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Thursday, February 7, 1952

Bank of Hawaii Promise Sour

MY THOUGHTS

For Which I Stand Indicted

XXII.

Look To a Friendly Future From Inside Barbed Wire and Watch-Towers

A man in GI uniform, walking through the Manzanar Relocation Center in the winter of 1943, presented a strange sight. And so it must have been with me as I got off the bus at the gate, walked through the opening in the barbed wire fence and headed through the sandy fire-breaks between rows of tar-paper barracks for my home.

I remember the quiet evening and the feeling of emptiness which I experienced. Many of the youth had left the camp for employment or education in the mid-west and east. Some had volunteered for the army. Still others, frustrated and bitter because of the evacuation, were waiting to be segregated by the government and sent to a camp at Tule Lake in northern California. It was understandable for aliens to choose segregation, but a considerable number of young men and women over 17 had renounced their citizenship.

There were others too young to decide for themselves, who were also affected because their parents turned their faces away from America of the anti-Oriental racists and press, and the economic vultures of the West Coast who grabbed the properties of various evacuees.

I had a few days furlough to spend with my family before going overseas. It being suppertime when I arrived, I headed for the familiar mess hall of block 22 and as I had expected, my wife Taeko was there. We rushed back to the barracks room where our four-month-old child kicked and played in a makeshift crib.

I remember the long discussions we had during my furlough. Someday we would tell our daughter of this home in a concentration camp, in an America of democratic traditions. We hoped for better conditions, for the return of sanity through struggles of freedom-loving peoples.

Being born an Oriental in a nation with lashing
(more on page 4)



Koji Ariyoshi

Yamauchi Heirs Used Expert Help To Get Money Now

When Gilbert Chubei Yamauchi, who worked 26 years as a clerk at the Bank of Hawaii, died last July, the bank sent a representative to his funeral to assure the family that the bank would help them out any way it could.

Mac Yamauchi of Lahaina, Maui, brother of the deceased, and others of the family say the words of the bank's representative, Gus Yamagata, made them feel grateful toward the bank at the time.

Later, when the deceased employee's widow attempted to collect \$10,000 due from a group insurance policy her husband held, she had to call in her daughter's employer, Richard B. Geocas, to help, and then the collection was no easy matter.

Yet the policy was carried by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. So far as an employee of the insurance company can see, the bank
(more on page 7)

McLaughlin Brushes Aside Defense Motions; Sets Trial Date Feb. 26

Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin refused to allow argument on 10 defense motions Tuesday and ruled that the trial of seven Smith Act defendants go on before the Federal Court February 26. Cancelling hearings on the motions scheduled for that day, McLaughlin allowed Bouslog & Symonds, defense attorneys, until Tuesday to file affidavits of their witnesses on one motion—to dismiss the indictments on the ground that they were returned by a grand jury not representative of the community.

The defense attorneys had asked Mayor John H. Wilson
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Com. Chest Did Not Give Money for IMUA; Listing Misinterpreted

You can't always take IMUA's list of "contributors" at face value. Those who were shocked to find the Honolulu Community Chest listed as a contributor to a recent special edition of the IMUA "Spotlight" may be interested to learn that the Chest made no financial contribution at all.

"Not one lead nickel" did the Community Chest contribute, says Reginald W. Carter, Chest official.

The only "contribution" from the community organization to that issue, said Mr. Carter, was
(more on page 7)

Hon. Iron Works Stuck With Rice's \$30,000 Pipe 'Order'

The Honolulu Iron Works Co. is currently stuck with 30,000 feet of transit conduit pipe it imported from the Mainland on the informal "order" of Harold A. Rice, Maui member of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, for the installation of floodlights at the Kahului airport.

The pipe, which engineers estimate at about \$30,000, has already been shipped once to Maui and returned here for storage, yet the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission has never been informed of the "order."

RECORD Exclusive

The RECORD has learned from unimpeachable sources that the pipe now lies in the warehouse here awaiting another buyer.

The "order" and the subsequent importation was made prior to an expose by the RECORD of the fact that Mr. Rice had already authorized about \$70,000 in expenditures on the Kahului airport, though the land is still in the possession of the U. S. Navy. As the whole picture appeared before the commission, Rice was severely censured by his colleagues, and he has failed to mention the conduit pipe he had ordered.

No complaint has been made by the company, the RECORD
(more on page 7)

Wholesalers Say Lavender Shampoo Worthless; Defense Doctors Differ

"On the open market, it's worthless."

"I wouldn't want it used on me." Those were some of the comments rising from members of the Territorial Civil Defense Agency's committee on medical supplies and hospitals when they were confronted last Thursday with the prospect of buying 4,000 gallons of "H. Q. Z. Liquid Shampoo—for lustrous hair."

The opinion of the committee was almost unanimously unfavorable—almost caustic at times—about paying \$6,000 for the soap which has been knocking around

as surplus military goods for several years.

It's been knocking around so long, in fact, that tests have revealed it's no longer of standard quality; some has deteriorated.

Lee Pitches for Soap

Dr. Richard Lee of the Civil Defense Advisory Council, made the strongest representations in favor of buying the soap, though not necessarily at the price stipulated, and he told the committee Thursday he was doing his best to reflect the views of other council
(more on page 6)

Ind. Political Action, Consolidation, Defense, Charted By ILWU Conference

Motions to take an active part in politics, to set up a complete organization for union defense, to coordinate the union organization, to arrange new classes for officers on all islands, and to take active steps toward bettering health conditions for union workers were among those passed at the Territorial Joint Conference of Hawaii ILWU Locals, Feb. 2, 3 and 4.

Most colorful event of the conference was the dedication Saturday evening, Feb. 2, of the union's new home, the ILWU Memorial Association headquarters at 451 Atkinson Drive, attended by the delegates, local ILWU members, and representatives of Governor Long and Mayor Wilson. The dedication featured speeches, music by the Royal Hawaiian Band, refreshments and entertainment.

To Act In Politics
The resolution on political action made it clear that the delegates intend an active, though

non-partisan role in coming campaigns.

"Here in Hawaii," stated the resolution, "there is no need to mention the sad experience we had with some of these 'conditioned' Democrats and Republicans who passed phony laws to break the last Hawaii longshore strike."

Reviewing the manner in which the Truman administration attempted to nullify labor's gains by a wage freeze, the resolution continues: "Let us also not forget that it is these same politicians who at present are working day and night to put our leadership behind bars. First it was Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt. Today, another name has been added. Jack W. Hall, our Territorial regional director. . . . We have learned by bitter experience that the ILWU must take political action to protect the gains that were won by
(more on page 7)

First Part of Gallas' Work Goes To Board; Means Pay Changes for Many

Territorial and county employees throughout the islands would do well to be on the alert, informed sources say, to make sure they know how they're being classified by Research Associates, Ltd. as the reports come in.

The first, on classification of institutional employees, was filed with Chairman Robert Dodge of the Territorial Salaries Standardization Board last week. After the board has given it con-

sideration, it will be turned over to the department heads along with other classifications, on April 30.

The department heads will have the reports for a month's study and recommendations, and then the employees will get a crack at them.

Ratings Mean Pay Differences
"The employees had better keep their eyes open," said one expert
(more on page 7)

American Atomic Scientist Fled from Washington "Madmen"

Did you believe Dean Acheson when he said the USSR is "annexing whole territories" of China and Inner Mongolia?

If so, you should read the letter of Joan C. Hinton, who lives and works in Inner Mongolia, and it should be of more than passing interest to learn how and why Miss Hinton went to China in the first place.

The young woman is an American scientist, active and experienced in the atomic field. She helped on the work that produced the first atomic bombs that exploded at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Then, after the war, she grew horrified with the manner in which the U. S. military was dominating science, subverting skills meant for the betterment of humanity to its destruction instead.

"By 1948," Miss Hinton writes, "I couldn't stand it any longer. My friends all seemed to be going back into secret work. Were they crazy? Were we who studied physics to spend all our lives thinking up means of mass extermination? Even my fellowship money came from the Navy."

Before that, Miss Hinton had been shocked by the belligerence inherent in the Truman doctrine and the Marshall Plan. "How

could one just sit still in a laboratory and ponder the depths of statistical mathematics?" she writes. "And the memory of Hiroshima—150,000 lives. One, two, three, four, five, six—one hundred and fifty thousand—each a living, thinking human being with hopes and desires, failures and successes—a life of his own or her own—all gone. And I had held that bomb in my hand."

In answer to an inquiry from the Federation of American Scientists as to her membership, Miss Hinton wrote all this in a letter, explaining why she had not paid her dues and why she abandoned American science because of the path it was taking.

Fled "Madmen"

"No matter where you turned," she writes, "you were faced by war, secret work, the Navy, the Army, and madmen locked in their laboratories thinking up new and better means of destruction. Suddenly I made up my mind and left. But it was not easy."

