

# U of H Study Book Lies About AJA "Sabotage"

A textbook maligning AJAs and alien Japanese is carried in the reserve room at the University of Hawaii for reference work but, according to Dr. Paul Bachman, vice president and dean of faculties, it is not being used now for supplementary reading by students.

Chapter 25 of the book titled, "Fifth Columns, the Strategy of Treachery, and Total Espionage," by Joseph S. Rotucek was never assigned to students for reference, Dr. Bachman said.

The book is entitled "Modern World Politics" and was written by Thorsten Kalijarvi and associates.

Chapter 25 gives all the lies about AJA and Issei espionage and sabotage in Hawaii and on the Mainland.

Dr. Bachman said his classes used other chapters from the book and he had placed copies of "Modern World Politics" on the reserve room shelf some years ago. But for the past two years, he explained, he has used Frederick

Schuman's book on politics almost exclusively and he had asked the library to take books he had put on reserve off the shelves.

He also said that since the first semester he has not taught classes. He has been appointed by the board of regents to succeed President Gregg Sinclair when the latter retires this summer.

Tajiri Started Protest  
"Modern World Politics" caught attention of the Nisei when Larry Tajiri, former editor of the Pacific Citizen and now its column-

ist, wrote recently about the contents of the book now being used in U. S. colleges and universities as a textbook. The Washington office of the Japanese American Citizens League launched a protest with the publishers who have replied that the book is now out of print.

The publishers wrote the JACL that the book was written in 1944 and published in 1945. Probably reference was being made to a later edition than that which is carried by the U of H reserve

room, which had its third printing in 1943.

In the past Tajiri has effectively campaigned against racist Hollywood movies, particularly anti-Nisei films.

A copy of the book on the reserve book shelf at the university says in chapter 25:

American public opinion, through misguided "tolerance" and "international understanding," permitted the Japanese fifth col-

(more on page 4)

# HONOLULU RECORD

VOL. 7, NO. 44

COPIES, 10 CENTS

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1955

Univ. of Hawaii Library  
1801 University Ave. #2  
Honolulu 14 8/18/55 Needs

## A-G Office Shares Blame For Error In Pay Bill Title

Who's really to blame for the error in the title of SB-351 which might endanger the pay raise voted government workers by the legislature?

It's a point that embodies just a little of the feud between the house and the senate, because as Clerk James K. Trask of the house says, it need never have happened at all.

Mistakes in bills and their titles occurred more than once during the recent session, Trask reminds, and were straightened up without any great trouble once they were discovered.

Both houses forwarded bills to their "cousins across the street"

(more on page 4)

# Solons' Box Score On Hiring Relatives

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### STAR-BULL'S "GOOD SENSE"

No plantation worker who has read the Star-Bulletin often will be surprised at the glee expressed by that organ of Republicanism Monday over the legislature's failure to extend unemployment compensation to cover agricultural workers. That failure, says the Star-Bulletin, showed "good sense" of Republicans and Democrats who achieved it. The afternoon daily holds that defeat of plantation workers up as a lesson that "when you stand up and fight the leftists of the ILWU, they can be licked."

But it was the plantation workers who got the licking and the victory was that of plantation management which didn't want to pay the price. Certainly the ILWU pushed for the bill, and the Star-Bulletin knows full well it is the only organization that has ever succeeded in winning marked improvements of pay and conditions for plantation workers.

The Star-Bulletin rightly divines that Big Business will be blamed.

And who else should be blamed for a situation that forces the whole community of the Territory to accept

(more on page 4)

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

### Democrats Set Up Liberal Trend As Session Ends; Aftermath Studied

As Rep. George Ariyoshi, one of the calmer of the Democratic freshmen, predicted the week before, the legislature succeeded in setting a strong "trend" before it staggered to adjournment last week. The Democrats had worked hard and fought hard, even with one another.

And the fruit of all the action was a series of laws that showed steps to keep most of their promises, as well as the beginning of a new sort of economic thought. Some of their achievements could be listed as follows:

1. They had given labor far more sympathetic consideration

than any previous legislature, and they had passed a number of bills favorable to labor, both organized and unorganized.

2. They had brought out a tax bill and a budget which would pay both teachers and government employes more, and also raise the revenue to pay the costs.

3. They had passed home rule bills, only to have them killed by a Republican governor who appeared to have no wish to shed any of his present powers.

Some of their failures were as follows:

1. They had failed to achieve

(more on page 5)

### Kauhane, Duarte Tally High; House Funds Run Short

Like Republicans of the past, Democrats who dominated the legislature showed considerable inclination to trust members of their own families first in most important jobs—especially when the pay was good.

Speaker of the House Charles E. Kauhane, admitted by most to have emerged as the "strong man" of the recent session of the legislature, also emerges with

(more on page 5)

### HGEA Pay Plan Aids Top 4 Grades; Others Get Less Than \$17.50

What was the difference between the United Public Workers' proposal of \$17.50 across the board for government workers of all grades and the "Trask amendment" finally adopted?

An analysis of the two, circulated by the UPW, shows that apart from the increments, which would be received by workers deservng them in any event, only four out of the 16 grades will get as much or more than they would have with the \$17.50 across-the-board increase. These fortunate four grades are at the top of the list.

Respectively, the increases for the top grades run as follows: GS-16, \$22.08; GS-15, \$17.92; GS-14, \$22.08; GS-13, \$20.08.

#### Small Raises For Some

Lowest among the raises, not counting increments, is GS-5 which gets an increase of \$4.58 per month. Next is GS-6 which gets

(more on page 4)

### READ ON PAGE 7 Davy Crockett's Last Fight

### Faye Fined; Baptiste Owed Less, Gets One Year in Jail

Comment by Baptiste's attorney, Clarence Garvey: "A man's fate more or less hangs in the balance depending on whether he walks to the left of the elevator (to McLaughlin's court) or to the right (to Wiig's)." To Garvey it appeared a "travesty on American justice" that one court in the same building meted out one punishment for an offense and another court a much heavier punishment.

**ANTHONY BAPTISTE**  
Offense: Failure to file federal income tax returns, 1953. (Delinquent tax returns were filed for 1950, 1951, 1952.) Amount involved: About \$30,000.

Reason given: Pressure of business; his bookkeeper failed to attend to the tax returns.

Plea: Not guilty. Person: Anthony C. Baptiste, Jr.

Position: Self-made small businessman, owner of a trucking business. Twice elected chairman, Kaula County board of supervisors. Character witness for Jack Hall in the Smith Act trial.

Verdict: Guilty. Penalty: One year in jail. Judge: J. Frank McLaughlin.

(more on page 4)

**HANS PETER FAYE**  
Offense: Failure to file federal income tax returns, 1949, 1950. (Failure to file also in 1945, 1946 and 1948 could not be prosecuted because of statute of limitations.)

Amount involved: About \$116,000.

Reason given: Business worries and frequent absences from the Territory; "Strikes occasioned severe losses both to Mr. Faye's employer and to the plantations it represents."

Plea: Not guilty, later changed to nolo contendere.

Person: Hans Peter Faye. Position: Director, vice-president and manager, American Factors, Ltd. Vice-president

(more on page 4)

### PX Report Shows Why Merchants Yell; No Pineapple In "Hawaiian Sundae"

"The only thing you can't find in that magazine," said an angry businessman, "is an automobile. If you want to see a sample of socialism in action, or something, I refer you to the Post Exchange."

The magazine was the May issue of Post Exchange, also titled the "West Coast Exchange Officers Report," but you'll seldom see a military report like this one. Print-

ed on slick magazine paper and in many colors, it resembles Vogue, or Harper's Bazaar in general appearance more nearly than any military document.

Though it concerns army, air force, navy, marine and coast guard bases on the West Coast, local businessmen say virtually all the things advertised in the

(more on page 5)

## Co-op Run By Sugar Workers In Mexico Gives Job Security To 5,000

A cooperative-run sugar industry in Mexico producing a little less than Olaa Sugar Co. or Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina provides job security for 5,000 employes, according to Yasuki Arakaki of Olaa who visited Mexico during his recent trip to the Mainland to attend the ILWU International convention.

The co-op sugar mill located at a small town in Morelos state, is the major support of 25,000 people of the area. It refines its own sugar, manufactures newsprint from bagasse and produces alcohol for commercial use.

### Far Different System

The cooperative system begun in 1937 provides for a far different setup from that current in Hawaii where mechanization and speedup cause unemployment and profits from the industry are not shared by workers, Arakaki said.

