

Shiplap Home No Go With HHC

Teves Stuck Neck Out On S-B Sand Story, Colleague Says

"Nick Teves should have found out the facts before he got the Star-Bulletin to go down and take his picture."

That is the comment of a Republican supervisor Tuesday on the afternoon daily's picture and story spread last week in which it was suggested that Teves had disclosed improper use of Nanauli beach sand by the Capital Investment Company.

Chinn Ho of the company was on hand at Tuesday's board meeting waiting for some action or official comment on the sand, but none was forthcoming.

These are the things the GOP supervisor thinks Nick Teves should have known before he started talking to the newspapers:

- That Chinn Ho has given the city a dump site for refuse (more on page 5)



MR. TEVES

Naturopathic Society Suspends Dr. Chin Over 'Eclectic' Massage Diploma Story

Quick action by the Hawaii Society of Naturopathic Physicians, Inc., followed the RECORD's disclosure last week that one of their number, Dr. Henry Yen Chin, had graduated a convicted abortionist, who speaks and understands little English, from a post-graduate course in "Eclectic Massage" which is taught in English and which cost the student \$350.

Dr. Andrew Buta, president of the society, told the RECORD that a meeting of the executive board Monday voted to suspend Dr. Chin as a member in good standing, pending further investigation of the case.

The society, Dr. Buta said, represents a majority of the 21 naturopathic physicians practicing in Honolulu.

Resigned From Board

Dr. James N. Kondo, president of the Territorial board of naturopathic examiners, said Dr. Chin resigned from that body Feb. 29 of this year and that the vacancy

has not been filled. Gov. Long will be asked to make an appointment as soon as possible, Dr. Kondo said.

The officials pointed out that their organizations have no direct control over members who practice in different fields, and they say primary responsibility for Dr. Chin's course in "eclectic massage" lies with the Territorial department of public instruction, which has jurisdiction over Chin's "Excelsior School of Massage."

They say further that they feel Dr. Chin's affinity for massage comes from his early experience, when he was one of the few male registered nurses at Queen's hospital. After some years of practice as a nurse, they say, he went to the Mainland to study naturopathy.

Qualifications for becoming a naturopathic physician are considerably higher now, the officials say.

Ed Rogers' Pen Feeds Cattle; Method Exposes Land Monopoly System

WAILUKU, Maui—A Valley Island rancher is proving the contention that 75,000 acres instead of the 1,500,000 acres of pasture land now used are sufficient to produce the present beef supply from island ranches.

The contention has been made by University of Hawaii agricultural specialists who advocate permanent pastures with irrigation, better types of grass and the use of fertilizers.

Eddie Rogers, Waikapu rancher, pen feeds his cattle and it is reported that results are good. A Kahului merchant has also gone into pen feeding.

Big ranchers who have tied up hundreds of thousands of acres of government and private lands for cattle raising, let their animals graze over acres and acres of ground when fewer acres of improved pasture land would give them better results.

Their methods have kept land away from the small farmers and (more on page 7)

GOP Chairman Fails To Stop Approval of Goto As C-C Treasurer

Lawrence S. Goto, deputy to Treasurer William Chung-Hoon, was appointed by Mayor Wilson to the office of C-C treasurer Tuesday after news of Mr. Chung-Hoon's death. The board of supervisors unanimously confirmed the appointment, despite telephone calls to Republican members from Robert T. Carson, Republican County Committee Chairman, urging them to withhold approval of the Goto appointment.

Reasons for Carson's action were said to be the belief that Mr. Goto will not be a strong candidate for the office, if he runs in next fall's election. The reasoning of some Republicans was that, if Goto were appointed, the party would be obligated to put him up as candidate.

Few, if any Republicans at City (more on page 7)



MR. THOMPSON

Thompson Rejects Waimanalo Plan; Asks \$500 More

By STAFF WRITER

A precedent-setting rejection of a homesteader's plan for a house by an official of the Hawaiian Homes Commission is expected to set off fireworks at the coming meeting of the commission Saturday, April 12—especially since commissioners don't believe they have delegated such authority to their officials.

The official, John C. Thompson, assistant to Executive Secretary Daniel Ainoa, will probably also be asked to explain a remark he is alleged to have made to the expectant builder, (more on page 7)

Fugitives Sometimes Chase Cops In Cars, Motor Patrolmen Say In Appeal

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"Did you ever see a car turn around and chase a motorcycle?"

The policeman speaking made it plain that he himself, hadn't seen such a thing. But he said policemen who drive cars sometimes have fugitives turn on them.

"Sometimes people in cars turn and retaliate on us and give us all a good licking."

That was a part of Officer George Hasagawa's appeal Tuesday on behalf of 167 motor patrolmen seeking to get their CAF-7 ratings raised. The hearing was conducted by the classification board of the C-C civil service commission, and the officers were out to prove they should have higher ratings than those of foot patrolmen.

Though the city hall's main assembly room was filled with policemen, most of them interested

in seeing the appeal won, Hasagawa and Officer Roger Marcotte were most eloquent and detailed in their appeals. There were others who gave studies they had made from departmental statistics, and Chief Dan Liu added his voice of approval of the appeal.

Tells of Hazards

Out to prove the unusual hazards facing motor patrolmen, Hasagawa did not cite any particular instance of fugitives who turned and chased the cops, but he enumerated other bizarre episodes.

There was one in which an officer tried to get a man to stop beating his wife, only to have the wife turn and help hammer the policeman. Motor patrolmen must often enter houses, he said, where the occupants think they can get away with more violence than they can outside. (more on page 5)

"Moderates," Right Wing Demos Begin Frenzy of Deals, Plots for Convention

By SPECIAL WRITER

One week after the dailies had announced a victory for "moderate" and right wing Democrats in the bi-annual precinct elections on Oahu, the "victors" themselves were far from sure whether they had won or lost. The chief reason was that right wingers and moderates had already entangled themselves in so many "deals" and alliances of convenience that they could see the stage being set for widespread double-crossing and back-stabbing at the Territorial convention.

The busy "moderates" and right-wingers were, themselves, the first to observe that such was the case. Fasi Is "Big Deal"

The "Big Deal" the one getting the most talk and activity, was that which appeared aimed at making Frank Fasi national committeeman. Participating in that were reported to be figures who have differed widely in the past, such as John Akau Jr., Jack Burns, Edward P. Toner, Charles Kau-

hane, Mitsuyuki Kido and others, each reportedly hoping to derive some benefit in his own field.

Most talkative of that uneasy alliance was John Akau, secretary of the county committee, who talked himself into a reprimand from others in the coalition. Akau had boasted that his alliance, with a slate he and his associates had prepared, would "sweep" everything at the convention and in the county and central committee.

Others, not so sure, observed that Akau had once spoken with similar confidence, of recruiting 10,000 in the walkout, right wing group two years ago.

Whether or not Charles E. Kauhane, presently national committeeman, is relinquishing his position in favor of Fasi was unknown. The best guess of most politicians was that Kauhane will try to maneuver in such a way as to be a dark horse, available in (more on page 7)

SMITH ACT HEARING

Pidgin English Becomes Issue; Jury Selection No Method, Says Judge Stephens

How can a jury commissioner who says he chooses names for the jury list at "random" from the voters list, and follows "no set pattern," turn up jury lists for 20 years which are predominantly Caucasian in a predominantly Oriental community and are loaded disproportionately with employers and supervisory personnel?

William F. Thompson, the commissioner, was hazy on the procedure he used and did not seem too eager to disclose the details of the process of selection as he took the stand in the

Hawaii Smith Act case with Judge Albert Lee Stephens presiding.

The hearings on the validity of the grand jury which indicted the Hawaii Seven resumed Monday after a few weeks of recess. The recess was caused by the resignation of Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, who stepped down after the defense appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court to have the judge removed for bias and prejudice. The defense is contending that the jury list and the grand jury which was drawn from the list is not

representative of a cross-section of the community.

Mr. Thompson, a Republican and one of two jury commissioners, said that his Democratic colleague, Leon Sterling Sr., chose about 100 of the 1950 jury list and he himself had chosen more than 500 from those who had replied to the questionnaires he had sent out. By agreement with Mr. Sterling, he said, he selected the names from all the other islands.

At one point he said that he (more on page 7)

Patterson Thanks Religious Leaders of 11,000,000 Communicants for Support

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, who was acquitted of the charge of "contempt" of Congress in Washington, D. C. in mid-March, issued a statement in New York thanking "all progressive Americans, Negro and white, of varying political beliefs, who made possible the people's victory in the dismissal of my frame-up indictment."

Patterson declared: "My special thanks, and those of the CRC, go to the Bishops Council of the A. M. E. Church, the A. M. E. Zion Church, the Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention of America and the leaders of the National Baptist Convention of the U. S., who together represented over eleven million Negro communicants in their protests against my second trial."

"This wide unity of Negro and white Americans—of churchgoers,

trade unionists, NAACP chapters in the South and elsewhere, as well as rank-and-file members of the NAACP, the CRC and Patterson Defense Committees—stopped the government from jailing a Negro leader who had been viciously insulted (as a black s.o.b.) by a racist Georgia Congressman.

"The magnificent support which has been given our 'We Charge Genocide' petition to the United Nations from millions of Americans within these groupings also acted as a barrier to the government's attempt to intimidate and silence all militant spokesmen of the Negro people . . .

"The same unity which saved me from jail must be fought for and built everywhere to smash the Smith Act and other thought-control measures, to end the government-sanctioned genocidal wave of terror against the Negro people, and thus to save the American people from the shambles of atomic war."

Hall, Bagasol Guests At ILWU Honokaa Dinner; Next One At Pahala Saturday

Over 250 persons filled the Honokaa Club banquet room to capacity last Saturday evening for a testimonial dinner in honor of ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall and Simeon Bagasol and their families. The affair was sponsored by the Union Defense Committees of ILWU Local 142 sugar units in Ookala, Paaulo, Paauhau, Honokaa, Kohala and the Mahukona Local 136 longshore unit.