Now, Miss Hinton has been in China three years. She lived for a year under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang

and discovered that the government's manipulations of money, much publicized by the American press as efforts to stop inflation, were really "the biggest, most cold-blooded robbery in history."

Miss Hinton was in Peking when the Chinese Communist troops marched in, and, having read American Newspapers, expected to see Russian guns. Instead, she saw old Japanese guns "but mostly new American trucks, cannon, tanks and guns."

When she asked soldiers where they got the American equipment, they laughed and said: "Uncle Sam sends them to Chiang and Chiang sends them to us."

Travelled Freely

People had told her she would not be allowed to travel alone in the areas of the Communist-led armies, but she writes: "I wanted to go and visit a friend of mine who was studying at a place about 100 miles away, so I was supplied with a guide and went. But upon coming back, my friend explained that I was used to travelling and could find the way back by myself and without further ado I was

left alone. So again the American press was wrong. Nobody was watching me. They were only helping me."

Then, in China's New Democracy, Miss Hinton went to work. "My first job," she writes, "was working in an iron factory packed away in the mountains of Shensi. What were they making? They were melting up American-made grenades, shells, wings from crashed planes sent from America to Chiang, steel, and aluminum sent by America to kill them, and making them into cooking pots, ploughs and hoes."

Now Miss Hinton is working in Inner Mongolia and Dean Acheson's talk of the USSR's "taking over" was no more accurate than the other things published by the American press about China.

USSR Sent Horses

"I have lived here two years," Miss Hinton writes. "So far, I have seen only one thing Russian, and that is 10 Soviet stallions given to our farm for breeding purposes, along with apparatus for artificial insemination. What are we doing with these stallions?"

We are breeding the farmers' horses and the Mongolian ponies, improving the horses of Mongolia."

She used to believe, Miss Hinton writes, that the development of China would depend on the aid of the United States, but two years in a united China have changed her mind.

"But where there is a will, there is a way," she writes, "and the Chinese people have a will so strong that nothing America can do will ever stop it. They will think of plenty of ways and they will develop fast. The only obstacle to their development would be a war. They are not afraid of America. If she must fight, China will show that she is made of steel—but China will never start a war. War is against her every interest."

If the Federation of American Scientists ever released this letter for publication, the press carefully avoided more than a minute mention of it. But what could give a more significant picture of modern China than this account of a girl educated at Bennington College, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago and a veteran of the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic proving ground?

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

and just about everything else in the government. Respectable haoles hated Gibson like the devil.

To Exploit the Natives' Anti-Haole Feeling

The gist of the Gibson-Kalakaua plan was this: Kalakaua would use the anti-haole feeling of the native voters to elect an obedient legislature made up mostly of appointive officeholders, and he would appoint obedient stooges to his cabinet. Under the Constitution of 1884 then in force, all male Hawaiians over 21 had the vote. Kalakaua's job was to see that they voted right. The legislature's job, once elected, was to pass generous appropriations.

Kalakaua knew the tricks when it came to getting out the vote. His candidates laddled out "sandpaper gin" by the tubful—Kalakaua had cheated his own government by slipping the gin into the Islands duty free. King's Guardsmen in uniform voted where it would do the most good. Voters' lists were "fixed." At Wailuku, the manager of H. C. & S. plantation openly paid five silver dollars to every voter who did his duty by the king.

Special Property and Personal Rights for Haoles

As Kalakaua became more and more unmanageable, the "missionary" haoles grew more and more disgusted. A reasonable amount of graft was to be expected, but this Kalakaua . . . He wouldn't even behave decently in his extravagance. There was that Hale Naua he had organized, for example—the Ball of Twine Society. Kalakaua held one end of twine and tossed the ball into a group of women; the one who caught it was his bedfellow for the night. Kalakaua was simply too scandalous for a king who wouldn't take orders!

The younger "missionary crowd" began to talk of revolution. Two hot-blooded young lawyers, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney, were the moving spirits. They drew their inspiration, Thurston says, from a book on the French Revolution! (FBI, please take notice).

These two, with Sanford B. Dole, P. C. Jones, W. R. Castle and half a dozen more, met in true conspiratorial fashion "in an upstairs back room." There they drew up a constitution for a Hawaiian League. Its first section was so subversive that they destroyed it after learning it by heart. It begins:

"The Hawaiian League is a voluntary organization, organized to secure efficient, decent and honest government in Hawaii."

Young Missionaries Advocate Revolution

This, a prominent planter said, meant that "the rights of property and the rights of the white people should be more respected and observed."

A few years before, a law had been passed making all unregistered secret societies illegal. The Hawaiian League was underground and illegal from the start. Every member took this oath:

"In the presence of Almighty God and of these witnesses, I do solemnly swear upon my honor as a man, that I will never divulge the existence of this league; that I will maintain inviolate its secrets; that I will do all in my power to advance its objects, and that I will aid and defend its members who may be jeopardized in its service."

(To Be Continued)

PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

"Europe and Asia are in the revolutionary process of transforming their societies. The common people are demanding social justice. They will turn to whatever power offers them a higher standard, and attempts to help them."—James L. Christensen, Minister, First Christian Church, Wellington, Kansas, in The Christian Evangelist.

The demands upon national politicians are getting easier, with a neat hand at soft-soaping a stiff requirement among qualifications. The most difficult task for them is keeping from being exposed with their hands in the graft swill. As far as speeches designed to fool the public are concerned, they can be made a dime a dozen. Both the GOP and Demo national committees pay their chief speech writers \$25,000 a year.

City Hall Laughed At Big 'Tiser' Headline As GOP Probe Flopped

The Advertiser's screaming headline of last Friday announcing, "Civil Service Records Missing," rebounded with a bang in City Hall. The truth was that the GOP supervisors, with the help of Attorneys Nils Tavares and Sam P. King, had not been able to prove that any word spoken in the civil service meetings cannot be produced.

Nor had they even managed to hint that anything unusual was reported in the copies for several days which were, admittedly, missing after their use in a study by Research Associates.

Why did that line of questioning fall so flat?

Talk at City Hall was that someone gave the supervisors and their lawyers a bum steer and they didn't find it out until the night of the query.

And even the lawyers were nervous before the hearing—for fear Johnny Asing wouldn't even show up.

WAR SCARE COSTLY

Henry J. Taylor, the flag-waving radio commentator for General Motors, whose broadcast comes over the air on Sunday evenings, has boosted the war program and the support of regimes like that of Chiang Kai-shek. Recently, he has been touring Europe and his weekly reports point out that wermongering is at its worst in the United States.

Frederick D. Kershner in The Christian Evangelist of January 9 wrote of Taylor's observations in these words: ". . . he finds there is practically no war scare on the Continent such as exists in the United States, but that the nations of Western Europe are extremely anxious to keep in step with us as long as we are willing to contribute subsidies . . .

" . . . they (Tito and Franco) both love us in about the same way. They want to shake us down for all we're worth and, due to the war scare which exists in the United States, they find the pick-war rather easy."

BIG SPENDING FOR FBI, BUT . . .

The FBI, whose agents were nakedly exposed recently by the ILWU in a recorded interview of the agents with a union official, spends \$250,000 for its operation in Hawaii. The recording is evidence that the FBI is trying to engineer a revolt within the union.

The \$250,000 is spent by the agency whose operators are rushing around the Territory, trying to bribe people, trying to make stoolpigeons of union members and trying to turn others into informers.

The union-busting, employer-arm agency spends for its activities here more than what the Federal government spends on conservation and use of agricultural land resources throughout the Territory, which is the measly sum of \$245,000. These figures are for 1951-52. For the national school lunch program the U. S. government spends here \$260,000, only \$10,000 more than the super-police activity of the FBI.

For the promotion and further development of vocational education, a training sorely needed here where skilled laborers are constantly imported, the government spends about \$100,000 less than for FBI sleuthing, or \$165,000.

For public health, the expenditure is mighty small: Control of venereal diseases, \$16,200; of communicable diseases, \$8,000; of tuberculosis, \$55,200. The National Cancer Institution gets only \$9,600 for operating expenses, and mental health activities are allotted \$19,200.

The people of Hawaii are well aware of the tuberculosis and cancer fund drives. The poor as well as the rich contribute to them.

In a police state atmosphere the FBI gets a terrific spending account, to harass and threaten people, or to bribe them. In Washington, D. C., the FBI is one agency that government employees fear. Criticism of the FBI is dangerous. The FBI gives a super-patriotic pitch in trying to make informers and stoolpigeons out of decent people. The RECORD has carried stories of union officials and others who have told FBI agents here they are wasting their time in trying to get information from them. They knew and they told the agents that they have full legal rights not to answer any questions. They were correct. And when some of those approached by the FBI said they would call their lawyers for advice, the agents hurried away. That's the FBI way—trying to trip or trap people.