Olaa plantation, he said, produces from 55,000-60,000 tons of sugar per year. Two years ago it employed 1,100 workers. The work force has been cut drastically with mechanization and soon it will be 500.

The Morelos sugar co-op which produces 49,500 metric tons of sugar employs 5,000. Harvesting operation lasts for six months with grinding scheduled on a 24-hour basis.

The factory machinery, Arakaki observed, is more modern at this mill than in the Territory. In Mexico electric motors provide energy while here in the islands steam engines are used. With the exception of plantations like Kekaha and Lihue where steam turbine drives are used, the Mexican factory was more advanced, the Olaa union leader explained.

Ninety per cent of the crop is raised by the co-op and 10 per cent bought from peasants who received land during the democratic Cardenas regime.

More and more people are joining the co-op, he continued. The organization's constitution says that a person to qualify for membership must work for the co-op for six months.

Extensive benefits are enjoyed by the members. For example, Arakaki said, the medical service provides one of the best coverages free to co-op members.

In the sugar co-op area there are 20 dispensaries and one general hospital with 32 doctors and 37 nurses. The doctors are well trained and many are specialists.

Dental care is advanced, according to Arakaki, and he observed that he saw unusually good teeth possessed by residents there. Dentists conduct periodic checks.

### Liberated Areas

The sugar mill is named after Emiliano Zapata, a mestizo and an illiterate, who became a great liberator in Mexico. The area itself was liberated in the early 1810s by Jose Maria Morelos, another great Mexican patriot who called for Mexican independence and major reforms, such as the confiscation of large estates and their distribution to the tillers, abolition of sales taxes, slavery, judicial torture and caste distinction.

The cooperative was begun under the regime of General Lazaro Cardenas, a mestizo, and a former printer who became president in 1934. During his six years of administration, he distributed 45 million acres taken from hacendados (big landowners), more than twice as much as the total put in people's hands since the beginning of the Mexican revolution in 1910. Cardenas aided the peasants financially by establishing the National Bank for Ejido Credits and also encouraged the peasants to organize.

The sugar cooperative is now paying back to the government money borrowed for the sugar mill and other improvements.

### Government Represented

The government, in order to safeguard the loan, appoints the general manager of the co-op and he's the only appointive official. All others are elected by the membership. When the co-op clears its debt with the government, the position of the general manager will also become elective, Arakaki explained.

The manager, however, is not all powerful. He can be replaced. A superintendent of the mill told Arakaki that the labor union at the co-op is strong and it exerts strong influence and can cause the government to listen to its demands.

The governing council of the co-op consists of the general manager, two rank and file mill workers, and three field workers. They meet every Friday. A fulltime secretary of the union who keeps the organization's records attends the meeting of the governing council.

### Religious Freedom

The governing council sets the budget for the co-op, which includes capitalizing on field and mill improvements, school buildings, day care centers, swimming pools, medical care, housing, etc. The co-op supports religious freedom, the Olaa unionist said. It has constructed two Methodist churches and is now building a Catholic church.

Although general poverty is apparent in Mexico, Arakaki said that in the co-op district conditions were far better.

The federal laws set minimum wages at 12.60 pesos a day. (\$1 U.S. is equivalent to 12.50 pesos.)

At this Morelos center the equivalent of the Territorial sugar industry's grade 9 sugar workers receive 48-50 pesos a day. When the co-op makes a profit, the surplus is distributed in bonus on a percentage basis of annual income.

There is a tremendous incentive to cut cost, Arakaki explained. Rent is free, like medical service. Parents who work take their children to free day care centers. Government workers take their children to day care centers supported by national lotteries.

## Wahiawa Scout Troop Sets National Record

The Explorer Post 167 of Wahiawa has set a national record for a Boy Scout troop.

The troop, sponsored by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., has only 22 members but of this number five are Eagle Scouts.

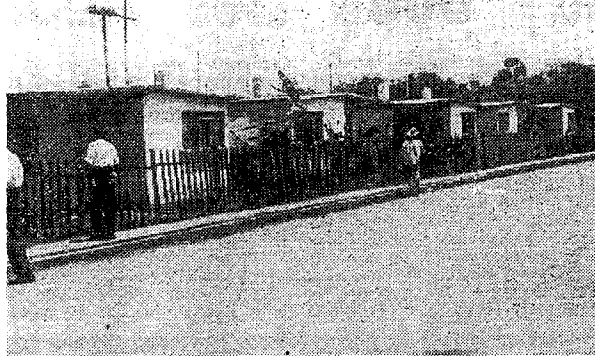
The number is highest percentage-wise of any troop in the nation, according to Coburn Richardson, district scout executive in Honolulu.

"Wahiawa should be proud of this excellent record," said Mr. Richardson at ceremonies in Wahiawa May 24.

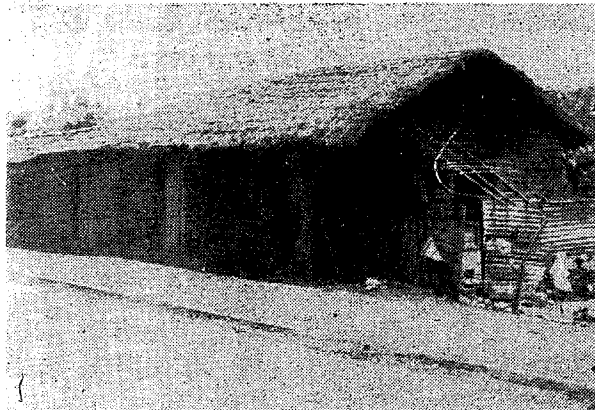
Two Scouts received their Eagle badges from J. D. Pratt, manager of Hawaiian Pine's Wahiawa division. They are Riphard Nonaka and Robert M. Kakogawa. Their mothers were present for the ceremony. Their fathers both work for Hapco.

Three Scouts who received Eagle rating last year also participated in the ceremony, held at the Whitmore clubhouse. They are Harold Fukumoto, William Ishida and Donald Abangan.

Sam Delgado, troop adviser, was complimented for his direction of the boys in their Eagle attainment.



THIS ROW OF BRICK COTTAGES shows new residences built by the cooperative for its members. A few grass shacks the like of which the neat modern homes replaced still remain and are used by migratory workers. The grass shack shown below is a reminder of what houses of sugar workers looked like before.



DAY CARE CENTER for children of government employees at sugar mill is supported by national lottery.

## "MAUI NOTES"

Eddie Ujimori, who has written the popular "Maui Notes" for the RECORD for a few years up to December last year, sends information from the Valley Isle that he will resume his column from next week.

## Ike's "Khaki Curtain" Needed By CIO News

WASHINGTON (FP) - The CIO News Mar. 14 poked a needle into the new White House policy of not listing the guests who come to Pres. Eisenhower's stag dinners every week or two. The paper commented: "A research job on the affiliations of the guests a few weeks before may have helped hasten the decision to ring down the khaki curtain."

The CIO News quoted a breakdown which showed that among Eisenhower's guests there had so far been 294 businessmen, 81 administration officials, 51 editors, publishers and writers, and lesser numbers of educators, Republican

## Record One of Hawaii's "Two Newspapers" To Conn. Congressman

Recent debate on the statehood issue in Congress has, apparently given the RECORD considerable prestige. When Rep. John Pillion (R-N.Y.) yielded for a question from Rep. Albert P. Morano (D-Conn.), Morano asked as follows:

"Will the gentleman say what the stand of the two Hawaiian newspapers is on statehood. I think the gentleman mentioned the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and the RECORD."

Rep. Pillion answered: "I think they are both for statehood like everyone else."

The Advertiser and other newspapers in the Territory were completely lost in that shuffle.

## Pearl Harbor "Raid" Small News To S-B

Sometimes you wonder what the Star-Bulletin's editors consider news.

Last Thursday, for instance, Jerry Murphy reported in his military column how the navy's frogmen tested Pearl Harbor defenses, got aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, as well as every other large ship in the harbor. Murphy told how the frogmen planted seven "bombs" on the Hornet, one only 10 ft. away from the officer of the deck.

Murphy indicated that they had the same success on all other ships, too.

Besides being an interesting piece, it sounds like just the type of scare story the Star-Bull ordinarily headlines across its first and final editions—somewhat like the "unidentified submarines" reported by Ingram Stainback when he was governor.

Or have times changed?

