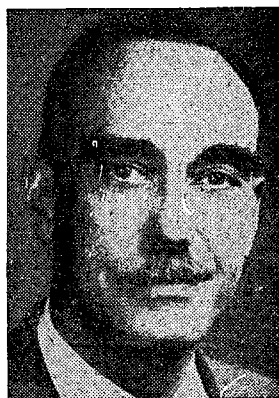
The following month, on September 16, Chairman Tam asked the board's authorization to set up a program to have indigent dental patients treated in various districts by local dentists. The board deferred action, directing the chairman to meet with the Maui County Dental Society to agree on a uniform fee. The chairman never reported back on this matter and on December 27, 1949, ordered his communication on a dental program filed.

Dr. Miura said he had invited Chairman Tam to go over the records with him on treatment of indigents "time and again," but his invitations have been turned down.

The other board members "did come to look over the records," he said.

Hind Buying Kona Land

The Robert Hind interests are reported buying land in Kona, where the coffee price is high and farmers are only able to lease land and not buy it outright from land monopolists. The Hinds last year borrowed a million dollars from the T. H. retirement system by mortgaging their holdings at Alua Haina.



BANKER AMBASSADOR—President Truman has named William H. Draper, Jr., to be his special representative in Europe, with rank of ambassador, to act as senior U. S. civilian official concerned with North Atlantic Treaty Organization and economic and military aid program. Draper is on leave as vice president of Dillon, Read & Co., Wall Street investment bankers. He is one of the many Wall Street men running the government. (Fed Pix)

Cops Tow Cars To Hit Repeaters; "Hazard" Status Not Positive

(from page 1)

graph 19-A-3 is the legal basis for the action and it says cars may be towed away, "When any vehicle is left unattended upon a street and is so parked illegally as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic."

There are two arguments an irate motorist might use, lawyers say. One is that counts taken by the Traffic Safety Commission must show that on some occasions—as during the Christmas shopping season—such parking is just as "hazardous" during the legal hours as during the rush.

The other is that the rush hour is not a "normal flow of traffic" and the parked cars are therefore, outside the scope of that paragraph.

Only a judge can decide that one for sure, the lawyers say, and a judge probably will when one of the motorists gets angry enough. Captain Hitchcock says that on the West Coast, such towing jobs are let out by contract and tow trucks cruise around picking up illegally parked cars without even the sanction of a policeman's ticket.

Peg Pensions To Police Pay, Suggest Retired Cops Facing Present Prices

(from page 1)

stance, who retired as an engineer in 1945 after 20 years of service, gets \$81.05 per month—and that wasn't much money, even when he retired.

But Lilikalanani Kauhali, who retired as a hoseman back in 1939, gets only \$58.36 a month.

There are those, of course, among both fire and police department pensioners who have prospered since they left the O-O service and do not depend on their pensions. But for those dependent on their pensions, especially those disabled in line of duty and unable to secure remunerative employment, pensions seem to represent pretty shabby rewards for faithful service.

Why Not Peg Pensions?

Says one oldtimer: "Why can't the pensions be pegged to the police pay scale? If police pay rises, then the pensions rise. If it goes down, then they go down accordingly. At least that would put the pensions somewhere in the neighborhood of prices."

"Fishing Trip," Mayor Repeats As GOP Probers Hear Praise for Civil Service

(from page 1)

Leonard Fong, was "invited" first and declined, saying simply: "I have nothing to contribute to this meeting."

But before any witness was called, there was considerable wrangling over whether or not the board had the power to summon witnesses and force them to answer questions. Acting C-C Attorney Frank McKinley gave the offhand opinion that it did, but neither Trask nor Kauhane were inclined to give his opinion much weight.

Predicts Forced Answers

Teves, entering into the spirit of probing with the gusto of a Dixie congressman, said later the board will subpoena witnesses and force them to answer and if they don't, they'll be cited for "contempt of court." He did not explain what "court" such witnesses would be in contempt of.

Tuesday night's witnesses, however, were "invited" to testify under oath, but they were permitted to refuse to answer any questions they chose. On that basis, the questioning began.

The testimony of the witnesses proved pretty tame in the face of Supervisor Samuel Apollonia's charges against Civil Service Chairman Herbert Kum, and in some instances, seemed quite laudatory to the commission.