Max Lowenthal, a distinguished lawyer, wrote a book on "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," (William Sloan Associates, Inc., New York, 1950). For writing this book, he was hauled before the House un-American Activities Committee. What Lowenthal and others who have investigated and studied FBI operations say about the super-police force, will be treated in articles beginning next week.

"Freedom Train" For Negro History Week

As a special release for National Negro History Week (February 10 to 16) the California Labor School has just issued a recording of Langston Hughes' "Freedom Train" featuring Buddy Green and the California Labor School chorus. "Freedom Train" is a Negro's commentary on the Freedom Train that toured the country in 1947: "Who's the engineer on the Freedom Train? Can a coal black man drive the Freedom Train? Or am I still a porter on the Freedom Train?"

Buddy Green, a newspaperman, has recited "Freedom Train" to audiences of thousands in the West and in the South. The musical background by the California Labor School chorus, under the direction of Leo E. Christiansen, is the famous spiritual "Go Down Moses."

"Freedom Train" takes two sides of a 78 rpm record. It is available from the California Labor School, 321 Divisadero St., San Francisco 17, Calif. Price is \$1 prepaid.

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Sen. Toshi Ansaï (R) has made an interesting observation, according to some Democrats who have talked to him recently. Ansaï feels that if Manuel Asue (D) ran against Eddie Tam (D) for county chairman this year, he would beat Tam.

★ ★

A MOTHER with a son in a local high school complains that two board of health nurses tried to make an informer out of her son. The nurses went to the school and asked the youth how long his mother had been drinking. The mother had been at the Mahulani Hospital under observation for three weeks. She was examined and X-rayed for tuberculosis and released when tests showed she was not afflicted.

Why not ask her husband about their personal lives? Why try to make a stoop-pigeon of her son? the mother protested.

★ ★

THE WATER METERS installed by HC&S Co. makes living more expensive for its employees, says William Martin of Spreckelsville. His water bill last month was \$6, "and I don't have a big yard," he said. The employers are trying to ring the cash register every opportunity they have, and they try to install "this and that" all the time.

★ ★

COMMISSIONS in government which help the big boys control policy and expenditure are not popular with Supervisor Robert Shimada and Frank Munoz, chairman of the Maui County police commission.

Said Shimada to this reporter: "Just look at the waterworks board. It does what it pleases. The county and the Territory should abolish this and all commissions and give the voice and power back to the public."

"We don't need any commission, not even the police commission of which I am chairman," said Munoz.

★ ★

A DINNER MEETING and election of officers of the Puunene Veterans Club will be held Feb. 15 at the Wing Sing restaurant at 6 p. m. Vets in Puunene, Spreckelsville and Kihel districts are especially urged to attend the meeting. Call Ted Araki or Eddie Ujimori for reservations before Feb. 12.

★ ★

WILLIE CROZIER, project inspector at the County Memorial Hospital, asked the board of supervisors Feb. 4 to plant 50 acres of the ground in the vicinity in a lawn. Otherwise the "terrific sand storms will do much damage to building and equipment," he said.

★ ★

IN A LETTER to the board of supervisors, Willie Crozier informed the members that the Walker-Moody Construction Co., Ltd., has violated Federal laws pertaining to "hours of labor and working on a legal holiday." He asked the board to authorize the county attorney to penalize the contractor for the violation.

Mr. Crozier also informed the board that he had sent a letter

to the contractor, pointing out another violation and this one on the law on certified payrolls. The project inspector is asking for certified copies of payrolls from the time the construction job began.

★ ★

WAILUKU will have angle parking on Main St. at Vineyard. Kazuo Kage, armed with 396 signatures of shoppers in Wailuku, told the supervisors the people wanted angle parking as against parallel parking.

"Do you mean to tell me that is the majority of the people of this county?" asked Supervisor Bulgo.

Supervisor Bulgo's motion to restore parallel parking had been seconded by Supervisor Robert Shimada, but in the showdown, Shimada voted against the motion. Kage had said he represented the merchants of Wailuku. Shimada's reason for switching sides was interesting and this is what he said:

"I might as well vote with the rest of the members because it's going to pass anyway."

★ ★

TREASURER K. K. Kam's report to the Maui News that the county is spending more than it is taking in has riled up the supervisors. They criticized Kam for "making them look like fools," and wanted to call him on the carpet but found that he had gone to Molokai. This burned them up more. As for Kam, this is election year and it is good politics to build political fences, and to get the press on his side.

★ ★

TED ARAKI, newly elected secretary-treasurer of UPWA Unit J, succeeds Yoshito Katsura, who resigned because he is going to the Mainland to continue studies under the GI Bill of Rights.

★ ★

THOMAS YAMASHITA, president of Unit I, introduced Donald Yap, a new member of the organization.

★ ★

THOMAS NODA was re-elected UPWA Maui Division vice president and Manuel G. Duarte was elected division secretary-treasurer.

★ ★

PLENTY OF discussion is going on about the Puunene School cafeteria lunches sold to the children at 15 cents per plate. Upper grade students who want second and even third helpings get them with no extra charge. The lunch is delicious, reports say, and parents of the children who boast of their school lunches, are said to be welcome at the cafeteria during school days to try the lunches.

★ ★

TWO WHO WORKED for Mrs. Therese Wilder for a great number of years donated to the Majors-Palakko defense fund. James Majors and John Palakko are appealing their case on the Wilder murder to the Ninth Circuit Court. Mrs. Wilder's former employees made their donations to this writer.

★ ★

A WOMAN driver parked 10 minutes in a 15-minute zone in front of the Wailuku post office recently. Police Officer George Souza wrote out the tag and the complaint of the motorist failed to make him tear up the ticket. Probably it became embarrassing for him to do so. The motorist headed for the police station, aired her grievance convincingly and came out without paying the fine.

★ ★

UPWA UNIT I, Wailuku, decided at the January 23 meeting to take the Hawaii Medical Service Association insurance plan rather than that offered by the Hawaiian Government Employees Association. Henry Epstein, regional director of UPWA, explained the advantages of the HMSA plan point by point.

Iseke's Garbage Bill On Schedule; Still Won't Pay

Instead of suing, as Joseph Iseke invited him to and as he once said he would at a public works committee meeting, Liewelyn "Sonny" Hart has handled the Iseke garbage account again in the same way it's been handled for the past two and one-half years. Last week again, Mrs. Angelina Iseke (wife of Joseph) got another "closing bill" for a quarter ending June 31, 1948, in the amount of \$15.70.

The bill is for the removal of garbage from four cottages owned by Iseke, and as the RECORD reported some months ago, was originally for about \$30. Iseke protested that the rate was too high, went to the City Hall and talked to friends, and the bill was lowered to what it is now.

"If I can talk to one man and get it reduced one-half," Iseke said, "there must be someone else I can talk to who will get it reduced away entirely."

Mr. Iseke doesn't mean that literally. He says he wants to know how much he actually owes and how the figure is computed. He doesn't think Mr. Hart's department of refuse disposal has any system at all about making the charge and he's willing to be sued to prove it. So this bill will be just as unpaid as the others, he says.

Rural Fire Captains Seek Equality; Told Jobs Without Parallel

The dissatisfaction of the "Grade I" captains in the Fire Department may result, the RECORD learned this week, in the lowering of classifications of some 300 other workers in the department if the fire chiefs continue to push their case.

"Grade I" fire captains are those operating at small suburban stations and in rural Oahu, and though they have the title of captain, their classification is that of lieutenant, as is their pay. "Grade II" captains are at the large stations in Honolulu.

The Grade I captains argue that such a classification could not have been based on any Mainland precedent, since there is no similar double-rating for fire department officers anywhere there.

E. C. Gallas, who made the job analysis study, is reported to have replied that nowhere on the Mainland have small, suburban fire stations been incorporated into large municipal systems, as is the case here.

Members of the C-C civil service commission are said to have warned the fire chiefs and HGEA representation which has also carried the case of the captains, that if they change the ratings, they will be forced to bring down the Grade II captains and to lower the classifications of subordinate employees—perhaps more than 300 of them.

Tax Dodging Racket

Speaking of tax loopholes: In 1948 Congress first let businessmen file return for wife and self—thereby splitting income two ways and cutting down taxes. In the last session, Congress legalized what it called "family partnerships." That means that if a man has a couple of infant children, he can make them "partners" in his business and give them a salary. A businessman with two young children and an income of \$100,000 a year can save himself something like \$26,000 in taxes by making his children "partners."

Ah, the concern Congress has for deserving children!

Mayor Wilson Labels 'Tiser's "Facts" Untrue; Recalls Wisconsin Germans

"Those fellows have been saying that for years and it just isn't true. No one wants to live like his forefathers."

Such is the comment of Mayor John H. Wilson on the Advertiser's booklet on Hawaii, published presumably for circulation on the Mainland, which depicts Orientals as preferring to live in slums and as "clinging to native customs and standards of living." (See RECORD last week.)