## Sugar Strike Solid; Back-to-Work Move By Company Flops

RESERVE, La. —(FP)— The strike of 950 Godchaux Sugars workers here remained solid in its fifth week as a company back-to-work movement netted four strikebreakers.

The workers, members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), have been striking for a wage increase to narrow the north-south wage differential in the industry, now 41 cents. Striking concurrently with them for the same demands have been 800 UPWA members at Colonial Sugars in nearby Gramercy. Colonial has not attempted to reopen its refinery since it was shut down by the strike.

Meanwhile, in Edgard, 800 union members and sympathizers jammed the courthouse and overflowed into the yard as hearings on Godchaux's petition for a permanent injunction against the union opened at the Parish seat. Under a temporary restraining order the union has been limited to two pickets each at four posts. It had previously maintained picketlines at 12 posts.

Workers at the two Louisiana refineries struck April 14, after both companies had refused to match an increase won by UPWA for employees of the American Sugar refinery in New Orleans, which narrowed the differential to 38 cents.

## Mango Growers to Hold First Forum

WAILUKU—The first territorial mango forum will be held July 1 and 2 on Maui, bringing together about 100 Maui and other island mango growers and research specialists.

The forum, proposed by the extension service on Maui, will be co-sponsored by the Maui Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Research Advisory Council.

One of the problems to be discussed reportedly is the improvement of the bearing qualities of the trees, especially of the popular Haden variety which is erratic in bearing fruits.

In expanding the mango industry the need of a steady and bountiful fruit-bearing variety is required. Thus far no variety equals the Haden mango in color, appearance and flesh quality.

party leaders and old army pals. In the total of more than 500, there were but eight labor men. The only two from the CIO were Walter Reuther and David McDonald.

(In this week's installment of President Cleveland's message on Hawaiian annexation, the President tells how U. S. Marines, after landing, were stationed to support the planters' rebellion, rather than to protect American lives and property. Also, he tells how they stood by to guard against uprisings by the Hawaiians while the republic was proclaimed.)

The men, upward of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the Government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the Government of the Queen, which at that time was undisputed and was both the de facto and the de jure government. In point of fact the existing government instead of requesting the presence of an armed force protested against it.

## STRANGE POSITION

There is as little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian Government building and palace. Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station, has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government.

If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed, the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women, and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquillity, except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the plea of danger to life and property the Committee of Safety themselves requested the Minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property. The peril they saw was an anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part and something which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempts to overthrow the Government of the Queen without the aid of the United States forces.

## U. S. TOOK POSSESSION

Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands, or of anybody else so far as shown, except the United States Minister.

Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirteen members of the Committee of Safety. Between one and two o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was any one there to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building almost entirely without auditors.

## MARINES DOMINATED

It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only seventy-six yards distant, dominated the situation.

The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States Minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before five o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and her cabinet, announced that he had done so.

## SHADES OF M'CARTHY

Remember a man called Joe McCarthy? Apparently one of the few remaining people in Washington who does is John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State. During the 1953 inquisition of the State Dept.'s information program, Joe's most productive pipeline was a gal-named Frances G. Knight. She openly boasted of being a member of the McCarthy-Roy Cohn-Dave Schine "loyal American underground" and of passing information, some of it classified, to her heroes. Faithful service of this nature merits a reward. Last week John Foster Dulles appointed Frances Knight chief of the State Dept.'s Passport Division. Together with State Dept. security boss Scott McLeod, Miss Knight will now decide who can travel abroad and who must stay at home. —Buffalo Union Leader



Mr. and Mrs. Gordon James Maikai Kaluahine. (Photo by Senda Photo Supply Co., Lihue)

## Perreira-Kaluahine Wedding Celebrated by 1,200 at Lihue Gym

LIHUE—Annette Lokelani Perreira and Gordon James Kaluahine were married Saturday evening at the Lihue Hawaiian Christian Church with the Rev. Gilbert Williams presiding.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perreira of Lihue. She attended Kauai High School and Kauai Vocational School. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kaluahine of Nawiliwili.

The bride wore a white scoop neck and lace bridal gown and carried white cattaleya and philanopsis orchids of three strands. She also wore a pearl necklace and earrings to match.

The wedding was celebrated Saturday night in the Isenberg gymnasium by 1,200 guests from all parts of the island. Seven kalua pigs and accompanying Hawaiian dishes were served.

The bride was given away by her father and the best man was Stanley Oana of Lihue. The bridesmaids were Miss Jeanette Kaluahine of Nawiliwili and Miss Carmen Liberato of Honolulu.

The maid of honor was Rose Kaluahine and the flower girls were Georgiana Leinaala Nobriga and Sharon Blockner. The bride and groom will spend their honeymoon at Lihue.

## DOESN'T PAY

"Insiders say there's a clear-cut reason for Hollywood moguls' refusing to make any more anti-Communist movies. The theme has become taboo because a large part of any film's profits comes from foreign countries, and even our Allies don't go for anti-Communist stories."—Dorothy Kilgallen, in Hearst's New York Journal American, April 7.

## Bankruptcies Up, Collectors Say

How good is business? Not so good, if you count the comparative number of bankruptcies reported in the Territorial News, trade newspaper published by the Territorial Collectors, one of Hawaii's leading collecting agencies.

The News reports 12 bankruptcies for April as compared with three for April of last year.

For the year up to May 1, the News reports 31 bankruptcies as compared with 20 for the same period in 1954. This year, total liabilities for the 31 are \$630,744 and assets \$272,773. Last year for the 20 bankruptcies in the same period, liabilities were \$160,818 with assets of \$21,252.

The News consists largely of listings of bankruptcies, and one among the list, a territorial employe who shall remain nameless here, offers an excellent illustration of how some unfortunates get into the position where they are targets for collectors.

The man listed his liabilities at \$2,883, and that included the following:

- City Collectors . \$11
  - Territorial Collectors \$828
  - Greyhound Collecting Agency \$384
  - Oahu Collection Agency \$871
- He also owed the Hawaiian Auto Exchange \$504 and the Ordenstein Funeral Parlor \$110.

## Taok Calls Meeting of Filipinos to Launch Big Farm Project

Because the legislature failed to make provisions for funds to buy private land for homesteading, E. A. Taok is calling a meeting at He'eia June 5 to start a move for Filipinos interested in farming to buy the Hawaiian Avocado Co. land at Pupukeya and Paumalu.

Taok declared this week that Chinn Ho of Capital Investment Co., agents for the Hawaiian Avocado Co., would have sold the 1,800 acres for homesteading if the legislature provided the funds.

Filipinos have been neglected, Taok said, and while they have contributed immeasurably to the development of Hawaii, those who are now unemployed are not given the opportunity to produce food for their own use and for the market.

He blamed the Democrats in the senate for defeating House Bill 392 which passed the house unanimously. It would have provided funds for acquiring land by the government for homesteading.

Taok is certain of the success of the venture he proposes. His proposal to interested farmers includes the establishment of a freezing plant, smoke house and pickle plant to handle produce from the Pupukeya and Paumalu land. Preserving of produce during periods when the market is flooded with agricultural products will eliminate plowing under, he declared.

## PHILIPPINES NOTES

### Dollar Reserves Drop to All-Time Low; Special Session to be Called

Dollar reserves have fallen to an all-time low of \$242 million in the Philippines and congress leaders May 28 agreed on a special legislative session to convene sometime in July.

Central Bank Governor M. Cuaderno is expected to make a rush trip to Washington to secure dollar advances in order to pay for Philippines imports, according to the Manila Times of May 29.

Cuaderno who has always set the "safety margin" of dollar reserves at \$280 million attributed the alarming decline of the reserves to:

- Numerous travels of government officials as well as private citizens abroad;
- Heavy exemptions from payment of the 17 per cent foreign exchange tax by certain companies and on certain goods;
- Allocation of large amounts of dollars to some importers.

★ ★  
LEO ESPINOSA of the Philippines was ranked No. 2 among the world's flyweight contenders by the latest issue of Ring Magazine.

He is one above former world champion Yoshio Shirai who was listed No. 3 contender.

Top contender, the magazine list said, is Dai Dower of Wales. The world flyweight crown is held by Pascual Perez of Argentina.

Two other Filipino fighters were included among the top 10 contenders. They are Tanny Campo, No. 7 and Danny Kid, No. 9.

