

# HONOLULU RECORD

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# Filipinos On Guam Paid 22c

## MY THOUGHTS

### For Which I Stand Indicted

XVII.

#### Bitterness and Hope Behind Barbed Wire

During the month and a half of freedom in Idaho where we had worked as volunteers to help save a \$16,000,000 sugar beet crop, Manzanar Relocation Center had undergone considerable transformation. When we returned to the barbed wire confinement, a mile square for 10,000 people, in the summer of 1942, we found the detestable semi-desert land actually blossoming in spots.

At twilight, the night checkers still made their rounds with pads in their hands to account for all occupants of the tar-papered barracks rooms. And as darkness fell, the powerful searchlights from the sentry towers probed over the camp like moving fingers.

In this new community progressively becoming formalized, parents were worried by the tendency toward family disintegration. Children went their own way, since the family table and the privacy of the family circle, both of which knit a family together, were taken from the evacuees.

The greatest change I observed in Manzanar was the settled atmosphere among the residents, with the great majority thinking they would be kept there for the duration of the war. There was a feeling of dependency, of brewing bitterness and frustration, and also a growing sentiment to struggle and fight for human decency and constitutional rights.

Many evacuees felt that after the war we would be shipped to Japan, regardless of who won the war, because of the hysteria and anti-evacuee sentiment whipped up by special interest groups on the outside. There were others who were writing to their Caucasian friends and keeping democratic-minded groups on the outside informed as to conditions in camp, and telling them that they were fighting for freedom and civil rights from behind barbed wire.

So the evacuees were thinking of their future, having (more on page 4)



Koji Ariyoshi

### Must Pay U. S. Tax But Unprotected By Federal Law

Thousands of imported Filipino laborers on Guam receive a meager 22 cents an hour from the U. S. army, navy and air force while Americans doing the same type of work in forward areas in the Pacific get at least five to six times more.

Officials of the Philippines government who passed through here last week, investigated conditions of Filipino laborers on Guam and they said they are going to give a full and detailed report to their government.

#### Dock Workers, Common Laborers

The rates paid Americans on Guam are not available at the Territorial labor department, but government officials and contracting firms unanimously agree that pay is better there than in Hawaii. Pay for construction laborers here is \$1.20 an hour, and according to one of the Filipino officials the scale on Guam is generally 25 per cent more.

Minimum Federal pay has not been set on Guam since no survey has been conducted under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Of the 12,000 Filipinos on Guam, the majority are stevedores and construction laborers. While common laborers get 22 cents an hour, skilled labor (more on page 5)

### Trust Territory Natives Said Displeased With Post-War Economics

Informal and unofficial reports from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands paint a picture different from that drawn by High Commissioner Elbert Thomas.

The unofficial reports have it, for instance, that although the degree of political democracy introduced by American rule is greater than that under imperial Japan, a number of the inhabitants look back at Japanese rule as "the good old days."

The reasons are largely economic. Whereas Japan kept a lively trade going with Saipan, Tinian and other islands, the U. S. has not encouraged the production of sugar, copra and the islands' other products—possibly because there is a limited American market for such products from the outside.

Economic Rights Even The Japanese, though they never allowed political democracy, did accord islanders the same economic rights as Japanese nationals who took up residence in the islands to engage in agriculture or business.

But few Americans even want to live in the islands as administrators, and those who do take (more on page 7)

### Mistake on Monitors--Price; Never Heard of Them--Kum

In the C-C controller's office, deep among paid statements and vouchers, lie four statements on which the figures of money paid the recipients have been altered from \$10 to \$8.

And behind them lies another civil service mystery.

Aubrey Price, civil service examiner says: "I admit there was a mistake."

Price says he quoted too high a rate to four University of Hawaii students whom civil service employed as monitors. Later, after the statements had been sent out and signed, he instructed personnel to call the four up and get them to agree to a lower figure.

The statements, made out in the civil service office and signed by the four, originally called for \$10 each for four hours work, or a rate of \$2.50 per hour. The substituted price, which now appears over erasures, is \$8, or a rate of \$2 per hour.

The four students were Masayoshi Fujita, Chester Kainuma, Ray Kubo and Florence Yee.

"We told them we couldn't pay them that much," Price explains, "and asked them if it would be all right to make the change. They agreed without any trouble."

Asked by a reporter if that (more on page 5)

### Newsboys Give for Palakiko-Majors; Searle Pushes Reinecke, Mrs. Kanahele



MRS. KANAHELE She Talked Back

Newsboys, children, servicemen and civilians of all races and national extractions put money in the cans of solicitors of the Palakiko-Majors Defense Committee outside the Honolulu Stadium and the Pineapple Bowl game Tuesday.

But the reaction of Stadium manager Theodore (Pump) Searle was different. He came outside the Stadium and began pushing Dr. John Reinecke, one of the solicitors, telling him to "Get the hell off" what he said is private property.

Dr. Reinecke was wearing a sign saying: "Is Justice Worth a Dollar To You? Give All You Can To the Palakiko-Majors Defense Fund," and carrying a can to receive his contributions. He says Searle told him he could stand near the entrance if he would take the sign off.

Would Help, Searle Says Mr. Searle says his objection (more on page 7)

### Fire Chief To Get \$125 Monthly Raise Under New Schedule; Some Get Nothing

Fire Chief Harold A. Smith, if he gets the salary increase recommended by Research Associates, Ltd., will receive \$125 per month more than he gets now for a total monthly salary of \$923.33.

Chief Deputy Harold C. Pate has a salary of \$715 recommended by the research firm, or a raise of \$90 a month. Neither this position nor the chief's come under civil service, being regulated by separate laws.

Yet 22 of the department's 382 firemen will get almost nothing and new classifications

put pay for some of their jobs far under the salaries they are presently receiving.

If the effect is that of separating the salaries in the top and bottom positions even further than they are at present, Herbert Kum, chairman of the civil service commission says, then that's because pay in the top levels was further below schedules for similar jobs on the Mainland.

Set By Mainland Standard "Chief Smith's new salary figure," said Mr. Kum, "is now closer (more on page 7)

### Proposed Boost In Kauai Water Rates Hit; Aguiar Says "Crazy and Idiotic"

LHUE, Kauai—A proposed increase in water rates on Kauai from 12 cents to 28 cents a thousand gallons was assailed as "crazy and idiotic" by a senator, and ridiculous by a large crowd that gathered at the Kauai County water board hearing last Friday night.

Never in the past 10 years "have we raised our rates," said Senator Manuel R. Aguiar Jr., and added that "we have felt the rates should never go over fifteen cents per thousand gallons."

Campaign By Kawakami H. S. Kawakami, local merchant

and politician, has waged what residents here recognize as a terrific battle against the 133 1/3 per cent increase in water rates, and his campaign has resulted in strong public reaction to the proposed boost in rates.

The proposed rates would affect only residents now using county water, but there is grave misapprehension among those living on the plantations that the new rates, if brought into effect, would set a general island-wide pattern and eventually bring them higher water rates. (more on page 7)

# Maui Notes

Hanukua Mill Co. employees might be interested to know that union members who worked under Paul Ralley at HC&S prior to his recent transfer to the Big Island were on the verge of circulating a petition against him when he took the new job. The workers on Maui were going to take this action to show the company how they felt toward this former Shop Project engineer. Like Hans Hansen, one of the big bosses at Oahu Sugar Co., Waipahu, Ralley has the reputation of sneaking around to where employees are engaged in their work.

★ ★  
**RAFAEL VELASCO**, 70, had his left eye operated on for the fourth time November 2. Three previous operations performed by Dr. Harold Kushi were unsuccessful and after his eye became blind, Velasco applied for industrial compensation. He claimed that an injury he sustained during work made him blind. Dr. Kushi, to whom Velasco went immediately after a cane leaf jabbed his eye, has told him that he had a growth in his left eye prior to the accident and it was this that necessitated the operations.

The laborer says that he never had any eye trouble prior to the accident and contends that while he went to the hospital where Dr. Kushi calls periodically to treat patients, it was not until five days after the injury that he received treatment from the doctor. He did not call at the Puunene Hospital until then.

Mr. Velasco's application for

compensation has been turned down as his blindness is reported not to be job-connected. His fourth operation was performed by Dr. Kushi after Velasco recently went to the Puunene Hospital for a checkup because he has periodic headaches.