Mr. Hall's Smith Act case is now pending. Mr. Bagasol was arrested under the McCarran Act in January of 1951. His deportation case is now before the Immigration Board of Appeals in Washington, D. C. He is a veteran Honolulu longshoreman.

Fifth In Series

The dinner was attended by officers and members of all six sponsoring ILWU units. Also present, as guests of the ILWU, were Hanakua small businessmen, school teachers and church leaders.

The affair was the fifth in a series of testimonial gatherings, sponsored by the Hawaii ILWU

Defense Committees in various sections of the Territory, honoring the two ILWU leaders. Another testimonial dinner will be held on the Big Island on Saturday, April 19, at the Pahala restaurant. It will be under the sponsorship of the two Local 142 sugar units—Naalehu and Pahala—in the Kau district. Over 200 advance reservations have been made, according to George Beck, head of the Kau district Defense Committee.

To "Get" ILWU

Other similar gatherings held thus far follow: A picnic on Maui, attended by 1,500 persons; a buffet luncheon for the Oahu city section ILWU members, attended by 500 persons; a picnic on Kauai, attended by 2,000 persons; another picnic held on Molokai, attended by 1,000 people. All of these affairs were attended by many non-union friends of the ILWU.

The Honokaa Club dinner was an impressive affair. Mr. Hall and Mr. Bagasol were both given a rousing reception when introduced to the assemblage. They were

More Hogs Marketed In 1951 Than In 1950; Income Up \$600,000

Island-raised hogs marketed in 1951 brought producers \$3.6 million in 1951, \$600,000 more than in 1950, according to the Agricultural Outlook for March 1952. The Outlook is published by the department of agricultural economics of the University of Hawaii agricultural college.

Liveweight price for hogs increased from 34 cents a pound in 1950 to 37 cents a pound in 1951. The number of hogs marketed also rose from 53,400 head to 67,300 during that period.

While there was an increase in the number of hogs marketed last year, the Outlook reports that there were less swine above weaning age on commercial farms in the Territory in January 1952. About 49,000 head were on farms compared to 56,700 head in November and 46,000 head a year earlier.

The number of suckling pigs fell from 17,600 head in November 1951 to 15,900 head in January of this year. In January 1951, there were 17,700 sucklings.

If the Territorial swine producers follow the pattern set by Mainland swine producers, there will probably be a smaller pig crop this spring in Hawaii than there was in the spring of 1951, according to the Outlook.



U. S. ENVOY MEETS FRANCO—New U. S. ambassador to Spain Lincoln MacVeagh (right) bows formally as he presents his credentials to Gen. Francisco Franco, fascist ruler of Spain, in palace at Madrid. (Federated Pictures)

Vet Protests Save Housing Project Nearly Turned Into Golf Course by City

LOS ANGELES (FP)—Residents of Rodger Young Village, a low-rent interracial quonset hut housing project, will not have to abandon their homes to make way for a golf course—at least not for one year and possibly for two.

The 1,383 former GIs and their families, approximately 6,000 persons, who make up the village, were assured of that when the city council voted 12 to 0 to authorize extension of their lease until July 1, 1954, subject to review July 1, 1953.

Blames "Communist Cliques"

The vote came only three days after a stormy protest rally at the village and just in time to head off what promised to be an even stormier protest on the floor of the council.

Councilman Ed J. Davenport, who originally favored ousting the vets by next July, made it clear his main reason in voting for the extension resolution was to avoid the public meeting in the council. As he put it, "Communist cliques" would appear to "take advantage of the situation and confuse the issue." He spoke after another anti-village councilman described the rally speeches as "fiery and incitive."

Tenants from Minority Groups

What a committee of the organized residents actually was prepared to show, they said, was: (1) that over 50 per cent of the villagers are from minority groups, including Negroes and Mexican-Americans; (2) that the incomes of all but a few average less than

\$250 a month; (3) that most of them cannot afford the sky-high rents demanded in this decontrolled city, and (4) that few if any of the minority-group veterans could overcome landlord discrimination against them even if they could afford the rents in new quarters.

Situated in spacious Griffith Park, the village, a former National Guard camp, was converted into a housing project immediately after V-J Day. But when the lease expired last February, the Park and Recreation Commission recommended that it not be extended so that a golf course could take its place. A wave of protests, backed by the AFL and CIO, followed.

Brown Derby Lifts Bar To Negro Patronage

There has been no discrimination at the Brown Derby in several months nor is there any intention of again raising the bars against Negro patronage, a committee, from the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress was told by Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Sartain, owners of the entertainment spot located at 1166 Nuuanu Ave.

The HCRS committee, composed of Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, Dr. John Reinecke and Frank Marshall Davis, met with the Sartains in an effort to clarify Brown Derby policy which has varied in the past. The club has been under special criticism for discrimination because of its consistent use of Negro entertainers.

Admitting that in the past Negroes had been denied admission, the Sartains blamed this situation on the necessity of keeping out racketeers following a crackdown by the armed forces command, and on the racist attitude of white servicemen who patronized the Brown Derby.

At present, they said they bar those persons known to be identified with vice. At the same time, growing integration of whites and Negroes in the army and navy has reduced the possibility of friction, they pointed out, and frequently white and Negro servicemen come there together.

Discrimination against 15.5 million colored people in the U. S., 90 per cent of them Negroes, results in wage differentials which net \$4,500,000,000 a year in extra profits to employers.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

BY YOMEN



MASTERPIECE—"It's perfect! You've captured his real, inner, spiritual qualities."

Legion Against Vets

LOS ANGELES (FP)—Some 1,500 former GIs and their families, heartened by the support of five veterans' organizations in their fight to preserve their low-rent quonset-hut village, were jolted by the announcement that the American Legion has sided against them.

The Legion lined up with the city's former police chief and its park and recreation department in demanding that the housing project, Rodger Young Village, be torn down to make room for a golf course.

Families of Men In Korea Spokesmen for five other veterans' groups had earlier called on the city council to proclaim a "state of emergency" so that the 6,000 villagers would not be forced out on the streets. Represented were the Disabled American Veterans, the Regular Veterans' Association, the Jewish War Veterans and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

both showered with leis and gifts, as tokens of appreciation and gratitude from the ILWU units. Orphan corsages were presented to Mrs. Yoshiko Hall and to Mr. Bagasol, who accepted on behalf of his wife, who was unable to attend due to illness.

In a stirring 20-minute speech, Mr. Hall told his very attentive audience that his arrest under the infamous Smith Act is just another attempt to "get" the ILWU. He gave a brief summary of the case and pointed out the real reasons behind the arrest of the seven Hawaii Smith Act defendants. Mr. Bagasol reported on his case in Tagalog. He said the ILWU will continue to be a fighting organization despite the current scare campaign.

Yoshito Takamine, live-wire business agent for the Honokaa area, said the Honokaa dinner was one of the biggest affairs of its kind held in that district in many years.

Defeat of UMT in Congress was the first major defeat for the administration on the military build-up proposal since the cold war began. This happened because of the broadest outpouring of public sentiment during this Congress.

Mau'i Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Supervisor Francis Kage (R) had Delegate Joseph Farrington on the spot when the latter visited Maui during the last week of March. Mr. Kage asked the delegate why the U. S. government couldn't allocate money to Hawaii for farm price support. On the Mainland, farm surpluses are bought by the government and distributed to schools and needy agencies.

MR. FARRINGTON said he did not know the answer. He asked the Maui official to check with Norman King, local head of the production and marketing administration of the Federal government. The agency's office is in the Dillingham Building in Honolulu.

SOME INTERESTED observers were later discussing the function, knowledge, etc., of Hawaii's lone representative in Congress. One remarked that if Mr. Kage had asked who paid approximately \$10,000,000 annual subsidy to the sugar planters here, the delegate might have known the payment is made by Norman King's department.

ANOTHER commented that the vague answer, indicating buck-passing to a Federal agency, which Mr. Farrington gave Mr. Kage impressed him that the subsidy for Hawaiian farmers, similar to that which Mainland farmers receive, hasn't been fought for by the delegate. But sugar planters get subsidies. If they didn't, the delegate would be in there fighting for them.

ELMER E. DAVIS, manager of Maui Auto Sales, went before the board of supervisors April 3 to protest that he had not received any business from the county for the past two years. Chairman Eddie Tam, the auto dealer said, promised him on two occasions during the last election that if he were elected the county would buy vehicles from him. Tam said he had told Davis he would consider his vehicles but had made no promise.

SUPERVISOR John Bulgo told the chairman: "You even promised the moon during the last election."

IT WAS APPARENT that Davis had not peddled influence and the board had guaranteed against such practices when it had agreed to spread the business among all dealers. Supervisor Shigeru Miyra pointedly asked Tam if it were the policy of the board to split the business among the auto dealers. Tam said, informally it had been so agreed.

WHAT WAS shocking to those who heard the proceedings of the board meeting was that Maui Auto Sales had not even been considered.

MR. DAVIS informed the board that he could have saved the county from \$100 to \$300 on the three types of cars he handles. Cost of fuel and other expenses would have been reduced 25 per cent, he said.

IN 1950-51, the county purchased 37 vehicles, Davis pointed out, spending \$83,880.29.

WILLIE CROZIER'S letter, asking the county to pay him \$475 in wages due him as inspector at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital, caused Supervisor Bulgo to say to the chairman:

"Don't tell me the county is broke."

No, the county is not broke, but the matter of Crozier's pay has been referred to the county engineer and attorney's offices, Chairman Tam said. Why all this delay and red tape? asked many voters.