Pointing out that no one lives in the slums by choice, Mayor Wilson remarks that it's also a distortion to say all haoles live in the top residential districts.

"When I founded the old men's home (Kapiolani Home)," says the mayor, "one of the groups I had in mind was the haoles who had got to be drunks and who lay around Aala Park with no place to go. I cleaned them out of Aala Park and gave them some place to sleep."

As for the "native customs," the mayor feels that's a matter of availability.

"A lot of Japanese ate seaweed for breakfast before they came here," says the mayor. "Now their

sous eat ham and eggs." When Sheboygan Spoke German Johnny Wilson recalls a related situation when he worked briefly in Wisconsin at the turn of the century and found that the German language was so generally spoken, he could not work effectively as an engineer in the vicinity of Sheboygan without an interpreter.

Later, in 1916, as one of the early exponents of statehood, he had the opportunity of making some use of his experience there. A group of congressmen were interviewing people here on their views of statehood, and Wilson appeared as one of the earliest spokesmen in favor of it.

When the matter of a large foreign-born population in the islands was brought up, Wilson reminded a congressman from Wisconsin: "At least we don't have to use interpreters to travel around here and do business."

Asked why he favored statehood, he told the visiting officials the setup at that time was "un-American." It allowed far too small a representation to most of the people, he explained.

Local Dailies Ignore Judge Harris' Real Estate Deal; Big News In S. F.

The dailies give considerable play to the scandals of government officials of the Democratic administration in most cases—but not in all.

Judge George B. Harris, who presided at the trial of Harry Bridges, Bob Robertson and Henry Schmidt in the U. S. District Court, was spared publicity locally on a story that got him a couple of columns and a four-column banner headline in the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

It was an insertion in the Congressional Record of a statement made by Rep. Patrick J. Hilling (R., Calif.) of a charge that Harris was a non-paying partner in a real estate deal which was set up by Charles G. Sawyer, Field Division Chief of the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

To Share In Profits Hilling's statement, elaborating on a news account which does not name Harris, describes the judge

as a partner who was given a desirable lot free in a development called Yankee Point Acres, and to share later in the profits.

The original deal, according to Hilling's statement, included \$30,000 of investments by a number of employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. After these investments were repaid with 100 per cent interest, Judge Harris and Sawyer were to share equally in the profits.

"Apparently he (Sawyer) intended to use Judge Harris' name for the prestige it gave," says Hilling.

The most pertinent fact in all this, Hilling felt, was that Harris presided over the master calendar when the revelations of misconduct in the Bureau of Internal Revenue Office were being presented to the grand jury. Later, he asked to be relieved.

But the local dailies didn't rate the story worth a line.

HARRY BRIDGES SAYS:

"Good Unions" No Protection Against Reaction; No Substitute for Militancy

Trade unions cannot escape the many-pronged attacks directed against them by the administration and big business which controls it "by being a good union, a conservative union," Harry Bridges told the delegates to the ILWU Territorial conference Saturday.

He blasted the Wage Stabilization Board for holding up contracts negotiated with employers and said that the body is now even writing contracts for the steel industry.

Philip Murray "sold out to crooked, corrupt politicians," and that's the payoff, the ILWU International president said of the CIO president and leader of the steelworkers union.

If the board does not approve negotiated contracts, Bridges said that "any strike they've had around here will look like a pink tea."

Union Is Target

The union leader warned the delegates on the onslaught of legal attacks. The leaders who have been attacked for a long time will get by, he said, and cautioned that the real target is against the union itself, made up of rank and file membership.

Some people have the delusion that the "attack in the commu-

nity is against Communists," he said, and added that even conservative unions are being "kicked all over the lot."

"They really purged themselves clean, played footsie with the bosses," he remarked.

One of the greatest dangers we have in the nation is the increasing power of the military, Bridges said. He told the membership that the generals, admirals and colonels are exercising strong influence in government.

"The more they talk peace, world peace, somebody knows more tragically we'll have more war," he pointed out in explaining the propaganda methods used by the administration. "They talk and propose more freedom and more people lose rights," he added.

These are unpopular things to say, he continued, but "there's a lot more people going to say more and more, and they're not going to be put in jail, either."

Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer noted joyfully that the average American's income ran about 9 per cent higher in 1951, just about enough to make up for the rise in prices.

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

(from page 1)

waves and an undertow of racism meant the starting of life with several counts against her. Also, the fact that her birthplace was Manzanar Relocation Center gave us disturbing thoughts.

During this period, the West Coast press still howled at us like starved wolves. One day it wanted segregation of the "loyal" and "disloyal" in the camps. This was good propaganda to point out that "Japs" could not be trusted. But when the government set the process of segregation in motion, a howl rose against the program, too, for it might easily lead to the return to the West Coast of those cleared in the screening.

Hysteria Broader Today and Follows Axis Pattern

The atmosphere was no different from that prevailing today, only the hysteria and fear are much more widespread today. Then, it was Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans who faced the vicious attacks. Today, the attack is against the militant, organized and vocal left which criticizes the harmful, wasteful and dangerous war program, the striking down of civil rights and hits official graft and corruption. The Communists are the first targets, as in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy or Zaibatsu Japan, and as happened in these countries, the repression soon extends to progressives, liberals and trade unions.

We finally won to considerable extent in our struggle against the anti-Oriental elements and this is history. We have people who time and time again say that this could only happen in a democracy like the United States.

Such thinking is so commonly expounded that people actually take it at its face value. In times like this, it is dangerous thinking, for from it flows the disarming assurance that someday, despite how bad repression is today, conditions will improve automatically.

Limitation of Democracy Brought Out Sharply

The mere fact that such violations of constitutional rights as those perpetrated against us took place in a nation with democratic tradition shows up the limitations of our democracy. Fortunately, democratic-minded white people were able to speak out on the West Coast and they fought side by side with us while they were lashed as "Jap-lovers."

Today, the whole nation is being whipped up into war hysteria and fear of non-conformity to the war program and all its trimmings has silenced many, many people who spoke out yesterday. More must speak out for a constructive policy of peaceful coexistence with other nations.

At this stage, how can one say that someday all the repression will pass by, that "it can only happen in a democracy"? Without the freedom of the press, which means the right to read, without the freedom to assemble and to discuss, without the freedom to think and advocate, to lead or to follow and support causes and ideas, democratic rights cannot be won or preserved.

The Future Must Be Her Friend, Not To Fear, But To Look Forward To

There are times in a person's life when a great and rapid change takes place in him. Such a moment was my visit to Manzanar. When I saw my child in that tar-papered barracks, I yearned for a future which would be her friend.

Such a future must be a peaceful one, no more an era when man must choose between war or depression, or when a large segment of mankind lives in poverty while government subsidy buys "surplus" food to be stored in caves, and/or destruction of man's worldly goods goes on in order to keep prices high and guarantee profits for the few.

Is it a good and efficient system that operates best when it produces for destruction, either by plowing under when many people starve, or by killing and maiming millions in war? This gives neither security nor peace. It breeds fear, hatred, oppression and wanton death.

GI's Father Seeks To Go To the Enemy Country Because of Parental Love

While spending my furlough at Manzanar, I visited and received old friends. An old man whose son studied with me at Camp Savage, came by to ask me about the military intelligence school. I told him his son had become a sergeant and was already on his way to some Pacific Island.

"I am going to Tule Lake Camp for segregees," he said. He wanted to be repatriated to Japan so that he could live with his youngest daughter. "I must look after her. My son is a soldier and he will take care of himself."

"Did you discuss this matter with him?" I asked.

"He will understand. I've been father and mother to both and now I must look after my youngest," he explained.

This was a tragic situation—a son in the U. S. army and his father planning to be repatriated to the enemy country. The man was speaking as a parent, with deep emotion and I understood his feelings.

The Youth Against Detention In Their Own Way

On a cold morning, I walked with Taeko to the gate. I was leaving Manzanar for the last time. As we waited for a bus, Ralph Merritt, the well-liked project director, drove up to the gate. How unfortunate, I thought, that he had not been assigned to Manzanar from the beginning, instead of a director who had been manager

of an Indian reservation, a man with no deep feeling for the oppressed and the downtrodden.

A truck came by with young boys. Merritt gathered them together and lectured them for their previous day's conduct. The day before, this youth work gang had been cleaning the roadside by an adjacent military police camp. The boys had ridiculed and laughed at Manzanar's sentries who were being given close-order drill. An officer had complained to Merritt.

The director told the boys he could not let them work on the public highway outside the camp. The gang listened silently, then moved off to work. We saw this as a clear manifestation of inarticulate protest and rebellion against evacuation and detention. A year and a half ago, most of them were too young to perceive the full meaning of Manzanar. Today, they were nurturing resentment.