He was then told by Dr. Kushi that he still has a growth in his blind eye and was therefore operated on again.

It is reported that the Philippines consul general has taken steps to look into this matter of industrial accident compensation for Velasco and certain consulate officials are reported to have discussed the matter privately with delegates from Maui who attended the Territory-wide Filipino convention at Camp Helena, Molokai.

★ ★  
**DURING THE RECENT** sugar negotiations, the owner and manager of the Maui Food Center in Wailuku told the RECORD that "I told all my customers from Wailuku Sugar Co. union members that in the event that there's a strike I will extend your credit until the strike is over. I don't think any of the other merchants said or made such a statement during the sugar negotiations. As for the RECORD, it is wonderful because that is the only newspaper that supports the small guys and are not afraid to write and expose things which other papers try to hide."

★ ★  
**DETECTIVE Joe Abrew** speeds his car between 60 and 80 miles an hour in a 20-mile zone. The

## Wallace To Investigate Kaimuki Woman's Beef On Sewer Line Site

Who gave Mrs. Julia L. Cho, 3319 Pahoa Ave., the wrong dope about how a sewer could be run into her property from a nearby main line? She thinks it was someone from the C-C sewers division. Supervisor Noble Kauhanua was doubtful last Friday at the public works committee meeting. Engineer George Wallace of the sewers division, just doesn't know, but he's going to try to find out before the next meeting of the committee.

Mrs. Cho is upset because the way the plan looks now, she's going to have to tear out a lot of concrete work already done on her home. She says a sewers division man earlier advised her the line would go in without disturbing her concrete.

Mr. Wallace is going to find out, too, if it's feasible to take the side route Mrs. Cho prefers.

RECORD has been informed that other police officers are driving at high speed when there is no occasion for doing so.

Police Chief Jean R. Lane says that "no officer has the authority to travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour in a 20-mile zone." He also explained that the sirens installed on police cars are to be used only in an emergency such as during a flood, fire, accidents, etc. He said police officers will be fined in court for driving through stop signs, just as any other driver would be.



SIZE IS NOT THE POINT here, but unity and close working together within a union. Here Luciano Guerro, first vice president of ILWU Local 142, Unit 12, Honokaa, greets Jack Hall, the union's regional director in the Territory, during the latter's recent visit to the Big Island. (Photo by Sakata Art Studio)

## Thought He'd Get Light Fine, Says Climber S. Apana

There's just a little more to the story of why a 99-lb. man pleaded guilty (see Dec. 6 RECORD) to a charge of assaulting a large policeman.

When Sam Apana, Hawaii's number one steeplejack and son of the original "Charlie Chan," first appeared in court some weeks ago, he says, it was before Judge Kenneth Young and Apana didn't plead at all because he wasn't sure what to say.

Judge Young observed his confusion and told him to go out and think it over and come back with his plea.

Mr. Apana went out, he says, and talked to Sgt. Smith Cobb-Adams and to Assistant Prosecutor Elton Sakamoto and they advised him to plead guilty.

Apana didn't think he was guilty. Instead, the frail, middle-aged

man felt that Officer William Jones assaulted him. But he wanted to get the case finished and he says the two gave him the impression that if he pleaded guilty, he'd get a light fine.

### Sentence Heavy

But when he went back into the courtroom, Judge Steiner was on the bench, Judge Young having moved to another courtroom to try a case there. When he pleaded guilty, Steiner slapped a \$50 fine and a year's suspended sentence on him.

Apana was so surprised he didn't say anything at the moment, but the severity of the sentence, coupled with his own belief in his innocence, has inspired the slight but agile steeplejack to inquire into the legal possibilities, and he finds that even now, the case is not hopeless.

He is reported to be searching for witnesses on Maunakea St. where his altercation occurred, and it is said 12 or 15 may be available.

Mr. Apana's father was the famous old-time policeman, Chang Apana, after whom Author Earl Derr Biggers is said to have modeled his fictional detective, Charlie Chan.

Mature cows in the Territory in September 1951 numbered about 11,200 head compared to 11,050 in August and 9,980 in September 1950, according to University of Hawaii agricultural college reports. The increase resulted mainly from importations from the Mainland.

About 1.1 million persons with fulltime jobs were put on reduced work weeks in February 1951 because of economic factors.

## The Navy and the Massie-Kahahawai Case

NEARLY EVERY ISLANDER has heard of the Massie-Kahahawai case which shook the Territory and brought these islands to the brink of out-and-out commission form of government.

TO OLD-TIMERS the details of the frameup of five local men on charges of raping a navy officer's wife, are already known.

THE MURDER OF Joseph Kahahawai, one of the accused five, by Lieutenant Thomas A. Massie, husband of the woman; her mother, Mrs. Grace Fortescue, and two navy enlisted men, is comparable to southern lynching.

THE HYSTERIA whipped up here by racist elements, predominantly haoles, to convict the five local men framed on a rape charge, later congealed into a movement—after Kahahawai was lynched—to bring "an immediate, unconditional pardon" to the four white Kahahawai murderers. One of the signers of a petition circulated for this purpose was Mrs. Geneva R. Long, wife of the present Governor of Hawaii.

THE FREEING of the lynchers by the then governor of Hawaii and now president of IMUA, Lawrence Judd, after they had served a one-hour detention sentence in an anteroom at historic Iolani Palace, is a fact that is recalled by islanders when they speak of double-standard justice.

THESE AND OTHER HAPPENINGS in the Massie-Kahahawai case are dealt with in great detail in a new 37-page pamphlet, "The Navy and the Massie-Kahahawai Case," published by the HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD. The pamphlet is illustrated with cartoons by Bill Moran, which originally appeared in the Hawaii HOCHI during the frameup and lynching of Kahahawai back in 1931 and 1932.

THE PAMPHLET INCLUDES information from the hitherto unpublished report of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which clears the five local men of the rape accusation.

HONOLULU RECORD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,  
 811 Sheridan St., Honolulu.

Please send me ..... copies of "The Navy and the Massie-Kahahawai Case" at Twenty-five (25) cents per copy. I enclose

\$..... (in stamps, money order or check)

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**HAPPY DREAMS OF DADDY**—Enjoying the most peaceful sleep they've had in a long time, David, left, 5, and Kathy Bryant, 3, snuggle under covers in their Los Angeles home. They had just been told their missing daddy, whose picture they took to bed with them, is on the list of American prisoners in Korea. (Federated Pictures)



**MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR THIS FAMILY**—Surrounded by her children, Mrs. Patricia Hedland of Fullerton, Calif., radiates joy as she receives word that her husband, Capt. Harry Hedland, is on the list of prisoners in North Korea. (Federated Pictures)

## Many Helped To Inform POW Relatives Before Recent Release of Names

By SPECIAL WRITER  
While army authorities have told relatives of American POWs that information originating from foreign "propaganda sources" is unreliable, names which have appeared in the National Guardian, New York weekly; the American-owned China Monthly Review of Shanghai; the RECORD, and the Hawaii Times are included in the POW list supplied by the North Koreans.

Various publications and organizations have helped to bring the glad tidings to relatives of missing soldiers that they are alive in POW camps.

**To Help "Many Friends"**  
This service is nothing new and Mrs. Henrietta Kama, Wailuku, learned from a New Zealand monitoring outfit that her brother was alive somewhere in North Korea long before the recent POW list appeared with Pvt. Joseph G. Kekipi's name included in it.

Arthur T. Cushen, officer-in-charge of the New Zealand Radio DX League, wrote Mrs. Kama that his league members, who "are interested in radio reception," feel they can "help the many friends of the United Nations by providing this service. These messages are compiled from the reports of several listeners."

**6,000 Names In Last War**  
During World War II, Mr. Cushen wrote, "The League handled some 6,000 names and in this present conflict has sent many hundreds of names forward to the representatives of the interested countries in this Dominion."

The message from Pvt. Kekipi, personally broadcast from Korea and monitored in New Zealand, which Mr. Cushen sent Mrs. Kama said:

"Dear Sis: I am a prisoner of war. I am okay. Chinese are treating us fine. Hope you are all fine. I am in good health, receiving kind treatment—being provided with the necessary items and comforts—camp was bombed here recently—we have some organized sports—I am doing fine, wish you all the best for the New Year. My love to all, hope to see you soon. God bless you all."