THE STREET LANES at the corner of Main and Market Sts. are confusing and now, after some months since the installation of the traffic light at that intersection, motorists still enter the wrong lane. Last week some observers suggested, as they watched a Wailuku businessman drive in the wrong lane, that a policeman should be stationed there to help those who are confused.

IF THE Democrats had two groups campaigning during the coming elections, which would draw the larger audience? this writer asked a number of politicians and voters.

The platform from which Willie Crozier speaks would draw the largest audience, all of them answered.

"We went to the rallies two years ago to hear Willie blast the Big Five and this year we want to hear more," one said.

THE SPLITS in the Republican ranks are being watched closely by some Democrats. Ezra Crane, editor of Maui News, and Senator Frank Crockett are fighting each other.

A. D. WOOLAWAY, the Republican front man on Maui, was not at the airport to greet Delegate Farrington during the latter's recent visit. A Republican mouth-piece is blasting him.

ON THE OTHER HAND, County Chairman Eddie Tam, a Democrat, headed the reception and entertained Farrington for the day.

THIS MIGHT have been a smart move, says a Democrat, on the part of the Republicans to win Democratic popularity for Farrington.

THE DINNER honoring Michiro Watanabe, Democratic appointee who recently became the attorney general, was headed by Republicans—Senator Toshi Anzai and Rep. E. P. Lydgate.

Speculation Rife Over Resignation Of Amfac Pres.

Why did Haus Peter Faye resign as president of American Factors only two weeks before the annual meeting of the stockholders?

This is a closely guarded secret known to a very few, perhaps only to the board of directors of the Big Five agency who met one day in the latter part of March and announced that Faye had resigned.

Because of the sudden stepping out of Faye, the sugar plantations under the agency went without a president for one week. The presidents of the Big Five agencies are generally presidents of the sugar plantations coming under the factors.

Emmett G. Solomon succeeded Faye one week after Faye's resignation was announced. This preceded the stockholders' meeting by one week.

Speculation in business circles downtown give many possible reasons for Faye's resignation. The exposure earlier this year of Faye's delinquent taxes to the Federal government, amounting to more than \$50,000, is said to be regarded as a black eye on American Factors. But if this were the reason for the change in the presidency, it is said the board would have taken action earlier.

The loss of about 3,000 acres of sugar leasehold land by Oahu Sugar Co., to Hawaiian Pineapple Co. when the lease terminated a couple of years ago is given as another reason. But Manager Hans L'Orange of the Waipahu plantation is blamed for this, according to reports in downtown business circles. Even if this loss of good sugar cane leasehold were blamed on Faye, it is doubtful that the sudden action of the board of directors at this time resulted from something that happened sometime ago.

Costly Dependencies

"It seems the price of international friendship keeps rising all the time, particularly since the objective has shifted from economic recovery to military defense. Reliance on the U. S. appears to be getting greater, not less."

—Magazine of Wall Street, February 9, 1952

In less than two days after publication, 600,000 copies of the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" were bought by people in Chinese cities.



WANTS PEACE TALKS—President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes International Union (AFL), declaring no nation could win a third world war, has called on the great powers to engage in "collective bargaining" for peace. (Federated Pictures)



NEWS ITEM GEOGRAPHICAL WAGE DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH COST LABOR FOUR AND A HALF BILLION YEARLY

Strong Laws Against Termite-Ridden Lumber Get 'Lackadaisical' Treatment

Who are the official termite experts for the city and county?

The law specifically states that it is illegal to use termite-infested lumber in construction, to transport it, or even to own it, but officials of the C-C department of buildings say they don't know anything more about termites than any average man in the street.

One official, in charge of departmental decisions on the building code, said he understood the anti-termite laws to be "police ordinances," with transgressions to be detected and halted by the police.

Law Is Explicit

But Section 333 of the building code specifically forbids the use of termite-infested lumber for any construction purpose, and it further forbids transporting such lumber. Sections 1085 through 1099 go into considerable detail forbidding the use of termite-infested lumber, and they set the penalty for infractions at a fine of from \$100 to \$500, a jail sentence of not over 12 months, or both.

Not long ago, one local man was arrested for such a violation, pleaded guilty and paid a \$100 fine, but the building department says it had nothing to do with either the complaint or the prosecution of the case.

Sale On King Street

The question arose this week following an advertisement by the C-C purchasing agent, of the auction sale of buildings along S. King St., to be removed by order of the bureau of plans. The advertisement advised prospective buyers to get in touch with "Mr. Fung" of the department of buildings to ascertain what disposition may be made of the houses, or the lumber in them.

Edward Fung, to whom the advertisement referred, said he has had no inquiry following the advertisement, but that the department would give free advice to prospective buyers. Such advice would be determined by the buyer's intent. Fung said. If a buyer planned to move a house into a certain area, the department would tell him whether or not it would issue a permit for such a building in that area.

Likewise, the department would give permits for transportation, he said. But as for the termite-infested part—Fung doesn't feel the department has anybody qualified to determine borderline cases of termites.

Arthur Y. Akinaka, head of the department, confirmed Mr. Fung's opinion that the department is not at present qualified as termite experts. He attributed the situation to the "lackadaisical attitude" of the department in the past to the anti-termite sections of the code and said he expects closer attention to these provisions in the future.

READER'S COMMENT

A reader sent in the following thoughts:

"The ultimate monetary cost of World War II to the United States of America has been estimated at approximately one trillion, four hundred billion dollars.

"We certainly do not owe this fabulous amount of money to the 'Horatio Algiers' of Wall Street and industry. The working people know that these 'Wall Streeters' and 'Dollar-a-Year' men were well paid in dollars for everything they did in the name of patriotism, to win the war . . .

"The people to whom we really owe the great bulk of that one trillion, four hundred billion dollars debt are ourselves."

The reader adds that the resources of the country belong to all the people, not to big business with its dollar-a-year false patriots and with its tremendous restriction of machine and agricultural production to maintain a profit system based upon artificial scarcity which results in a general and unnecessary poverty for many.

"Plain Duty To Disobey Government"

Msgr. Ancel, Auxiliary Bishop of Lyons, wrote last month in Essor, the Lyons weekly, that if the French government should join the United States in a preventive war against Russia, "Catholics have a plain duty to disobey the government."

He said: "Promoters of preventive war are war criminals and any Catholic who really wishes the Americans to engage in a preventive war against Russia flagrantly violates the Sixth Commandment."

(N.B.—Msgr. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Office at the Vatican, defines preventive war in his *Institutiones juris publici ecclesiastici*, paragraph 86, as any war which is declared and which is not a defense against an actual physical attack on the defending country's territory.)

—BISHOP ANCEL

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My Thoughts:

For Which I Stand Indicted

Where the Dollar Didn't Excite People

XXXI.

When I attended the University of Hawaii in the late '30s, I took part in a fund-raising campaign to help students in China who were carrying universities on their shoulders in moving inland from the coastal area to the hinterland. They were escaping the Japanese invaders. I wrote a guest column in *Ka Leo*, the campus newspaper, and an article in a downtown daily in appealing for funds.

In the university's Oriental Institute library, I read literature on the valiant struggle of Chinese students and I was impressed by stories and illustrations of students studying in caves in a place known as Yen-an. I wrote about the cave classrooms in the *Ka Leo* column, not having the faintest idea that Yen-an was the capital of Red China and that I would be there about five years later as an army G-2 personnel member.

Yen-an was just as I had seen it in pictures at the university library—a long valley with bordering hills pockmarked with tiers upon tiers of caves.

Stilwell Wanted To Use The Guerrilla Forces

The U. S. Army Observer Section in Yen-an to which I was assigned in October 1944, was probably the farthest U. S. military outpost in the Pacific war. It was established when Chiang Kai-shek finally gave in to American pressure to allow U. S. observers into Chinese Communist-led, liberated and guerrilla territories. Chiang's army in China was lying down in anti-Japanese resistance, and it was General Joseph Stilwell's idea to bring the partisan forces into the orbit of allied strategy under him and supply them with necessary light equipment to fight the enemy.

When American observers first arrived in Yen-an, they were not sold on reports of Communist China's popular democracy or all-out anti-Japanese resistance. They saw in Yen-an a broad representation of the people in government and machinery provided for even the illiterates to vote. Earthen jars were placed behind candidates or their pictures, and the voters cast their ballots by dropping beans or grain in them.

A Different China From the One He Knew

I recall a long talk I had with an OSS captain shortly after I arrived in Yen-an. He spoke Chinese fluently and he was getting around quite a bit by himself, making personal observations among the people. He had been brought up in China and he was one of several observers who spoke one or more dialects.

He told me that Yen-an and the Communist liberated and guerrilla bases behind the Japanese lines were different in many respects from the China he had known from childhood. He said that once the partisans liberated an area from the Japanese, they reduced land rent from 50 or 60 per cent of the crop to 37½ per cent, encouraged the peasants to increase production, established governments, organized schools for the young and old, put a stop to begging and prostitution by rehabilitating people, and wiped out usury.

I Was Told To Lean Backwards In My Reports

"You can't write a straight report of what you observe here," the OSS captain told me. "The social values of people here and life in general don't seem Chinese, and we haven't seen anything like this in China. You've got to lean backward to write reports with extreme objectivity."

Otherwise, he said, my superiors in the Chungking headquarters who accept graft, begging and prostitution as a part of life, especially in Asia, would discredit my observations as propaganda.

Some Americans said Yen-an was "window dressing" and began going behind Japanese lines to see for themselves in guerrilla territory. Raymond Ludden, experienced foreign service officer of our State Department, went on such a trip. When he returned to Washington after an extended trip into guerrilla China, he reported the Communist-led troops suffered from an acute shortage of supplies, but that "they would put to good use any material they got." He added that the mass support the Communist troops enjoyed everywhere he went "was on too large a scale and too widespread to be merely window dressing."