New Faith In Democratic Tradition Was Needed

Why couldn't our country rejuvenate them, instill new faith in the democratic traditions of Jefferson, Tom Paine and Lincoln? I asked myself. They would then participate in the broad struggle for democratic rights, coherently and in an organized manner, thus more effectively. In post-war America or Japan, a poisoned mind of this sort would not help the cause of democracy and this is clearly evident in Japan today where the former soldiers who were drilled with the militarist philosophy and not re-educated since V-J Day have become the strong core of resurgent Gumbatsu.

Silence Cannot Bring a Friendly and Hopeful Future

Manzanar itself is but a memory today. It is a symbol of prejudice, of shameful and dangerous hysteria.

New camps like Manzanar are going up again. Manzanar and nine other camps for Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans set a precedent. The Justice Department announced January 1 that about 3,000 Communists would be put behind barbed wire. But months before, President Truman had asked for about 60,000 to 70,000 guards for the new concentration camps. How many hundreds of thousands of people is the administration contemplating on concentrating, to be watched by so many guards? There are reportedly about 50,000 Communists in this country. Who will be the others? Will the red-baiting and hysteria pay off or will decent and democratic-minded Americans win freedom's struggle?

To remain silent in a time like this, of festering fascism, of the corrupt and graft-ridden era of government, means only this—that the silent and the cowardly are not preparing a friendly future for our sons and daughters and for coming generations.

Lonely People In "Lily-White" Australia

We boarded a Liberty ship at San Pedro harbor and sailed southward, circling south of Australia through the rough waters of the Tasmanian Straits. We stopped overnight at Perth, in Western Australia.

The trip had taken us about a month, zigzagging day after day. Most of the members of my Nisei team hungered for rice and a good Chinese dinner. We looked everywhere in Perth and Fremantle for a Chinese restaurant. We thought Australia was completely "lily-white" but someone on the street informed us there were a few Orientals. Hopefully we combed the streets.

After what seemed several hours, we finally located a small Chinese restaurant. The sight of us thrilled its proprietor and his children almost indescribably. They crowded around us and asked question after question. They laughed incredulously when we said we were Japanese Americans.

The Chinese Family Seemed Proud of Us

Stop kidding, they said, and brought out hot tea and salted nuts and dried seeds.

"You boys are Cantonese," the attractive daughter of the family kept insisting, sort of proud of us that we were in GI uniform. Perhaps our presence gave them more prestige in the community, for during the last war, the GIs were generally popular and regarded as an army of liberation. This is not so today and even mothers of boys wounded in Truman's "police action" are turning down posthumous awards, as well as those presented to parents of POWs.

Fortunately, we had two Chinese American GIs from our ship with us. They spoke Cantonese and finally convinced the family that we were AJAs. But this information did not change the family's attitude.

Friendly People Seeking Comradeship But Socially Isolated Because of Color

The daughter said she had read accounts of the Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy. We talked of the 100th. She said she could hardly believe that Nisei were in the Pacific theater. Then she told us what it was like for lone Chinese families in Australia.

We gorged ourselves with rice, fried noodles and various choice dishes and said good-bye to this most wonderful of families. They begged us to return and talk some more with them. What special dishes did we have in mind? Yes, they would prepare anything for us. How reluctant they were to see us go. It seemed that they had realized at that moment how isolated and perhaps lonely their past years had been.

—KOJI ARIYOSHI

(To Be Continued)

Lau Selling Tickets For Jeff-Jax Dinner In Washington; \$100 Per

Tickets for the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Washington on March 29, are on sale locally through the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, Lau Ah Chew—at \$100 a plate.

A letter from Democratic National Chairman Frank E. McKinney, asked Lau to encourage attendance to the dinner of "at least one table," which means 10 people.

The price does not have to be paid all at once, Mr. Lau said. Fifty dollars may be paid down, with another \$25 by June 29 and the remaining \$25 by September 29.

As for the 10 requested by McKinney, Mr. Lau says he has them lined up all ready.

OPS Is Called Tardy In Dancehall Opinion

It sounds to some dancehall operators as if the Office of Price and Wage Stabilization may be just trying to "get into the act" with their announcement, following Sarah Park's Star-Bulletin dancehall feature, that there "appear" to be violations in the local dance business.

"If there are any violations," said one, "the OPS didn't have to wait till Tuesday's paper to find them out. They've been advertised in the papers all along."

The 50 cents per dance charge is much older than nine months and as for the pay of the hostesses, it's on a commission basis and the girls are more nearly independent operators than wage workers. In the case of at least one dancehall, the girls get 90 cents of every dollar taken in.

"There's nothing to stop us from asking them to get gross income licenses," said the operator, "and renting them floor space."

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Bosses and Haoles Dominate Federal Jury List

Is the Federal jury list of 418 members from which a panel of jurors will be selected for the Smith Act case involving seven Hawaii residents, representative of the population?

Federal Judge Frank McLaughlin refused to hear arguments on the defense motion challenging the jury list, alleging that it is not representative from the standpoint of race, geographical area and economic groupings. He stated Tuesday that proportional representation is not required.

The trial and grand juries are both chosen from the same jury list. The grand jury brought the indictment against the seven defendants.

Defense attorneys were prepared to go into detail in examining and arguing before the court the selection of the jury list which they allege discriminates against manual laborers and certain non-haoles. The preparation of the material challenging the jury list took weeks of work by Dr. John E. Reinecke, one of the defendants.

One Each from Pine, Sugar

The facts of the jury list which Judge McLaughlin refused to have presented in court are these:

- The present jury list of 418 members, of Oct. 25, 1950, includes only one manual worker from the entire sugar industry of the Territory. The percentage is one-fourth of one per cent of the total. In comparison, the sugar industry's management staff—executives, supervisors, foremen, personnel, professional and technical workers—is represented by 21 members on the jury list, or 5 per cent of the total.
- One manual worker from the pineapple industry is on the list while 29 represent the management staff. The management representation is 7 per cent of the total while that of workers is one-fourth of one per cent. The management staff is extremely small in number in comparison to the workers.
- In the sugar industry, one man out of 5,700 eligible workers of all grades, including manual workers mentioned above, is on the jury list. The management staff has one representative out of 170.
- On a Territorial basis, the management grouping that includes presidents of firms down to foremen, has 45 per cent representation on the jury list. Top executives of firms doing \$1 million or more of business annually, have 22 men or 5 1/3 per cent representation.
- Professional and technical workers in the Territory have 10 1/2 per cent representation; proprietors of one kind or another, including farmers, 17 per cent; clerical and sales workers, 20 per cent; manual workers, 7 1/2 per cent, and of this number, unskilled and semi-skilled workers have 2.8 representation.
- At most, only 30 out of 418, or 7 1/2 per cent, came from occupational groups in which unions are active. But this does not mean that those selected for the jury list are themselves members of unions.

The small representation of union members on the jury list is extremely disproportionate to the great number of union members. One-fourth of all gain-

fully employed people in the islands are union members. Roughly, they have jury-list members practically equal to that representing the few firms doing \$1 million business or more.

Employer Representation High
Ten per cent of the jury list comprises members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, which has about 2,000 members.

Forty-eight per cent or 193 out of 418 members of the jury list are bosses, clerical and sales workers in firms in the Hawaii Employers Council.

In contrast to the Federal jury list, the Territorial grand jury for 1952 includes 26 1/3 per cent manual laborers and 22 per cent employer staff representation.

As shown in the chart reproduced on this page, 64 per cent of the members on the jury list is Caucasian. Of this figure, 58 per cent is haole and 6 per cent Portuguese.

AJAs Grossly Under-represented
People of Japanese ancestry have 9 per cent representation. The number of haoles in the Territory is about 80,000, and that of alien and Japanese Americans is around 185,000.

The chart shows that the Japanese are grossly under-represented; part-Hawaiians, pretty well represented; Chinese and Koreans, equitably represented; Filipinos, poorly represented; Hawaiians, badly represented; Puerto Ricans, not represented. Citizens of Puerto Rican ancestry of all ages number 10,500.

On the Federal jury list a certain number of firms have been favored over others for many years, according to information

gathered by the defense and which was denied presentation in court.

The Hawaiian Electric Co. has 17 employees on the jury list and the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. 18. Honolulu Gas Co. has one and Libby, McNeill & Libby, not a Big Five firm, has three.

First Precinct Has Many
Geographically, certain districts have representation out of all proportion. The 1st Precinct of the 4th District has 59 resi-

dents out of the 418 on the jury list. This is Wilhelmina Rise, a district of middle and higher economic classes.