**Says POW Camp Bombed**  
The interesting information in this message which further supports other RECORD stories, is the bombing of POW camps by U. S. planes, which information this weekly has published by excerpting prisoner of war letters appearing in the China Monthly Review. William Powell, Jr., publisher and former OWI employe, is a son of a former American newspaperman in China, who fought Japanese militarism and aggression, and

because of bad treatment in Japanese concentration camps, lost his feet and subsequently died.

Names of other local POWs besides Kekipi have appeared in the Hawaii Times, which published letters and contents of radio messages from AJAs in Korean POW camps.

Several weeks ago the Star-Bulletin published a POW letter and claimed it was the first of such to be printed locally. This claim was made more than a half-year after the RECORD and other local newspapers had published such accounts.

The first strike for a 10-hour day, challenging the "sunrise to sunset" working day, was called by the Boston House Carpenters in 1825.

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send  
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wishes  
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New Year To All!

**My Thoughts:****For Which I Stand Indicted**

(from page 1)

ing more time for thoughts because they had become more accustomed to conditions in Manzanar. We were not wholly engaged in fighting the elements and in getting adjusted, as we were in the beginning. The dust storms still prevailed but we fought them by planting grass and trees which someday in the future, would break the wind.

**Asked To Organize a Civil Liberties Group**

One week after my return from Idaho I learned what various Nisei leaders in camp were thinking. I was approached by a few of them to organize a group which would have as its program the fighting for civil rights and better camp conditions.

These Nisei leaders represented diverse elements. There were left-wingers who had unequivocally opposed Japanese militarism prior to the Pearl Harbor attack and whose outspoken stand had irritated and even embarrassed some of the other Nisei who now joined them in the civil rights struggle. There were leaders of the Japanese American Citizens League from the Los Angeles area, then sharply criticized by Manzanar evacuees for various reasons. The criticisms of the embittered people were in large part groundless, such as that which blamed the JACL leaders for the evacuation. This was a difficult period for local chapter leaders of the JACL in relocation centers and it is a credit to the organization that its national officers in Salt Lake City gave constructive leadership that eventually won the broad support of the Nisei.

I was told by these Nisei leaders in Manzanar that I was a logical choice to organize such a group, because of my recent record in helping the agricultural furlough workers in Idaho, which was well-known and appreciated by residents of the camp.

**Evacuees Were Interested In Our Idaho Experience**

I called the first meeting at the centrally located Block 16 mess hall. Because it was well publicized by the Manzanar Free Press and because many of the evacuees wanted to hear about our Idaho experiences, the building was packed long before meeting time, when it was overflowing. Many stood outside and some brought boxes on which they stood to get a better view through the windows. About six or seven hundred were there.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order, a World War I veteran took the floor to denounce the United States which he bitterly criticized for throwing even a veteran like him into a concentration camp. He said the victory of the Japanese army was a victory "for all of us." "Once a Jap, always a Jap!"

Why organize a group to fight for civil rights? We were all in a concentration camp, citizens and aliens, all being treated alike, he said.

Another World War I veteran, a super-patriot who boasted confidentially, that he was writing letters to the FBI, stood up and raved about "Americanism" in a 200 per center fashion.

**The Meeting Was a Good Sounding Board**

Others stood up to give vent to their bitterness and we all learned for the first time how individuals and groups of people felt toward the evacuation and life at Manzanar. There were expressions of frustration, anger and hope. The meeting was a good sounding board.

A few of us spoke on the need of organizing ourselves, in fighting for civil rights for the Nisei as well as for the Issei, to help improve conditions in camp and plan and work toward relocation and resettlement in inland communities.

There were Nisei who felt that the Caucasian administrators in camp should work closely with Nisei rather than always consulting Issei and letting them carry out policies.

As the night wore on the Manzanar Citizens Federation was born. Another meeting followed two weeks later and out of this preliminary work the organization set its roots into the community. Various blocks elected their delegates to establish the Federation on a grass roots basis.

**Bitterness Caused Anti-American Sentiment**

The World War I veteran who had spoken so bitterly at the very first Federation meeting, failed to stop its organization. He next resorted to threats and with two henchmen, came to me almost every day, warning me to disband the Federation, or else . . .

Theirs was a fanaticism engendered by bitterness. There was a danger of their turning the bitterness of numerous other evacuees to anti-America sentiment. Many months later, after we had gone to Idaho to top sugar beets and some of us had volunteered for the army, and the Federation was long since defunct because its active leaders had left the camp, there was a riot on the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The sentiment that had developed among a sizeable number of evacuees was not pro-Japanese militarist but predominantly anti-America—caused by bitterness and bungling of the camp administration.

**Manzanar's Directors Wanted Credit At Our Expense**

A striking example of bungling and bullying by the director and his assistant was the strike forced on the camouflage net factory workers who were producing far above the quota and who had been cited by army authorities for efficiency. We had an incentive system. Every gang produced its quota, which was jacked up a few times, and went home fairly early in the afternoon. We were paid \$16 a month.

When word came to Manzanar that the army engineer corps inspector was coming to our camp to see the net project, the camp director and his assistant decided to keep the factory workers in the plant all day long. They anticipated that the inspector might come late in the afternoon and find the factory empty. When news got around that the directors were going back on their

word on the quota system, all workers began talking of striking.

Early in the morning of the day the director was going to announce the all-day work rule, I went to his office for the second time to discuss the matter. I told him that members of the Federation had asked me to discourage the administration from instituting the policy, which was intended merely to put on a good show.

**We Were Told To Show Our Loyalty**

The assistant director, who boasted that he could out-talk anyone in camp, told me that we must show our loyalty and that hostile Americans were watching our conduct from the outside. I told him his job was to help us, not bully us.

"What can we say when the inspector sees the idle factory?" he asked me.

"He knows we produce above quota."

"That's not good enough for him when he sees the racks idle part of the day. The government won't bring in other projects," he argued.

And the assistant director had a loud-speaker system rigged up between net factory buildings and announced the all-day work policy. The workers who listened to him were deathly silent and the stop-work demonstration was on.

**"Don't Be a Damned Fool and Be a White Man's Tool!"**

I was then working, in the late summer of 1942, in the camouflage net factory. Most of the workers returned to the factory and continued on the old quota basis, ignoring the administration's new policy order, after a stop-work demonstration that lasted a few days.

The ringleaders of the small pro-militarist group took advantage of this administration bungling. They intimidated the workers. They still came to me with all sorts of threats and told me to dissolve the Federation.

"Think it over. Don't be a damned fool and be a white man's tool!" they would tell me.

"We won't dissolve the Federation," I'd answer them.

"What the hell good is your citizenship in this concentration camp?"

**A Pro-Militant Rally Was Followed By Secret Meetings**

As was expected, these people called a meeting. It was a rally in support of Japanese militarists and war financiers and emperor worship, with plenty of "banzai!" The participants made wild charges of immoral behavior toward evacuees and misappropriation of funds by the Caucasian administrators. The camp administrators became excited when they heard about the meeting and sent police officers to suppress it. After this, the small and rabid pro-Japanese militarist group held secret meetings at night in the apple orchard.

My friend, the former longshoreman, brought the matter of the pro-militarist meetings before the camp council and criticized the behavior of its leaders. Subsequently, the administration, which was timid when it came to handling problems of this sort, said nothing when the pro-militarist elements appeared before the camp council to demand the retraction of the criticism made by the former dock worker.

The former longshoreman stood his ground and, ironically, he seemed to be on trial. He was a camp councillor himself and a militant fighter for better living conditions and civil liberties.

I remember that meeting, where Tomomasa Yamazaki, a man in his early thirties, with a keen mind and who perhaps was the most brilliant person on the council, supported his colleague on the council.

**The Most Encouraging and Challenging Speech I Heard**

Yamazaki spoke of the urgency of winning back constitutional rights, of defeating the anti-evacuee hysteria on the outside and to plan for resettlement, and to work closely with Caucasian committees being formed on the West Coast and elsewhere in our defense. He was practically alone among the intimidated councillors, but spoke in a clear voice and with proper perspective for the welfare of all, in supporting the stand taken by the former longshoreman. Yamazaki was an alien who had been brought to the United States when he was a child and educated here. Because of discriminatory laws against naturalization of Orientals, he remained an alien. His speech in that crowded camp council room, where intimidation and fear prevailed, was the most encouraging and challenging and impressive speech I ever heard behind the barbed wire confines of Manzanar.