## HONOLULU RECORD

Published Every Thursday

by

Honolulu Record Publishing

Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T.H.  
Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## When In Hilo Make The Cunningham Hotel Your Home

- 110 Hall Street  
P. O. Box 1002, Hilo, Hawaii
- In The Heart Of The City
  - Clean Rooms
  - Comfortable Beds
  - Centrally Located
  - Special Rates by Day, Week or Month

## Onomea Workers Hit Layoff of 35; Union Asks Industry Talks

Failure of the legislature to pass HB 17, extending unemployment compensation to agricultural workers, was brought into dramatic focus this week as 530 workers of the Onomea plantation on the Big Island stopped work in protest over the layoff of 35 employees.

Their union, the ILWU, issued a demand that the sugar industry immediately begin negotiations "to establish by contract a fair and equitable pay plan."

The union sought industry-wide talks to cover similar situations that might rise elsewhere and an ILWU letter stated: "We intend to secure whatever we can, using the full bargaining power of our union, in order to lighten the burden the future holds."

Daily newspapers recalled that the union predicted during the legislative session that, unless HB-17 were passed, strike action might be necessary to gain from employers the benefits the bill would have given.

At Onomea, management had offered to put the 35 in other jobs, laying off 35 workers of less seniority. Severance pay, which the union called insufficient, had also been offered, or the privilege of early retirement.

But the union was demanding that laid-off workers should have their option of taking a lump sum equal to their earned benefits.

## A-G Office Shares Blame For Error In Pay Bill Title

(from page 1)  
at times when those bills had not passed third reading.

But on the pay bill, someone in the senate office called in the newspapers and the story was big news before anything could be done.

### Responsibility Divided

There is no doubt that the error originated in the engrossing department of the house. But putting responsibility is another matter.

The bill, originally one to raise teachers' pay, was amended to include government employees. But the change was not noted in the title, and the Organic Act says all elements of a law must be mentioned in its title.

Mrs. Hannah Harris, who headed the engrossing department, supervised the typing and insertion of amendments, and she was directed by Deputy Harold W. Nickelsen of the attorney general's office, who told her what to put in and leave out.

So the attorney general's office has a large share in the responsibility.

Some responsibility, too, must fall to senate clerks and attorneys who failed to note the error when the bill came to them.

Perhaps it would have been noted except for the rush of the last hours of the long, long day—"April 29." In any event, Sen. Nelson Doi moved that amendments by the house be adopted without full reading, and his motion carried.

So it was not till the senate adjourned that the error was noted.

Attorney General Edward N. Silva has indicated in informal conversations that he probably won't push to nullify the bill unless someone demands it. After all, the legislative intent of the senate and house is not questioned.

## STAR-BULL'S GOOD SENSE

(from page 1)

financial responsibility that is rightfully that of plantation management?

Who really showed "good sense"?

Was it those Democratic senators who betrayed their promises to plantation workers? Did none of them remember the plight of thousands who have been laid off in the past, from 1936 on, as machines replaced men on plantations?

Will these senators think it was "good sense" as plantation layoffs increase and workers are struggling for existence during the transition period before they again find employment, if indeed they do find it?

Will the Star-Bulletin have one ounce of aid for plantation workers when that time comes? Or will it, as in the past, merely try to divert attention by editorials against the "leftists of the ILWU"?

## Faye Fined; Baptiste Gets One Year on Smaller Income Tax Case

(from page 1)

HANS PETER FAYE

and director, Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Ltd.; The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.; Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.; Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.; Oiaa Sugar Co., Ltd.; Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.; Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd.; H. P. Faye, Ltd.; Ahukini Terminal Co., Ltd.; East Kauai Water Co., Ltd.; C. B. Hofgaard & Co., Ltd.; Henry May & Co., Ltd.; Waialohole Water Co., Ltd.; Pacific Construction Co., Ltd. Director, Bishop National Bank; Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd.; Grove Farm Co., Ltd.; W. A. Ramsay, Ltd.; etc. President, Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, 1945. President, General Education Council, 1943. Director, Tuberculosis Association of Hawaii; Budget Committee, United Welfare Fund. Mr. Faye was educated in England, Norway, The Choate School and Yale University. He held membership in the Oahu Country Club, Pacific Club, Waialae Golf Club, Hawaii Racing & Polo Club, Commercial Club, Outrigger Canoe Club, and Bohemian Club (S. F.)

Verdict: Guilty.

Penalty: \$5,000 fine. (Out of a possible \$10,000 and two years in jail.)

Judge: Jon Wiig.

What he said: "There is much good in his record and nothing to indicate any criminal intent to avoid taxes."—(Mr. Faye has been a good and outstanding citizen . . . I feel that the ends of justice will be served by a fine because Mr. Faye, in his stage of life, is in a position to rehabilitate himself and to continue the work he has done in the past even though on a more limited scale."

Note: Judge McLaughlin would normally have handled this case. However, he was absent in California replacing another federal judge on vacation when Faye's case came up.

Net farm income in 1954 was 28 percent below 1947 and 10 percent below 1953. The total value of farm assets has shrunk by \$10½ billion in the period Jan. 1, 1952 to Jan. 1, 1954.

Net profits of 16 aircraft companies in 1954 rose 77 percent above the 1953 total. This compared with an average rise of 3.4 percent for a list of 726 firms in all industries.

ANTHONY BAPTISTE

What he said: "I concur with the verdict." A few minutes later he snapped: "I don't understand why the defendant is in court now. I committed him to the U. S. Marshal 25 minutes ago."

Note: Judge McLaughlin announced in 1953 that he would send to jail all coming before him who are guilty of federal tax law violations.

## HGEA Pay Plan Aids Top 4 Grades; Others Get Less Than \$17.50

(from page 1)

\$6.25, while both GS-3 and GS-4 get \$7.53.

When it was argued, before the passage of the amendment, that the lower grades would not benefit proportionately, Rep. David Trask, who offered the amendment, and HGEA officials who conferred with him, raised GS-1 and GS-2 so that they will receive increases of \$15.58 and \$11.75 respectively.

Some palace observers felt that this concession to workers in the two lowest grades by HGEA lobbyists is partly the result of a leaflet circulated last week by Victor Jarrett, GS-2, a territorial employe at the aquarium, protesting that the HGEA consistently represents workers in the higher pay brackets and demanding that someone below the GS-4 level be elected to the HGEA board of directors.

The UPW proposal, which would have given all workers a monthly \$17.50 raise, was put into an amendment by Rep. Nadao Yoshinaga, but it failed of passage.

Some who argued for the HGEA plan said they favored it because they hope it will remove certain inequities that have existed in the pay schedule heretofore.

Others, however, argued that employes in the higher brackets are already paid proportionately high salaries and that there was no need for even a \$17.50 increase at these levels, let alone increases of from \$17.92 to \$22.88.

Some daily newspapers, confusing the increases with the increments, reported that under the HGEA proposal workers would receive from \$22 to \$32 increases.

If such had been the case, Henry Epstein, UPW territorial director, commented wryly this week: the UPW would have been only too glad to junk its own proposal in favor of anything that would give workers raises that high.

He pointed out, however, that even with the increments, workers from GS-2 through GS-6 will receive less than \$17.50 a month.



EINSTEIN BUST TO BE UNVEILED—Sculptor Mitchell Fields puts finishing touches on a bust of Albert Einstein before its unveiling at a memorial tribute to the great scientist at Carnegie Hall, New York. (Federated Pictures)

## WAIALUA CASE

### Wage-Hour Farm Exemptions Weave Tangled Web, High Court Shows

WASHINGTON-(FP)—The U. S. Supreme Court showed once again May 23 how tangled a web was woven by Congress in exempting agricultural workers and workers coming into contact with farm produce from the federal wage-hour act.

The complicated court opinion in the case of Waialua Agricultural Co. of Hawaii and 31 of its employes, written by Justice Tom Clark, used a keen legal knife to split workers covered by the law from those not covered. A dissent by Justice Burton swung a big legal cleaver which would have separated all employes of the firm from coverage, under the general exemption of agricultural workers.

### Issue Not Settled

In the end, the 6-3 ruling written by Clark did not settle the issue, for some of the more ticklish parts of the case were referred back to the trial court in Hawaii for determination. It may therefore be some time before the issue of just who is and who is not covered by the wage-hour law in the sugar plantations of Hawaii will be settled.

The Waialua firm operated on some 10,000 acres and employed more than 1,000 workers in 1946, when the question as to which workers were covered by the act arose. Much legal maneuvering failed to settle the matter over eight and a half years, and the Labor Dept. joined both the company and the workers in the test case in appealing to the high court to settle it. The department view was much the same as that of the employes, that they had a right to wage-hour protection under the act.

