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Thursday, April 3, 1952

Massage Diploma Scandal

Army Returns Body of Pfc. Kurosawa; Funeral Held; Peking Radio Says POW

Is Pfc. Susumu Kurosawa of Pulehu, Keahua, Maui, dead or alive?

The army says he died in action and after many months, sent back a body. Funeral services were held for Pfc. Kurosawa.

First Reported POW

But recently an AP item picked up by a Japanese-English daily in California reported that a Peking radio broadcast gave the name of Pfc. Kurosawa as being a prisoner of war. His serial number checked except for two figures which were transposed, possibly during the process of transmitting or receiving the message.

The Peking broadcast gave Pfc. Kurosawa's name when the UN negotiators asked for a list of names of POWs in North Korean camps. The Hawaii Times, in its Japanese section, published the information originally given in the AP dispatch.

The GI, whose father is Sakichi Kurosawa, was first reported a

POW many months ago, according to a Times source.

Army Said Killed In Action

Evidently the information on the POW status came from North Korean or Chinese sources which began broadcasting POW lists early in the Korean war. The U. S. army followed up at that time, advising families of those named POW that the information is classified as coming from enemy propaganda sources.

The Kurosawa family asked the Red Cross to check the information.

Subsequently, the army notified the family that the GI had been killed in action and sent back a body identified as being that of Pfc. Kurosawa. A funeral service was held and the body was given a military burial.

While the Panmunjom negotiation on POW exchange and the Korean armistice continues, the Kurosawa family awaits further news.



READ HOW HUNTERS

KILL WILD BOARS WITH
KNIVES—PAGE 5

Read 'My Thoughts'
Page Four

HHC Hunts Facts On 100-Acre Lease; Campos To Defend His Big Island Tract

One hundred acres of disputed pasture land, threatened legal action and a widely reported cynical remark are the ingredients of a blowup currently brewing in and about the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Whether the blowup is averted, or bared to the public through the medium of the courts depends to some extent on what happens to a Big Island holding of Herbert Campos, rancher, who has occupied 100 acres for more than a year and who has fenced the land in and is presently grazing cattle on it.

According to HHC sources, Mr. Campos and his wife are eligible to receive a homestead, for Mrs. Campos is half-Hawaiian by ancestry. They are eligible according to law, that is, though it is against the policy of the commis-

sion to grant homesteads to families whose children may be less than half-Hawaiian and therefore ineligible for HHC land.

Not From HHC

But Campos didn't get the land through the HHC anyway, says Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the commission. He leased it, instead, directly from the Territory.

Frank Serrao, Territorial land commissioner at that time, says if Campos leased the land, he did so through an assignment from one of the other bidders on leases early in 1951—not as a direct lessee.

But the HHC demanded that such lands be returned for redistribution, and the commission is currently in a position to take

(more on page 7)

Rookie Cop Pulls Gun; Charges Apiki, Benny Dawson; Murakami Acquits Both

By STAFF WRITER

"Was it because he has a harsh voice? Mr. Dawson, will you say a few words?" asked Defense Attorney Elton Sakamoto.

"Eh?" croaked Benny Dawson, local ex-boxer, in surprise.

"Now, do you consider that a harsh voice?" Attorney Sakamoto went on smoothly, cross-examining Police Recruit George Malesic, but Magistrate Robert Murakami didn't let him answer. Dawson, the judge pointed out, was not on the witness stand.

The question of Benny Dawson's harsh voice arose Monday in the trial in which Dawson was charged with being a disorderly person while William J. Apiki was charged with assault and battery on Officer Malesic, the two charges arising from an incident near a

Beretania St. dancehall, Monday night, March 10.

The principals in the case agreed on certain elements. There had been a fight between two parties not present, Apiki had been involved in a minor way and Officer Malesic, though off duty at the time, had rushed up to intervene.

Cop Pulled Pistol

The stories differ in detail, but all sides agree that the police rookie pulled his pistol.

Malesic said he pulled it only after he had identified himself as a policeman and been struck by someone—maybe Apiki.

Apiki and Dawson said nobody struck Malesic, but that Apiki had pushed him, thinking he was merely another entry into the fight, and that the

(more on page 7)

Mahelona Workers Poorest Paid of All Government Employees

While the administrative and medical personnel of Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital receive the same pay as those performing similar duties in other Territorial hospitals, Mahelona workers are the lowest paid hospital workers and the lowest paid government employees in the Territory.

This information was brought out in a meeting of the Kana'i board of supervisors sometime ago when Henry Epstein, regional director of UPWA, and four employees of the hospital appeared before the officials to present their case.

"The law does not provide for anything lower than CC-1 which pays \$150," Mr. Epstein said.

Hospital orderlies at Mahelona receive \$130 a month while in other hospitals, orderlies generally are paid about \$200 and up.

According to the Garden Island of Feb. 13, Dr. Peter Kim, superintendent and medical director, said that the hospital workers will get a wage adjustment "in a matter of time" and the increase in pay would be retroactive to July 1, 1951.

Dr. Kim further said that Charles A. Rice, chairman of the hospital's board of trustees, has made several trips to Honolulu to confer with the "budget officer" about a raise in pay for (more on page 7)

Abortionist Pays \$350 for Course in 'Eclectic Massage'

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Bernaldo Decorion, 63, charged late last Saturday with practicing medicine without a license, is a slight, gray-bearded man who wears the habiliments of his organization, the Filipino Federation of America.

According to those who know him well, Decorion speaks very little English and has even less knowledge of the written language. Yet among his effects is a diploma stating that he is a graduate of the Excelsior School of Massage, having completed the course in "Eclectic Massage," at that institution.

This reporter, having previously looked over the notes of the course, is of the opinion that the material includes authoritative data on massage, but that it is phrased in technical terms to such a degree that it would take a person of the high school graduate level to make much out of it.

The Excelsior School of Massage is operated by Dr. Henry Yen Chin who has an office at 1638 Kalakaua Ave., and who is also a chiropractor and a "naturopathic physician," and an appointed member of the Territorial board of naturopathic examiners.

Decorion Was Abortionist

Decorion, a convicted abortionist, required eight or ten sessions (more on page 7)

Miyamoto, Soga In Hongwanji Fight

The stalemate of a heated public controversy among top leaders of Honpa Hongwanji may flare up again, and make headlines in the two Japanese-English dailies after the departure Monday, of Chief Abbot Kosho Ohtani, top

man of 8,000,000 Shin sect followers.

The battle over leadership of the local Honwanji continued to be the biggest news item in the two bi-lingual dailies for many weeks, with the Hawaii Times slugging it out in the factional church fight while the Hawaii Hochi lent its columns to the opposing side.

Started by Three-Line Comment Whether in deference to Abbot Ohtani or to keep the local controversy from marring his visit to

the Territory, the Hongwanji Buddhists instantly quit their feuding when their highest church leader in Japan arrived here.

The Japanese community, which followed the public airing of the church dispute, heard not even a sputter, and some Hongwanji members remarked that the presence of the abbot served as a wet blanket over the heat and fire of fighting church members.

While conditions were ripe for (more on page 7)

THEME SONG FADES AWAY...

When KGU started its Japanese program after discontinuing it for a long time, it hired Richard Goto, who was on the staff of KHON. Mr. Goto took the KHON program theme song with him to KGU and this switching of the song from one competing station to another was the talk of the Japanese community for quite some time. KHON was not left in the lurch for long and radio audiences say it now has a better theme song with tanko-bushi. KGU has also changed the theme song for its Japanese program and the Japanese radio listeners have been further amused. Some feel that the reaction of the audience to the theme song controversy apparently made KGU drop the theme song that had been identified with KHON for a long time.

People Will Get Square Deal On Fares When They Run Buses—Mayor Wilson

Public reaction against the new increase of HRT bus fares in Honolulu has impelled Mayor John H. Wilson to repeat an idea he has put forth often before, most recently during the 1948 bus drivers' strike—that the city ought to take over the bus system.

"We can run it a lot cheaper," the mayor told the RECORD, "because we wouldn't have so much overhead. They have too many high-priced men at the top. That's where their overhead is."

In 1948, when the Honolulu Rapid Transit co. argued that it couldn't raise wages because it was losing money, the mayor made a public offer to buy the bus lines.

The company gave no indication of wishing to sell.

Company Raises First

"Those fellows always blame labor," said the mayor, "but they don't seem to understand that if they're going to raise their fares, labor has got to get more money, too. How else can people pay their bills?"

Mayor Wilson feels that in taking over the bus lines, Honolulu would only be following a pattern already set in many Mainland cities. And the principle is one that's constant in government.

"If the people are going to get a square deal," Mayor Wilson says, "they have got to operate the bus lines, themselves."

Truman Throws In the Towel

President Harry S. Truman threw in the towel this week and though he said he had run the government efficiently and honestly, conditions at home and abroad showed glaringly that he had made a sorry mess of a great nation, led for a long time by his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THE MISSOURI politician who had come up through the graft-ridden Pendergast political machine, now heads an administration which has become notorious internationally for corruption, influence peddling and warmongering.

The nation which had won tremendous prestige during the Roosevelt administration has continuously lost goodwill. Only through strong-arm methods, arm twisting and by economic pressure does the administration maintain leadership among the Western bloc nations. Beginning with the get-out-of-China demonstrations by students in 1945 and the Chinese student protest in Nanking against a marine's raping of a student, to General Marshall, who was then accused of being partisan and prejudiced in mediating the civil conflict in China, U. S. popularity has sunk to an all-



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

time low. Only recently in Italy and in Iran, students demonstrated against the U. S.

AT HOME the loyalty oaths, thought control laws and anti-labor legislation are being used to silence criticism and crush opposition to the war economy which the administration, big financial and industrial magnates and a large segment of the labor movement promoted to postpone a depression.

Since then the industrialists have profited but the CIO and AFL leaders who climbed on the war wagon to reap rewards have become more and more critical of thought control and war mobilization which go hand in hand. The pressures have come from the rank and file who protest high taxes, wage freeze and high prices.

THE SUPREME COURT, packed with Truman appointees, has not only watered down the Bill of Rights but has practically put the basic rights and protections into the deep freeze through reactionary interpretations and rulings. The minority New Deal appointees keep writing dissenting opinions.