Yamazaki later volunteered for military service and while on occupational duty in Japan, he died in an air crash. During the war, on numerous occasions, I recalled his speech—when I reviewed the bungling treatment of evacuees, particularly in the earlier period; when I saw the bitter renunciants of U. S. citizenship among evacuees preparing to go to the Tule Lake camp where they were segregated; when I saw treatment of Japanese prisoners of war on the Burma front in U. S. army camps; when I saw the atrocious treatment of Japanese POWs by Chiang Kai-shek's troops; when I was detailed to study the psychological warfare of the Chinese Communist troops as an American army officer, and observed the treatment of Japanese POWs, who were given better treatment than Chinese soldiers and rehabilitated and re-educated to rid them of the militarist psychology.

Manzanar was a great school. It gave me background and made me a more confirmed fighter for civil rights and against militarism.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

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**HONOLULU RECORD**

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# Signed L. A. Contract; Found Kauai People Shunned Her

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

"None of the decent people on Kauai would have anything to do with us."

Such was the wistful comment of the smart-looking blonde as she sips Chianti from a water glass in her inexpensive (for Waikiki) apartment and tells of her escape from a Kauai dancehall, to which she was imported from the Mainland more than a year ago.

She is a young woman, slender in her sun shorts. She is well-educated and mature in the matter of human relationships. She is what the fashion magazines used to call "sophisticated." She was also the oldest of seven girls who answered an advertisement for dance hostesses in a Los Angeles paper and wound up stranded in Hawaii.

Of the seven, two earned the money for their return trip by "the only way there was." Three others married men in the Islands. One got the boss to pay her way back by promising she would recruit new girls.

"They never heard from her," says the young woman in Waikiki, smiling. "We knew they wouldn't."

After reading the advertisement, the young woman visited the Los Angeles address listed, met a woman there and signed a contract to come to Kauai.

### No Copy of Contract

"The contract was notarized," she said, "but I didn't get a copy of it. I was the oldest of the seven, but I wasn't any smarter than the others."

The contract promised, as well as the young woman remembers, passage to Hawaii, a room for \$10 a month, a guarantee of \$200 a month, and something like a 40 per cent cut on the drinks.

But the pay turned out to be considerably less than the contract promised and when the establishment failed to bring in profits, the girls could no longer pay their bills. They would either have to get more money or get out, the boss said.

The young woman, for personal reasons, would not bring charges against the dancehall impresario. Instead, she says, she wangled passage to Honolulu by threatening to expose the situation to public and official attention.

### Attorney Cynical About Police

"I asked an attorney friend of mine," she says, "what I could do by going to the police, and he told me 'nothing.' I don't intend to take it to the police on Kauai, or even in Honolulu. I intended to go to the Los Angeles police. They have very strict laws about the things that happen to their women, and I signed the contract there."

Confronted with the necessity of raising more money to pay their expenses, get out, or find a way back to the Mainland, the young woman says, the seven reacted differently and solved their problems in the manner mentioned previously.

"I know I could have made money by making the rounds," she says, "but I wouldn't do that."

Two of the seven were legally minors when they arrived, the young woman says, and she adds that she heard of even younger girls who were imported.

### Scares Cops

Prostitution does not occur on the premises of the dancehall, the young woman is positive, but rather by a sort of mobile unit process.

The attitude of the police was demonstrated, she believes, by an incident that occurred when she was apprehended for driving

without a license. At that time, she says, when she asked to be arrested and threatened to expose the whole setup, a high police officer told her to go home.

"I went out and got in the car and drove off," she says. "Still no license."

Before she left, when she found she was stranded, the young woman says, she and a number of the others considered making a joint charge against the impresario. The plan failed of accomplishment when they could not all agree. Some said they had been "approached." Others said they had not.

### Girl Thrown Out

"He never approached me," says the young woman, speaking

of the impresario, "but after I left I heard he had thrown a young girl right out of the house without a cent. It made me think maybe I should have stayed and fought."

Many of the Mainland girls who work for the Kauai impresario, the young woman says, would like to leave, but they have no way of raising the money except by "the only way there is," and they have no knowledge of their rights.

"I've told them," says the young woman, "that it's bigger than this Territory. After all, this is still part of the United States. I think it's a job for the FBI."

In the meantime, the young woman waits in Waikiki for a bonanza that may enable her to return to the Mainland.

## "VOICES FOR FREEDOM"

### New Collection of Opinions On Smith Act Decision By Supreme Court Issued

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Voices for Freedom—No. 2," a second collection of opinions by labor unions, Negro leaders, newspapers and prominent Americans, on the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act in the case of the 11 Communist leaders, has been issued by the Civil Rights Congress.

Included are opinions and protests from such diverse groups and individuals as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, columnist Marquis Childs, Robert M. Hutchins, Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Students for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Baltimore Afro-American, the New York Post, the Nation Magazine, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and many other individuals and groups throughout the country.

Copies of the new "Voices" are available at 10 cents a single copy or at eight cents in bulk orders, from the Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, N. Y.

In the introduction to the new pamphlet, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, declares:

"This pamphlet, like the one before it, proves to the world that the conscience of the people of the United States, if not yet fully awakened, is yet neither wholly asleep nor smothered to death under a manufactured wave of hysteria. All of the people cannot be fooled all of the time."

He continued: "It was once considered 'subversive' to speak out against the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Fugitive Slave Law. But the people of the United States joined forces to wipe these

infamous laws off the books—and they won! Today a clique of conspirators influential in government and other high places, plots to overthrow our democratic heritage by means of the Smith Act and the terror which that act legalizes. As our forefathers did, so must we today rise up to defeat this new attack on our freedom, especially against the courts with their aura of legality . . .

"Present and intended victims of the Smith Act have only one reliance—the united strength of millions . . . Together, united, we can, and will, win back our heritage of freedom and democracy."

### Sherretz Hit 2nd Year On Handling Of C-C Ratings

For the second consecutive year, a number of C-C employes have been denied their annual increment (pay increase for high efficiency rating) in a manner not in accord with Rule 17 of the civil service regulations. There is no indication that the employes, 38 in number this time, even know they will not get the extra money that goes with the "good" rating.

Last year the number was 62.

D. Ransom Sherretz, when he was undisputed personnel director of civil service earlier this month, said only that he had notified them "through the department heads."

But whether the department heads passed the information on to the employes is unknown, even to the civil service commission.

Rule 17 requires that "each

## MORE ON PRICE

(from page 1)

wasn't something like giving them a "Hobson's choice," Price said: "That's reading too much into it."

Though there was no formal agreement beforehand on pay for the students, Price says, "I think I named a figure that was too high. I was not authorized to set the rate."

### Sherretz Set Rate

D. Ransom Sherretz, personnel director, was the person authorized, he said.

"Miss Wilson recommended them," Mr. Sherretz told the RECORD, "and she was the person who suggested that rate (\$2 per hour). I took her advice."

Miss Dorothy Wilson, since returned to the Mainland, was head of a civil service joint testing service, employed by the Territory.

But there may have been even a bigger mistake than the hocus-nocus with the students' pay. Herbert Kum, chairman of the civil service commission, asked about the hiring by the RECORD, said he had never heard of it.

"In my three years on the commission," he said, "I never heard of hiring monitors for examinations."

Mr. Kum added that although Sherretz once in 1950 requested funds for hiring monitors, the request was rejected by the commission.

The test at which the four worked as monitors was to qualify clerk-typists and it was held at Farrington High School, May 12, 1951.

Records at the civil service commission show that the money came from a fund approved by the commissioners to hire examiners. The records also show that at least one of the four was employed as a monitor at a test for police patrolmen.

"How much can a teacher save on \$50 a month?" Miss Agnes Judd demanded of the tightwad legislature in March 1950.

At that time, plantation laborers were living on less than \$20 a month.

employe shall have the right to be informed of the rating recorded for him by the commission."

### Two Months Delay

The ratings were due in the civil service department Sept. 1, the RECORD learned, to be approved by Oct. 1. According to schedule, Mr. Sherretz has delayed more than two months in notifying employes except "through department heads."

Some of the 38 who received "fair" ratings have had the same rating a number of years, one as many as four.