In time, I also moved around and saw the popular support which the Communists, their troops and civilian workers enjoyed among the peasants.

My Assignment With the Japanese and Koreans

But in the early days of my assignment in Yen-an, my work was cut out to strictly surveying Communist psychological warfare. I began going to the Japanese Workers and Peasants School and to the headquarters of the Japanese People's Emancipation League. The students and members of the league were prisoners of war who had been converted against Japanese militarism. They were living normal lives without guards, owned a cooperative store in Yen-an, produced food and spun cotton to partly pay their expenses. They lived better than the Chinese soldiers, and the soldiers and government officials told me that good treatment was essential in helping them turn away from militarism and prepare them for a life in postwar, democratic Japan. Furthermore, they said the Japanese standard of living

was higher and so they were used to better food than the Chinese.

Beyond the hill with caves, which were the living quarters, classrooms and offices of the prisoner converts, was a valley occupied by Korean patriots who had their school and their Independence League. The leaders of the Korean league were veterans of the independence movement, fighting the Japanese subjugators from the underground of cities, in Korea, Manchuria and China. Some had joined the guerrilla forces in Manchuria, beginning with the late '20s, to attack the Japanese forces ruling Korea. Here, too, like the Japanese organization, the majority were prisoner converts.

No One Called Us "Hi, Joe!" As In Chungking

As I walked to and from these organizations every day, I had ample opportunity to watch the Chinese people going about naturally in performing their everyday activities. Sometimes, walking all alone on the valley floor, I felt the strange absence of voices calling "Hi, Joe!" and the sight of grinning souvenir vendors or pimps who followed GIs in India and in Nationalist China. No one in Yen-an offered to buy GI cigarettes or lighters or chocolate. There were no money changers. This was because of the non-existence of a black market.

This indifference of the Chinese populace towards Americans, who received overwhelming attention from the poor in India, and Nationalist China, made a strong impression on me through an unforgettable incident. It happened about a week after my trip into Yen-an.

We Took a Lesson In Horseback Riding

A State Department official and I were returning from the school for Japanese. From the caves where we had spent the day, we walked down into the valley. When I tried to ride my horse, the saddle slipped under his belly, since a well-meaning Chinese had loosened the belts of our hitched horses. My horse began kicking. This agitated the other horse. When the State Department official mounted his horse it started off at a trot.

He yelled: "Whoa! Whoa!" and yanked the bridle with all his might.

His horse ran faster and faster and broke into a gallop. He jumped off, rolling in the dust, and miraculously escaped injury.

A Chinese caught the runaway horse and rode back to us. His riding form was most unusual. He leaned backward, pulling the bridle back with legs in stirrups stretched out front and outward. The horse trotted beautifully.

The Horse Did Not Understand Our Language

The Chinese looked at the great big white man, wearing horn-rimmed glasses and covered with dust. In sign language and in his dialect, he tried to explain to us that the horse did not understand our riding habits. He demonstrated that to stop a horse, the rider had to yank only one side of the bridle to turn the horse's head clear around so that it could not see in front. We said to ourselves that these horses were broken in Mongolian fashion, to trot at a fast pace.

The Chinese interrupted us, pointing to his lips which gave off this sound: "BI-l-l-l-l, BI-l-l-l-l," and he made a sign that meant saying "Whoa!" is wrong horse language.

We thanked the man and we walked, leading our horses by their reins. We did not want to get thrown off. Although the American compound was only 20 minutes away, we could not find it by nightfall. We tramped around the narrow, barren valley for almost two hours.

We Kept Asking: "Where Are the Americans?"

We stopped every Chinese on the road to ask for direction to our headquarters. We walked into an army garrison and into private compounds, but people did not seem to know what we wanted.

We kept repeating over and over to everyone we met: "Mei kuo jen ts'ai na ri? (Where are the Americans?)"

Peasants and merchants laughed at us and finally we had to laugh with them. They spoke to us and asked questions in their dialect. We couldn't understand them so we walked on, thanking them, and they continued with whatever they were doing.

In India or Kunning, we said, we would be swarmed by people by this time, trying to do business with us. And they would know where the Americans lived.

The People Were Not Chasing After U. S. Dollars

But here we were lost in a narrow valley because the people were not chasing after GI dollars. Finally a soldier guided us back to our compound. I was thoroughly tired and exasperated.

That night after I had washed and finished supper, I recapitulated our experience. It became extremely humorous, the more I thought of it. I wrote it down in my diary as the second unique experience. The first was when the American colonel told the officers and men to unload their prophylactics because there were no prostitutes in Yen-an.

Up to then my experience was that everywhere Americans went, the native people catered to them, making GIs feel they were the most important people, and taking their dollars which the soldiers squandered with a flourish.

But here we had asked among the valley people: "Where are the Americans?" for two solid hours and some had reacted as though to ask: "Are the Americans here?"

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

U. S. Business Has \$6 Billion Stake In Latin America

NEW YORK (FP) — American business has an all-time high of \$6 billion privately invested in Latin America, the Chase National Bank reported here.

U. S. industry's interest in low-wage Latin America has been on the upswing since the war. The report noted that in the five years, 1945-1949, there has been an annual average rise of \$400 million in investments.

Four-fifth of the American investors' interests in Latin America are in branch plants or subsidiary companies. The remainder is in stocks and bonds.

In the postwar period, the report found, the increase in value of U. S. private investments in Latin America totaled \$1,900,000,000. Of this \$1 billion was invested in the oil industry, particularly in Venezuela. Next highest increase, \$356 million, went into manufacturing.

Venezuela was the favorite country of American investors. It received the highest share of new private capital movements, or \$600 million of a \$1,400,000,000 total in the postwar period. Nearly \$300 million of total new private capital from the U. S. went for transfer of ships to Panamanian registry, a device used by American shipowners to avoid paying U. S. union scales.

Biggest single interest of U. S. investors was oil, Chase reported. The \$1 billion increase in oil investments since 1945 came on top of more than \$700 million previously invested in Latin American oil fields.

Unfit food seizures for the last six months of 1951 averaged more than 23 tons a working day, the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, reported in February.

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Fugitives Sometimes Chase Cops In Gov. Has Voice On T. H. Pay Hike If Funds Run Short

(from page 1)
 Officer Marcotte added later that, whereas vice squad men work in numbers, motor patrolmen are in pairs and often outnumbered by those they attempt to discipline.
Rookies On Vice Squad
 Hasagawa said 75 per cent of the motor patrolmen have done service with the vice squad and they know the responsibilities are not as great. On the vice squad, he said, relatively new officers work where their "new faces" are an advantage. But they have had little experience.
 "The average vice squad officer never pounded a beat, never

made an arrest," said Hasagawa.
 Comparing motor patrolmen with motorcycle policemen, Hasagawa pointed out that motorcycle cops work only in the daylight hours, with Saturday afternoons and Sundays off, whereas most crime occurs after dark.
 As for the work of issuing citations, he said: "We recall that the board contemplated hiring females to do the job not so long ago."

Civil Service Hazard
 Some fast motion and a resounding smack silenced a speaker at one point in the hearing, and it developed that Commissioner T. G. S. Walker had tipped too far back in his swivel chair and tumbled on his head.
 In a moment he was on his feet with a grin to remind the roomful of cops that a civil service commissioner has his hazards, too.

Numbers of officers rose to cite statistics to the effect that motor patrolmen cover the largest beats, both urban and rural, that most crimes of theft and violence occur on these beats, and that a high percentage are handled first by the motor patrolmen.
 They also argued that the motor patrolman's position is always considered a promotion for a foot patrolman.
 When Commissioner Mark Murakami asked why, Officer Marcotte answered that it was one of the steps upward toward a sergeant's stripes.

Foot Cops Students?
 Summing up the case, Marcotte said: "It is our contention that foot patrolmen are merely students in training, assigned on a trainee basis, to further their knowledge in elements of law, arrest, etc."
 All the training, Marcotte indicated, is to prepare them for service as motor patrolmen.
 The officers said they feel Research Associates did too fast a job in evaluating the elements up on which ratings were based and

No one knows at this point whether the \$489,000 earmarked by the legislature will be enough to take care of salary changes following the action of the Territorial salaries standardization board or not. When the measure goes into effect July 1, salary increases are to be retroactive by one year.
 But it was an "open end" appropriation the legislature made, says Paul Thurston, director of the budget, so even if the increases total more than the estimated amount, Governor Long may pay the money if he wishes and let the next session of the legislature take care of the deficit.

Two Months for Appeal
 The time schedule calls for the classification to be completed by April 30, with the months of May and June being allowed for appeals.
 While county employees are being classified at the same time, any increases in salaries are to be paid by the county government and are not the responsibility of the Territory.
 No one can know at this point what general increase, if any, may be expected from the standardization action, Thurston said, but he commented: "No one will have to take a cut in pay. The law doesn't allow it."
 Many, of course, are expecting increases.
 They seek a re-evaluation. The commissioners said they would consider and report their decision at a later date.

Research Associates, Inc., the firm doing the reclassification, is at present not concerned with salaries, Mr. Thurston said, but is setting up grades and classes which are to be fitted later into the "general salaries" schedule, which is based on a Federal scale.