American Taxpayers May Get Tired . . .

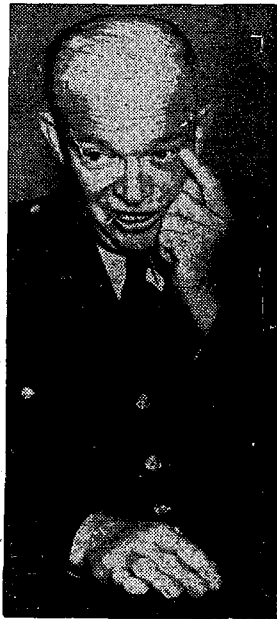
While Truman in pretended flippancy, quipped that the presidential primaries don't amount to anything after he was defeated in New Hampshire, it was the sentiment of the people that forced him to announce his plans as quickly as possible.

GENERAL EISENHOWER, groomed for a big post by powerful forces, is about the strongest man now running for the presidency, strongest in terms of getting votes in a country stalked by fear, lacking leadership to turn the nation into peacetime

Hi-lights of the Week

prosperity. This brass hat was first groomed in cap and gown to head Columbia University, then sent off to head NATO.

But Eisenhower said this week that if the Europeans drag their feet in the war program, the American taxpayers may get tired of filling the NATO trough. The people of Europe, including the Germans, who want peace, want to be neutrals but it is the Truman administration and the U. S.



GENERAL EISENHOWER

industrialists who are shoving arms into foreign hands.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT said this week that it would be better if the administration did not shove economic aid down the throats of countries like Indonesia and Iran, for such behavior only makes U. S. intentions more suspicious.

Cabinet Member Warmongers In Tokyo

"police action" is not settled and negotiations can spare to help the underdeveloped nations drag out. In the meantime, U. S. military leaders want to extend the war into China and this week Secretary of Navy Dan Kimball said in Tokyo that the U. S. Navy "probably would stand on the sidelines and cheer" any attempt by Chiang Kai-shek to invade the Chinese mainland from Formosa.

This statement by a cabinet member contradicted Truman, who said when the Korean war started that the Seventh Fleet would keep the Peking government forces from invading Formosa and at the same time prevent Chiang from attacking the mainland. Kimball further said that he thought the U. S. Navy would "lobber the hell" out of any Chinese Communist move to invade Formosa, even after a Korean armistice.

General Van Fleet was at the same time, calling for more killing in Korea.

THE KOREAN WAR is unpopular at home and Truman is the only U. S. President to whom parents and relatives of dead GIs have returned medals and awards.

2,000 Professionals, Artists for Peace

NEW YORK (FP)—Two thousand persons in the cultural and professional fields

have already signed an appeal for peace addressed to President Truman and Congress, Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild reported here. Fairchild is secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The appeal urges "our government to initiate negotiations among the U. S., the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union and China in order to arrive at agreements which will end the threat of war and lay the plans for an enduring peace."

World War III No Closer—Stalin

U. S. press and officials were searching behind the statement of Premier Josef Stalin, wondering why he had answered questions submitted to him by a group of American editors.

WHAT STALIN said was encouraging to hundreds of millions in every country. The questions were short and the answers were also short, with no warmongering.

He was asked: Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago? He had answered: "No, it is not."

Stalin also said that it is possible that a meeting of the leaders of the big powers would be beneficial and that it is now opportune for the unification of Germany.

On co-existence of nations he answered, "The peaceful co-existence of capitalism and communism is fully possible, given the mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to perform obligations which have been assumed, observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

Real President Also Quits In Jam

The man Harry Bridges once called the "real President," also quit his post this week. Charles E. Wilson, mobilization chief, blasted Truman, but the main prob-



CHARLES E. WILSON

lem was not the Pendergast politician. The mobilization program was giving ulcers and headaches to industry and government leaders and economists were again talking of a depression. Wilson also threw in the towel.

WILSON'S IMMEDIATE reason for quitting was Truman's opposition to giving the steel industry an increase in price to offset an increase of 26 cents an hour recommended for the steelworkers.

Investigation of corruption and graft in government continued and Attorney General McGrath was refusing to answer a questionnaire on his income. But McGrath's department was pushing the Smith Act trials, the McCarran Act deportation of

aliens, of people who oppose war, fight for civil rights and prosperity based on peace.

Garrison State Denies Freedom

CINCINNATI (FP)—Asserting that war or peace is the biggest issue facing the world today, President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL) called for "collective bargaining" among nations to prevent a third world war.

IN A LENGTHY editorial in the March issue of his union's publication, *The Catering Industry Employee*, the AFL leader outlined certain basic understandings which he said must be reached to attain world peace.

The first proposition, he said, is that "nobody, but NOBODY can 'win' an atomic war."

"The second is that the socialist part of the world, and the free enterprise part of the world, can get along on the same planet without trying to blow each other to bits. The things we don't like about the Iron Curtain countries, and the things they don't like about the Western Democracies, aren't so important that wiping each other out is the only way to settle our differences."

IN RAISING the issue of war or peace, Ernst pointed out that this question "lies at the root of most of the troubles besetting us as hotel and restaurant workers today. It has determined the wage freeze, the ineffective price control program, the housing shortage and all the rest. We cannot escape this question, for it surrounds us like a Donora smog."

Citing the breadth of popular opposition to the universal military training bill, the labor leader said: "We in the labor movement know that the 'garrison state,' a country with a large standing army backed by millions of reserves trained under such a universal service plan, is likely to be a country in which the military brass runs the show instead of civilians. In such a country the labor movement cannot have the freedom it requires to engage in orderly collective bargaining."

Suggesting that nations at the world collective bargaining table be willing to engage in "give-and-take" except on the key point of national sovereignty, Ernst said: "The stakes in the world today are so great, the stakes of life or death for millions of men, women and children, that we can afford not months and months, but years and years of negotiation in place of fighting."

"We must be willing to engage in collective bargaining with anybody whose participation affords the slightest hope of reducing tensions and preventing another world war."

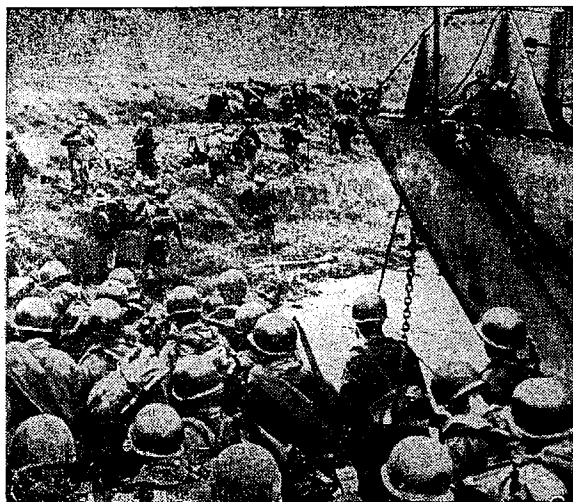
"LOGICALLY, we ought to sit down, the big wheels of the big powers from both sides of the fence, and stay at the table as long as necessary to bring about the things the world needs most right now:

- "An end to the Korea fighting and a binding up of Korea's wounds under some kind of international supervision with the Korean people themselves, from both sides of the parallel, helping to do the job.

- "Disarmament by all hands, not just atom bombs, but standing armies with their tanks and artillery and planes as well, so the factories of Detroit and Manchester and Paris and Berlin and Stalingrad and Mukden and Bombay can get busy making things people need instead of the things they need least of all—arms.

- "A huge United Nations program, backed by as many millions of dollars, pounds, lira, francs, rubles, zlotys and yen as the nations can spare to help the underdeveloped countries join the parade of progress. Such a program needs only one string attached: the funds can't be used to build arms."

Ernst said he believes this is a program "the American labor movement can well indorse, can actively support, can urge candidates for the Congress this year to pledge themselves to work for. As an anti-Communist American, these are the principles I can stand upon."



FRENCH GO ASHORE IN INDO-CHINA—The swampy delta country around Tonkin, Indo-China, becomes scene of an amphibious operation as French troops move in against Indo-Chinese nationalists. French have been using planes to bomb and strafe the Vietminh opponents of French rule. (Federated Pictures)

Damon Tract Tax Appeals Continued As Court Denies AG Motion for Dismissal

The appeal of 63 taxpayers of Damon Tract against tax assessments of 1949 will continue, it was assured this week, when the Territorial tax court denied a motion by R. M. Rothwell of the attorney general's office to dismiss the appeal. The motion was made at the conclusion of evidence presented by the appellants through their attorney, Harriet Bouslog of the law firm of Bouslog & Symonds.

The appellants charge that the tax assessor failed to adopt a systematic method of doing his job and the result is a number of irregularities which result in unfair levies on the resident farmers of Damon Tract.

Irregularities of three types have been outlined by Attorney Bouslog, and they include:

1. Within the tract itself, variances in assessment are from 5½ cents to 20 cents per square foot. The appeal maintains there is no adequate reason for such variances.
2. Damon Tract assessments are inconsistent with assessments in similar tracts elsewhere. Maunaloa, for instance, was assessed at from .017 cents to .05½ cents per square foot, the appeal maintains.
3. Whereas the average increase of assessments in the rest of the city and county of Honolulu averaged 20 per cent, the increase in Damon Tract was

from 100 to 480 per cent, with the average being 263 per cent.

The appeal also charges that the tax assessor failed to keep records showing elements which are supposed to be taken into consideration in making assessment and it believes that the sales price of the property was his only standard.

Many Marginal Farmers

Attorney Bouslog charged further that the assessor failed to classify Damon Tract property correctly, and that he assessed it as a residential area though 60 per cent of the population are engaged in some form of marginal farming which contributes to their livelihood.

She also charged that the assessor did not use a proper method for assessing improvements to the land in Damon Tract. Moveable improvements, Attorney Bouslog said, should not be assessed as part of the real estate.

Further, she charged the assessor failed to allow Damon Tract residents the customary 10 per cent per year for depreciation on buildings.

Thus far, the case has been carried on in a number of hearings since 1949, the delay in its presentation having been occasioned largely by changes in the court's personnel.