Last year, when 62 employes got the "fair" rating, Commissioner Herbert Kum protested that they had not been notified of the reasons for their ratings. He argued that the employes have a right to know the reasons for their ratings according to rule 17, and that under such a policy, nothing could prevent a department head from firing an employe without ever giving a reason.

Although Kum moved at that time that Sherretz be authorized to ask department heads to list their reasons, he was voted down, 2-1 by Commissioners Walker and Mendel W. Borthwick.

Since that time, Kum has succeeded to the chairmanship of the commission and Borthwick has been replaced by Mark Murakami.

Sherretz has been fired by the commission and by Mayor Wilson, but he has chosen to contest the discharge by a series of injunctions not yet determined in court.

## "Deepest Gratitude"

Hearst columnist George Sokolsky, whose column reflects his glee whenever anyone with a "leftist" tint to his politics is given the works, generally musters up a little more savagery than usual when the name of Frederick Vanderbilt Field is mentioned.

Some enterprising researcher on the New York Post came across a book written by Sokolsky in 1932 called The Tinder Box of Asia. The introduction contains the following lines:

"To . . . Frederick Vanderbilt Field of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, I must express my deepest gratitude for (his) friendship and devotion in reading my manuscript, chapter by chapter, as it was written, and for (his) kindly advice."

And George is the kind of fellow who DOES hold a man's past against him!

## Must Pay U. S. Tax But Unprotected By Federal Law

(from page 1)

ers receive higher pay and the scale for Filipino workers goes up to \$132 an hour, according to Cecilio I. Lim of the legal division of the labor department of the Philippines. He is one of the two labor department officials who conducted the investigation. The lowest rate paid Americans is equivalent to the highest rate paid skilled Filipino workers.

Newspaper advertisements for laborers on Kwajalein, currently appearing in a local daily, list \$1.95 an hour for cement finishers, and \$2.25 for pile driver operators.

The scale for longshoremen in Hawaii is \$1.76 an hour.

### Filipinos Taxed

Filipinos on Guam are being taxed and this matter will also be brought to the attention of his department, Mr. Lim said.

The U. S. armed forces recruit Filipino laborers but the civil administration there does not import laborers, Mr. Lim said. Of the three armed services, the navy employs about 8,000 and the army and air force about 2,000. The remaining 2,000 are free lancers who are employed privately.

The recruitment is conducted through Filipino labor contract firms and one of the larger companies is the Luzon Stevedoring Co. The general pay for Filipinos is figured on the same scale as that paid in the Philippines for comparable work, plus transportation, board and lodging. Married laborers are not permitted to bring their families.

The system of supplying cheap labor for Guam was compared to the early days of labor importation into Hawaii by a prominent Filipino labor authority here.

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# Gadabout

PEYTON HARRISON, director of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, said appears in receiving lines at Gov. Ladd's receptions though he no longer enjoys the title he had under Gov. State, back that of "naval attaché." Some sources say the governor is not pleased by the attention.

★ ★  
JOE TAYLOR, former Lurline delegate, says U. S. Customs agent Francis X. DiLucia and one of the ship's officers, carried on what amounted to a smear campaign against him after his personal belongings had been searched by DiLucia, who said he was looking for narcotics. After the search revealed nothing, Taylor said, the talk was around the ship that he had been smuggling opium. When he traced it down to the ship's officer the officer said DiLucia had told him parcels in the bottom of Taylor's luggage had been analyzed as "derivative of opium." They came from a bottle of medicine Taylor had been given at the Marine Hospital in San Francisco.

If they had found any narcotics, Taylor told shipmates, "do you think I'd be walking around free? Don't you think they'd lock me up?"

The position of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union of a West Coast protest meeting was that Taylor and a number of other members have been searched because they are militant union men rather than because of any real suspicion of any crime.

★ ★  
WILLARD KALIMA of the traffic safety commission got the thanks of Kahlili businessmen for pointing out that Dillingham Blvd should be allowed parking on both sides. For a long time no parking had been allowed on the ground that the heavy flow of traffic would be impeded. But Kalima went to the records to show that, by count, Kapiolani Blvd has twice as much traffic. Yet parking is allowed Kalima got the strong backing of another Democrat, Lau Ah Chew.

★ ★  
BUT IN THIS column, Kalima deserves more credit for his long and successful fight to get the ban removed from all-night parking on side streets. That's one that benefits people even smaller financially than small businessmen.

★ ★  
WHEN Thomas C. Rowe, juvenile, of 2322-D Kahlili St. received the mercy of Judge Jon Wile last Friday, there was a clear illustration of the unusual distinction enjoyed by "private property" under our law. He might have gotten 29 years on the charge of burglary, though his offense was that he and other teen-agers broke into the cafeteria at Kahlili-uka school and stole some sandwiches and milk. Yet certain decrees of murder may be punished by a sentence of only four or five years.

Realizing that the case was really nothing but a schoolboy prank, Judge Wile asked "Why did you plead guilty?"

"I thought I was in the wrong," answered the boy, honestly.

The judge, realizing that the law might sometimes be "in the wrong" as written, conferred with the prosecutor and they called the whole thing off. Charges were dropped.

★ ★  
POLITICIANS are not missing the fact that D. Ransom Sherretz, off-and-on C-C civil service personnel director, is represented by Robert Dodge, an attorney from the firm of Heen & Kai. Could it be the recurrence of the old fight of Ernest Heen to become mayor, with the signal being called by Senator Bill Heen

of the law firm? It's a question heard in political circles where the campaign against Kum is seen as really a campaign against Mayor Wilson.

★ ★  
WILLIAM K. "BILLY" WELLS, U. S. Narcotics Bureau agent who resigned, was quite properly praised by the dailies, one of which said he was "feared by the underworld and respected by the community." That's the truth, but not quite all of it. Some of the most active dope peddlers, now behind bars, had more respect than fear for Mr. Wells. This department more than once heard those men compare Wells' treatment of them while making arrests, with that of the city cops—to the discredit of the cops. Wells was scrupulous in his observance of the civil rights of those he arrested, and he did his best to avoid placing an individual in a false light.

But he was always seriously handicapped because Washington would give him little assistance in funds and manpower. So he was forced to watch the heroin traffic grow under his eyes until it even entangled school children, though there is little doubt he could have decimated the ranks of the dope peddlers with only one or two more assistants.

At the same time, the FBI has maintained a staff here that must approach 50 persons—and it busies itself questioning and harassing working men and women who have taken an active part in the labor movement. Has anyone heard of a dope peddler here being questioned by the FBI? Or a business executive?

★ ★  
IT WAS a little too put that T. G. S. Walker's letter, offering to resign from the civil service commission, appeared in the Star-Bulletin the same day that an editorial ran in an adjoining column saying virtually the same thing that perhaps Walker and Kum should both resign.

Folks recall, among other things, that it was Riley Allen's proxy Tommy Walker used when he attended the last Republican Territorial convention as a delegate, to serve also on one of the committees. The act seemed in clear violation of the law, but when it was questioned, the attorney general ruled that his convention activities furnished no reason for Walker's quitting his commission job.

★ ★  
SINCE THAT opinion, it has been the general belief that there is no kind of political activity which can legally block a civil servant, or a member of the commission—up to and perhaps including actively running for office. Of course, the new proposed rules would change all that, but they are still not law.

★ ★  
AN UNPUBLICIZED search for narcotics occurred one night not long ago when cars from West Loch going to Luaholei were stopped and searched. The drivers, many of whom are employed by the navy, did not protest the search, although some were late for work and undoubtedly had good excuses for the boss. But the location and nature of the search led some to believe the officers were hitting after at least one manner of ingress of narcotics into the Territory. Informed sources have always maintained the chief source of narcotics is Japan, and that it comes from U. S. army units stationed there. Sometimes, it is said, the dope is even hauled to the Mainland from Japan and not brought off here until the ship's return trip.

★ ★  
AN OLD MARINE was telling last week of the anti-administration feeling of the present day crop of leathernecks. He said one



THIRTY FIFTY—A Hollywood judge has ordered starlet Diane Cassidy, above, to put 10 per cent of her \$200-a-week salary into savings bonds. Diane had told judge debts made her 200 smackers shrink to \$70 a week. (Fed. Pix)

## Negro Dining Car Workers Hit Back At Sen. McCarran

When Senator Pat McCarran tried to hang the "subversive" label of the Dining Car and Railroad Workers Union, he got only calm explanation and a calm, firm statement of aims and determination.