"Very Fair"

Leon Sterling, C-C clerk, and the first witness to accept Investigator Teves' "invitation," said: "As a department head, I think they (the commissioners) have been very fair with my office. I have tried to put things over on them and I found it was futile. They made me toe the mark."

Mayor Wilson at that point interjected a comment which he repeated in various forms during the evening: "I don't see what this has to do with \$5,000."

Paul Keppeler, controller, said he really didn't have an opinion about the civil service commission and added: "I could say things similar to the previous speaker."

Apollonia Fishes

Fire Chief Harold Smith had hardly been identified when Apollonia rose to ask a question pertaining to one of his charges, and Supervisor Trask spotted it as "fishing" instead of sticking to the subject of \$5,000, and said so.

"They are conducting an in-

vestigation," Trask said, "and if they don't come up with a miracle, it's going to boomerang right in their faces. They don't have anything."

Mayor Wilson refused to allow the question and told Apollonia: "You should have been put under oath when you made those charges."

Apollonia insisted his questions were "impertinent" to the appropriation, but the mayor recalled Keppeler to ask probably the most clearly relevant question of the evening. He wanted to know how much Gallas had been paid for his first investigation and was given the figure of \$3,500. The mayor concluded aloud that, since the proposed investigation would go back four years, his estimate of \$5,000 was reasonably accurate.

"Willing and Sympathetic"

Arthur Y. Akinaka, head of the building department, said it is premature for him to express an opinion—he's been on the job one year and 20 days—but his problems had always met with a "willing and sympathetic understanding."

Aubrey Price, acting civil service director, was "invited" last and protested that he was being "put on the spot" by the questions. Nevertheless, he volunteered the idea that personnel managers from local commercial companies might be used for the proposed investigation.

"Would they do it for nothing?" asked the mayor.

Mr. Price said he didn't know. It was a little after that when the mayor asked: "You've taken me on a fishing trip. You want me to supply the bait?"

The department heads were unanimous in feeling that, because of the publicity on civil service, there should be an investigation—of the whole commission and its staff. The commission itself, sent a letter to the board earlier in the day "urging" that an investigation be made to clear the air.

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MISERY — PRICE OF WAR

Under the Star-Bulletin banner headline saying: "Truman Asks \$85 Billion as 'Peace Price,'" earlier this week appeared the tragic story of a family on relief, unable to rent a home and living in an old sedan for three months at Kewalo basin.

Certainly the impact of the two stories is clear and eloquent, juxtaposed as they were. The meaning they carry is that while billions are squandered for destruction, the poor — and there are many — suffer for want of a few dollars.

The family of John and Helen Keoli have received about \$124 a month from the welfare department, of which they are permitted to spend only \$50 a month for rent. Mrs. Helen Keoli said that they have been unable to find shelter because of children and the high rent charged everywhere. Thus the parents and four children have been sleeping in an automobile, eating at small restaurants and buying food off lunch wagons. Two other children are living with relatives and the 27-year-old mother is expecting the seventh child in May.

This poignant story cannot be told in a few paragraphs. John Keoli, 34, is sick and is now back in a hospital for the ninth time in a year, because of a heart ailment. There is the problem of the two of the four children attending school. There is the problem of bathing, of clothing and of studying, if such is possible.

Why should families like the Keolis and many others of lesser or slightly better circumstances, have to live in such a manner in a nation that spends \$85,000,000,000, most of it for war and destruction and to prop up decadent regimes that perpetuate parasitic landlords who reduce people to much worse conditions than that of the Keolis?

It does not take much in a nation as wealthy as ours to raise the living of millions to that of decency and minimum health standards. The Mayor Wright housing project now coming up after years of stalling, costs slightly over \$3 million and more than 300 families will have shelter there.

And \$3½ million is the cost of one single B-29, many of which are over North Korea, killing and maiming more civilians than combatants.

The new Lanakila Homes nearing completion in Hilo has 150 units and cost \$1,600,000. It is the first low-income housing on the Big Island. This, too, was planned in pre-war days. Rental scale is on ability to pay and the minimum is \$16 a month per family.