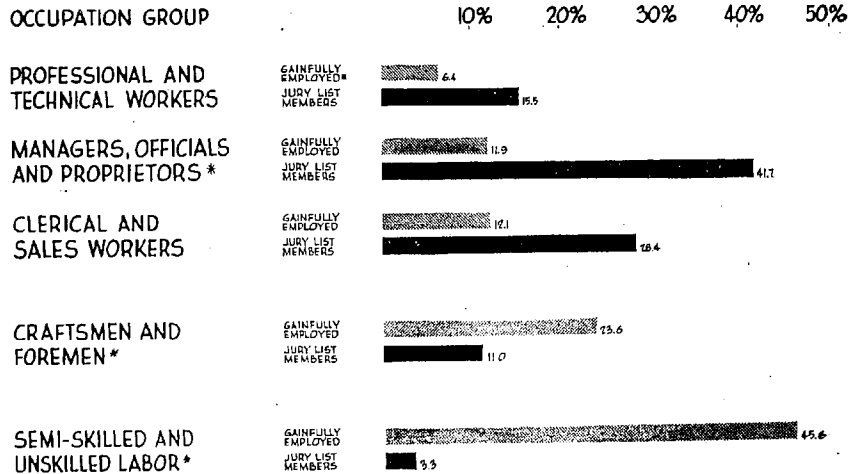
On the other hand, the 17th of the 5th (Houghtailing pumping station) has no resident who is on the jury list. This is predominantly a working class area.

The Fourth District, which is predominantly Republican, has one person on the jury list of out-

every 104 registered male voters. The Fifth District, which is about equally divided among Republicans and Democrats along party lines, has one person on the jury list out of every 410 registered male voters. The Fifth is distinctly more a working class area.

The Territorial grand jury list, unlike the Federal jury list, is pretty equally drawn from the working and middle class areas.

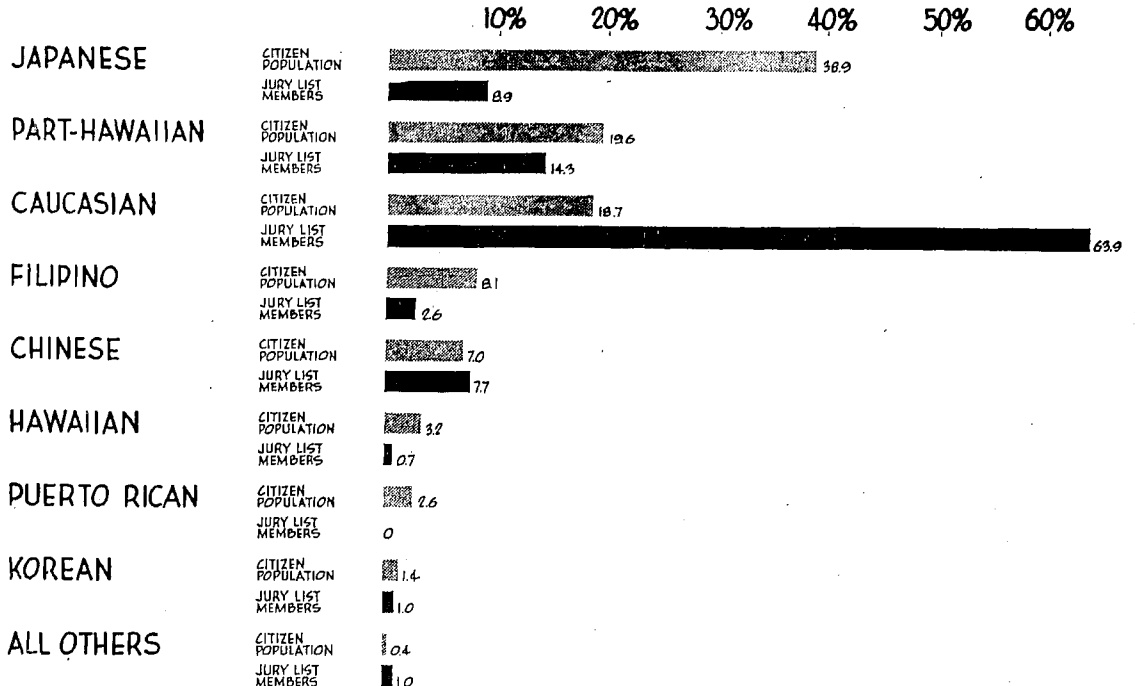
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Gadabout

KAUAI is the scene of a current narcotics investigation which has been going on quietly for some time and which is approaching a climax of some sort. Sources close to the investigation say the crack-down, when it comes, will implicate some "big figures," though exactly what that term implies is doubtful.

★ ★

THE CHIEF OF POLICE on one of the outer islands was somewhat startled to read in the RECORD of some things going on in his jurisdiction that he never expected to see printed. Right away he bought a subscription, but in someone else's name.

★ ★

E. P. TONEK, who resigned from his position on the Democratic Central Committee, then from his Democratic precinct club, has begun campaigning for Frank Fasi to be Democratic national committeeman, though no one seems to know whether or not Mr. Fasi authorized such activity. At least one candidate for office confided in this column that Mr. Toner's support might be just the element that would settle the issue—by throwing the office to an opponent.

★ ★

THE HIGH SHOTS in Lihue can gamble unmolested if they do it in close proximity to the office of one of the town's prominent attorneys, informed sources say. The stakes there get almost high enough to tempt gamblers from Honolulu, but it's doubtful if the boys would welcome outsiders.

★ ★

RUDY ESKOVITZ'S announcement week before last that he's being "reassigned" to the Mainland by the CIO brought nothing but a ripple of amusement among ILWU delegates convened here last week. Louis Goldblatt, speaking to the convention of Local 142, merely pointed the dailies' story out as a sample of how those papers report the doings of unions they like in a charitable, unquestioning way. The release about Eskovitz merely said the so-called organizer is being moved back because of the "lack of foreseeable organizational opportunity." It didn't say what was most important about the whole thing—that a man hired to raid the ILWU had failed so miserably, he is no longer worth keeping here. Goldblatt told delegates: "They didn't say the CIO had just poured several thousand dollars more down a rat-hole!"

★ ★

FIVE VOTES on the board of supervisors are reportedly lined up for breaking the master plan in favor of the Steiner Estate. Ruddy Tong and a number of others who wish to build on their Waikiki beach lots, or who wish to sell or lease to someone who will build. The Matson Navigation Co. got the first exception and permit to build the SurfRider Hotel (see last week's RECORD) and these property owners argue they are entitled to the same rights. Opponents, George Houghtailing of the C-C Planning Commission foremost among them, defend the master plan and say the beach shouldn't be cluttered up with any more hotels—in fact, Houghtailing opposed the SurfRider with all his might, but lost out to an overwhelming coalition on the board. Matson is reported to be opposing any further entry, by any probable competitors in the future.

★ ★

JAPAN RADIO FANS don't care for soap operas, Henry Luce's Time reports last week, but they were forced to hear them anyway until the peace treaty, because the U. S. Civilian Information

and Education Office of the occupational government felt they were a "democratizing" influence. The Japanese listeners complained bitterly but the Japanese producers couldn't help themselves. Said one: "It was most sorrowful. We couldn't fight back; it was practically an order."

Now, with an end to that particular detail of U. S. control, the soap operas are being happily polished off—forever, the fans hope. One writer said: "The script is so complicated now that we can end it at any time. No one will even know the difference."

★ ★

THE SURFRIDER HOTEL, Matson's newest addition to the string of tourist traps along Kalakaua Ave., is dedicated to the great sportsmen of Hawaii who have made Waikiki Beach famous. But such of these sportsmen as are still alive couldn't enter the SurfRider's bar unless they had on both coats and ties.

★ ★

"UNIQUE" was President Truman's word for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior for so many glorious years of the New Deal, who died Sunday. Mr. Ickes had a high reputation for honesty. Perhaps he was "unique" for the Truman administration. At any rate, he left it not so very long after Truman succeeded FDR.

★ ★

BERGSTROM'S music store is the marvel of some other dealers because of the price it manages to charge for "juke boxes," or record players—\$1,395 in spite of the Office of Price Stabilization—which apparently authorizes that rate. Other dealers here say they can sell the same machines for \$950 and still make money; that the wholesale price is about \$700.

★ ★

"THAT'S THE American way of life I fought for," said an ILWU delegate from Kauai, who had 18 months of combat in his three years of service with the 442nd Combat Team. He was talking about the crowd of ILWU delegates, members and guests at the dedication of the new union hall, and he said: "For people to have fun together and work together, regardless of race or nationality—that's what I fought for and no one can tell me the FBI or anyone else can take it away from us."

The Kauai vet was only talking to a friend, but no one said it any better on the platform.

★ ★

THE VISITS to Honolulu of World War II vets who are also union men, often has a salutary effect on local vets who have occasionally let their financial successes make them forget their origin as workers and the sons of workers. One vet from Hawaii paid the 442nd Club a visit and gave the members an informal and perhaps spirited directional talk. It happens every once in a while when ILWU vets from the outer islands come here.