There was no real question about the sugar cane field workers, who were clearly deprived of wage-hour protection by the agricultural workers' exemption written into the law in 1938. But what about the locomotive engineers who ran the company trains from the fields to the processing plant? Clark and his colleagues ruled they were so closely connected to

the field work that they came under the agricultural exemption.

### Legal Hair-Splitting

The workers in the plant milling the sugar cane? Clark explained at length they are not agricultural workers, and therefore do not come under that exemption from both the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the law. But, he added, they are in agricultural processing, and therefore come under the processing exemption from the time-and-a-half provision. They must be paid the minimum wage, however.

Legal hair-splitting reached its height when Clark said maintenance and repair work in the processing plant during the processing season is exempt. But such work done out of season is not exempt—which means time-and-a-half must be paid for overtime. This means little during the off season, of course.

Company employes working on maintenance of the company-owned village and repair of company houses? The Clark ruling held they were purely local employes, not in inter-state commerce, and therefore not covered by the federal wage-hour law at all. Hawaiian law covers them, Clark ruled.

### Judges Can Go Far

Finally, the high court gave up on the technicians working in the sugar company laboratory, and on employes in the cement block plant and power plant attached to the sugar operations. It said the district court should get more facts from the parties and make a ruling itself.

The number of references, both in the Clark opinion and the Burton dissent, to congressional committee hearings, statements, floor speeches and legislative language indicates how far judges can go in stretching exemptions once the door to them is opened. The case proves likewise how sloppily the wage-hour clauses exempting agriculture and agricultural processing were drawn, particularly when the act was amended in 1949.



# Gadabout

**HAL (AKUHEAD) LEWIS** has harsh words for the Democratic legislators, especially those who made up with Speaker Charles Kauhane. He says they do not have "honest emotions." So look who's talking! The fishhead makes better than \$75,000 a year waxing sentimental over "Uncle Louie and Uncle Cookie." And it's not too long ago that he got a fine indignation in his voice against the bosses when he worked for the ILWU. Now he says he did that only because he needed cakes and coffee.

★ ★

**WHAT WITH A PAIR** of workers walking around the island (one giving out at Koko Head) and a pair of young girls bicycling around the island—all in the wake of the Windward Ho! expedition of Bob Krauss and Kini Popo—it seems time for a little more variety. We remember hearing a formerly well known boxer tell on Bethel St. how he once went up the Pali in reverse when his automobile wouldn't take the incline head-first. Now it seems time for him to go around the island in reverse. Sort of a Wrong-Way Corrigan angle, as it were.

★ ★

**DAVY CROCKETT**, the oldtime American hero, has come into his own again what with glorification by Walt Disney, TV, and the adulation of millions of small fry everywhere. What's more, he's a healthier hero than the Batman, or even Hopalong Cassidy who has come to resemble a monetary monopoly. Crockett and the stories he told and the stories that grew up about him represent much of the best and most honest of American folklore.

But there's a very definite aspect for the likes of IMUA and Sen. Joe McCarthy to consider. Davy Crockett, by all their definitions, was a subversive. He lost his life fighting in a rebellion against "properly constituted authority" as represented by President Santa Anna of Mexico.

★ ★

Had he lived through the war between the Republic of Texas and the Mexican government, and then been required to face immigration officials of the sort we have today, when he attempted to return to Tennessee, he might well have been denied entry. In taking up arms for the Texans, Crockett's act might easily have been interpreted as "giving allegiance to a foreign power."

You have to remember, too, that Crockett died merely as a Texas rebel. The Republic of Texas was formed before his death, but he never knew about it because he

was already under siege along with other defenders of the Alamo.

Crockett did what many Americans before and since have done. He went out and got into someone else's war to fight for what he thought was the right side. And he is justly remembered as one of America's immortals.

But what of the young men who went out to fight fascism in Spain? Nowadays the survivors among them are persecuted as though their fight, just as brave and noble as Crockett's, were somehow "unAmerican."

There are still plenty of Americans of the spirit and timber of Davy Crockett, but the people who run the movies, the TV and radio systems—and the government—don't like to recognize them for what they are.

★ ★

**IN THIS CONNECTION**, it appears we nowadays have a tendency to appropriate battles and wars when it suits our purpose. Beginning his story on Kiyoshi's Leg," published in the Advertiser Memorial Day, Fred Sparks includes the Alamo among American battles. The others mentioned are those in which forces of the American government fought. Many Americans fought in Alamo, but its defenders also included Mexicans who had no thought of becoming part of the U. S., and few of the Americans had any idea of doing anything except repelling Santa Anna and governing themselves. After it became a republic, Texas stayed that way for 10 years, at times flirting with the notion of setting up colonial ties with England when she was rebuffed by the U. S.

★ ★

**TRAILERS**, almost unknown in Hawaii as homes, now house 2,000,000 people on the Mainland, the DuPont Magazine for April and May reports. Most of those who live in trailers are construction workers, members of the armed forces and their families, retired couples and students. The industry of making trailers is now at the billion-dollar level with 200 manufacturers, 3,500 dealers and 12,000 trailer parks. New models are from 41 to 51 ft. long and almost 8 ft. wide. Most new models have full bathrooms, some with plastic tubs.

★ ★

**PLASTIC**, by the way, is now being used for small water pipes, especially on Mainland farms, DuPont reports. One big advantage in laying flexible plastic lines is that you don't need elbows. You just bend the pipe to suit the angle.

## Maui, Kauai Unionists Defeat Oahu Teams

Two teams in the Oahu ILWU—AA Softball league traveled to the neighbor island over the Memorial Day weekend to engage in home-and-home games.

Love's Bakery trekked over to Kauai where they played and lost to the Hanamaulu nine by a 4-5 score. Hawaiian Pine played two games on Maui, losing 1-2 to Maui Pine, ILWU territorial champion, and 3-5 to the Lahaina Pioneers.

Egg production in the Territory for October is forecast by the university agricultural college at 505,000 dozen—6 per cent more than in Oct. 1953.



**NEW LOOK FOR MILKMAN—**Bermuda shorts have been adopted by a big Dallas, Tex., dairy as standard summer uniform for delivery drivers. The men are heartily in favor of the new look. (Federated Pictures)

## Lihue Sugar Workers Beat Love's by 4-3

**LIHUE**—The "Hanamaulu Whiz Kids" downed Love's Bakery ILWU softball team from Honolulu by a close 4-3 score last Saturday.

The "Whiz Kids," representing ILWU Unit 71 at Lihue plantation, showed the town team the traditional Hawaiian hospitality of allowing them a lead of 3-0 for the first five innings. Thereafter with typical Kauai firmness the "Whiz Kids" stepped ahead 4 runs to outscore the visitors.

The Honolulu team of 16 which flew in for the game was handled by unit chairman Hajime "Shoestring" Sakahara and coach James Kimura. They were treated to an aloha dinner at the Lihue Cafe Saturday night by the Garden Island team and backers, including Mitsuo "Slim" Shimizu, Haruo "Dyna" Nakamoto and Masashi Arinaga. The Kauai team was in turn shown a gay time at the "Jetty" Sunday evening by the visitors. The Love's team returned to Honolulu Monday afternoon.

## ILWU Volleyball Loop To Resume Sunday With Triple-header

The Oahu ILWU—AA Volleyball loop will resume play this Sunday at the ILWU Memorial Assn. court here with a tripleheader. No games were played last week because of Memorial Day.

CalPack (6-0) can clinch the pennant by beating the Longshoremen (4-1) in the day's feature encounter. The other games are: Waipahu vs. Hawaiian Pine, slated for 9:30 a.m. and Waipahu vs. Longshoremen, to be played after the Calpack-Dockers game.

U.S. direct foreign investment in all countries of the world rose, between 1946 and 1953, from \$7.2 billion to \$16.3 billion.

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



The return match between Gil Cadilli and Willie Pep was won by Willie Pep. That was newsworthy because in their first bout Cadilli received the nod of the officials. This was also newsworthy in that the fans who saw the fight from ringside seats or on TV disagreed so strongly against the verdict that a return match was the only recourse. The verdict of the officials were so bad that repercussions through the press and through protests of fight fans drew attention to the power of Sid Flaherty who is now tied up with the powerful International Boxing Club. The recent Cadilli-Pep, the first match that is, was announced to TV fans as a Sid Flaherty Boxing Enterprise and IBC promotion. It is a well known fact that Sid Flaherty is Cadilli's manager. And it was also a well known fact that the job was to build up Cadilli. But the stink of the decision was so overpowering that two of the officials were suspended by the California State Athletic Commission.