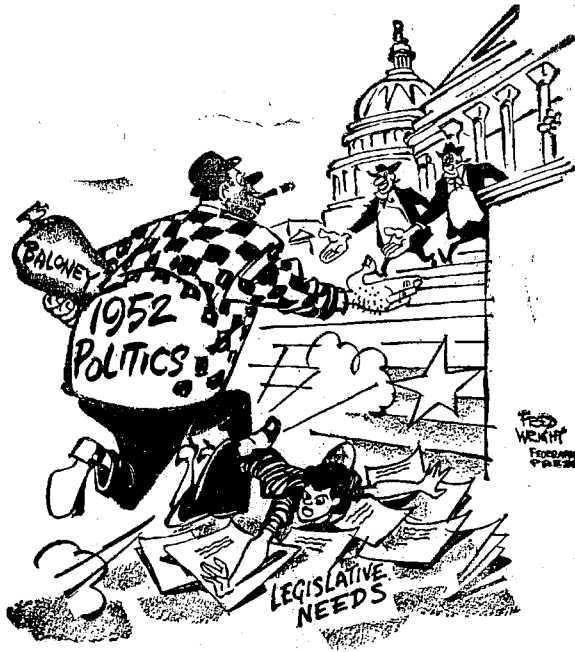
One medium-size tank alone costs \$230,000 — six to seven of these would build homes for 150 families.

A destroyer costs \$40,000,000. This amount would raise present old age pensions of \$43 a month for 31,153 elderly couples to \$150 a month for a one-year period.

Or let us take a single anti-aircraft gun that costs \$300,000. This would build a small hospital. A single shot from a 105 caliber howitzer costs \$50. A 30-second burst from a fighter plane shoots \$100 worth of ammunition.

And a single penicillin shot costs \$3.

War preparation and profits for big industrialists and financiers or peace and happiness for the people — that is clearly the picture.



Looking Backward

"An Exalted Idea of the White Man"

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

I.

On January 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani, cowed by the guns of American marines, laid the sovereignty of Hawaii in the outstretched hands of the "downtown haoles."

Another little native state had gone down before the "Anglo-Saxons." Expanding American imperialism had taken another step forward.

Of course this was before Hitler had made the term "master race" part of our vocabulary. When Liliuokalani gave in, Adolf was an innocent little boy of three. Others, however, had already built up their belief in a master race and its "manifest destiny." For them, the master race was the "Anglo-Saxon."

Before the Anglo-Saxon, Weaker Races Must Go Down

All over America, with boyish eagerness, writers hailed the coming age of American imperialism. "The day is at hand," said John Fiske, the historian, "when four-fifths of the human race will trace its pedigree to English forefathers, as four-fifths of the white people of the United States trace their pedigree today."

God Himself, wrote the Rev. Josiah Strong, was training the Anglo-Saxon race, "the representative, let us hope, of the highest liberty, the purest Christianity, the highest civilization," to rule the world. Before the Anglo-Saxon, weaker races must go down and become extinct. Somewhat stronger races would be Anglo-Saxonized.

As one tiny detail of this great divine plan, Hawaii would become Anglo-Saxon under the American flag.

Anglo-Saxons In Hawaii Had Exalted Idea of White Man's Rule

Naturally, the Anglo-Saxons in Hawaii were glad to read that God, working through Nature, had made them part of the most superior race. They agreed heartily with God.

"I have an exalted idea of the high destiny of the white man," J. M. Horner told his fellow planters in 1886, "and of His power to control both men and elements."

"The Word in the beginning seems to have been spoken to the white man, when he was commanded to 'subdue the earth and have dominion over it.'"

"It will be better for the colored man to have the white man rule."

Control Over Hawaiians In Matters Spiritual, Economic, Political

Really, the haoles of Hawaii required no assurance from Mainland writers that God had marked them as rulers. They already had the habit of ruling. Through their churches, they ruled the Hawaiians' spiritual life. Through their stores and ranches and plantations, they ruled the Hawaiians' economic life. A native king sat on the throne and natives sat in the legislature, but only haoles had the necessary training for the technical side of government; so politically, too, the haoles ruled in fact.

Nor did the haoles of Hawaii need to be convinced that they would continue to Anglo-Saxonize Hawaii through the "survival of the fittest" — a great slogan in those days. They could see that the Hawaiian people were dying out. In 1872 there were 50,500 Hawaiians. In 1878 there were 47,500. In 1884 there were 44,200. In 1890 there were only 40,600, and of these, more than one in seven was what they then called a "half-caste."