★ ★

LES BOATWRIGHT, one of the seven men injured when a Lurline lifeboat fell 75 feet last week, rated several inches in Monday's Star-Bulletin as a "Member of Union Anti-Red Group." Boatwright is an old crony of Rudy Eskovitz, who did his best to raid the Marine Cooks and Stewards, the union that had fed him for 13 years. Boatwright was himself suspended for a year and a half for anti-union activity. Boatwright suffered several broken bones and internal injuries, the S-B reported, and it failed to mention at all the injuries of Joseph Taylor, a staunch union man of some local news interest, since he protested the action of the local U. S. Customs officials making unwarranted searches of his gear.

Wholesalers Say Shampoo Is Useless As Doctors Differ

(from page 1)

men, especially Dr. Robert B. Faus, who feel the shampoo could be used as liquid soap in an emergency.

He asked what the committee thought was a reasonable price, if it were to be purchased.

Wholesalers Can't See It

Committee members, most of them men from the wholesale drug and medical supply business, said they weren't prepared to make even rough estimates, since they couldn't imagine any place the soap would be saleable.

"Distressed merchandise" was one of the milder terms applied to it by the committeemen.

The shampoo is in the possession of Frank S. H. Wong, contractor and plumber, who claims he sold it to the Red Cross. But the Red Cross denies it made the purchase, and the 4,000 gallons remain stored in a Ft. Ruger tunnel.

One of the bottles presented for inspection Thursday, bore the following information on the label: "Your hair will always be at its best if you use H. Q. Z. Liquid Shampoo regularly, and the bracing, delicate lavender fragrance will lend to your personal grooming."

But is the soap with the "delicate lavender fragrance" of use to those involved in a major disaster? The committeemen say proper medical soap should be used if possible, and if not, plenty of other kinds of soap are around for the asking. The doctors, including Faus, Thomas Mossman and others, say the liquid soap could be used, and its purchase might be a saving.

"The doctors," finally admitted a relenting committeeman, "are the ones who would be working with it, after all."

On the chance that the suggestion may have some merit, the committee agreed to send a three-man committee out to look the soap over and determine its degree of deterioration and what price, if any, should be set for its purchase.

Rites for Nelson Attended By Many

Mourners for Charles Levy Nelson, 39, slain in a fight in downtown Honolulu last week, included most of the island nationalities and came in such numbers that they packed the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, where the funeral services were held Sunday.

Besides the funeral sermon, delivered by the Rev. E. Collins, a number of Nelson's friends spoke in tribute to the Navy Yard worker. They included Clifton Mays, a Mr. Robertson, and Stephen Murin.

Mr. Murin, reading a statement, said Nelson had won many friends through his own spirit of self-sacrifice and he added that it was consistent with the manner in which Nelson lived that he should have died trying to aid a friend.

Nelson met his death when he attempted to assist Robert Clay, who was reportedly attacked by Alema and Reid Leota, both of whom have been indicted for first degree murder. Nelson's death was caused by beating and stomping which burst his heart.

Musical tribute was paid to the deceased by Trummy Young, who played a trombone solo, "My Buddy," and vocalist Sugar Gonsalves, who rendered "Lonesome Road."

Mr. Nelson's remains were flown to New Orleans Tuesday where they were to be received by his mother, Mrs. Carrie Nelson.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



ALONG BOXING BOULEVARD

While the pro game is in the doldrums, the amateurs got off to their third week of activity at the Civic last Monday night. In the main go, Roy Kuboyama of the University of Hawaii, copped a toughie from lefty Alfonso Palpalatoc of Lau A. C. Kuboyama, a good inside man, kept on top of his opponent throughout the fight and the margin of victory was his aggressiveness and his knockdown of Palpalatoc in the third round. The U. S. Marines presented a bunch of young novices and while five of them who showed did not post a single win tally, their appearance added color to the matches. The only Marine to win for the evening was Stanley Wojasiak, who copped the duke over John Puchalski of the Kaimuki Eagles.

Among the newer names who looked good were Frank Nihatu, who put up a terrific third-round finish to win over roughie Mike Dowd of the Marines, and a paperweight by the name of Hiroshi Nakahama, who TKO'ed Abe Ramos in a flyweight scrap. The fighters were pretty well matched and the larger crowd last week showed that the weekly smokers will be drawing the fans out from hibernation pretty soon.

From gossip gathered at ringside, it seems that Lau A. C. will have a number of name fighters from last year's amateur ranks. Among the transfers will be Dickie Wong from the Big Island, who will be turning a new leaf in more ways than one. Probably another Volcano Island lad will be fighting under the Lau banner soon.

A confab to discuss the pro game under the auspices of the TBC will take place under the chairmanship of Doc Paul Withington. Discussion will center on what can be done to revive the moribund business of prizefighting. While the talk is centered on the prelim fighters who are now being forced to take a cut in pay as one of the ways to put the game on its feet it might be well for the smelling salts brigade to take into consideration some suggestions of fans whose ideas sound pretty good and reasonable.

Among them: Declare open season on championships, especially on those that are vacant because of absence or lack of activity; lower the prices on general admission tickets, especially at the Stadium where a general admission ticket takes you clear down to Diamond Head. Import rising prelim fighters instead of a bunch of former name fighters who can be polished off by our local hotshots to satisfy our local ego; lower the percentage out of managers if fighters are expected to take a cut in their purses; lower the rental agreement for promoters if the cutting procedure is to work all the way.

SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Newbold Morris, the New York Republican lawyer, appointed by the President to clean up the U. S. Justice Department, was at one time a skater in and around New York State. The special investigator may be an expert skater but he'll have to be awfully careful that he doesn't get on thin ice now—and at the present time, it looks pretty thin over the scandals that shook the nation.

ONE OF THE SUGGESTIONS this column has sought as a means of improving the physical education setup in our public schools is the extension of a good program in conjunction with the supervision of a trained physical education director. The recent action of the Department of Public Instruction, through its Superintendent Harold Loper, may be a little late after all these years, but a late start in the right direction is still better than not starting at all. According to the report, an extensive survey is to be conducted throughout the schools to look into the need and location of a physical education program. The report might show a proportionately low ratio of trained physical education teachers in our public schools.

THE RAY ROBINSON episodes of the on-and-off fight schedule with Carl (Bobo) Olson and his manager, Sid Flaherty, for sweet charity at San Francisco is, in the parlance of the fight racket, called "sweating it out." Don't worry; Ray will meet Bobo in a short while and lumps will be Bobo's sweet deserts.

ONE OF THE SMARTEST promotional jobs is that of the Invitational Basketball games with Universal, University and MATS putting on a round robin with college teams. This series of games is drawing fans and making the cash registers ring. A number of outside promoters are drooling at the mouth.

THE HOTTEST WELTERWEIGHT at the present time seems to be Gil Turner. The Negro boxer may yet wear the crown now worn by Kid Gavilan, who recently won over Bobby Dykes by a narrow margin, in Florida.

ONE OF THE HOTTEST controversies in the sports world is now going on inside the United States Lawn Tennis Association, especially after their defeat by the Australians. The Davis Cup blues now being sung by the moguls of the USLTA have started a group of chain reactions, including the complaints of lack of cooperation by the players and wrong rankings by the USLTA. Tennis experts say that Australia will hold on to the trophy until 1953 or possibly longer, with a lad by the name of MacGregor, the hottest prospect yet to come from Down Under Land, the chief reason for the prophecy.

THE JAPANESE TABLE TENNIS team now playing in the World Championships at Bombay, seems to be having its winning ways. The men's and women's teams have won four matches in a row. Table tennis is a far cry from the old game of ping pong at one time sponsored by Parker Brothers, game manufacturers of Boston. The International Table Tennis Association brought the complex rules followed by different countries into uniformity so that the game follows the same rules all over the world. In Europe and in the eastern United States the game has a big following and is also catching on now on the West Coast.

THE PUERTO RICAN Baseball League is going full blast at Lanakila Park, the home field of the league. The teams have their loyal following as shown by the attendance of the fans on game day, which is Sunday, at Lanakila Park.

Yamauchi Heirs Used Expert Help To Collect Father's Insurance In Lump Sum

(from page 1)

has no control over the manner in which the money shall be paid. Mr. Goegas says he could find nothing in the policy that would give the bank any control of the money.

But Guy Piltz, who handled the case for the bank, held a different stand.

"I was told," says Mac Yamauchi, "that it was the bank's option as to how the money should be paid—in a lump sum, or over a period of five years or seven years. The family wanted it in a lump sum."

Miss Grace Yamauchi, eldest daughter of Gilbert, says the family wanted the whole sum at one time in order to assist in providing the permanent security of a home of their own. But for a time, payment was delayed while bank officials warned the family against getting all the money at once lest they spend it "foolishly."

There was some doubt among the Yamauchi family that the bank actually has the option, it claims of having the policy paid as it sees fit—since the policy is with the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Prudential Says "No"

An employee of the insurance company, checking the policy, told the RECORD no clause appears giving the Bank of Hawaii any such option, unless there's an amendment not in the original policy.