Explaining that the membership of the DARWU is largely Negro, the union spokesmen said: "Being Negro, we are not shocked nor impressed by name-calling, even by Senators of the United States. We shall continue to fight for decent working conditions for all dining car workers."

Telling something of its origin, the union's release stated: "The reason for its (the union's) creation was because of the complete failure of the AFL dining car unions to protect and advance the interests of the dining car workers. In accordance with the traditional AFL policy, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Bartenders International, with which the AFL dining car unions are affiliated, have consistently collaborated with the railroads to the detriment of their union membership and pursued their customary jim crow policy against Negroes."

barracks at the San Diego base was decorated not so long ago with a large sign reading "Young Republicans Club." And in Korea, the men sometimes wear large sarcastic buttons proclaiming "Truman's Police Force." Since the marines' chief relationship with the administration is its military activity, it's not hard to deduce that they just don't like the war in Korea.

★ ★  
A LOCAL GI returned recently from Korea, says he had three fist fights with Mainlanders who talked as if they "take Hawaiians cheap." The local guy, with plenty of combat time, dropped in body weight from around 200 to 160, and he's no more enthusiastic about staying in the army than the rookies who've been writing their gripes to the Advertiser from Schofield.

## Sports World

By Wilfred Oka

### SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Tennessee ate humble pie at the Sugar Bowl after winning 20 straight games by losing to underdog Maryland by an upset score of 28 to 13. Tennessee, rated as the Number One team in the nation by sports scribes and publicity drummers, met a tough Maryland team which was not impressed by pre-game publicity nor by Tennessee All-American back, Frank Lauricella. To add insult to injury, Maryland's defense limited Lauricella to only one yard in rushing.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST, Stanford was crushed by Illinois by a runaway score of 40 to 7. Stanford was expected to make a better showing but considering the rest, the caliber of football in the Big Ten Conference may be rated as a little better than that on the Pacific Coast, at least temporarily. The real winner was the Rose Bowl Committee which squeezed in 100,000 cash customers.

LOCALLY, the Pine Bowl featured the San Diego State team against the University of Hawaii, which battle was won by the visitors 34-13. According to Stadium officials, there were over 10,000 fans on hand. That, by the way, is a nice round figure. Now if there were turnstiles at the Stadium gates, the figure would be much more precise, such as 10,001. The pineapple interests contributed something like \$5,000 for this game, which is considered a good buy since all the publicity is worth much more to them than that amount.

WE SEE BY THE publicity blurbs that two of the Japanese Sumo wrestlers are going to show this Sunday at the Civic under the auspices of the Al Karasick promotions. Last week we mentioned that three Sumo men were on their way home and we quoted Yakuwayama, who told why they decided to go home. We see now that two of them were induced to stay over for some "matches." They are Onoumi and Fujitayama, whose stay here should draw the Japanese cash customers. Too bad that next Sunday will be "shibai" night at the Civic instead of having it at the old Oahu Geikijo.

AUSTRALIA, who takes to tennis as the U. S. does to baseball, won the Davis Cup. Many experts see Australia in possession of the trophy for the next two years at least.

SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY, sometimes called the All-American Snob, proprietor of the Stork Club in New York, gets a roasting in the January issue of the magazine, Focus. This has to do with the Josephine Baker episode in which Walter Winchell and "Sugar" Ray Robinson also became involved after Miss Baker got the "color line" treatment from the Stork Club management. Jerome Beatty was quoted in the American magazine as saying: "The Stork Club consists of common people looking at celebrities, and celebrities looking in mirrors, and they all sit pop-eyed in admiration."

IT IS INTERESTING to note that Loyola of Los Angeles and the University of San Francisco have decided to drop football from their athletic setup. This brings to three of the total of four Catholic schools on the West Coast who have decided to renounce because of the high cost of keeping up with Big Time football. St. Mary's quit last year and now only Santa Clara is left. The Independents outside of the Pacific Coast Conference will find the going tough, with other colleges probably closing up their football factories. According to reports, Loyola football has cost upward of \$100,000 yearly since 1946.

ACCORDING TO RECENT National Boxing Association reports, there is a recommendation that boxers who suffer violent kayos or too many kayos must take long layoffs. The NBA praised the effectiveness of the safety mat, which is not in use in Hawaii at the present time.

WE BELIEVE that the Territorial Boxing Commission should look into the matter of the TKO of Dado Marino by Yoshio Shirai, especially in regard to the ruling it made on managers throwing in the towel after the count had started. We understand the TBC had a discussion on this matter and that there was no disagreement that this rule should be strictly enforced by the referee. Referee Louis Freitas made a bad error of judgment in the Shirai-Marino fight.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII fund-raising campaign among the alumni was a fizzle as far as the numerical contributions were concerned. This leads us to talk of a move to start another organization of "younger" graduates who probably have more drive in any money-raising venture for the university.

THE AMALGAMATION move in West Maui of two community organizations, the West Maui Community Association and the West Maui Athletic Association, has hit a snag because of the matter of referendum on important issues to the rank and file. The WMAA is in favor of referring important matters and measures to the membership, along democratic lines.

THE RESTRICTIVE FACTOR of private lands in the Territory makes hunting a tough sport. Hunters claim that the birds are pretty smart in that they take cover on private lands, to eventually get hunted down by fortunate followers of the sport who manage to get permits from the land owners. Hunting is a pretty expensive hobby.

IN SPITE OF TALK of taking football games back to the campuses by the Territorial school authorities, interscholastic games will continue to be played at the Stadium. De-emphasis is a long, long way behind the desire for plenty of cash customers. What matter a few bribery cases?

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## Proposed Boost In Kauai Water Rates Hit; Aguiar Says "Crazy and Idiotic"

(from page 1)

At present, plantation employees are paying a dollar minimum for a family and 50 cents for a single man.

At the hearing, Attorney R. G. Dodge of the law firm of Heen and Kai, Honolulu, shot the proposed budget to pieces. He was brought to Kauai by Mr. Kawakami. Mr. Dodge said that many items on the proposed budget are repetitions and guesses. A charge of 15 to 18 cents per thousand

gallons is sufficient to operate the water system, he emphasized.

Rep. Noboru Miyake, father of Act 152 of the last legislative session, which created the water board system, was criticized for the law by water users. He said he wanted to make the water system self-sustaining and felt the consumers should pay for its upkeep. He saw 18 cents per thousand gallons sufficient to run the water system in 1952.

Prior to this hearing, Mr. Kawakami brought the issue to the people by holding a series of community forums at Wailua, Lihue, Kalaheo and Waimea.

Commissioners present to hear the wrath of public disapproval of the proposed increase in water rates were: Chairman Joe Aguiar, Satoru Takamiya, Anslum Liu, Mike Kashiwabara and William Moragne. Mr. Moragne is assistant manager of Grove Farm.

### On a Merry-Go-Round

Not long ago, Washington Merry-Go-Round columnist Drew Pearson said: "The Defense Department frankly suspects Communists may be behind these (aircraft, copper, etc.) strikes."

Labor, the newspaper of the railroad brotherhoods, checked with the Defense Department and received the following statement: "There's not a word of truth to the assertion in Pearson's column . . . It's definitely not the position of the department that these strikes are in any way inspired or controlled by Communists."

Pearson might have taken a look at cost-of-living figures before he popped off. Or is he so eager to take the red smear off himself which Senator Joseph McCarthy is spreading that he adopts McCarthy's tactics?



**LAUGHS IT OFF**—Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D., Ala.) says he was only helping a constituent when he introduced W. P. Stutts, now involved in an alleged \$800,000 bank shortage, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. RFC obliged with a loan. The congressman's name was mentioned when Stutts and two officials of a Thomasville, Ala., bank were arrested by the FBI. (Fed. Pix)

### FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

imbedded in the fabric of government" and that efforts to correct these conditions "involve basic attacks upon governmental attitudes and conduct," the memorandum continues:

"It is inevitable that the decision will inhibit and impair legitimate efforts to extend democratic protections to the Negro people. This is so for two reasons:

"In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protections to the Negro might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with the advocacy of the violent overthrow of the government.