Hasn't Joined GOP C. Kauhane Says

Charles E. Kauhane, last elected Democratic national committeeman, commenting on reports that he has joined the Republican Party denied that any such thing has happened.

Further, he said he has no intention at present of joining the GOP in the future.

Elected national committeeman in the 1948 Democratic Territorial Convention, Kauhane was absent from the split convention of 1950. He was generally recognized as committeeman in the intervening two years after Chuck Mau, elected by the 1950 convention, retired temporarily from politics in favor of an appointment to the circuit bench, which was later denied confirmation by the Senate judiciary committee.



Mr. Kauhane

Fong Gets Until 12th To File for Re-Hearing In James Glover Case

The Territorial supreme court Wednesday granted an extension until April 12 for the Honolulu C-C government to prepare its petition for a hearing of Auditor Leonard Fong's appeal from an order by Circuit Judge Sapienza to pay Contractor James Glover \$79,000 the contractor claimed as extra expense on wartime contracts.

Twenty days ago, the supreme court denied Fong's appeal, in effect ordering him to pay Glover the amount claimed. Wednesday was the deadline for an extension or a ruling.

In its extension, the court indicated that appeal would be allowed in four fields: legality, fraud, error of figures and whether or not the C-C controller exceeded his authority.

The field is thus broadened, C-C observers say, for Judge Sapienza refused to hear evidence in two of the fields now allowed by the supreme court—the matter of the controller's authority, and the possibility of an error in figures.

Attorney Arthur Trask represents the C-C government in the case.

Unanswered question—Why did Hans Peter Faye resign from American Factors?

More Questions From C-C Firemen; Should There Be Fire Commission?

The questions from members of the Honolulu fire department were published two weeks ago were, apparently, only a few of those firemen would like to ask. They have some more questions and they hope the result of publication will be as salutary as the last. Not long after those were published two weeks ago, the RECORD is informed, intensive drills of the fire boat, the Abner T. Longley, were begun and have been carried on since.

So here goes:

1. Have the new \$5,000 insurance policies covered firemen from the time premiums were first extracted from firemen's pay several months ago? If so, why have the firemen never been given certificates or anything else to show they are getting what they paid for?
2. Is it true, as some firemen have been told, that details of that policy "have not been worked out yet," though premiums have been collected since December 1951? If the details are not actually agreed upon, could a fireman injured in the interim legally collect on the policy for which he has begun to pay?
3. Was the group insurance proposition offered by the Prudential Insurance Co. and accepted by the department actually better in most respects than any proposition offered by a competitor?
4. Why is no sustained effort made by the fire department administration to keep abreast of progress in fire-fighting methods as they develop on the Mainland? Why was it necessary for Auditor Leonard Fong to go to bat for members of the local department who attended the Los Angeles fire-fighting school in 1950 to see that they at least got straight time for their attendance at that school? What was the attitude of Chief Harold Smith toward the project on that occasion?
5. On what basis do certain officers of the fire department protest the elevation of "swing men from engineer CAF-9 to lieutenant CAF-10? Was it because they felt that the "swing men," who relieve lieutenants on their days off duty, fall short of filling an officer's responsibilities, or was it merely a jealousy based upon nothing more sound than the complaining officers' dislike of having their exalted rank spread around too widely? In short, was there ever any real

contention that the "swing men" failed to do their duties quite as capably as the officers?

6. From a standpoint of safety, how do practices of the Honolulu fire department compare with, say, those of the Los Angeles fire department? Is it true that local firemen are taught to "go in" on a fire in many cases where Los Angeles firemen stand back and concentrate their efforts on containing the blaze? What do competent industrial engineers think of safety measures in the local department?
7. Why do local fire trucks tear hell-for-leather through intersections when Los Angeles fire trucks slow down to shift gears?
8. Does the local practice of chiefs tearing out to be present at fires, not leave other parts of the city unprotected from fires that may spring up at the same time?
9. Are relief drivers, skilled in handling heavy hose trucks, given an even chance to become regular drivers with those who have not handled the big wagons?

Investigate Selective Service — Rodrigues

Because the selective service is indicating what appears to be unusually large numbers of men from the County of Maui and the Territory, the Maui board of supervisors has called for an investigation of the quota system now used.

The board unanimously adopted a resolution asking for the probe. It was introduced by Supervisor Manuel Rodrigues, who asked that Chairman Eddie Tam be empowered to appoint five members from veterans' organizations on Maui to do the investigating.

The Valley Isle Chronicle commented editorially on March 20 that "on Maui, it appears that all of our able-bodied young men within the draft age have already been taken. It has come to a point where a youngster is immediately drafted once he becomes of draft age. At the present rate it would appear that universal military training is already in effect. How come?"

Ranchers use 1.5 million acres of pasture land to supply half the Territory's beef supply.

FBI Stoooges Flop in L.A. Trial

The Justice Department, which has produced FBI agents and stooges in a nearly two-month-old Smith Act trial, turned up a dud in Daniel Scarletto, who pointed out a Baptist minister among the courtroom audience as a prominent Communist he heard speak at a political rally, campaigning for sheriff in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Mirror's report on the Scarletto spiel said that the "confusion with which he began his testimony became twice confounded by the time he finished . . . he stumbled time and again into traps he himself had set by his direct testimony. His memory for times, places and people proved virtually non-existent."

THE FBI STOOGE said he was sure he saw Mrs. Rose Chernin Kuznitz chair a conference sponsored by the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in September, 1951. Are you certain, Scarletto was asked and he said: "I am sure."

It turned out that Mrs. Kuznitz, one of the 15 California Smith Act defendants, was in the county jail in September, following

an FBI arrest on July 26, 1951, because she was unable to meet the high bail.

Scarletto pointed out another defendant, Mrs. Dorothy Healey, and said she had attended the Italian branch meeting of the International Workers Order, which turned out to be a wedding party. He said he had met Mrs. Healey there. In cross examination, the defense established the fact that Mrs. Healey was not there, but that former Congressman Ned Healey and his wife were among the wedding guests. The FBI agent had confused Mrs. Healey with Mrs. Healey, and had imagined the "TWO meeting."

Carrying on his fingering job in the courtroom, Scarletto stood up in the witness chair and pointed out into the audience.

"THAT IS Walter Martin sitting back there," he said, indicating that the man he fingered was a prominent Negro Communist who had run for sheriff and spoken at a political rally in Los Angeles with some of the present Smith Act defendants.

Defense Attorney Alexander Schullman asked the middle-aged Negro man pointed

out by Scarletto to stand. The defense lawyer addressed Scarletto:

"Is that the gentleman?"

"Yes," the stooge replied.

Then the man in the audience was asked to identify himself.

"I AM THE REV. R. L. Turner, pastor of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church in San Francisco. I am sure I have never seen Mr. Scarletto before in my life."

For his fingering job in the Justice Department witch-hunt, now intensified to camouflage the graft and corruption in the government and to whip up hysteria and create fear for the war program, Scarletto said he was paid from \$20 a month in 1947 to \$75 a month, his present pay.

Defense Attorney Leo Branton Jr., asked Scarletto when he began earning \$75 a month.

At that moment, Judge William Mathes interrupted to ask:

"Do you mean by that, when did the government start paying him, or when did he earn it?"

This question pointed up further the sor-

ry state of Scarletto's testimony.

SCARLETTO was preceded on the stand by other FBI agents. David "Butch" Saunders, a seaman who had been screened off but reinstated apparently because he had turned into an FBI stooge, was asked by the prosecution to establish the Communist Party line, that the organization taught the necessity of overthrowing the government by force and violence.

Saunders, it developed, had been expelled from the Communist Party in 1946 because he refused to accept the party's policy opposing force and violence. He said he had soured because his extreme views were repudiated by the California Communist convention in 1945.

ANOTHER government witness was Lloyd Saunders, who had wormed his way into the Communist Party as a paid spy at the suggestion of Navy Intelligence, in which he served during World War II.

John Lautner, another stooldpigeon, was exposed as an international police spy by defense cross-examination.

My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

XXX.

In the Land of Caves and No Prostitutes

Before I left Chungking in October 1944 and flew north into Red China, my Chinese friends in the Nationalist wartime capital asked me to write them in great detail about people and their living conditions in the Communist-liberated border regions. A large part of the liberated and guerrilla regions was located among the mountainous boundary areas between provinces, deep within Japanese-occupied territory, and this explains the term "border region."

In Chungking I had found that there was an amazing ignorance among people in Nationalist territory about conditions in the Red guerrilla areas, for Chiang Kai-shek had slapped a blockade on to cut off communication between the Nationalist and Communist-led areas.



Koji Ariyoshi

Chiang tried hard to keep information about Red China from reaching the outside world, but a group of dauntless correspondents forced him, in the late spring of 1944, to let them visit the anti-Japanese border regions.

By the time I flew into Yenan, these correspondents who represented conservative American and British newspapers, were coming out of Red China with stories that shocked and encouraged millions of people fighting the fascist and militarist powers. The political climate was such, with the allies becoming disgusted with Chiang, that the American press published these first-hand accounts of Red China.

And in the light of stories told by the correspondents, the graft-ridden and corrupt Nationalist government seemed all the more decadent, challenged from the north by a new political force that allied itself not with the landlords, but with the peasants, and cooperated broadly with all classes of people in fighting the Japanese invaders.

Similar Situation Prevails Today

This attempt by Chiang to seal off Red China is somewhat similar to the situation prevailing today, when the Truman administration has slapped an economic embargo on China and is threatening to blockade China from the sea. American foreign correspondents now write about China from the British colony of Hong Kong, getting information second and third hand. If the news is bad the papers back home whoop it up. If it is favorable to the People's Government of China, it is generally suppressed.

Serving such a press, many honest journalists are compelled to prostitute themselves for a living. They are like reporters on the dailies who cannot write stories that are favorable to unions and workers, particularly in time of labor-management disputes.

History-Making Accomplishments Not Reported

Thus, we do not read about the impressive accomplishments of labor in the daily press. In like manner, we do not read that famine, the yearly scourge in China for centuries, is now practically a forgotten word. And this is the situation merely two years after the establishment of the new People's Republic. Flood, another calamity that visited the populous and fertile agricultural regions year after year and affecting millions of people, is being controlled by vast projects.