Yes, the native people were dying out. In their place, after the Reciprocity Treaty of 1878 opened a free American market to Hawaiian sugar, came thousands of Chinese and Portuguese and Japanese to clear the new canefields. A native king didn't look wholly ridiculous in 1872, when out of Hawaii's 57,000 population, only one in nine was a foreigner. Thirty years later, when less than half of the people were Hawaiians, a native monarchy seemed out of date, to say the least.

Why Portuguese Were Not White Men

The ruling whites were a handful. In 1872 there were only 2,700 of them, from greybeards to babies. Everybody knew everybody else. "During the monotonous round of his days in the city," a journalist wrote, "every friend, neighbor and acquaintance has been measured,

(more on page 2)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

SELLING OUT HAWAII TO DIXIE

After reading the editorials in the Star-Bulletin last Friday and Saturday entitled "South and the Statehood Issue," the conclusion is inescapable that the afternoon daily is telling senators from the white supremacy South:

"Why, you're all wrong to think we'd send over anybody to Washington who would vote for civil rights legislation. Furthermore, we're with you if you want to filibuster against extending democracy to all people, regardless of color or race. The senators we send wouldn't dream of lining up for closure!"



MR. DAVIS

This, mind you is the official position of the biggest daily newspaper in Hawaii where the overwhelming majority of the population is non-white and therefore would benefit from the passage of legislation aimed to curb discrimination against non-whites.

However, this position follows strictly the Republican party line of Taft supporters. For some time now, Northern Republicans have called for an alliance with Southern white supremacy Democrats, first, for the purpose of defeating Roosevelt, and then in 1948, to whip Truman. Taft, who aspires to the White House, is a prime leader in this intended coalition. And it is a matter of record that Northern GOPs and Dixiecrats have conspired together to defeat civil rights legislation.

T. H. Republicans' Abominable Record On Civil Rights

What the Star-Bulletin is saying is that if Hawaii becomes a state, we will undoubtedly send Republican senators to Washington, and the South can rest assured that such senators will hew to the GOP line of cooperation with the Dixiecrats now being religiously followed in Congress. If the afternoon daily wishes, as a clincher, it might add that thus far, the Territorial Republicans have been completely successful in blocking the passage of civil rights laws by our own legislature.

This, it seems to me in passing, is a sound reason why those of us in the Territory who suffer from color discrimination in hiring and in wages, housing and the myriad ways in which white supremacy evidences itself, should elect to office only Democrats committed to democracy instead of Republicans with no regard for basic human rights.

In many respects, the Star-Bulletin editorials aped the mouthings of the Dixiecrats who, for decades now, have decreed "northern interference" in southern affairs when efforts were made to pass laws designed to put a stop to racism. The second editorial speaks of "the receding threat of civil rights legislation, partly resulting from improvement in human relations that the South has accomplished without northern interference."

Rights Won Only Through Hard Struggle

Perhaps the Star-Bulletin has a pipeline to Dixie. If so, that accounts for that paper's gross misinformation. For it is a fact that these "improvements in human relations"—and they do exist, in several fields—have come about only through agitation and legal action, the latter largely through the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York.

For instance, cases had to be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court before Negroes could enter southern state universities, the only institutions equipped to give them education equal to that obtained by white youths. And even now, the commonwealths of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina still refuse to enroll Negroes at the state universities. Equalization of teachers' pay and the right to vote have been granted in some parts of the South—but only after action by Federal courts.

These and similar efforts to obtain elemental democracy through the aid of Federal agencies, have been resisted by Dixie politicians on the ground that they invaded "states rights." Yes, I agree with the Star-Bulletin when it says:

"But perhaps most important of all is that the South is traditionally the advocate and staunch defender of 'states rights.'"

What States Rights Mean To the South

But I think that the people of Hawaii are entitled to know that to the South, states rights are interpreted as license to apply two sets of laws to whites and non-whites, to provide inferior education, housing, health, etc., for non-whites and to permit white supremacists to beat, maim, lynch, terrorize and dehumanize those with darker skins. In the name of states rights, they demand that they be allowed to continue doing such things without Federal interference—even as inadequate as Federal interference ordinarily is.

Is that the model the Star-Bulletin would have Hawaii follow?