"In the second place, as Justice Black's dissenting opinion points out, the decision imposes a prior restraint upon political expression. If the present decision is permitted to stand, few, whether Negro or non-Negro, will undertake to challenge the 'Black Codes' of the South or to condemn the governmental policy of supporting jim crow laws or poll-

## Fire Chief To Get \$125 Monthly Raise Under New Schedule; Some Get Nothing

(from page 1)

That of men who have similar responsibilities in cities of about the same size on the Mainland. Besides, the pattern was set by act of the last session of the legislature."

He added that Research Associates, Ltd., in making the study, used statistics from 95 Mainland cities and that the salaries recommended are still slightly below comparable salaries in the majority of those cities.

As for the 22, many of them have been working out of their classifications, the RECORD learned, with "hosemen" serving in capacities from messenger boys to chauffeurs.

### Listings Wrong

The classification report, which carried out much job analysis at the same time, showed that a good number of employees listed are, in fact, employed in capacities which do not include fire fighting.

In some cases, the classification of these positions will have the result of forcing present incumbents to transfer into divisions compatible with their civil service ratings.

In at least one instance, however, the men in question will receive more than the fire department authorities think they should. These are three fire prevention inspectors who have been recommended to receive CC-11 ratings with pay starting at \$334, though the department did not favor the increase.

One of the most noteworthy increases came in the new classifications of "Fire Equipment Operators, Grade I," who are drivers of hose trucks, and Grade II, who are drivers of aerial trucks. These men, formerly titled "engineers," get raises of \$20 per month each.

### Two Appeal

Clarence Chun, formerly a cap-

tax restrictions on the right to vote.

### Decision Casts a Chilling Shadow

"Only individuals with great courage will vigorously condemn the failure to apprehend and prosecute those who engage in mob violence against Negroes. In short, the decision casts a chilling shadow of fear even over those areas which it does not literally reach.

"The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with respect to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes."

(To Be Continued)

tain, and Joseph Honda, formerly a lieutenant, are now classified as radio engineers, and they have appealed the classifications which give them increases of \$3 and \$2.08 respectively.

Still another radio technician would get a cut of \$36 a month if such a policy had been followed. But the commission has indicated that it will give Chief Smith and concerned personnel some period of grace in which to make transfers so as to keep men from losing pay.

A \$70 monthly increase is recommended for Captain William Jones, who now becomes chief fire inspector, instead of captain in charge of fire prevention.

A system of grading captains at large and small fire stations was recommended, with 14 large (Grade II) stations being listed, and 10 small (Grade I). According to the recommendation, captains who serve in Grade II stations must have first served as captains in Grade I stations, and assistant chiefs must come from those who have served as Grade II captains.

### Promotion System Set

A Grade II captain will get \$432.08, while a Grade I captain will get \$398.75, though their nominal ranks will be the same. Observers are interested in seeing whether there will be any objection to the fact that lieutenants will get the same salary rating, CAF-10, as that of the Grade I captains.

A number of hosemen were revealed by the job analysis as occupied as messengers and clerk-typists, and six said they act as chauffeurs for the chief, and assistant chiefs, and most of these are drawing more than the maximum recommended for these jobs. So widespread transfers are indicated.

Though formal appeals have not been filed, reports that a number of men in the mechanics division are dissatisfied with their new ratings, as are some personnel in the clerical and accounting staff—mainly on the grounds that they thought the ratings would be higher.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### TAXI SERVICE

HARBOR Taxi, Union cabs. 235 N. Queen, Opp. Market Pl. Ph. 45170

JAY'S TAXI, Union Cab. Nuuanu & Vineyard, Phone 55517.

OASIS TAXI serving Kaimuki, Mollili, St. Louis Hgts, Kapahulu. Union cabs. PHONE 75991.

### AUTO REPAIR

HENRY'S Auto Repair, Bod. fend.; painting, 815 Sheridan, Ph. 991129

### DRY CLEANING

SUPER CLEANERS—Expert dry cleaning; pickup, deliv. Ph. 968305.

### FLOOR FINISHERS

M. TAKAYAMA, Specialize in floor sanding, refinishing. Phone 745554.

### FUNERAL PARLORS

BORTHWICK Funeral Parlors. Phone 59158.

## Trust Territory Natives Said Displeased With Post-War Economics

(from page 1)

jobs there never expect to stay for more than short terms. Japanese officials were often men who came with the intention of staying for years, and they took considerably more interest in learning the long-range problems of the people.

The Japanese were out to exploit the islands, as one observer put it, and for that very reason they kept strong economic activity going. U. S. intentions for the islands are reported to have more of a military slant and the economic requirements of the people have been generally ignored, according to report.

"There is one Japanese among the U. S. administrators," said one informed source, "and he's welcomed with open arms wherever he goes."

Far from being an endorsement of the Japanese empire, the spokesman says, the attitude is nostalgia for a time when the islanders were guaranteed a way of making money regularly.

## Newsboys Give for Palakiko-Majors; Searle Pushes Reinecke, Mrs. Kanahele

(from page 1)

was to the jam he feared would form around the students' gate where Dr. Reinecke was standing. He also says he was somewhat put out because no one had told him of the collection beforehand.

His action was not because of the nature of the fund, Searle said, elaborating: "If they had come to me before there wouldn't have been any trouble. We helped out the Cancer Fund. We're glad to help causes if they come to us ahead of time like gentlemen."

Steve Sawyer, who headed the 15 solicitors, said: "We didn't go to him ahead of time because we were going to work outside the Stadium. If we'd been going inside, we'd certainly have gone to see him."

Area of contention Tuesday was the several feet of macadamized space between the Stadium wall and the sidewalk proper. This is the area from which Searle pushed Dr. Reinecke, though other solicitors were not molested.

Asked why he focused his attention on Dr. Reinecke, Searle said: "Well, he was the main one, and that gate was the place where it was worst for him to stand."

Searle agreed, however, that Dr. Reinecke was not blocking the gate.

### Kanahele Talked Back

Mrs. Kanahele, another solicitor, says Searle also pushed her when she came to Dr. Reinecke's assistance, but desisted when she told him to "keep his hands off me," and asked him if he wanted to see the two boys hang.

Solicitors reported a generally sympathetic attitude from the crowd, with no other incident of the sort precipitated by Searle. Steve Sawyer said he saw a po-

liceman apparently questioning a small girl solicitor, but when he came with his can and asked for a contribution, the officer fled in embarrassment.

"What's all this about?" one serviceman asked another.

"Never mind; I know. It's a good cause," said the other as he contributed to the girl who reported the conversation. And both soldiers dropped their coins in her can.

Servicemen surprised that solicitor with their knowledge of the case and their sympathy.

Newsboys were especially sympathetic, reported another solicitor, giving generously from their meager earnings and encouraging others to do so.

### Kekoa Got More

But Charles Kekoa, veteran longshoreman who solicited funds at the Stadium, apparently wasn't satisfied. He went down to Aala Park the next morning and collected \$34 all by himself.

"We still have a long way to go," said Steve Sawyer, telling how collecting committees will be out continuously for the next week. "We have to raise more than \$2,000 for the transcript alone, preparatory to the appeal."

Those who have not been approached by defense fund solicitors, Sawyer said, can send their contributions to the committee's treasurer, Richard Goetas, 1507 Kapiolani Blvd.

Other committee members include Helen Kanahele, secretary; Julian MacBrayn, Lau Ah Chew, O. Vincent Esposito, Gorman Noland, David H. Marshall, L. K. Sterling Sr., Charles Kauhane, John Souza, Renny Brooks, Willard Kalima, John Watson, Hannah Wilson, Lehua Kempa and Trummy Young.



WHEN J. R. ROBERTSON, ILWU International vice president, and Jack Hall, the union's regional director in the Territory, made a tour of the islands, they sat with some Big Island union members and friends and had an informal session after a meeting. Sitting, left to right, are Mariano Godoy, Takeo Toma, William De Lima, Yoshito Takamine, Robertson, Manuel Cordeiro and Hall. Sitting opposite them are Tadasbi "Blackie" Yamashita and Amos Botelho. Standing, left to right, are Dan Correia of Andrade's Cafe and Bar; Luciano Guerro, Bernard Alani, George Martin, Masao Fujii and Takeo Higaki.

OSCAR CHAPMAN'S BONER

When the Department of Interior recommended an annual expenditure in the Territory of \$2,800,000 for eight years to survey water sources, the dailies and especially Delegate Joseph Farrington's newspaper gave the proposal a big play. The Territory is still far from getting this sum, which, if made available, should be earmarked for developing water. While continual study of water sources is necessary, Hawaii urgently needs development of the known sources.