These are epoch-making events but Americans are kept ignorant about them. To speak or to write of these achievements of the Chinese people is regarded by big employer propagandists and the graft-ridden administration as "subversive."

I Had To See for Myself

What Conditions Actually Were

Back in October 1944, when the transport on which I rode flew northward, I said that I had to see for myself what the Chinese in the border regions were like. In Chungking, the GIs were eager to go north, and the talk in headquarters was that the northern Chinese were "a different brand of people."

We flew over paddies and terraces of Szechwan Province which looked beautiful from the sky. The toiling peasants paid 50-60 per cent of their yearly crop to landlords in payment for the use of the land. In Szechwan some landlords were collecting rents many years in advance. Some tenants revolted and Chiang Kai-shek used his American-trained air force to crush the protest.

The farmlands gave way to rugged mountains and gorges. To the west was Tibet, with high mountains and natural barriers that made it almost inaccessible to the West. Then we were over Sian, the last Nationalist bastion and frontier U. S. air base. Sian was also a stopcock that prevented people on the Chungking side from crossing into Communist areas. Hundreds of students who had tried to run the blockade into Red China, had been arrested and locked up in Sian prisons.

Description of Tortures In Chiang's Political Prisons

A Chinese youth I had met through Wataru Kaji, the anti-militarist Japanese writer and political refugee, described various tortures employed by the Nationalists. He himself had spent a few years in a Kweichow prison. He said prisoners' feet were boiled in pots equipped with ankle locks. He said faces were shoved into lime. Pig's bristles were shoved into young women's nipples or other delicate parts.

"The students do not repent. The prisons manufacture Communists because students turn more strongly against the Kuomintang," he said.

I did not believe him entirely. Certainly there must be weaklings, I suggested, who were crushed when deprived of all human dignity by this barbarism, and who become secret agents for the Nationalists. He agreed, but he said the number was comparatively small.

The Blockade Consumed 500,000 Troops

Who Were Needed On the Anti-Japanese Fronts

From Sian we flew northward and over the "divide" of Chungking's China and Yenan's China. Below us were Chiang's blockhouses and garrisons for roughly 500,000 first-line troops, far away from the Japanese forces they should be fighting. They were sealing off the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border region.

At last we were over Yenan, accessible from the outside only to American personnel of the U. S. Army Observer Section. Below us were endless stretches of barren, tawny loess hills and valleys. Loess is cocoa-like dust, blown into North China from the Gobi Desert region for centuries and in some areas it is more than 200 feet deep.

Someone pointed out a long valley, running north to south, a few miles long. It forked as it came to a hill on which stood an old pagoda. A state Department official told me that the caves which pockmarked pagoda hill were headquarters of the Japanese Workers' and Peasants' School and the Japanese People's Emancipation League. I would spend my time there, surveying Red China's POW treatment and prisoner re-education.

From the Air, Everything Looked

Ancient, Peaceful and Desolate

Through the middle of the narrow valley flowed a silvery stream. The land looked old and tired, bare after the autumn harvest. It was terribly wrinkled by the ageless force of erosion. Everything looked ancient, peaceful and desolate. A few buildings were in sight. A fairly large, Western-style church nestled close against a hillside. It was the most impressive edifice. But more striking than anything were the caves, hundreds and hundreds of them pockmarking hillsides and cliffs, tier upon tier, up from the valley floor.

We headed down a valley toward the landing strip. Ox-carts driven by white-turbaned natives toiled their lumbering way northward and southward along a dusty road along the airstrip. Camels led by nomads clad in furs also moved on the road.

Women Dressed Like Men; Also No Lipstick, No Rouge

It seemed that everyone in Yenan had come to greet us. Most of them were clad in blue or black cotton-padded uniforms while others still wore thin cotton uniforms. Women were dressed like men. Deep caps hid their hair altogether. They wore no rouge or lipstick. One saw chapped cheeks and lips painted over with honey to prevent further aggravation.

I was introduced to Colonel David Barrett, who in turn introduced me to Chinese officials. Among the many, one name sounded familiar, the name of General Chu Teh.

I saw a kindly face, broad and seamed, half-smiling at me. A warm, firm hand gripped mine. The man before me was like a peasant, extremely simple in appearance, clad in a faded, brown woollen-tweed uniform. He was stocky and heavy. This was the legendary Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist-led forces.

No Beggars, No Prostitution, No Money Changers

Two Nisei GIs, who like me, were G-2 personnel, were at the air field. They told me that the Communist-led forces had a tremendous amount of intelligence on the Japanese forces.

Sergeant Sho Nomura as well as some American officers, briefed me about conditions in Yenan as soon as we arrived at the Observer Section. There were no beggars, prostitutes or money changers, they said. A GI who had come in on the flight said he had to see it before he would believe it. After India and Nationalist China, where money changers, prostitutes and beggars singled out GIs, he said he could not believe that in Asia such a "Shangri-la" existed. And this blockaded territory was economically the poorest area.

"So you won't believe us?" asked an officer. "We didn't either," he said.

Story of a GI Who Made Passes At a Woman

He told us of an incident which was a very popular story in Yenan. When the first contingent of American military personnel flew into Yenan, the transport damaged its propeller when one of the wheels dropped into an old grave. The transport's crew stayed over, waiting for parts from Chungking. That night the Chinese 18th Group Army, which was the designation of Communist-led forces, gave a dance to honor the Americans. A tech sergeant of the plane's crew made passes at a young lady, thinking what he did in Chungking was permissible in Yenan.

The next day, General Yeh Chien-ying, the chief of staff of the 18th Group Army, visited Colonel Barrett and indignantly protested the GI's conduct. He said that the Chinese would provide the Americans with clean entertainment and that the GIs should forget propaganda they might have heard about Communist "free love" and that sort of thing. He said Yenan was not Chungking. General Yeh explained that the women were equal with men in Yenan; that prostitution did not exist and any incident of such was corrected as soon as it was discovered.

The GI Prophylactic Went To the Hospitals

Colonel Barrett called his group together. He scolded that the Americans were embarrassed and threatened that anyone violating the social customs and values of Yenan would be sent back to Chungking as punishment. This was indeed punishment, for no American wanted to be sent back to depressing Chungking. The colonel suggested that the officers and men get rid of their supply of prophylactics immediately. One captain had an extremely large supply. When the Chinese heard about the large aggregate supply, they asked the Americans not to throw away the prophylactics. They wanted to use them in the hospitals for medical purposes.

"Save your old razor blades and cigarette cellophane covers for the Chinese. They are blockaded here and can use these items also," an officer told us.

(To Be Continued)

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

"When your house catches on fire, take it and set it on the fire hydrant," says Supervisor John Bulgo to Manuel Santos of Wai-kapu.

Mr. Santos says he is a taxpayer and his neighbors want fire protection. There is no fire hydrant in his area. If the two-inch water pipe can be called a hydrant, he says, there is one, but it has no valve and with all the pressure the water has, the firemen would not be able to connect hoses to the pipe.

Supervisor Manuel Rodrigues promised Santos that he would do something about a fire hydrant for the latter's neighborhood, but nothing has come of it. Santos says he expects more than promises, since this is an election year.

★ ★

DAVID TRASK still has not made a financial accounting of the fund-raising Recreation Night which some Democratic precinct clubs sponsored about a year ago. Meeting after meeting was called by the Democrats of 8th, 7th, 8th and 9th precinct clubs just to hear Trask's report, but he has not shown up at any of the meetings.

Three weeks ago, when another meeting was called, a special delivery letter was sent to Trask. To make doubly sure that he would be present a telephone call was also made to him and he promised to be at the meeting. But he failed to show up.

Tom Tagawa was treasurer for the fund-raising affair but he says he only received a few dollars.

Some Democrats made donations in personal checks in making contributions to the precinct clubs.

Judge Metzger was a T. T. treasurer at one time.

Hog raisers are still being shunted from one area of Oahu to another.

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Oahu Hunters Scour Mountains For Wild Pigs; Kill with Knives

By STAFF WRITER

When a Texas oilman and sportsman visited Honolulu some months ago, he heard how some local men hunt wild pigs with knives, and after some inquiry, was directed to one of them, Daniel Watanabe of Manoa. He visited Watanabe and heard about the hunting and saw the impressive array of mounted boar heads in Watanabe's workshop.

But when he asked the price of the mounted heads, he found they were not for sale. Later, from his hotel, he sent word that he wanted one of the heads and price was no object.

Watanabe sent back the same reply. The heads were "not for sale."

"You know," said the slender construction worker who has killed perhaps 200 pigs in about 16 years of hunting, "I thought maybe he wanted to take a head back and say he killed it himself."

Kill At Close Quarters
The pig hunters of Oahu don't operate the way big game hunters do traditionally. They don't stand along a trail and wait for the quarry to come along. An Oahu hunter goes out after his game with dogs—trailing dogs and fighting dogs—and when a 400-pound boar is fighting for his life and slashing from side to side at the dogs, the hunter goes in to drive a 10-inch knife into the beast's heart.

To do that you have to get close. "You almost have to put one hand on the pig to steady him," says Tokio Watanabe, Daniel's brother, "and sometimes when you stick the knife doesn't go in easy. Sometimes you have to hammer it in with your fist."

The knives the hunters use are often large hunting knives or short machetes of the type used by elements of the U. S. army in World War II.

But why do the Oahu hunters choose such a hazardous method of dispatching their game?

The answer is—they didn't do the choosing.

Guns Not Allowed

"When I first started hunting around Schofield as a kid," says Daniel Watanabe, "we couldn't take firearms. We had to kill with a knife. It was the same way on a lot of estates—it still is."



SECONDS AFTER THE KILL, Daniel Watanabe snapped this picture of his brother Tokio, knife in hand. The pig in this hunt, difficult to see in the photograph because of the crowding dogs, is much smaller than the giant that killed one of Daniel's dogs and slashed nine others before the slender hunter could move in close enough to stab him to death.

Through the years, the hunters have become so proficient with knives that they often kill that way by preference in places where they could use firearms. For one thing, there's less chance of hitting one of the dogs, and the hunters have strong love and respect for the hunting dogs which often get slashed and sometimes killed in battles with the big boars.