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Lin Yee Chung Gets \$10 Extra As Cops Raid Annual Memorial Games At Manoa

The Lin Yee Chung Burial Society got some \$10 more than it was scheduled to last Friday when members of the vice squad raided the annual Chinese Memorial Day services and found no one gambling, but \$10 in bills and change on the tables of the cemetery pavilion.
 There were no arrests, though the suspicion was expressed that perhaps gambling had been carried on earlier in the day, before the raid, which came at about 12:30 noon.
 The pattern of activity followed pretty closely after that of last year, reliable sources said, in which gambling began early in the morning and continued until about noon when the vice squad put in an appearance and conducted a raid. Last year a number of men were arrested, but the cases against them failed for want of evidence.
Cops Want
 As last year, uniformed policemen were reported directing traffic on the road nearby, in plain view of the pavilion, but they took no notice of the game. They had disappeared, sources say, some time before the raid took place.
 Although police officers usually maintain they know nothing of such gambling, experienced observers say that for a number of years it has been the practice for the officers to close one eye

to the cemetery games, at least during the morning hours of Chinese Memorial Day, in order that the society maintaining the cemetery may have an opportunity to make some money.
 Gamblers who operate the various tables donate generously to the burial society, it is reported, in return for the unofficial "concessions" allowed them.
 But this year, as last, the word goes out that those who stay beyond 12 o'clock noon run the risk of being raided.
 A number of prominent figures of the Chinese community, who come to pay their respects to the dead and to sit in for a few hands, usually come early, far in advance of what is generally assumed to be the police deadline.

During World War II, Japan had about 3,000,000 civilians in China, for her economic exploitation took as much manpower as her military operations.
 One B-36 costs as much as 350 homes, each costing \$10,000.
 A town of 350 new homes housing 1,750 residents costs about \$3½ million. One B-36 costs as much as all of these homes.

Japan In China

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MORE ON TEVES

(from page 1)
 at Nanakuli, making it unnecessary for the city refuse department to drive its trucks to Pearl City or farther points.
 ● That Chinn Ho and his company built the road leading to the site, free of charge to the city, and provided coral for it.
 ● That there was nothing improper in the Capital Investment employ taking sand from the beach for children's playboxes, and that anyone can take sand from the beach legally when the sand is intended for his own, non-commercial use.
 ● That the matter of beach sand is a Territorial matter and not that of the city and county.
 Mr. Ho, in answer to queries of the Star-Bulletin about the sand, was quoted as saying his company has more sand at Mahaika than the city and county has, and that sand was taken at Nanakuli only because of convenience, not because there was any real lack of sand.
 One city hall observer offered the opinion that the real reason for the publicity is that anyone who invades the beach sand field also invades the domain of the Hawaiian Dredging Co.—which would like to provide it, or the hauling of it, for cash.

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LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)
 common sense by far than their Queen. It was a crazy thing to expect that one revolutionary constitution, forced upon Kalakaua by hundreds of haole bayonets, could be set aside by another revolutionary constitution forced upon the haoles by a few hundred unarmed Hawaiians.
 The proposed constitution would have restored manhood suffrage; would have taken the vote away from all un-naturalized foreigners; would have allowed the Queen to appoint the upper house and would have made the cabinet responsible to her; and finally, would have given the supreme court six-year instead of life terms. No wonder A. F. Judd wrote:
 "This new constitution would have made it impossible for white men to live here!"
 (To be continued).

The Corporations vs. Harry Bridges

Ed. Note: This is the second of three stories.

By RICHARD SASULY
 NEW YORK (FP)—During the spring of 1934 when Harry Bridges became chairman of the rank-and-file committee which organized the San Francisco waterfront, Los Angeles, at the southern end of California, was a notorious open shop center.
 Also during that revival for western labor, a cheerful, bright-eyed man of 52 was serving a life term in prison. The iron gates closed on J. B. McNamara in 1911 and he was to die in jail in 1941 after serving nearly 30 years. The connection between his jail term and the open shop in Los Angeles was direct and simple.
Cannon On Auto Hood
 As long ago as 1910, unions struggled for a foothold in Los Angeles. To oppose them, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the reactionary Los Angeles Times, organized the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. Otis hated unions violently. He used to drive around town with a small cannon mounted on the hood of his car. He built his union-breaking organization firmly. It was still doing anti-labor business when the LaFollette investigating committee came to Los Angeles nearly 30 years later.
 Otis' big victory and the crushing of unions for a while, came with the jailing of J. B. McNamara, his brother John, Matt Schmidt and some 38 other union

Frameups of McNamara and Mooney Were Hard Blows Against The Labor Movement. Then Bridges Led the Big Break-Through of 1934 Which Caused the Employers To Use the Ancient Pattern Of Frameup To Get Him and Set Back Labor's Gains. The Present Attempt To Get Jack W. Hall Is Cut From the Same Pattern

men in 1911. Someone had bombed Otis' Los Angeles Times building.
 The McNamara brothers and Schmidt were tried for the bombing. They were backed by the whole American labor movement, including AFL President Samuel Gompers and Socialist leader Eugene V. Debs. Near the end of their trial the defendants were persuaded to change their plea to guilty with a promise of leniency. They were double-crossed. J. B. McNamara got life, the others long sentences! The labor movement in Los Angeles did not recover from that blow for a generation.
\$10 a Week or Less
 San Francisco unions, too, were in perilous condition by 1933. What faced Bridges and the other men groping toward organization on the waterfront was typical. Longshoremen earned \$10 a week or less. Chairman Paul Eitel of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board during World War II, told a Senate committee in 1943 that conditions on the waterfront before the 1934 strike were "brutalizing and inhumane and I am ready



EUGENE V. DEBS

to repeat that statement anywhere."
 Another famous labor case, a pure frameup if ever there was one, played a big part in the weakening of the San Francisco labor movement. In 1916 a bomb was planted at a San Francisco Preparedness Day parade. The

man convicted of the crime was a militant union organizer, Tom Mooney. No man was ever able to produce more evidence of his innocence than Mooney. But he was still rotting in San Quentin at the time of the 1934 general strike.
 After the 1934 strike, west coast labor grew strong. In 1933 a liberal governor, Culbert L. Olson took office. Labor leaders who had supported Olson, insisted on the freeing of Mooney. The circle was complete early in 1939 when Mooney came home to San Francisco to be greeted by Bridges, Jack Shelley and other labor leaders who had come up through the 1934 strike.
McNamara, Mooney—Now Bridges?
 With the big break-through of 1934 the Bridges case started. Three successive attempts to deport him—in 1936, 1939 and 1941—were beaten off. And here, where a labor frameup was being repulsed, the unions flourished and grew.
 Bridges' own union by 1951 had scored such wage increases that the average longshoreman in a west coast port earned more than \$5,000 yearly. A pension system

assured the men of \$180 a month on reaching retirement age. The hiring hall, won in 1934 and key-stone to all further gains, guaranteed rotary hiring and equalization of chances to work. On the east coast where the hiring hall was still only a dream, the bulk of the longshoremen were still casual laborers getting a few days work a week by sweating out the twice daily shapeup.
 The first attempt to deport Bridges, in 1936, came in time for the 100-day strike of 1936-1937. Bridges won the case and the unions won the strike. The second big push against Bridges, the deportation hearing of 1939, came as organization was breaking into the mass production industries of the west. That case was won, too, and at the same time, organization took firm hold in all the major industries. When they tried to deport Bridges in 1941, employers were making their last big push before the war to check the strength of labor.
To Break Hawaiian Strike
 Bridges' 1949 trial came on the heels of a bitter International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's strike in Hawaii. The relation between trial and strike was made clear by Tom Clark, then U. S. attorney general, in a Milwaukee speech in June 1949.
 "If we are successful in our prosecution of Bridges," Clark said, "it may be that we can break the Hawaiian situation without any further intervention."
 (To Be Continued)

Gadabout

MRS. ANNIE FISKE, Big Island rancher, and her activities, are expected to be the subject of some attention at Saturday's meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Report from Hawaii has it that Mrs. Fiske has approached a number of Hawaiians eligible for homesteads by ancestry, and encouraged them to apply, offering to assist them financially. Some of the applications are known to have gone to Chairman Sam W. King, and it is expected that he will bring them before the full commission. Those cognizant of the applications anticipate that the commission will make a careful study of the proposition Mrs. Fiske has offered the applicants.

★ ★

WAHIAWA has become known among fire department personnel as the punishment post for firemen from stations in Honolulu who displease the powers that be. If a man talks too much in a manner not to the liking of the big boys, the story is, he gets banished to Wahiawa.

The case of Engineer Joe Plazer, now a couple of years old, is one in point. Plazer was accustomed to "swing" jobs where he would be an acting lieutenant and another driver would take his place. But once when he chose a replacement, word came down from Chief Harold Smith to take another man instead. Plazer refused, saying he'd stay at the post himself rather than entrust the driving job to the man the chief favored. Deputy Chief Harold Pate asked if that was his final word and he answered that it was. Two weeks later Plazer was transferred to Wahiawa and a short time after that, he chose to go into retirement, but there were many in the department who have thought—probably until they read this item—that he merely "didn't want to be an acting officer."

★ ★

JOHN TANIMURA, drainage engineer of the C-C bureau of plans, is evidently a little mixed up as to which member of the civil service commission moved to defer his promotion. It was not Herbert Kum, as he told the board of supervisors at the last session of the "probe" recently conducted at the instigation of the GOP members. What's more, the "investigating" members must have known full well Tanimura was naming the wrong man. Apolonia at least, has given the records some study and if some of the others haven't, it's hard to see what business they have "probing" the commission.

★ ★

NICK TEVES, loudest of the GOP "probers" at the beginning, proved also to be most inaccurate in his statement at the first session of what the action would be. He said anyone who wished to say anything would get his chance. But at least one man, Gottfried Seitz, repeatedly sought the chance to talk, only to be told by Teves that only "invited" persons would be heard. Teves also said at that first session that Chairman Herbert Kum was the one person connected with the civil service that the board didn't care whether it talked to or not. With a little more than his customary arrogance Teves made some point of that. Yet Kum was "invited," came readily, and his testimony consumed the better part of two sessions.

From here on until the votes are cast in next fall's election, it's a fair bet that the Democrats will have a lot more to say about the "probe" than the Republicans.