**THE KEENY TERAN-MEMO DIEZ** fiasco in which Teran took the count in the third round also had the fans lifting up their noses at the smelly situation. Teran was suspended by the Commission. It is also a well known fact that the owner of Teran is Babe McCoy, also a big promoter. The stink of the episodes in and around the California rings, plus the hearings in New York, the suspension of boxing in Pennsylvania, set the course for California's Gov. Goodwin Knight to order a full scale probe of boxing and wrestling. The San Francisco Chronicle of May 16 gave the story of the probe banner headlines. The local papers gave it hardly any notice with complete silence from the sports writers on the matter. And yet it was so important in the light of the appointment of two new commissioners to the body and the ordered instructions by the Governor that the Chronicle gave the story full treatment. The blackout of the news locally is no surprise. The Governor charged the Commission to report on some of the "suspicions" of the Governor, some of them being the following:

That mobsters have muscled into boxing and wrestling; that fights are fixed and wrestling, the pro version, that is, is faked; that the IBC is the dictator of fight policy in California; that officials at fights are incompetent and are appointed by favoritism; and that the Commission itself is at loggerheads on policy.

**IT IS ALSO INTERESTING** to note the Governor's attitude on pro rassing. But it is common knowledge that pro rassing is a show, an exhibition, and that "championships" for titles is something decided at "convention." Here in Hawaii pro rassing is given full coverage by praise agents who build up certain matches as if they were actually competitive bouts. And yet there is hardly any criticism from the sports writers on the phony buildup given by the writers themselves. And there are sports writers who write as if they actually believed that the matches are on the up and up. And like it or not the current investigations of boxing will come to roost here in Hawaii for even here in Hawaii the fans have been rooked plenty!

**HAPPILY THOUGH THERE ARE NEWSPAPERMEN** who are curious. And if it weren't for the curiosity of John Webster of the Philadelphia Inquirer who suspected something to be wrong in the slowed reactions of Harold Johnson when the drug was taking effect the Johnson-Mederos fiasco would have gone the way as an up and up fight. It was Webster who turned to John Saunders, secretary of the Commission, and asked, "What's wrong with Johnson? He doesn't look right." Saunders passed the word along to the physician Alfred Ayella who made a routine check between rounds and found nothing "grossly wrong." The resultant hearings and testimony were because of the curiosity of John Webster, newspaperman. Orchids to him and those of the fraternity who will dare to be curious and to write facts as they see them!

**THE HARBOR COMMISSION** granted the local Kamehameha Day Regatta Committee the use of Pier 9 for this year's races. Pier 9 is an excellent site for the races and it will give the spectators an excellent view of festivities. The committee announced that this year's races will start at 9:00 A.M.

**SUNDAY PREP SCHOOL** football will be decided by the school commission in their meeting early this month. Finances were the basic reason for the expedient of trying out Sunday football. At the hearings it was suggested that the schools take over games in their home grounds. Because of the tough situation in supervising of home grounds in regard to the public this suggestion may not be feasible. A great deal of the blame was laid on the lack of monies by the legislature to carry out an athletic program, so that football carries the main expenses incurred to run a full high school athletic program.

**WHEN ROGER BANNISTER** and John Landy broke the four minute barrier in the mile this exclusive club looked as if it would be shy of new members for a long time. However, recently, three more runners had to be admitted to this club. While the trio did not break the world mark it did show that the barrier may again be broken. However, Laszlo Tabori from Hungary, Chris Chataway, and Brian Hewson both of England all came under the barrier. Tabori won the event in the time of 3:59, Chataway came in second with a 3:59.8 and third place Hewson was also timed at 3:59.8. The world record is now held by John Landy at 3:58 flat.

**THE HAWAIIAN AAU** boxing committee may have a good thing if negotiations with the Far Eastern University goes through. The home and home series as suggested by the local committee with each side paying for their own expenses may meet with a little resistance by the college people. However, this may be one of the best methods to revive the interest of the Filipino fans who at one time made up the bulk of the fans.

**ARNIE SOWELL** of Pitt and Tom Courtney of Fordham are giving the college circuit some of the hottest duels in the half mile event. Sowell, considered the best bet in the distance, is being boosted as the next Olympic champ and capable of lowering Mal Whitfield's record.

Police Testing Station No. 37

General Auto Repairing

**J. K. Wong Garage**

55 N. KUKUI STREET  
Phone 57168

**GREGORY H. IKEDA**

ALL LINES OF INSURANCE

1485 KAPIOLANI BLVD.

Res. Phone: 997027

Bus. Phone: 992806 or 992886

# Davy Crockett's Last Fight

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Nobody knows exactly how many men were killed in the Alamo, March 6, 1836, when President Santa Anna finally assaulted and wiped out a small garrison that had blocked him from invading the main part of the new "Republic of Texas."

Nobody knows the exact number of defenders because a fair proportion of the "Texans" were adventurers from New Orleans, Kentucky, Tennessee, other points in the U. S. and its territories, and even England and Ireland.

Some general figures are known—that the defenders of the Alamo numbered somewhere between 150 and 200, probably about 174—that Santa Anna used a force of perhaps 6,000 in attacking, rotating some during 10-day siege, and that he lost close to 1,600 to the sharpshooting "Texans."

The defenders of the Alamo were all killed, of course, and besides the anonymous adventurers, there was one already known widely to most Americans—"Colonel" David Crockett of Tennessee. In his own state he had been a mighty hunter, backwoodsman, story-teller and Indian-fighter. He had served as magistrate and in the legislature. And he had been elected to Congress three times.

**A Voice From The Frontier**  
In Washington, he had been known for a time as the voice of the "wild frontier," a part of the nation being heard from for the first time—a part that violently resented Daniel Webster's observation that his politics didn't extend beyond the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Crockett had fought in Congress for the right of Indian nations to hold their land and be recognized as nations. It was a gallant fight for a minority, but doomed to failure and unpopular among his own neighbors who eyed Indian land covetously.

Then he was sucked into the most important political fight of his day—on what most westerners, farmers and frontiersmen saw as the wrong side.

It was the fight between President Andrew Jackson and the U. S. Bank, run by Nicholas Biddle and representing big money of the day. Crockett, who had come to be an opponent of Jackson, took the side of the bank and went down to defeat with it. Then he went down to defeat to the Jackson forces in Tennessee and was no longer a member of Congress.

But he was known across the nation through the media of several books he was supposed to have written including, "Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of Tennessee," and "A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett Written by Himself." These were supplemented by various issues of the "Davy Crockett Almanac," all best sellers of their day.

**Posthumous Book**  
Months after the Alamo fell, a last book appeared, entitled, "Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas," and like the others it has raised a storm of controversy among the scholars. The question among scholars has been—did Crockett ever write any of these works?

The last, which recounts attitudes and events inside the Alamo after the siege began, has been questioned strongly by the scho-

lars. The Alamo's defenders were pretty busy for those last 10 days, they point out, and probably had no time for putting their impressions down on paper. Besides, Santa Anna burned the bodies of all the defenders, in the military sanitary custom of the day, so how did the volume survive?

The editor of the book, and of the others, a playwright named Richard Penn Smith, had an explanation. The manuscript, he said, had been found on the body of a Mexican officer killed at the later battle of San Jacinto.

Anyhow, the authorship was not questioned at the time, and of late scholars have come to believe that Davy did write or tell the basis of most of the books and maybe Smith put them in shape. They're too authentic. They smell too much of campfire smoke and bear grease.

Consider, for instance, what Crockett says of the Bowie knife when shown it, and what he says to "Colonel" James Bowie, who showed him the knife and who gave it his name:

"I wish I may be shot," says Crockett, "if it wasn't enough to give a man of squeamish stomach the colic, especially before breakfast."

And Bowie commented, "Colonel, you might tickle a fellow's ribs a long time with this instrument without making him laugh; and many a time I have seen a man puke at the idea of the point touching the pit of his stomach."

Bowie, because of the knife and desperate fights in which he had used it, was probably next best known to the American people of the four "colonels" who commanded the Alamo. The other two, William Barrett Travis and James Bonham, were known afterward because of the Alamo—and Travis was really in command.