Watanabe has compiled a book of photographs of pig hunts and it's dedicated to the dogs that have been killed in fights before the hunters could get close enough to deliver the final knife thrust. They have names like "Butch" and "Penney," only now there's another "Penney." He's a huge mastiff-like brute, a quarter boxer and three-quarters pit bull, useful for coming up to put the final clamp on a boar after the trailing dogs have got him at bay.

The present "Penney" is too big and too mean to be allowed to mingle with the other dogs, so he's in a pen of his own. He's also got too much guts for his own good.

"He'll get killed some day," says Watanabe. "He never backs up."

Out Every Weekend
Every weekend, unless it rains too much, Watanabe and his "gang"—Roy Moma, M. Horita and Tokio Watanabe—load up with a jeepful of dogs and take to the hills in search of wild pigs. If the fruit is on the ground, they know the pigs will be back in the woods. If the fruit is finished, the pigs may be down in the pineapple fields, and most plantations welcome the hunters as pest exterminators.

Watanabe has been out since he was 16, except for the war years.

"They wouldn't let me go into the hills during the war," he

IN THE DAILIES

ACCORDING to the local dailies, including the bi-lingual Hawaii Times, Josef Stalin was "dying" last week. This week the same dailies reported that Stalin answered queries sent him by 50 American editors, saying that World War III is no closer than it was two or three years ago. Some

says, "I'm Japanese, you know."

The years of hunting have given the slender man a healthy respect for his game, the wild boar, though he has never been slashed—yet. The boars come big—the largest killed thus far was by George Lee of Kapahulu, and weighed 450 pounds. They're strong enough to knock down good sized banana trees and agile enough to jump down 16-foot cliffs.

They can't outrun the dogs, but they can run fast enough to keep dogs humping and the boars that survive enough fights get battle-wise enough to inflict heavy damage unless the hunters intervene.

"Killer of Dogs"

The most dangerous Watanabe remembers is one that he hunted for two years. He's got the legend, "Killer of Dogs" under the picture of that one, which he finally finished off in Akaki Valley, but not before the big boar had killed one of his dogs and slashed nine others.

Because it's no good for the pig and the dogs to get too far ahead, Watanabe doesn't like most Mainland dogs he's tried.

"They all yap too much," he says. "You don't want a yapping dog in this kind of hunting. The pigs hear the yapping and they keep running. Poi dogs are the best."

But the hunter has an open mind and he's always glad to try any new dog someone thinks might be good at pig-hunting.

Proficient Taxidermist

On week-nights, after he's put in a full day's work operating a grader, Watanabe spends his time mounting the heads of the boars he kills on the weekends, and he has become quite proficient at taxidermy, which he learned as a by-product of pig-hunting. Other hunters have seen his skill and now commercial taxidermy has become a fairly busy sideline.

But you can't buy one of the heads of the big stuffed boars that adorn his workshop—at least not if he thinks you're going to use it to back up some tall story of your own.

dailies gave banner headlines to Stalin's statement.

Mao Tse-tung has probably died a hundred times in the American dailies. Chinese, even those in Nationalist areas when Chiang Kai-shek had not been routed from the mainland, used to say this kind of reporting was wishful thinking on the part of the American press.

TWO ITEMS on the front page of the March 24 Star-Bulletin tied in neatly. In column six Delegate Joseph Farrington was quoted as saying:

"Gen. MacArthur is considered by many to have a brilliant concept of international affairs. Some consider him on a level with Churchill in that respect."

In columns two and three, an AP story on MacArthur was headlined "Colorful 'Old Soldier' Bemoans 'The Shadows Are Deepening.'"

Gen. MacArthur tried to start World War III by attacking China and when he failed in his "home-by-Christmas" offensive and made a pitch to extend the war into China, he was yanked out of the Far East command.

★ ★

IN THE AP STORY, MacArthur was quoted as saying the administration "is preparing for war in Europe." This is an old story known to many, and there was nothing revealing about it.

Mr. Churchill is a leading spokesman of British imperialism and his fine phrases can't keep the British empire together. The British Middle East debacle is a magnified version of MacArthur's failure in Korea.

★ ★

CHURCHILL'S ability to put words together eclipses that of MacArthur, whose egotistical and sentimental mottos were reported in the AP story mentioned above. MacArthur said last week at Little Rock, Ark., that the memory of the days gone by to him "is a land of used to be, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterdays."

"And, I have come back from whence I started. For me the shadows are deepening."

Now, the "shadows are deepening." A few months ago, it was "old soldiers fade away."

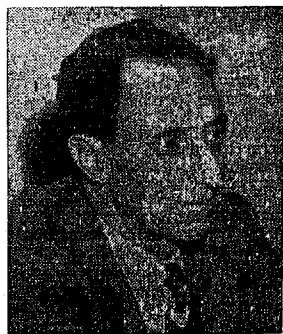
Cattle ranchers use 1,500,000 acres of pasture land in Hawaii.

The Corporations vs. Harry Bridges

(Editor's Note: This is the first of three stories)

By RICHARD SASULY

NEW YORK (FP)—In the spring of 1934, a wiry man in his early thirties operated a winch on the American-Hawaiian docks in the port of San Francisco. He worked



HARRY BRIDGES

mainly in a gang which handled steel. Some of that steel now spans San Francisco Bay in the great Golden Gate and Bay bridges.

From Winchman To Militant West Coast Labor Leader and a National Figure Who Has Become a Symbol and a Target

The man's name was Harry Rendon Bridges. He was Australian-born, had been a seaman, had not yet become an American citizen. For 12 years he had worked as a longshoreman in San Francisco. He was tough, quick-witted and aggressive, and he had strong ideas about the rights of working men to organize.

Bridges Becomes Key Figure

He was known to his friends on piers, in bars and eating places, as any man who worked on the waterfront might be. And that was all. To the outside world he was another man in cap and melton jacket, another cipher working the cargo which was the life-blood of the port.

Through all the 12 years he worked as a longshoreman, Bridges' name was never in the papers. The law left him alone. Stoolpigeons did not bother to finger him. No one clamored for his deportation.

In May 1934, the West Coast longshoremen went on strike. San Francisco was the center of the strike and the unknown docker,

Harry Bridges, became the key figure in the rank-and-file committee which led the strike. On July 5 the shipowners, backed by state militia, tried to open the port by violence. They killed two men, Howard Sperry and Nick Bordoise, immortalizing their names, and touched off a general strike. On July 9 a mass funeral procession took over Market St., through the heart of San Francisco. Streetcarmen stopped their cars and came to attention as the procession passed. On July 12, after a stormy meeting at which Bridges appeared alone and made the crucial speech in the tensest moment of the strike, the teamsters went out. By July 16, the strike was general and 127,000 workers were involved.

Targets of Attack

The 1934 strike was a turning point in West Coast labor history. For the longshoremen, it meant the winning of the hiring hall and an end to the hated shapeup which left each man uncertain of work from day to day. For

the labor movement as a whole, it meant the re-establishment of unions which had been almost wiped out. It paved the way for the organizing drives which later in the '30s saw unions firmly planted in the industries of the west.

For Bridges, the '34 strike meant sudden notoriety or fame. The unknown longshoreman overnight became a national figure, a symbol and a target. Beginning in 1934 and continuing for 18 years without letup, shipowners and government agencies together have tried to break the man, to drive him from his union, to send him to jail and to deport him. So far the attempts have failed in all particulars.

The latest of four successive Bridges cases is now before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. In April 1950, Bridges was found guilty of fraud and conspiracy. The government claimed he had lied when he

said he was not a Communist in the course of getting his citizenship papers. With him, two other leaders of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union were also convicted. Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson were accused of conspiring with Bridges because they had been his witnesses at the naturalization proceeding.

Fits Into Ancient Pattern

Behind the 1950 conviction stood three earlier proceedings in which the government had tried to deport Bridges and had failed. But the roots of the Bridges case go still deeper. The 18-year-long attack on Bridges fits into an ancient pattern of labor frameups. Each major attempt to get Bridges came at a moment of labor crisis. The case as a whole, started only after West Coast labor scored its biggest break-through in a generation.

The Bridges case actually is a continuation of the McNamara and Mooney cases. The big difference is: McNamara and Mooney were sent to jail and labor suffered heavy defeats after the cases were lost. The Bridges case, after 18 years, still has not been lost.

(To Be Continued)

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTSMANSHIP IN WEIGHTLIFTING

One of the finest stories to come out of the International Weightlifting Championships held recently in Milan, Italy, was the duel between John Davis, top heavyweight American lifter, and another heavyweight lifter by the name of Jim Bradford on the same team. Davis is the Negro weightlifter who won the Olympic championship the last time out.

The story as we got it, was that Davis was the heavy favorite before the meet and no other competitor was given an outside chance of beating the champion from the U. S. A. However, Jim Bradford, comparatively a newcomer in the lifting game, was pressing Davis. Davis had earlier injured himself by a painful thigh sprain which had prevented him from approaching anywhere near his usual marks. His thigh was heavily bandaged to prevent further aggravation and he was struggling in the closing phase of the meet with a "jerk" of 352 pounds, a weight 30 pounds less than his first attempt.

Twenty-two-year-old Jim Bradford, an International novice, had just completed a lift of 347 pounds and was only 10 pounds behind Davis in the title race. The climax came when teammate Bradford refused to take his final lift. However, the story can best be told by Charles Coster, whose article, "The Milan Climax," appeared in the March 1952 issue of the magazine, "Your Physique." Let Charles Coster tell you the story:

"After a few minutes, it was publicly announced that Bradford had absolutely refused to take his last lift. This is the first time in the history of any sport that an athlete has thrown away the chance of a world title by renouncing the opportunity to take advantage of an injured comrade.

"Whether Jim Bradford would have succeeded in cleaning the 363 pounds required in order to exceed Davis' 953-pound total we do not know, but this immensely strong colored lifter had lifted magnificently throughout — and he seemed to have plenty of reserve.

"The all-important point is that he absolutely declined to force Davis to handle a heavier weight and thereby risk still further injury to Davis' heavily bandaged thigh.

Undoubtedly, Jim realized that a fit John Davis would have returned a total roughly, of 100 pounds in excess of his own. There is only one real heavyweight weightlifting champion in the world—and that man is the immortal John Davis. Jim Bradford realized this, and he knew that the audience knew it also. By acting as he did, Bradford avoided a hollow victory . . . and proved himself a thoroughbred.