★ ★

DR. F. H. TONG of the C-C Emergency Hospital, disturbed by a C-C fireman currently laid up with an injury, recently by commenting before a couple of his friends that the injury really didn't amount to much. The fireman, worried by

the idea that his friends would have thought him faking, checked with his own doctor to find the injury just as bad as originally reported. Dr. Tong acknowledged to the doctor that he had not remembered the original report correctly. The patient is still waiting for a similar acknowledgment.

★ ★

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, in case you didn't hear him, laid some of the truth right on the line Saturday night speaking to 400 Republicans who paid \$100 a plate for dinner in a fund-raising effort. He said that the U. S. is going to have to forego "social projects" that cost money if it's going to keep building its armed forces to unprecedented peace levels. He didn't name Federal housing projects as such, but he left little doubt that such were the type of "projects" he spoke of. His listeners, fattest of the Territory's fat cats, apparently would rather see more B-29s and fewer Fred Wright Homes projects. They applauded much more heartily than when Farrington was boosting Nixon's stand for Hawaii statehood. Whether the common people here would agree is quite another matter.

★ ★

"UNCLE BOB" KAHAKUA, muh loved chief of the Hilo fire department, is reportedly the object of a movement, initiated by a subordinate, to oust him into retirement so that the position will be open. Chief Kahakua, in spite of his many (more than 20) years of employment with the fire department, has never amassed a substantial amount of savings. The reason is simply that he can't hear a sob story from a friend without wanting to help. His money has gone to pay off other people's notes and in loans to needy friends. Consequently, although Chief Kahakua doesn't even own his own home, he has more friends than he can count. One argument advanced against him, according to talk from Hilo, is that social entertainments at his home aren't up to the level those of a fire chief should be. Can you beat it? Since when were fire chiefs chosen on a basis of their social entertainments?

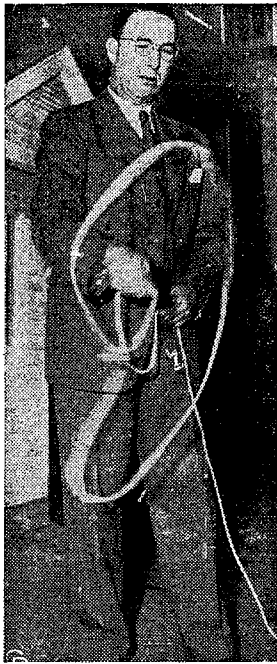
★ ★

FRANK MCKINLEY, acting C-C attorney, has been suspected for a long time of having sympathies with Jimmy Glover in the Fong-Glover fight over \$80,000. Glover, you'll remember, claims the city owes him that much extra because of increased wartime costs of contracts he performed. Fong maintains Glover has already been paid enough, if not too much, and this is simply overcharge.

For some, the tipoff on McKinley came in April of 1951, when McKinley was asked by the board to appear in court to seek an extension. Fong was seeking to have a special attorney hired to handle the case. Garner Anthony, representing Glover, appeared to oppose any extension, and during the session, walked over to McKinley's table and took from his material a letter from the board to Fong, introducing it as evidence to oppose the granting of the very extension McKinley had come to ask. If McKinley's heart had been in the city's side of the case, would he have allowed an opponent such free use of his material?

★ ★

REGINALD GAY, fire-fighter with eight years of experience with an almost perfect conduct record, will hear the decision of the civil service commission on his appeal from firing for failure to report for duty. Gay's story is that he was sick, that his wife called the proper authorities and told them, and that he was summarily fired after two days of illness, without any investigation. The department's story is that no proper authority got any such call, that Gay



KEFAUVER TO THE FORE—Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), shown in one of the many stunt tricks he performed during arduous New Hampshire campaign, emerged as surprisingly strong candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Senator left President Truman far behind, winning all the state's delegates to the Demo nominating convention. (Fed. Pix)

Hilo AJA Sends Mother Message From War Prison

A Hawaiian GI who is a POW in North Korea, was one of many Americans whose messages were broadcast by Radio Peking last December 6.

Speaking to his mother and family at 374 Kukunau St., Hilo, Hawaii, Cpl. Tsuyoshi Nishimoto, R. A. 1010373, said:

"Tell Mom I'm being treated well and in safe hands. We're being fed well, with all kinds of vegetables, pork, beef, rice and even bread. It's a good thing we got our overcoats because winter is just around the corner.

"How are my two little nieces doing these fine days? I bet Beverly has really grown since I last saw her; soon she'll be going to school. Say! Who does Arlene look like, you or Hanae? She's nearly six months old now, isn't she? I wish I could see them both now.

"It's been a long time since being in Korea and I've seen terrible destruction come to the helpless Korean civilians being slaughtered. When I first came over I'd seen thousands of civilians in the box cars trying to escape the war. Lots of them had bandages on due to the bombing and strafing of American planes. It was a pity to see these things and above all we burned to the ground countless of houses because of orders from our high commanders that lots of the North Korean guerrilla forces were around the near area."

wasn't sick enough to call in a doctor. The commission has not looked with favor on Gay's appeal, but fire department talk is that he isn't being fired for this incident at all. Fire department talk is that he incurred the displeasure of the powers that be in the department by protesting the promotion of officers not on the eligible list.

The 1951 oil profit was 20 per cent more than the industry's take for 1950.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

We figured in our column last week that Clark Scholes was "due" to repeat his victory over Richard Cleveland at the National AAU Swim Championships, in the 100-yard freestyle. The reason for our analysis was the comparatively close races between these swimmers and the comparatively close times both these swimmers were making, and the final factor of reaching their peak at the right time. Scholes evidently hit his peak at the right time.

WE HOPE that in fairness to the Ohio State team that took part in the AAU championships, the New Haven Club which won the National title may not be allowed to continue to garner points as a team. The New Haven Club is made up of students and alumni of Yale, as well as any outsiders who may conveniently be around at the time the team personnel is selected. The Ohio State team, on the other hand, included only students of the school who were eligible swimmers. Yale University, as such, should have shown a team, while the New Haven Club should have gone in on their own. Ohio State beat Yale in the team standings at the NCAA meet and would have repeated if it weren't for the New Haven Club setup. "Taint fair, we say!

Locally, the same thing holds true. The University of Hawaii should swim as a team while the Hawaii Swimming Club should also swim as a team instead of combining them both, as has been done in some former meets.

ONE OF THE THEATER chains is now playing "Gentleman's Agreement," a flicker that received the raves of serious critics and moviegoers alike on its first go-round. It is a story of discrimination by a white social group against another white social group. If you haven't seen this movie, catch it at your convenience.

THE ACCEPTANCE of an invitation to appear for the Rainbow Relays in May by versatile Bob Mathias, Olympic Decathlon Champion, should perk up the growing interest in track this year. The high school circuit has had some good performers who made some excellent times, and their peak should be reached before the interscholastic meets. Bigger crowds may be expected at any of the meets this year.

THE POSTPONEMENT of the Jimmy Perry-Philip Kim fight because of Perry's illness with a siege of flu, until April 22, may not work out to the advantage of either the fighters or the promoter. Unless, of course, the drum-beaters start all over again to get the public to pay a little more attention to what is going on in the pro boxing game.

Incidentally, Perry was seen working the heavy garbage cans at the docks when the Lurline tied up on her last trip. Perry was getting a good workout handling the heavy cans off the ship.

Roy Kubbyama, who won the NCAA flyweight crown this week, should gladden the hearts of students who helped send both Francis Shon and the new flyweight champion to the collegiate championships. Roy won his right to the Olympic tryouts by virtue of his titular win at the NCAA meet.

WE NOMINATE at this time Ford Konno of Hawaii for the Sullivan Award for his triple win at the National AAU Swimming Championships.

CONGRATULATIONS to Waipahu, Rural Oahu AJA Baseball champions, who last week went on to win the Oahu AJA title. Waipahu will represent Oahu at Kauai for the Territorial AJA crown. Two pistachio ice cream cones on Waipahu to win.

THE "ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE," Richard Tsui, was a shoo-in winner for the ASUH presidency, when there was no opposition. Things will be a bit quieter with Tsui in the chair, and there will be very few of the controversial matters that exploded on the campus during the past two years. Some of the students may call the incoming prexy most "cooperative" of any past ASUH presidents.

HAROLD HOLLEY, one-time pro fighter and man about town, is now working in the same warehouse with Carl (Bobo) Olson in San Francisco. Holley also works out with Bobo to keep in condition. It is not true that he quit to work in a brewery in the Bay Area.

ABEL MEDEIROS, trainer for the Lau AC, was a very disappointed person when he was not selected to go with the Hawaii Boxing Team to the Nationals. Abel has been working like a Trojan for the past several years in hope of getting a berth, but again he was not selected.

JERRY BURNS, who has resigned from the UH staff, had a way with the students on his teams. We understand he was ace-high, as far as the students were concerned.

THE BOARD of Athletic Control of the UH should have a little better balance in representation. The domination by alumni who have strategic jobs in town is conducive toward making the students on the board a little meek. Opinions contrary to the alumni members may work as a detriment when job-hunting season comes around.

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First House Plan Rejected On Type By HHC Is Questioned By Kaaihue Couple

(from page 1)

Peter Kaaihue, that for \$500 extra, the house could be built.

The case of the rejected plans came at the end of last year when Rebecca Kaaihue and her husband, Peter, submitted plans for a two-bedroom house which they hoped to build on a lot assigned to them by the HHC at Waimanalo. The contractor who had drawn the plans told them the house could be built for \$3,000—the amount of their loan from the commission—plus an additional \$89 which they were prepared to pay themselves.

Rent Was By-Problem

The Kaaihue family was very optimistic in the beginning, for the contractor had told them he would be able to put the house up in 10 days for them. The only thing they needed, they thought, was approval of the price, so they could assure the builder the money for the job would be available. Their need was urgent, they told friends, because they were paying \$85 a month rent where they were.