**To Fight For Rights**  
Davy Crockett, who had left Tennessee after deciding, like certain Oahu legislators, that politics was too dirty for him, had about the same reason for going to Texas as another backwoodsman who walked down a road in Kentucky with his rifle over his shoulder that year when accosted by an acquaintance.

"I'm going to Texas to fight for my rights," he explained.

Asked what rights he thought he had in Texas, the Kentucky hunter replied that he didn't know, but he might have some he hadn't heard about.

There were plenty of men in that day willing to get into a fight on very small excuse—and the future always lay to the west.

With the Alamo, a building originally constructed as a mission, under siege, it was Crockett who got credit for drawing first blood. He was a famous marksman—so famous that listeners half-believed a story he told about how a raccoon came down out of a tree without his firing a shot. They knew he had killed more than 100 bears in a single year.

**At Long Range**  
So when a Mexican soldier walked casually in open view of the Alamo that first day in what he thought was out of range, it was not surprising to the "Texans" that a bullet from Crockett's rifle brought him down.

Crockett had the title of "Colo-

nel," but he didn't take it seriously. He told Travis, the real commander, he only wanted to be a "sort of high private," and the only men he commanded were 12 Tennesseans who came into the Alamo with him.

Santa Anna, the president of Mexico, the general who liked to call himself the "Napoleon of the West," spent the next nine days bombarding the old adobe mission, sending sorties against its walls, apparently with the hope of scaring the "Texans" into surrender.

The "Texans" didn't care and their accurate rifle fire took a heavy toll of the Mexican soldiers. At one point, Crockett commented in his book that "Santa Anna will have to eat snakes before he comes over the wall."

**Sounded Deguello**  
On the 10th day, though, Santa Anna had enough. Long before dawn, he had sent out scouts to kill off the Alamo's sentries, and they almost succeeded in pulling a surprise attack. But when the outcry was raised, a Mexican bugle sounded the *deguello*, the call of "no quarter," dating back to the wars between the Spaniards and the Moors.

Santa Anna stormed the Alamo's walls with a mass attack, and the fighting surged into the mission. Crockett and his Tennesseans were caught in the open plaza for their last fight.

All accounts say they fought savagely, as might be expected of frontiersmen of that day. All agree, too, that when the fighting had ended, a large number of dead Mexican soldiers were found around Crockett—one puts the figure at 17 which almost covered the cadavers of Crockett and two comrades.

Santa Anna visited the scene to view the remains of Crockett, Bowie and Travis personally. Some say he took a sword and slashed at the corpses of the stubborn "colonels."

But they were past his revenge. As Crockett had predicted, Santa Anna had already been forced to "eat snakes" in the form of his heavy losses. And the best remembered chapter of Texas history had ended.

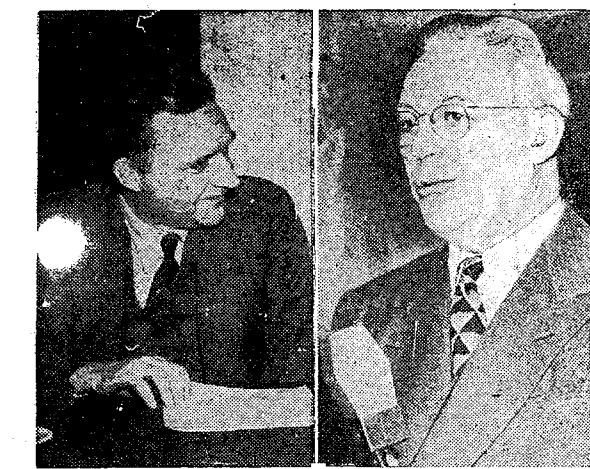
## Public Hearing On Rent Control Set For June 14

A bill to extend rent control, introduced by Sup. Matsuo Takabuki and all other supervisors, passed first reading Tuesday and a public hearing was scheduled for June 14.

The report by supervisors on rent control, recommending passage of the bill, cited recent government reports on housing here as indicating the continued need for rent control. It also pointed out that the housing shortage, because of the location of a large number of military personnel here, is one element "affecting national security."

It further cited evidence presented by the C-C rent control commission as showing the most stringent shortage in low-rent housing, below the figure of \$70 monthly rental.

Unless the board takes specific action to extend rent control, it will die June 30.



**FIFTH AMENDMENT UPHELD**—Use of the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before the House unAmerican activities committee was upheld in Supreme Court decision by Chief Justice Earl Warren, (r), reversing contempt convictions of Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak (l) of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, and two others. (Federated Pictures)

## Romo Upsets Trend in Stock Cars, Track Record by Winning 100 Laps

Dick Romo (No. 78) upset established trend in the Memorial Day 100-lap stock car race by winning the event with a big, heavy car and setting a new Stadium record of 31 min. 33.5 seconds.

Francis "Cherri Nose" Neves (No. 55) came in second, followed by Jimmy Ostiro (No. 27).

For about a year smaller, lighter cars have been winning races with drivers switching from the heavy, less windy vehicles to ones that gave them more maneuverability.

Romo himself changed to the smaller type at one time in following the trend set by Jerry Unser. But he went back to the bigger model, after making not too good a showing.

**EARLY LAST YEAR** Romo led in points with his big No. 44 and at that time the bigger cars were roughing up the smaller cars. Barney Friend had his No. 26 which used to give Jerry Unser's No. 92 stiff competition. Adam Tavares had a "tank" in his big No. 68 and Unser and others with smaller cars experienced serious crackups when they tangled with Tavares.

**KEN SAKUMOTO**, No. 15, changed to a smaller car and he came up fast. Tommy Gima, a leading driver, also changed to a smaller model. Barney Friend did likewise, and so did Tavares and many others.

**ROMO DROVE A** terrific race Monday. He was up at the front, following Corky Korman (No. 49) who led up to the 75th lap when he lost his left front wheel. Korman, driving one of his best races in recent months, took the lead on the 31st and set the pace from there on until the mishap.

**AT ONE POINT** Korman was right behind Ken Sakumoto who started from a back position. But Sakumoto moved forward with skillful driving and was in third place when his right front wheel came off on the 84th lap. Sakumoto was moving up steadily then among the leaders.

**ROMO BROKE THE** record held by Sakumoto for the 100-lap. Fifteen cars finished from among the 46 that started the main event which looked for a time like a demolition race, but experienced drivers didn't get into big crashes. Several lost their wheels in

the long ordeal, including Jimmy Plueger (No. 2), who has been winning short races but not the major events with his car bought recently from Jerry Unser. As he becomes accustomed to it, Plueger is expected to go places. He has demonstrated what his new No. 2 can do in the trophy dashes.

**TOMMY GIMA** (No. 14) pulled out of the race in the early laps with a leaky radiator line. He returned to the track again but pulled out on the 45th lap.

**RICHARD TAVARES** (No. 80) took the 25-lap futurity event, Dick Shimabukuro (No. 11) came in second and Richard George (No. 28) third.

## FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

based a big white band on Negro style that swing became popular with white America. Although the piano style called boogie woogie had been known since the early 1900's and perhaps its greatest exponent, Pinetop Smith, had died, the general public accepted it only after Bob Crosby included "Yancey Special" and "Honky Tonk Train Blues" in his book.

**Race Too Often Outweighs Merit**  
During the 1940's, there was a new development in jazz known as bop created by Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonious Monk, Charlie Parker and a number of other Negro musicians. Today bop is dead but white musicians are making money with "cool" and "new sounds" which is, actually, bop with an extra shot of European musical tradition.

It has been the same with r & b. For an r & b number to make the hit parade, it must be performed by whites even though the white version may be copied note for note and the actual performance inferior to that of the Negro original.

The point I am trying to make is that white America, by and large, will give only partial acceptance to Negro music rendered by its creators. The element of race too often outweighs merit which ought to be the determining factor. White disc jockeys and station owners, when they limit records by Negro artists or play inferior haole versions of r & b hits, are therefore following the pattern, even though it is a shock to many to learn that this policy is one of prejudice.

Koji Ariyoshi . . . Editor

Published Every Thursday by  
HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
811 Sheridan Street, Honolulu 14, T. H.

### Big 5 Paper Proves Domination

The Star-Bulletin lauded Act 192 providing for the conservation of inshore fisheries as a law long overdue but in launching its attack on those who have abused fishing and damaged fishing grounds, in traditional manner it completely failed to mention the number one culprit—the sugar industry of Hawaii.