"John Davis is a proud man . . . he wants favors from no one, and he urged Bradford to go out and take the next lift. There is no doubt in my mind that the world champion would have made a further do-or-die effort after this if Bradford had obeyed his behest . . . and I am thankful that it wasn't necessary. Many a silent prayer was offered up during these rare moments of climax . . . for John Davis is liked and respected internationally. His pleasant personality and tremendous athletic achievements are appreciated in places that lie thousands of miles apart."

That is the story as told by Charles Coster, which in our opinion, is the sportsmanship gem of the year. Remember, too, that both Davis and Bradford are Negro athletes representing the United States and this was one time that John Davis went to the Milan Championships as American team captain. Both Davis and Bradford will represent the United States in the Olympic Games and there could be no fitter climax to the Milan story than for Davis and Bradford to win the one and two spots in the Olympic Championships!

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Ford Konno continues his one-man swimming campaign against the field in the coming AAU Championships. Ford is expected to compete in the 200, 400, 800 and 1,500 races. This writer picks Konno to make the best showing against the whole field in the meet.

CLARK SCHOLES of Michigan, who beat Richard Cleveland in the 100-yard in the NCAA meet, will have a better than even chance against the flash from Hawaii. Scholes, as the underdog, will have the edge in having everything to gain and nothing to lose in his race against the National champion. Scholes may still continue to have the Indian sign on Cleveland at the AAU meet.

THE WONDERFUL showing of Yoshi Oyakawa reminds us of when the Hilo kids used to practice in the Waioa river near what was formerly known as Shinmachi, before the Naval Air Station pool was turned over to the County of Hawaii. We remember Yoshi Oyakawa, the Terada brothers, the Murata lad, and others working out under Coach Sparky Kawamoto at the river, using a makeshift raft as a distance gauge. We had the pleasure of working out with the Hilo kids in the Waioa river and later on, at the Naval Air Station pool, and to see Yoshi Oyakawa make the tremendous improvement he has in the last year, makes us happy.

RIKI DOZAN is now practicing the art of hitting the boards with his fists as he claims the American style of pro wrestling also includes boxing. What Riki Dozan forgets more than anything else is a period of time at the Pasadena Playhouse, where acting and histrionics may be learned. Acting is a prerequisite of the pro game, we understand, and making faces is a must for every wrestler who expects to climb the rassing ladder.

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Maluhia Notes

Bedridden patients at Maluhia who can't shout at their neighbors in carrying on a conversation with them can now talk in a normal manner. The hospital administration has finally stopped piping loud radio music into the loudspeaker system all day long, forcing everyone to listen to what is reportedly "loud noise" which a majority of the patients do not appreciate.

Some say the public address system can now be used properly in calling doctors and nurses rather than having attendants run through the wards in an effort to locate them when needed.

"WE USED TO get our steaks every Sunday night when Dr. Thomas Mossman showed us Western movies. We saw plenty of cattle and that's how we enjoyed our steaks," a patient said this week. "But since last week we have had steaks for meals twice and on Sunday we had veal cutlet. Veal cutlet—we haven't had that for months," he said.

"IT WAS JUST as well we got our steaks," another person commented. "Last Sunday night we did not have a cowboy picture and that sort of broke the monotony."

ON FRIDAY of last week, the patient who missed his issue of the RECORD the week before, because the registered nurses kept it and read it among themselves, received two copies. The office staff who delivered the papers said to the patient that he had two copies. "How come?"

The patient laughed and said that one is for him and the other is for the administration and the registered nurses. Since he did not get the previous week's copy, the weekly's office sent him an extra paper, hoping one would get to him.

The patient's copy is perhaps the most read paper in Honolulu, excluding the library's copies. His issues with Maluhia Home stories, are in great demand.

TRAINED practical nurses who have board of health licenses are used in the laundry, kitchen and as janitors at Maluhia, and on many days they are assigned to these tasks rather than to patients.

Some observing and understanding patients say that they can't see how some of the attendants give them baths, enemas, change their clothes, make their beds and look after their other needs, and at the same time, do a full day's work as janitors. Maluhia needs janitors for janitorial work, they say.

THE ATTENDANTS who have had training for practical nursing and are licensed, would take greater pride in their work and would be able to give the patients better care if they were not required to be janitors at the same time.

THERE WERE only four male attendants at Maluhia on the 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. shift on Monday of this week. No wonder some patients get their baths once a week or once every two weeks!

MALUHIA has about 370 patients and the male attendants are required to do all the heavy work. A great number of patients are paralytic and they have to be given tub baths. A practical nurse handling from 60 to 90 patients would soon become a patient himself.

WHILE FOUR male attendants were looking after the patients during the busiest hours of the day and scrubbing floors, other attendants were doing work in the laundry and elsewhere. Some had their day off.

The whole foulup boils down to poor work assignment of an understaffed personnel, remarked a few patients.

Gadabout

AT HILO, ILWU members gathered April 1 to cast lots into the sea in memory of union families who died in the tidal wave of 1946. The ceremony is held annually.

THE TERRITORY may be missing a few points, says a power plant man, in asking for the return from the U. S. army of the large building adjacent to the Hawaiian Electric Co. plant on Ala-kea and Ala Moana. The Territory's petition, reported inspired by Hawaiian Electric, says the site is needed for construction of another power plant. But that assumes that the site is chosen because of its proximity to the sea, a source of water for condensers. The modern trend, says the power plant man, is away from steam and toward gas turbines. Also, the board of harbor commissioners has gone on record more than once as being unhappy about the concentration of inflammables and combustibles on the waterfront. Wouldn't any new power plant be better situated in the back of town?

WHEN MAYOR WILSON came back into office in 1947 after an absence of 16 years, he found important books that had never been moved in his absence.

"It was almost as if I'd just come back after being gone over the weekend," he says.

Occupants of the office during the 16-year interim, Mayor Wilson thinks, must have spent most of their time attending social functions instead of keeping their noses to the grindstone of government.

"If I went to all those things," Johnny Wilson says, "I'd never get anything else done. I don't go to very many because I've got a lot of work to do that I think is more important."

FRICITION between Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, and John C. Thompson, his assistant, is said to be developing to such a point that one of the two is reported to have said he will ask Chairman Sam Wilder King for a clarification of duties before the next meeting.

RIZAL G. ADORABLE, executive officer and counsel on labor of the Philippines consulate general here, who has been reportedly dicker for a promotion in Manila, is returning here very shortly, according to unofficial sources. He was interested in having a consulate established in Guam said to be appointed consul there, recent reports from the Philippines said.

CONSUL Juan C. Dionisio, who was here recently as acting consul general, lost his personal belongings stored in a San Francisco warehouse when a fire burned down the building. This happened after his return to San Francisco and while his family was looking for an apartment. Only a few items were saved, among them a piano.

A DOWNTOWN waitress began looking for another job as soon as she read in the newspapers that the Public Utilities Commission had approved a further increase in bus fares for the HRT. Reading also that the HRT will seek another raise on a basis of whatever increase is granted the drivers, she said she'll just have to stop riding buses. With the heavy taxes exacted from her pay, with necessities ever higher, she has to economize every way she can. So she's trying to get a job within walking distance of her home.

JOHN THOMPSON of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, is a man known for being articulate about the facts and figures he works with, but he was all but speechless some time ago when Bill Linsley of the Big Island told him he was expediting too much on cattle raising and confusing

the problems of the cattlemen with those of other homesteaders.

"OPERATION Equinox," the test exercise of civil defense, held in Honolulu March 22, "theoretically produced 33,000 dead and 32,000 injured," according to William B. Cobb, director of the Territorial Civil Defense Agency.

A report on "Operation Equinox" appeared on page one of the March 24 Star-Bulletin. An atom bomb is supposed to have exploded at the King-Liliha St. intersection.

THIS TYPE of exercise is intended to make the people war conscious but with the Truman administration and the Pentagon brass calling the shots on matters of war on the world front, the people at home are not getting excited.

"WHY THAT'S like Japan holding air raid drills back in the '30s when she was invading Manchuria and China," an observer of "Operation Equinox" remarked.

AN ITEM on page six of the same edition of the Star-Bulletin practically said that the whipping up of war fever is a lot of baloney, and in so far as war is concerned, Washington and the industrialists set the time table.

The AP story said that the Defense Production Administration authorized increased production in civilian goods like passenger cars, washing machines and other consumer goods after July 1. This resulted from the decline in metal allocation to the military.

AND HERE is the most interesting explanation: "This move apparently is based on the Government's program to stretch out its mobilization effort over a longer period of time."

So the big headlines the papers gave to General Ridgway's statement about Russian mobilization of forces in the Far East was just scare talk, no different from the civil defense drill. The Red hunt is another means of putting the fear of war into the people's minds.

Washington is stretching out mobilization and the Truman administration and the Pentagon would not fool around like this if they felt there was war danger from abroad.

THE TERM "civil defense" should be changed to "civil offense" program for no country which is constantly yelling of attack from a foreign power would "stretch out its mobilization effort." This just doesn't make sense.

ANYONE who cares to see wild pigs in the process of being domesticated can visit Joe Kim at Koko Head and look over a couple that were caught as piglets by Daniel Watanabe. They'll be on exhibition at the 49th State Fair.

A NEW STEP in law enforcement against gambling is reported by several locals who think they may have been the first upon whom it was tried. After pleading guilty to a gambling charge, they say, they were taken in tow by agents of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue for questioning. They're still wondering whether or not it's legal.

PTHAETFSBKP is the abbreviation for a new organization we hear is being founded somewhere on Bethel St. It's full name: People Tired of Hearing About Efforts To Find a Soft Spot for Bill (the Kne) Pacheco. The membership is said to consist largely of boxing fans who have seen Pacheco referee.

HHC Hunts Facts On 100-Acre Lease; Campos To Defend His Big Island Tract

(from page 1)

back Campos' land with fencing and such other improvements as he may have made on it. If it were not for the fact that Mrs. Campos is half-Hawaiian, there would probably be no dispute over the matter—the land would revert to the commission.