But when Mr. Thompson saw the plans, he vetoed the project immediately saying he would not approve a house of "shiplap" lumber. At the same time, he told Peter Kaaihue, who presented the plans, that the house would require an additional \$500.

Kaaihue answered that he didn't have that kind of money, and Thompson suggested that he and his wife begin saving and making monthly payments until the amount was raised.

But neither the Kaaihuies, nor some commissioners understand what the \$500 was supposed to be for—since Thompson had already

rejected the plans—and the question was raised briefly at the last meeting of the commission.

Asked for a preview by the RECORD this week, Thompson said the \$500 was for plumbing, no provision for plumbing being included in the plans Kaaihue presented.

"Where did you get the \$500 figure?" he was asked.

"That's the average cost of a plumbing job," Thompson said. But he agreed that the figure wouldn't apply to the house the Kaaihuies proposed building, since he had already rejected that house.

His action in vetoing a house because of the material was a precedent, Thompson admitted, and he explained: "The commission has the right to say whether its land is going to be filled up with quonset huts, or what—even if the homesteaders want them."

Thompson said he objected to the shiplap lumber specified for use in the house because he had observed that this type of lumber, used in perpendicular order, tends to warp and curl and leave holes in the walls.

"If it were used horizontally it would be all right," he said.

But the plans seem to indicate horizontal use of the shiplap, and an inspector of the C-C department of buildings said there would be no difficulty about the construction in that department. He went farther, in fact, to say he thought the plans were very good, and he had only a minor suggestion to make.

In order to use shiplap in walls that would be permanently durable, Thompson maintains, it would be necessary to put so much backing behind the cracks that the expense would run much higher.

What had Thompson meant by saying that for another \$500 "we'll build it for you?" he was asked.

"We often arrange contractors for homesteaders," he said, and went on to explain that he had meant another plan could be drawn for an entirely different house—by an entirely different contractor.

It has not been unusual in the past, Thompson says, for a homesteader to bring in plans for a house that will cost considerably more than the \$3,000 which is the present limit of loans the commission makes homesteaders. In that case, the home cannot be approved unless the homesteader has the money to put up to guarantee that the full price is there to be paid.

Costs Skyrocket

Rising costs of material, Thompson says, are an increasing headache for homesteaders.

"Right now," he says, "you would have to pay \$4,000 to build some of the homes that cost \$3,000 a couple of years ago."

This problem may be partially solved if Congress approves the application of the commission for permission to increase the size of the homesteaders' loans to \$6,000 each. There is no reason to feel this increase will not be approved, he says.

Despite Mr. Thompson's answers, which some commissioners have heard in part, it is known that neither the Kaaihuies nor the commissioners are satisfied. For one thing, it is pointed out, Thompson must not have made his reference to the \$500 very clear to Peter Kaaihue, or Mr. Kaaihue would have told him of his plan to get the plumbing installed by another contractor at an estimated price of less than \$400.

For another, the commissioners are not at all satisfied that they have actually given Thompson the power to reject construction plans of a house for a homesteader on a basis of material. And if they did not give him that power, asks a homesteader who knows the case, then where did he get it?

Peace More Vital Than U. S. Dollars To Belgian Banker's Son

BRUSSELS (ALN) — Baron Antoine Allard resigned from the board of directors of a Belgian construction firm in protest against its accepting a U. S. proposal to build air fields in Belgium, France and Spain.

Allard, the son of a Belgian banker, issued an appeal to the company's employees to join him in his protest. "In the name of those who have died in the war and in the concentration camps," he said, "I ask you to join me and to take up from today your responsibilities. Do not collaborate with those who pretend that war is inevitable; war is the biggest crime against humanity; do not aid in preparing it. With a bit of good sense, with courage and, for the Christians, the desire to fulfill the will of God, we shall maintain peace and so serve the cause of all living people on this earth."

GOP Chairman Fails To Stop Approval of Goto As C-C Treasurer

(from page 1)

Hall Tuesday expressed views like those attributed to Mr. Carson, and there was only a slight delay between the presenting of the motion by Mayor Wilson and its approval by the board.

Wanted Henry Nye

Talk was that Carson had expressed a preference for Henry Nye, assistant to Controller Paul Keppeler, as an appointee and as a candidate next fall.

In making the appointment, Mayor Wilson said that Mr. Chung-Hoon had previously expressed the wish that Goto be appointed to the office if ill health should force him into retirement.

Mr. Goto, who began working in the treasurer's department in 1927, on the same day as Mr. Chung-Hoon, has been given credit by experts from the Mainland for having instituted a highly efficient system of operation, during his service as deputy under Chung-Hoon.

Father Worked For \$8 Month

He came from a plantation background, his father having come to Kauai as a contract laborer, before the turn of the century, to work for \$8 a month.

"I have much to thank my father for," Mr. Goto said recently, recalling how his father often pushed him to educate himself and free himself from the terrible conditions of plantation workers of that time.

Ed Rogers' Pen Feeds Cattle; Method Exposes Land Monopoly System

(from page 1)

ranchers and boosted real estate prices. Many of the big ranchers deal in real estate, selling parcels of land in fee simple or lease holdings.

Pen feeding is unpopular with the big ranchers, according to informed sources, who say that this exposes the wasteful method they have been using all these years.

E. Merle Young, who made mink coats a symbol of government corruption, rose from poverty as a messenger to affluence as a business promoter because his wife was a stenographer for Truman.

The Nazis killed—coldly, scientifically, with technical skill—71 per cent of the Jews of Europe, 5,800,000 human beings. Today, the Nazi war criminals are being cleared by U. S. and British authorities.

Pidgin English, Method of Choosing Juries Aired At Smith Act Hearing

(from page 1)

had too many sugar plantation executives replying to the jury list questionnaire and that he had to set them aside for future use.

He said that more white-collar workers answered the questionnaires sent out by the commissioners but admitted when questioned by a defense attorney that if more questionnaires were sent to manual workers, the returns from them would be greater.

In answering a question put to him by Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein, Mr. Thompson said that he had no way of knowing what the economic position of a voter was when he sent out the questionnaire. But a few moments later he was explaining that because the previous lists had not been broadly representative of the community, he had improved his method of selection, after being instructed to do so by the court.

To Add Workers Now

Mr. Thompson said that the commissioners endeavored to get more people from the working class by improving their selection before sending out the questionnaires as well as after their return. He thus indicated that he knew something of the economic positions of the individuals he chose.

At one point, Mr. Thompson repeated that he followed no set pattern, but used the hit and miss system.

Judge Stephens interrupted to say that the "system was no system at all."

The defense asked him why the disproportionate representation on racial, economic and geographical areas? Attorney Myer Symonds asked why the 4th District, with approximately 28,000 voters, has 276 on the jury list when the 5th district, with 22,000 voters, gets only 54? The 4th is predominantly Republican while the 5th is predominantly a working class district and Democratic.

Mr. Thompson answered: "Because we selected more from the 4th."

4th District Juries

Testimony brought out the fact that 70 to 75 per cent of the Federal grand jury has come from the 4th District during the past 20 years.

Acting U. S. Attorney Howard Hoddick strongly objected to introduction as evidence a map of Oahu with charts prepared by Dr. John E. Reinecke, a defendant who testified during the hearing as a sociologist. Mr. Hoddick wanted to know if Dr. Reinecke had included the one pineapple and one sugar worker in the jury list of 418 names on the chart.

"No, I did not," replied Dr. Reinecke, and as the government attorney was about to ask him why not, he added: "Because the one sugar worker is on Kauai and the pineapple worker is on Molokai."

Three of Four Have Haole Names

Dr. Reinecke, who prepared the material for the grand jury challenge earlier testified that three out of four members on the jury list are Caucasian or Caucasian-Hawaiian with Caucasian names. The Orientals are predominant but they are greatly under-represented, he said.

The matter of pidgin English lived up the proceedings Wednesday shortly before the hearing ended when Masao Watanabe, Oahu Sugar Co. personnel director, took the witness stand as a government witness.

He was called to refute defense evidence on education and citizenship of plantation workers submitted earlier. Mr. Watanabe said that out of 282 names of Oahu Sugar employees he had examined, 87 could not understand English.

Witness Changes Mind

Under questioning by Mr. Gladstein, he said that the 87 spoke pidgin English but could not write English. The attorney asked,

wouldn't those who speak pidgin English read the daily papers? and Mr. Watanabe said many of them did. He then said in answer to another question that they understood English.

"Doesn't pidgin English use the English language as its base?" Mr. Gladstein asked the Waipahu company official, and Mr. Watanabe agreed.

Mr. Watanabe, who was put on the stand apparently to prove that the workers lack education and are not fit for jury duty, said that he himself spoke pidgin English and finally tried to explain that the 87 could not "handle English" because they had been educated in Japan. But he also admitted that he did not know them personally, how much education they have had, and where they were educated.

With the hearing ended on the grand jury challenge, Judge Stephens will hear arguments from government and defense attorneys in San Francisco on April 28. Two points will be argued—the dismissal of the indictment on grounds the grand jury was illegally constituted, and the dismissal of the trial jury drawn by orders of Judge McLaughlin for the Smith Act trial.

U. S. Policy Worries Europe—Ralph Bunche

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Prize-winning director of the UN Trusteeship Division, told the American Club of Paris last December that he had heard in Europe more criticism of the United States and more anxiety about its policies than ever before.

The New York Times quoted Dr. Bunche:

"The fear I often hear expressed is that once we have achieved superior military strength we may be inclined to become impatient and thereby provoke unnecessarily the third world war."

In 1949, Negro families' median income was \$1,364 a year, less than half that of the median white family. Discrimination pays off for the employers, particularly in the Dixiecrat South.

MORE ON DEMOS

(from page 1)

case the convention fails to agree on other candidates.