"Dynamiting, poisoning, use of nets with excessively small mesh," and taking certain sea animals out of season or below a size limitation have deteriorated inshore fishing. This no one denies.

But the daily which hits what it terms "the greedy, selfish fisherman" fails to mention that the sugar plantations have done an extensive job of destroying fishing grounds, more than any groups of fishermen have done, by dumping waste from the mills into the ocean.

For miles along the seacoast near sugar factories, the ocean is muddy. Marine growth upon which fishes feed is killed and they desert the area. A source of food "essential to the diet needs of a large proportion of our population," as stated by the Star-Bulletin, is denied the people.

The sugar plantations furthermore wash tons and tons of valuable top soil into the ocean through their mechanized harvesting methods while collecting Federal subsidy for soil conservation. The Star-Bulletin is silent on this, too.

If the workers caused such damages, the daily undoubtedly would call the act lunacy and call for legal prosecution.

Now it directs its attack in the editorial against "greedy, selfish fishermen" and not the principal culprit, the Big Five plantations which are causing more damages than all the fishermen put together can cause for many years to come.

### Airmen's Release Gladdens All

The release of the four U. S. airmen by the People's Republic of China is an event that gladdens people of all countries, for relaxation of world tension and the desire to achieve peace were principal factors behind this development.

The release of the airmen who arrived in Honolulu yesterday is a development which is part and parcel of recent events—the Bandung conference, the conclusion of the Austrian peace treaty, popular demand in numerous countries for a unified, neutral Germany that would promote peace and the proposed Big 4 conference.

The release of the four airmen has created an atmosphere conducive to negotiations between the U. S. and China on the Formosan issue, the like of which Chou En-lai proposed.

Reporter Max T. Morinaga of the Hawaii Hochi wrote about the airmen's arrival, thus:

"Despite the several years they spent in Communist prison camps, the four airmen appeared mentally well-composed and physically healthy.

"They even wisecracked with press members on their arrival, giving evidence of their irrepressible American humor."

The release of the airmen is a joyous event for their families who are flying here to meet them. If there is no war but peace, members of families will be together constantly. Conditions of war and peace are accentuated by separation and reunion. Peace is preferable. It's the thing.



### Book Repeats Old Lies About AJAs

(from page 1)

umn to do its job "fiendishly well."

"There were 126,947 Japanese in continental United States on April 1, 1940, of whom 47,305 were foreign-born and therefore alien and ineligible for citizenship.

"The military report on fifth-column activity in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the Japanese onslaught on December 7, 1941, buttressed a report made shortly after the event by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to the effect that such activities were second only to the fifth-column program that enabled the Germans to overpower Norway."

#### "High School Rings"

"Educational backgrounds from the United States turned up among the Japanese participating in Japan's surprise blow at Pearl Harbor. Some of the Japanese aviators shot down were wearing the rings of Honolulu high schools and of Oregon State University. Some of the Japanese agents caught during or after the raid had been trusted figures in Honolulu for twenty years or more."

"A fifth column and espionage network had obviously been patiently organized over many years. Advertisements, innocent looking and accepted by newspapers in good faith, contained code messages to the fifth columnists. The espionage and sabotage network was directed by the Japanese consul-general at Honolulu and the Japanese army intelligence, with a host of spies—chiefly proprietors of small stores, restaurants, and cafes.

"The Japanese consul-general in Hawaii had his own consular police, whose chief job was organization of the ronin, organization of youths educated in United States schools and preserved in their devotion to the Mikado by classes in Japanese schools. For these the consul-general chose many of the teachers, who were probably spies too.

"In opposite number (to army intelligence) the Japanese naval intelligence, had its crews and also worked through civilian fishermen and seamen, hotel proprietors, servants in private families, and—most important of all—produce dealers who supplied fresh fruits and vegetables to the ships in Pearl Harbor and to United States Army posts.

#### Old Arzow Story

"All or most of, these agents had been warned to be prepared for action on December 7. Huge swathes in the shape of arrows had been cut in the sugar-cane fields pointing toward the objectives sought by the Japanese airmen. Japanese 'amateur' radio operators were caught communicating with the attacking aircraft carriers.

"Other Japanese were seized photographing damage to naval and military objectives. Japanese truck drivers drove from side to side of the road from Honolulu to Hickam Field to delay American pilots who were frantically trying to reach their planes."

One of the questions for students at the end of the chapter asks: "Describe the fifth-column activities of Japan in Hawaii."

Among the suggested topics for research by students also at the end of the chapter is the following:

"Outline the recent information made available in regard to the fifth-column activities of the Japanese in California and the Hawaiian Islands."

This book came out after the truth of the Pearl Harbor attack was generally known, and the publication, especially of later editions, carries the same lies against AJAs and alien Japanese.

Dr. Roucek, author of chapter 25, enjoys a considerable reputation as an authority on central Europe. He is strongly anti-Communist.

Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, explained recently that representations and protests, such as that carried on by the JACL, to Crowell Co., publisher, are important in that they always remind publishers that they should they publish anything misrepresenting the loyalty and attitude of persons of Japanese ancestry, they will have to answer the JACL.

A Defense Dept. report disclosed there are now some 1,370,000 American troops stationed abroad at about 950 foreign installations, plus 167,000 U.S. civilian employes working at these bases.

## Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

### Background of R & B

Since last week's column on Rhythm and Blues (r & b) several persons have told me they would like to know more about jazz in general. I have also been asked why white vocalists, generally speaking, are not up to the standard set by Negroes on r & b records.

Although I mentioned no names, I understand that certain of the local disc jockeys (among them J. Akuhead Pupule) have expressed irritation on their programs because I pointed out the general pattern of airing imitative haole versions of r & b hits instead of the usually superior Negro originals.

There are at least five basics needed by singers to be good in r & b. They include (1) timing; the ability to place a word or phrase either before, on or after the beat for the greatest possible effect; (2) rhythmic imagination: shortening, extending and curving a word or phrase up or down to add excitement, emphasis and variation to the basic beat or pulse; (3) voice quality: the sound of a singer's voice, the warm kind of tone which blends with jazz band instruments and the way in which they are used; (4) emotional experience: whether the words in a vocal are sufficiently close to the singer's own personal experience that he can make them sound valid; and (5) improvisation: the ability to vary the melodic line and still retain the feeling of the original.

Most white singers, no matter how talented, lack one or more of these basics. On the other hand, all five are common to even second rate Negro r & b vocalists. This is undoubtedly due to the difference in cultural background between whites and Negroes in America's dual society.

#### White America Not Ready

Jazz was born of the musical experience of the Negro people in America. Into it went the highly complex rhythmic patterns and musical conceptions native to those sections of Africa from which the black man came; the spirituals, blues and secular music developed in America following contact with European music patterns in the New World, and the social and psychological experiences of a minority group struggling for equality. The background is not common to whites, although many have learned its characteristics.

White popular music has been influenced increasingly by ragtime (pre-jazz piano) and jazz itself for the past century, but the sounds and rhythms of jazz found in white popular music are watered down in comparison with similar elements found in Negro popular music which is still strongly influenced by the blues. Currently, r & b is a novelty element in white popular music; on the other hand, r & b is Negro popular music. White singers have to learn it whereas it is the stock in trade of Negro vocalists.

However, let no one get the idea that I am an all-out r & b fan. Some performances stink, no matter who does them. I am often annoyed by the Johnny one-notes on tenor sax, the fourth rate boogie piano and the vocalists who can't carry a tune in a five gallon can. As is typical of all popular music, much stuff is put out which really should have been put down.

#### Stock in Trade of Negro Vocalists

But I do say that the best r & b performances today will compare favorably, in years to come, with corresponding records made 25 or 30 years ago and which are now valuable collectors' items. There is no doubt in my mind that Joe Turner's "Shake, Rattle and Roll" or Big Mama Thornton's "Hound Dog," to name only two, will join the list of jazz classics.

Unfortunately, white America is still not ready to give colored America its due. Negroes had been playing jazz in and around New Orleans since the 1890's but this revolutionary new music was not accepted by America until the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, a white outfit, came out of the South. Yet there were at least a dozen colored bands immeasurably superior to this white group.

Big Negro bands such as those of Duke Ellington, Fletcher Henderson, Bennie Moten, Louis Armstrong, Jimmy Lunceford, Don Redman and a number of others had been swinging mightily for years but it was not until Benny Goodman

(more on page 5)



MR. DAVIS