Campos Not Destitute

The racial eligibility of the Campos family under the HHC law might seem to simplify matters for the commission, but there is another disputed qualification which might, under an informal opinion from the attorney general's office, act as a bar.

It is the financial status of the Camposes, which is a well-to-do family. Before he left office, Walter Ackerman gave an informal opinion that only comparatively destitute Hawaiians are eligible under the law, for such rehabilitation as the homesteads afford.

Authoritative sources have it that certain members of the HHC executive staff were actually trying to qualify the Camposes for a homestead, even back at the time of the auction of leases. Some commissioners, on the other hand, had never heard of the lease at all and Chairman Sam W. King has evinced considerable curiosity about the manner in which the Camposes got the land in the first place.

Reported Cynical Remark

The commission's curiosity has apparently been heightened by a comment, attributed to Mrs. Campos and widely circulated, that "anyone can get a homestead if he has \$2,000."

Other commissioners, too, have expressed the intent of getting to

the bottom of the Campos land deal before they approve any disposition of the 100 acres at all.

In the meantime, commissioners say, Campos has indicated that he will fight in the courts, any action to evict him and he is reported to have retained the law firm of Smith, Wild, Beebe & Cades to represent him.

If the commission should finally decide to grant Campos a homestead, it is pointed out, the 100-acre tract might even be increased. The usual acreage for ranching homesteads is 250 each.

But with 500 applications, many from Hawaiians who fulfill the HHC qualifications far more clearly than Campos, his possession of the 100 acres is far from secure.

Stop Work In France

ST. NAZAIRE (ALN)—About 500 union longshoremen who were unloading the U. S. ship American Importer, stopped work when they discovered the cargo consisted of war materials. They paraded back and forth on the dock, shouting demands that the import of U. S. arms be halted.

Hongwanji Fight Stalemates During Abbot Ohtani Visit; Expect Flareup

(from page 1)

the open flareup on the management and control of church affairs, it is reported that it took a mere three-line comment by the columnist Yasutaro Soga in the Times to light up the long seething controversy.

Takaichi Miyamoto Answers

Mr. Soga's short remark burned the few leaders who reportedly have surrounded Bishop Kodo Fujitani and are working hand in glove with him. The bishop and two others, it is reported, handle the financial affairs and designate priests to various churches and dissatisfaction of members of the church with the few administrators is said to be at the bottom of the dispute. The placement and shifting of priests has been under fire as being influenced by partisan interest and favoritism.

One of the two businessmen reported to be close to the bishop is Takaichi Miyamoto, who has written long letters to the bilingual dailies in defense of his side.

The opposition which also in-

Mahelona Workers Poorest Paid of All Government Employees

(from page 1)

the hospital employees. Dr. Kim also said that a study was undertaken a few years ago to place Mahelona employees on the same classification standards and pay schedules with workers in other tuberculosis hospitals in the Territory.

The political weight which Charles Rice swings in Territorial circles has not brought equitable wage adjustment for the workers and those who appeared with Mr. Epstein before the board were Marcelso Ver, president of the UPWA unit at Mahelona; Mrs. Agnes Ancheta, Mrs. Gladys Padre and Alfredo Ramos.

Famine in India

Current reports from India say that famine is again plaguing a part of the vast country. Last year China, the Soviet Union and the U. S. sent food to the starving people of several provinces. China until two years ago was perennially afflicted by famine. Now she is in a position to ship grain to aid India.

cludes businessmen, has been vocal. It has been said that Bishop Fujitani is paid more than a thousand dollars a month and the opposition claims this is too big a salary.

The key figure that fed the fire with ample fuel is now absent from the scene. Mr. Soga is visiting Japan. Some observers say that the fight might break out in the open after his return.

Others say there is enough fuel to start the fire all over again, after the abbot leaves. They mention that recently, without the knowledge of the majority of church officials, the few top officials hired a music teacher for about \$25 a night, one night a week. When those who had not been consulted heard about this, they had some strong words to express their feelings.

Mr. Miyamoto has stepped out of the controversy but some church members say that this might be a temporary thing since he will be quite busy for the rest of the year with Democratic politics.

Rookie Cop Pulls Gun; Charges Apiki, Benny Dawson; Murakami Acquits Both

(from page 1)

officer pulled his pistol and then identified himself.

Malesic said Apiki was arrested for striking him, and Dawson was arrested as disorderly because he "was making a lot of noise," and because he used strong language to the policeman. The strongest he could remember was "rookie" and "wise guy."

Bad Time for Rookie

It was a tough morning on the stand for the recruit, who said he had been on the force only two and one-half months. He couldn't remember what day of the week or what day of the month the incident had occurred. He couldn't swear positively that Apiki had been the person who struck him.

Attorney Sakamoto, until recently an ace of the prosecutor's office, used adroit questioning to bring out that Malesic drinks beer "whenever he is thirsty," which is every day when he's off duty, according to the officer's statement. But he hadn't been drinking that afternoon,

Malesic insisted, because he hadn't got to the bar yet.

But on one point, the recruit made an impression. When Sakamoto, apparently doubting Malesic's estimate of the crowd, asked him how many people he thought were in the courtroom, the policeman answered, "About 40."

On the Nose

This reporter counted exactly 40 as Sakamoto quickly went on to another point.

Officer William Schimmelpennig, who arrived on the scene shortly afterward, said he found the original fight still in progress with Officer Malesic standing at one side. He separated the original combatants, whose case was not concerned in the charges, and assisted Malesic in arresting Apiki and Dawson.

Judge Murakami dismissed the charge against Dawson when he found the disorderly count based on nothing more specific than a "harsh voice," and a little later, he cleared Apiki, ruling the evidence against him insufficient.

MASSAGE DIPLOMA SCANDAL

(from page 1)

and a \$350 fee to complete the course. Dr. Chin told the RECORD this week. The doctor admitted at the same time that the course was conducted in English, along with a demonstration of "eclectic massage," and that it included a quantity of notes on massage, all in English.

Examination Not Required

Dr. Chin does not maintain that Decorion or any other person who takes the course needs to make much out of it, however. There is no examination, he admits, and upon completion of the course, Decorion received his diploma.

Whatever standard there is for either the course or pupil is not regulated by anyone but Dr. Chin, the doctor admits, for it is a "post-graduate" course and not regulated by the Territorial department of public instruction, as is the regular course of the Excelsior School.

Licensed massage practitioners, it should be pointed out, are required to fill a number of qualifications. They are, according to the Territorial board of massage examiners, required to be of good moral character; to have passed blood tests and chest X-rays; to present two affidavits of good character from persons who know them, and to have a good knowledge of physiology, anatomy and massage.

Those applying for a license to practice massage are required to prove their knowledge by passing a written examination comprising 200 questions—100 on physiology and the other 100 on the theory of massage.

Decorion Fell Far Short

Decorion, apart from his inability to write any sort of comprehensive examination in English, fell short of fulfilling the qualifications in a number of ways.

Dr. Chin says he knew little of his pupil's background except that "he said he'd had a license before."

When Decorion was being tried for abortion in 1946, he also said he had a license, the court records show, but they also show that his license was merely a gross income tax license issued by the Territory to persons engaging in self-employed enterprise.

Patient 16-Year-Old Girl

The 1946 case involved a highly unusual form of abortion, with the patient being a 16-year-old girl, made pregnant by her soldier sweetheart, who took her to Decorion. The elderly "practitioner" induced her to submit to intimate relations which he said were necessary for the abortion.

In December of the same year, Decorion was sentenced to serve two years in Oahu Prison.

Since his release, police have investigated reports that Decorion may have been engaged in the same sort of activity, and they have seen a book bearing a number of statements, signed by female names, relieving "this man" of all responsibility "if harm should come to them. Some type of physical aid or activity was implied in the statements.

The charge filed against Decorion last Saturday, however, merely accused him of practicing medicine without a license, and it was based on the complaint of a woman who said the elderly man had administered medicine for stomach ache and other ailments.

Follows RECORD Query

The filing of the charge, several weeks after the complaint, followed only a few hours after inquiry at police headquarters by the RECORD into the status of the investigation of Decorion.

Dr. Chin, in his office which contains such contraptions as a "Hemovimeter" and a "Sinuometer," deplores any improper use Decorion may have made of his \$350 diploma, but he feels that the elderly man was not cheated.

"That course," he says, pointing to a colored skeletal chart on the wall, "cost me \$150 but I've made hundreds of dollars out of it."

Since Decorion couldn't read the highly technical notes, the reporter asked, how could he assimilate the knowledge in them?

"Well, he could if he worked long enough," Dr. Chin said. "It's possible."

Anyhow, Dr. Chin said, the important thing was for him to watch so he could learn the doctor's technique.

What, the doctor was asked, is "eclectic" massage?

"'Eclectic' means the best taken from everything," Dr. Chin said. "That's what I've done. I took a correspondence course and a lot of those notes are culled from it. I culled from all forms of massage to make the course."

He pointed to a diploma from the "John Granger School" as evidence of the correspondence course.

Three Dials, Seventeen Knobs

Observing the "Hemovimeter," an impressive looking piece of furniture which resembles the old radios of the battery type and which has three large dials and 17 attachments, plug-ins or knobs and wheels for adjusting, the reporter asked its function.

"You put blood in it," said the doctor, "and it goes into all the different parts. Then you can tell something about it."

Is it a blood-testing machine?

Well, not exactly, Dr. Chin said. It has to do with his practice of Naturopathy. So does the "Sinuometer," which is smaller, has only two dials and fewer knobs and wheels.

Another Naturopath explained later that a "Sinuometer" is called that because it "gives off sign." You attach it to a part of the patient's body, and you can tell something about the part by the kind of sign given off.

Dr. Chin especially deplores massage parlors of the sort that have tended to discredit the practice.

"There are a number of us who have made a good living for years giving an honest massage," he says.

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NAACP Seeks 2 Million Negro Voters In South

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will seek to double the present number of Negro voters in the south to two million before the November elections.

According to the best available estimates, there are now about one million Negro voters in the southern states, NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White said. "To become an effective political factor in the south," he added, "the Negro vote will have to be vastly expanded. If Negroes are to have any influence in government, if they expect to get Congress to pass civil rights measures, they must vote intelligently, consistently and in ever-increasing numbers. Our goal for 1952 is two million southern Negro voters."