Voted for the Boss

Kauhane gave plenty of evidence of activity at his precinct election, at the 13th of the 5th, where he was elected a delegate along with his wife and son, Charles E. Kauhane Jr. and three other persons either employees, or relatives of employees at Kauhane's Hotel St. bar.

Protests that the meeting was held with mysterious speed began next day from Donald Jones, who said he was on location at 7:30, and Walter Liu, who said he had arrived at 7:45, to be told that the meeting was all finished. Jones filed a protest and Liu was belatedly given a delegate's blank for the convention.

Fights Not Settled

Other precinct fights, notably those involving Lau Ah Chew and Sunny Lai in the 25th of the 6th, and Willard "Honey" Kalima and others in the 3rd of the 4th, appeared destined to wait settlement by the convention credentials committee.

Some Democrats pointed out that, although machinery is set up by party rules for protests, there is no machinery for settling such disputes without calling in an authority above the precinct level.

Still Stand Pat

In the midst of the political deals and counter deals, it appeared that only the stand-patters were still standing pat on candidates and principals they have endorsed before. John H. Wilson was their candidate for national committeeman if he would run. Judge Delbert E. Metzger was one of their surest choices for delegate to the national convention.

With the right-wingers and "moderates" enmeshing themselves more deeply by the minute in an endless series of plots and counterplots, the attitude of Harry B. Kronick, onetime Stainback stalwart, was taken by some to be a clue of confusion among the conservatives.

Kronick was reported seeking standpat support to be chairmap of the county committee.

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MR. SALVADOR'S GRIEVANCE

Gaudencio R. Salvador of the Spanish Camp at Waipahu plantation, sounded off a legitimate grievance in the Star-Bulletin letter column April 4, when he stated that if Filipino nationals can be called for military service, they should be eligible for civil service employment.

There are some who say that one must become a citizen before he can obtain government employment. Then, by the same token, one has to be a citizen in order to be called up by the draft board.

The same argument applies to Federal taxation here—Why levy taxes on people before giving them representation in the national government? Or to put it another way, if the islanders can be taxed, they should have representation in Congress.

A DISDAINFUL MOCKERY

One of two men who pulled the wool over American eyes while Japanese warships sneaked up on Pearl Harbor and started the Pacific war, is warmongering again, with all the blessings of General Ridgway and the Truman administration.

He is none other than retired Admiral Kie Saburo Nomura, who was ambassador to Washington with Saburo Kurusu at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Ironically, Nomura this week told a group of about 100 former Japanese residents in Hawaii and resident Japanese that Japan should rearm rapidly. The former militarist spoke at a banquet honoring Yasutaro Soga of the Hawaii Times.

Nomura's words were a disdainful mockery of the war dead and others who made sacrifices during the last war. His actions are sanctioned by the Truman administration and only because of this can Nomura speak as he does. The fact that the Japanese constitution outlaws war and rearmament means nothing to him nor to Shigemitsu, who this week was also clamoring for militarization.

If these men were against the U. S.-Japanese military pact or if they had recanted and were anti-war, it would be safe to say that they would still be war criminals.

The resurgence of Japanese militarism under U. S. aegis mirrors the machination of Washington and Wall Street, which are interested in military bases everywhere to perpetuate colonialism and foreign exploitation. Japan is being made a war bastion and the Japanese people have been vociferously opposing this dangerous move.

PROTECT THE TAXPAYERS

Why not a corruption questionnaire in Hawaii, just like the one which Howard McGrath refused to sign? Better still, if we had a law of probity, requiring public officials to declare their income and assets every year. We certainly would find out some of the reasons why politicians spend thousands of dollars to get into positions which officially pay peanuts.



MARSHAL CHARLES B. WILSON

After reading last week's installment of "Looking Backward," in which Charles Wilson, marshal under Queen Liliuokalani was described as "the only man on the Queen's side with guns," Mayor John H. Wilson was moved to reminisce about the times described in the series. Charles Wilson was Johnny Wilson's father.

An uncle of his, Mayor Wilson recalled, was thrown into jail for his part in smuggling guns into the islands to back up the cause of Liliuokalani. Johnny Wilson, then a boy of 20, had just left the Hawaiian Kingdom to enroll in Stanford University, but he talked with the men who took the ship load of rifles out from the West Coast.

"They made a mistake by landing the guns here," says the mayor. "They should have taken them to Maui, where they had their strength in men. Here they landed three loads—one at Waianai, one around from Diamond Head and the bulk they brought in and unloaded at the foot of Maunakea St."

The guns were distributed to Hawaiians loyal to their Queen, the mayor remembers, but there just weren't enough of those people here. At Maui, he feels, it would have been a different story.

In the future, the RECORD hopes to publish some of Mayor Wilson's reminiscences from the time of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

XII. U. S. TROOPS WERE BACKBONE OF ANNEXATIONISTS

Going up to the balcony of the Palace, Liliuokalani addressed the people in Hawaiian, Chief Justice A. F. Judd's account is this:

"She said she had listened to thousands of voices demanding a change in the constitution—demanding a new constitution—and she thought the opportune moment had come. . . . She had prepared a new constitution which she thought would meet the purposes required and would please the people; but she said with great sorrow:

"I am obliged to tell you that I cannot do it now. I have met with obstacles, but I ask you to go home; continue to love me, and I will continue to love you, and in a few days you will have your wishes gratified." (* Judge Widemann translated the Queen's words as "one of these days," which is something quite different. The quotations from Judd combine two accounts, one written, one taken down in shorthand.)

"Immediately a member of the Legislature, the throne room being full of the Hui Kalaianas, turned around and said: 'What shall we do with these men who prevent the gratification of our wishes?' meaning the ministry. We hushed him up; told him to keep quiet, and I left the palace. . . .

Ministers Proved Broken Reeds; Lost Their Nerve

"Parker (one of the ministers) told me that the reason he stayed by her without leaving her all that afternoon was that he was afraid she would break away from the cabinet, go out on the balcony, and say to the people: 'The ministers won't approve it, and my chief justice won't swear me to it. Here is your constitution. Now look out for these men.'"

The ministers had indeed proved a broken reed for the Queen to lean on. She had expected them, equally with the Hawaiian people, to back her in her attempted stroke of state. She seemed to think their signatures would take away some of the revolutionary nature of her act. "But her ministers," says historian J. W. Pratt—"weak men who either had not understood what was expected of them or, if they had understood it, now lost their nerve—hesitated at participating in the plan."

Colburn had run straight to Judge Hartwell and Lorrin Thurston, annexationists, to ask their advice, and the other ministers followed him. The advice was, of course, to stand firm against the Queen.

Annexationists Counted On U. S. Troops

Said W. O. Smith, Thurston's law partner and fellow revolutionist: "Colburn, don't be alarmed; buck the Queen all you can; the troops of the Boston will assist in supporting you in your stand; make all the haste you can."

Both the cabinet and Charles B. Wilson showed more political (more on page 5)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

TOO MANY FUND DRIVES

I agree wholeheartedly with Manuel C. Baptiste, president of the Honolulu Community Chest, who is quoted as saying that we have entirely too many drives for funds. He suggests as a solution the federation of some of these campaigns with the annual Chest appeal.

To me, however, that is only a partial answer. The real solution is the bugaboo of that ultra-conservative monopoly known as the American Medical Association: compulsory health insurance.

The picture is completely cockeyed, when you analyze it. We are winding up an Easter Seal drive for crippled children and adults who need special hospitalization and treatment. We have fund-raising drives to aid the work against heart disease. Not long ago the annual March of Dimes was concluded with the money to benefit polio victims. Then there are the cancer fund, the tuberculosis campaign and a good many more.



MR. DAVIS

The crazy part is that doctors, who are so bitterly opposed to compulsory health insurance, serve on these fund-raising committees and issue warnings describing the great dangers to national health unless you and I dig down in our pockets and contribute enough dollars to keep these groups operating another year.

Federal Health Program Would End Hat-Passing

It should be obvious that a Federal health program—call it socialized medicine, if you will—would eliminate the necessity for an annual passing of the hat. There would no longer be the need for these pitiful appeals with their dire warnings of what the nation must face unless we cough up.

I admit that such a new state of affairs would throw quite a few people out of work. The professional fund-raisers would have to get theirs elsewhere, but they would have the satisfaction of knowing that the dangers they so vividly described have been wiped away and that the goal they set had been achieved.

Every sensible person undoubtedly realizes that many times the amounts raised in these drives could be properly used to ease human suffering in these fields. It is virtually impossible to get all that's needed from voluntary contributions.

Where Do Doctors Stand On Human Welfare

That being true, why don't the doctors who spearhead these drives carry their actions to a logical conclusion and spearhead the drive for passage of compulsory health insurance? Could it be that underneath it all they are not as interested in human welfare as they would have us believe?

Our military budget, our national expenditures for the potential purpose of killing people, runs into billions annually. Why is it that our doctors are unwilling to let the government spend only a fraction of that to save American lives?

Those who benefit from our fund-raising drives are primarily the underprivileged who are too poor to pay for expensive medical care. They need every cent and more raised in these annual campaigns. They are also the ones who would benefit by what's called socialized medicine.

Traitors To Society and Saboteurs of National Health

As it is, they must await public pleasure, must see how much money there is in the kitty before they know whether they will get medical relief or suffer. Many persons in need of help are passed over because there just isn't enough money to take care of them and others who are in greater need.

Why must anyone go without adequate medical attention in the richest nation in the world? Why must the impoverished victims of disease depend upon handouts in a country with our known wealth? Why, except for the attitude of an influential group which places narrow self-interest above the national welfare and humanity?

Those who oppose compulsory health insurance are traitors to society. They are saboteurs of the national health. If this is not subverting the best interests of the people of America, we ought to toss the word out of the dictionary.