Investigations, surveys and congressional junkets too frequently serve the politicians who must cover up their failures and shortcomings. It is high time Hawaii should be getting more benefits from the Federal government, particularly from the various agencies under the Interior Department.

Statehood has been talked about but denied the people here for half a century, and in the meantime, contrary to the principles of American independence. Hawaii is taxed without representation. The Territory is represented in Washington by a delegate. The chief executive and the secretary of Hawaii are appointed by the President. They are the spokesmen for Hawaii. They keep the Interior Department informed.

A sample of how good a job they are doing was exemplified during the visit of Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman. On his visit to Molokai, he told the residents there, who are crying for water, that the government is interested in distilling ocean water, which is unlimited in supply.

Talk of distilling ocean water in a speech on Molokai was so ridiculous that it is said people who know the situation on the Friendly Island almost split their sides laughing. As one of them said: "It was a terrific joke."

Was Mr. Chapman briefed and did he know, as he flew into Molokai, that water is running to waste on the island and all that the water-hungry people are asking for is the transportation of this water for a distance of three or four miles so they can get at it?

While he may not have had in mind the distillation of salt water and pumping it five miles uphill to Hoolehua, what conclusion can people draw when he came all the way from Washington to make such a statement on Molokai. If he didn't know, he should have been informed that \$2,500,000 appropriated for the transportation of water on Molokai are waiting to be spent.

While the Interior Department talks of surveying water sources for eight years, and not of developing them right away, it should be told that surveys have already been made in numerous places. The Kauai County waterworks board was told on October 16 by HSPA geologist Doak Cox, that detailed reports and surveys made 20 years ago by HSPA geologist W. O. Clark are available, showing water sources for Kalaheo, Lawai and Omao areas. Mr. Clark came here for the U. S. Geological Survey and made an exhaustive study of the geological formations on the various islands and later he was employed by C. Brewer & Co. Does the Interior Department know of Mr. Clark's report and of others?

What Hawaii needs are more benefits from the Interior and other departments of government other than the Defense Department. War expenditure and the build-



"NO MORE JAP HOLIDAYS"

So said an Advertiser editorial, December 31, 1943. The morning paper went on to say:

"Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry had just as well make up its mind now to accept the fact that its long custom of observing Japanese holidays is a thing of the past. New Year's Day has been dedicated to work for war victory this year. It will be a good time for the Japanese descendants to show their adherence to the American way."

The Advertiser rode on the wave of hysteria and some of its wartime editorials read like the press releases of J. Parnell Thomas, erstwhile chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee, who tried to keep AJAs and their parents from returning to the West Coast.

Today, this hysteria has passed and a new hysteria of thought control has taken its place. The cherry trees which the super-patriots chopped down during the last war, in Washington, D. C., are being replanted, and the Japanese Tea Garden in a San Francisco park which was renamed the Oriental Tea Garden during the war has now been given back its original name.

The Advertiser radio station, KGU, has resumed Japanese programs, despite its previous taboo policy, since with so many people of Japanese ancestry in the Territory, it is not good business policy to keep yelling the tune of "No More Jap Holidays."

Today, Japan is being remilitarized and resurgent Nazism in Germany worries democratic-minded people in Europe, but times have changed and now the Advertiser rides another wave of hysteria.

WHITTLING AWAY AT FREEDOM

The process of whittling away at the freedom in whose name we are standing against Communism around the world was greatly accelerated last month when the U. S. Supreme Court fell victim to headline hysteria by sustaining the conviction of 11 Communist leaders on the ground that they advocated overthrow of the government by violence.

In its 6 to 2 decision, written by Chief Justice Vinson, the court held that the Communist conspiracy represented a "clear and present danger" to the country, and then proceeded to contradict its own basic finding with this statement:

"An attempt to overthrow the government by force, even though doomed from the outset because of inadequate numbers or power of the revolutionists, is a sufficient evil for the Congress to prevent."

How a group of individuals can be judged a "clear and present danger" when their weakness dooms them "from the outset" is a baffling bit of legal logic which escapes ordinary mortals.

It was only by invoking this type of tortured argument that the court's majority was able to produce a decision which, in effect, amends the free speech guarantee of the Bill of Rights.

The court listed no overt acts of violence on the part of the accused Communists. It could cite no evidence that these 11 Communists were actually threatening the safety and security of the most powerful nation on the earth.

This dangerous perversion of Justice Holmes' doctrine of "clear and present danger" was challenged by two courageous members of the court, Justices Douglas and Black.

—The Progressive, a Magazine Founded by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., July 1951

ing of bases are temporary. Peacetime development of Hawaii is a necessity. But if the handling of Oscar Chapman on Molokai by leaders of Hawaii is an example of keeping Washington informed on conditions here, the future, like the past, is certainly not at all bright.

II.—FIGHTING RACISM

Two new incidents tie in with the brief filed before the U. S. Supreme Court by noted lawyers Earl B. Dickerson and Richard Westbrook on behalf of the 11 convicted top Communists. One is the bomb murder in Florida of Harry T. Moore, a nationally known leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the other is the decision by the state department to revoke the passport of William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, in Paris to seek a hearing before the UN on charges that the U. S. is following a policy of genocide (race killing) toward Negroes.



MR. DAVIS

This picture has significance for the people of Hawaii, most of whom are non-haole. The Massie case, and now the Palakiko-Majors case, are added proof that the treatment of Negroes on the Mainland sets the pattern for the treatment of all other non-white groups.

FBI Hounds People Protesting Racism

In their brief, Dickerson and Westbrooks point out that the long fight of Negroes for justice and equality is dealt a body blow by the Smith Act. They contend that "discrimination against the Negro people is deeply embedded in the fabric of government. . . . Efforts to remove inequalities inevitably involve basic attacks upon governmental attitudes and conduct."

If this were not so, there would not have been thousands of lynchings since Reconstruction with virtually no punishment. If discrimination were not "deeply imbedded in the fabric of government," the FBI would have made arrests in that shocking quadruple lynching in that little Georgia community five and a half years ago. But instead of jailing those guilty of outrages against Negroes, the FBI arrests or hounds out of their jobs those persons who protest vigorously against racism. The Florida bombing merely is a more violent way of silencing those who fight for minority rights and follows a pattern tolerated since Reconstruction.

Patterson Insulted In Congress, Cited for Contempt

The government which has refused to punish anti-Negro acts or to pass civil rights legislation now takes away Patterson's passport because Patterson, denied relief from racism at home, threatens to take the whole issue before the UN. Patterson, you may remember, was called a "black son-of-a-bitch" by a Georgia congressman some months ago at a congressional hearing. Not only did the Georgian go uncensored by his colleagues but the CRC executive was indicted for "contempt of congress!"

What Dickerson and Westbrook say, in effect, is that in the past Negroes have at least been able to fight such acts as the Florida bombing and to plead for equal treatment as American citizens. But the Smith Act gives the white supremacists a legal weapon to use against those of us who dare demand full equality and an end to racism. Without the atmosphere created by the Smith Act, there would have been no taking away of the passports first of Paul Robeson and now of William Patterson.

In a section entitled "Limitation on the Right to Protest," here is what the Dickerson-Westbrooks brief says:

"The most important right which the citizens of a democracy enjoy is the right to political expression, the right to advocate changes with respect to the basic issues of their society. It is in this way that government is made responsible to the will of the people."

"Negro citizens are vitally concerned over the court's decision both because they regard the right of political expression as a basic democratic right and because history has taught them that liberty is indivisible."

A Minority's Most Precious Right Denied

"The constitutional rights of the Negroes under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments cannot be divorced from the free enjoyment by all our people of the protections of the Bill of Rights. The decision in weakening a basic liberty places in jeopardy the special rights written into the Constitution to assure democratic protections of Negroes."

"Moreover, Negro citizens have a special and vital interest in the right of free expression. The most precious right which a minority can enjoy under any form of government is the right to protest; the right to voice its complaints and to request, urge, demand and advocate governmental redress. The democratic principle can only work if every minority group is assured and, indeed, guaranteed access to all of the means of protecting itself against discrimination and unfair treatment."

After pointing out that discrimination is "deeply (more on page 7)