ON PUBLISHING RELIEF LISTS

"The ever-present attacks on welfare and public assistance standards have taken on a new form throughout the country following authorization by the last session of Congress which permits the various states to publish lists of relief recipients, a practice which up to now has been forbidden by Congress."

"The purpose behind the idea of publishing relief lists is, of course, a witch-hunt against recipients with the aim in view of ultimately decreasing the tax burden on the big taxpayers at the expense of the needy and of the workers generally. This comes at a time when unemployment is rapidly increasing, despite the defense program, in states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New England and others."

—Ewart Guinier, International Secretary-Treasurer, UPWA. Excerpts taken from the union's publication, On the Record.

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

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GI BABIES IN JAPAN

Linda Beech reported in the Star-Bulletin last week that no one knows the exact number of illegitimate children of American military and civilian personnel of the occupational force, "but a conservative estimate runs into the tens of thousands."

She further writes that American fathers are "not held legally responsible for them and the youngsters are considered wards, the future citizens, of Japan."

According to her account, some are being cared for in private institutions. Evidently the majority are much less fortunate and are living a hard life in a country in which poverty still drives heads of families to commit suicide.

In one sense, this is a direct payoff of the occupation to the common Japanese people. They suffered most during the last war and suffered again under the occupation. The Japanese militarists and their financial backbone, that plunged Japan into the last war are now being quickly cleared under the occupation's supervision and put into key positions as Japan is again armed for war.

Since surrender the Japanese have been treated as an inferior people, segregated by the Americans in various respects just as Negroes are treated in the South. And just as in the South, the women in Japan have suffered indignities

The press plays up the occasional war brides who are brought here from Japan but nothing is said about the thousands of mothers of illegitimate children, and the orphans who now roam the streets and countryside.

"POINT FOUR TREATMENT"

Point Four which the administration plays up in U. S. propaganda for overseas audiences, has been a farce and people everywhere know that their governments could get guns but not butter, wheat and other essentials.

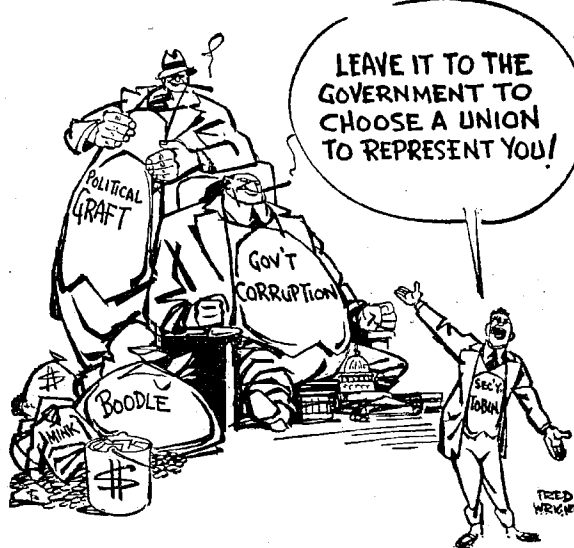
The U. S. is watched closely by people everywhere for the Voice of America and the Truman administration beam high pressure sales talks about the "American way of life" over international radio networks.

Action speaks loudly and millions last week saw a congressional committee treat America's obligation to the Trust Territory people in the Pacific just as Point Four has been kicked around—only a little better.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended cutting next year's Trust Territory budget by one-half, which means that the poor, economically backward islanders will not get schools, hospitals, sanitary and rehabilitation facilities and necessities which the UN members felt the U. S. would provide when she took over the responsibility of administering the islands.

James E. McConnell, deputy high commissioner, said that "The suggested allotment of funds will seriously hamper the training of natives to take over their own affairs, which is one of the primary objectives of the Trust Territory administration."

Eighty-five billions for war but only a tiny fraction for peaceful development! ment!



NEWS ITEM SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN PROPOSES A GOVERNMENT BLACKLIST FOR TRADE UNIONS.

Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

On January 11, 1893, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing a lottery. On January 12 it turned out the Reform Party's respectable cabinet and voted in an unexpected cabinet of Queen's men. At noon on Saturday the 14th, the Queen formally closed the legislative session.

Immediately afterward, she invited all government officials to the Palace, as was customary on such occasions. Among those who went was Chief Justice A. F. Judd. Already he was hearing rumors—which few believed—that the Queen would proclaim a new constitution. On the way he noticed John Colburn, one of the new cabinet ministers, drive up to A. S. Hartwell's law office and go in, "and thought it was a very strange proceeding, as he seemed excited and in a great hurry."

Hawaiian Pear Fully Ripe, Ready To Be Plucked

Had Mr. Judd cast a glance toward the harbor, he would have noticed something more significant, the USS Boston steaming in. At Hilo, U. S. Minister John L. Stevens had heard of the changing of cabinets, and although his daughter had just been drowned, he ordered the ship to turn straight back to Honolulu. Private grief must not stand in the way of this opportunity. "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it," Stevens had once written.

Around the Government (now the Judiciary) building, Judd saw a large crowd of natives collecting, "and there was a general air of expectation." The Royal troops, 100 in number, were lined up under arms in front of the Palace, but this was not unusual for state ceremony.

Also on hand at the Palace was the marshal, Charles B. Wilson. A stalwart half-Tahitian, he was a great favorite of Liliuokalani, who trusted fully in his courage and personal loyalty. She had put him in charge of the Honolulu police force and wanted to make him a cabinet minister.

Charlie Wilson Only Man on Queen's Side With Guts

Both Liberals and the Reform Party hated him—they envied his influence with the Queen. A "missionary" historian of the revolution claimed that Wilson "drew around him a gang of disreputable characters, and the whole police force became more corrupt than ever." This is very doubtful: less prejudiced men said it was not so; and the Wilcox Reform cabinet kept him in office. By common consent, Charlie Wilson was the only man on the Queen's side with guts.

From the Government building, Mr. Judd saw the Hui Kalaiala, a political association of elderly Hawaiians, march to the Palace. "They were all dressed in evening dress, with tall hats, banners and badges, and marched two and two. In the front rank was John Akina carrying a large, flat package in front of his breast, suspended by ribbons about his shoulders. This was the new constitution.

"When I reached the palace the Hui Kalaiala were already in the throne room in regular lines, constitution in hand, and their president, Alapai, had an address to deliver which he had open in his hand. In their rear were members of the Legislature and the corridors were crowded with natives. We, i. e., the diplomatic corps, justices, Governor Cleghorn, and the young princess (Kahulani) . . . were stationed in our usual positions for a state ceremony. But the Queen and cabinet did not come. They were closeted in the blue room. We waited and waited. . . One by one these persons left their positions, some went home, some went to the dining room. We waited.

"Little by little we ascertained that the Queen was urging the cabinet to approve the new constitution. Mr. Wilson, the marshal, was in a great state of excitement, and told me that he had been fighting the battle alone all the morning with her, and wanted me to go in and use my influence to prevent her from doing it. . .

"Finally, at about 4 p.m., the cabinet came in. Parker, in tears, told me the Queen had agreed to postpone the promulgation of the new constitution. Then the Queen came in. She was under great emotion. I never saw her in such a state of agitation. At the same time she controlled herself. It was really a magnificent spectacle."

(To Be Continued)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

EISENHOWER'S IDEAS

I have no doubt that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower would make a good President. But we would have to go back several score years to find the time. His ideas belong to a departed age.

Our huge corporations and trusts have never before been so gigantic and strong as they are today. Profits are at an astronomical high. Wall Street has a virtual stranglehold, not only on this nation's economy, but on much of the world.

And yet, despite these obvious facts, Eisenhower has publicly stated that there is too much socialism in government and that we need to return to the free enterprise system. Does he mean genuine free enterprise or absolute dictatorship of the dollar?



MR. DAVIS

There was a time when we had free enterprise in America, but that day is dead and buried. This was during that period when there was genuine competition between business enterprises, before corporations either crushed or bought out their smaller competition and entered into price fixing agreements with the few remaining giants. It is an insult to the intelligence to call this free enterprise.

If Truman, whose administration has retreated farther and farther to the right from the progressive road of Roosevelt, is too "radical" for Eisenhower, what could the working person and the operator of a small business expect under a regime headed by Ike?

Not Even Lip Service from Eisenhower

The general's policies on race relations are as far behind the times as are his economic theories. Already we are frankly hated or at best, viewed with strong suspicion by most of the world because of our dominant white supremacy attitudes. Truman has at least given lip service to equality and the abolition of discrimination; Eisenhower has failed to go even that far.

As you may have read in the daily press, segregation is supposed to be at an end in the armed forces. Glowing announcements to this effect have come out of Washington. But this forward step has been ignored by Eisenhower in Europe.

Recently the director of the Associated Negro Press, Claude A. Barnett, returned from a tour of Europe. Here are excerpts from a story signed by Barnett and released to Negro newspapers all over America:

"If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American army is a farce.

"The United States Army still has 'all-Negro' units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command.

Eisenhower Is a Mirror for Europeans

"Integration as directed by President Truman and ordered by the secretary of defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

"This situation is the reason, Europeans told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

"Gen. Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops here except in England. He never has made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation."

As a result of this startling situation, Barnett wrote to the general asking for a statement on why Negro troops had not been integrated.

Buck Passing By a Five-Star General

All he got from this presidential aspirant was buck passing. Not only did Eisenhower refuse to reveal his position but he turned the letter over to Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, his chief of public information, for a reply.

Lanham replied that Eisenhower has "no authority over the internal matters" of U. S. forces in Europe. In other words, the general is washing his hands completely of discrimination and has the gall to say, in effect, through his aide that the supreme commander has no command over an army of which he is a five star general.

However, Eisenhower is on record on the issue of army discrimination. Testifying April 2, 1948, on universal military training before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, he stated flatly that he did not feel Negroes were ready for integration. Nothing he has said or done since that time has been contrary to this basic position.

Ike Belongs to the Past

We here in Hawaii are already accustomed to the sight of white and Negro servicemen assigned to the same units. In many areas, integration is an accomplished fact, not a theory.

Time has passed Eisenhower by. The era when he would have made a good president has faded into the dim past.