Piltz Says "Yes"

But Guy Piltz insisted: "The bank has the option of saying how it's to be paid. Of course, the ob-

Com. Chest Did Not Give Money for IMUA; Listing Misinterpreted

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an article which an IMUA representative asked written on some of the attributes of good citizenship. The article was published in an issue of the "Spotlight" which IMUA advertised as patriotic and which has since been attacked by the ILWU as containing a distorted brand of Americanism.

Use Misinterpreted

The question was asked Carter by a RECORD reporter after a number of persons, seeing the Honolulu Community Chest listed as a "contributor," interpreted the listing as meaning the Chest had contributed money.

Nothing, says Carter, could be farther from the truth.

"The money we receive," he said, "is distributed among the 30 organizations specified. The only reason we contributed the article was that the issue was to be distributed in the schools."

Carter stressed that the Chest avoids controversies of all sorts, since it depends for contributions on all sources, and it is at the mercy of anyone who displays it in a false light.

He said the Chest's relationship with unions and union people here, especially the ILWU, has been good and he expects 100 per cent cooperation from the unions.

"The only reason we didn't have a special meeting with labor this year," said Carter, "is that we feel our relations are solid in that respect."

In this age of canned goods, the speeches of top employers are canned stuff, thought out and written by ghost thinkers and ghost writers. Some of the country's highest paid writers are ghost writers.

jective is to help the beneficiaries."

He said that has been the practice for 30 years.

Because "all sorts of conditions apply," Piltz said. "The payment is sometimes delayed, but in the end, we follow the wish of the beneficiary."

The Yamauchis feel that, since it's their money, the bank's attitude in talking of options and "foolish" spending is pretty high-handed.

Wait Till 1958

Mr. Goegas inquired as to the bank's proposal and found it was intending to let the payments of the \$10,000 insurance policy begin only in 1958, on the assumption that the widow could get along well enough on the money she would receive from Social Security until then.

"Later, I called Prudential," Goegas says, "and they said they wouldn't have an arrangement like that."

Inquiring further, Goegas found that the bank intended to pay only 2½ per cent interest on the money in the meantime. A public accountant, Goegas told Guy Piltz he would not advise the Yamauchis to have the money invested at any such low rate.

"They could have the money invested in savings bonds and be able to draw it when they wished and still get almost that much," Mr. Goegas explained.

The upshot was that Mrs. Yamauchi, having gone through an unsatisfactory session with the bank officials, made it clear she wanted the money without further ado, and a check for the full amount was finally sent to her.

Displeased At Expert

Gus Yamagata reflected the bank's displeasure at the Yamauchis having expert advice when he asked a daughter of the deceased, Grace Yamauchi: "What the hell is Goegas doing here?"

Being informed by Grace, Goegas told Yamagata and Piltz he was there at the request of Mrs. Yamauchi and her daughter and he intended to stay. He did.

Another point of controversy arose when the Yamauchis asked about pay for a three weeks' vacation the deceased employ was supposed to have begun had he lived only 15 more days.

Despite their efforts, members of his family have failed to induce the bank to pay his estate the salary he would have received for that vacation. They did receive a check for \$120.63 which a bank spokesman told the RECORD represented that portion of the month which Mr. Yamauchi had not worked.

"In cases of that kind," said Guy Piltz, who handled the matter for the bank, "it's customary to pay for the rest of the month."

Repeating what he had told the deceased employee's family, Mr. Piltz told the RECORD, "It is not the policy of the bank. We don't pay money in lieu of vacation. The vacation is scheduled and a man has to be alive to take it."

It is this attitude of the bank that caused Mac Yamauchi of Lahaina, Maui, brother of the deceased, to comment: "What they need at the bank is a union."

As for the help Mr. Yamagata promised at the funeral, that turned out to be nothing but advice, the Yamauchis say. They had thought the bank would, at least, contribute something toward defraying the costs of the funeral, but instead, Yamagata advised them to take it from contributions given by friends.

Although the bank officials promised to put their proposals in writing as to what they would do toward their former employee's family, no such letter has been received, though seven months have passed since the employee's death.

Hon. Iron Works Stuck With Pipe H. Rice Ordered

(from page 1)

learned, because it feels a share in the responsibility since it imported the pipe without the authorization of a formal order.

Some commissioners have heard informally of the transaction, but they have not mentioned it at HAC meetings, since they felt it was a matter for Rice himself, to bring up.

Under present rules of the commission, no such purchase could be made without the body's official approval. Stringent rules regulating expenditures were set up following the disclosure of the expensive construction at Kahului, and there is considerable doubt that the commission would give its approval to the pipe purchase.

At a series of meetings at that time, other members of the commission castigated the Maui commissioner for high-handedness, but they had never heard of the 30,000 feet of pipe which their action has apparently sent begging for a buyer.

McLaughlin Brushes Aside Defense Motions; Sets Trial Date Feb. 26

(from page 1)

and Dr. Andrew W. Lind of the University of Hawaii to appear as witnesses to support their contention that grand jury lists are so made up that a representative grand jury cannot be drawn from them.

Dismissing a motion that the government had secured its evidence by illegal means—wire tapping—the judge said this motion was based on "surmise." In a conference in the judge's chambers, Attorney Myer Synmonds of the defense, told McLaughlin the motion was based on more than surmise.

Referring to an earlier consideration by the government for new indictments, McLaughlin said the consideration was based on the ruling of Judge William Mathes on similar Smith Act indictments in California. Judge Mathes dismissed the indictments and asked for new ones.

"I have respect for Mathes," McLaughlin told the courtroom, "but I do not agree with him."

Another motion asking for a bill of particulars was dismissed by the judge as a "fishing license" to allow "ravaging government files."

The defense attorneys, who had come with cases prepared, were forced to see motion after motion dismissed with no opportunity to argue them.

All the defendants except Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, and James D. Freeman, construction foreman, were present.

The same day, Hall pressed a separate motion asking that two FBI agents, James Burrus and Richard Condon, be questioned and their depositions taken regarding an incident in which their voices were recorded in conversation with another ILWU official, in which they attempted to approach Hall with promises hinting at non-prosecution.

McLaughlin denied that motion, too, on Wednesday, but told Hall that he could subpoena the agents as witnesses if their testimony is desired. Later Wednesday, the subpoenas were issued and served.

Tragedy In America

Our great tragedy in America is that just when the colored peoples in the world have caught the inspiration of our heritage of freedom and justice, we are morally incapable of guiding their revolutions to democratic ends. Our people are hungry for

Ind. Political Action, Consolidation, Defense, Charted By ILWU Conference

(from page 1)

organized labor on the economic front. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the position taken by our union of maintaining an independent political role was correct and should be continued in the future."

Moving toward efficient, permanent organization for union defense, the union set up a Territory-wide organization with a fulltime director and a coordinator, and it directed both regional and local officers to give full cooperation to defense efforts.

A report from Dr. E. Richard Weierman recommended that a management-union health fund be sought, with contributions equal to the full cost of comprehensive medical care provided through group medical practice. Dr. Weierman, who recently completed an exhaustive study of health conditions throughout the ILWU, suggested contractual arrangements in Honolulu, and perhaps in Hilo, with existing groups.

Doctors' Discrimination

Noting the existence of discriminatory practices in medical groups here, the doctor recommended: "If the reluctance of such groups or their discriminatory policy toward non-Caucasian physicians proved to be insurmountable problems, it might be possible to stimulate the organization of a new interracial medical group under the auspices of the health fund."

Aiming toward "One Big ILWU Local," the report on coordination noted that as a result of the success of the merger of Locals 142 and 155, a further merger between Locals 150 (mis-

cellaneous) and 136 (longshore) has been achieved. The report encouraged further consolidation and centralization of officers.

At Saturday's dedication of the new \$400,000 union hall, Henry Schmidt as honorary chairman, pointed out that contributions of the members have already almost paid for the structure. He stressed the success of the union against its attackers, who include some of the very officials presently under investigation because of corruption in their own departments.

Unlike the I.L.A. which elected Joe Ryan president for life, and other unions which make deals with the bosses, Schmidt said: "The ILWU program has been to improve the pay, working conditions and living standards of working people all over the world."

Frank G. Serrao, acting governor of Hawaii, called the building a "monument to the many thousands of island workers," and a "symbol of the stability of labor in the Territory."

W. K. Bassett, representing Mayor John H. Wilson, praised the role of Harry Bridges in organizing labor in the islands and added: "The men who run the economics and big business don't want good labor leaders."

Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director, said: "It's always been my dream that we should have a home we could be proud of."

Harry Bridges, ILWU president, told of other union halls—"Solidarity House" of the United Automobile Workers, which turned away a rank and file group recently when they visited to protest their unemployment. Another fine hall, Bridges said, is that of Dave Beck's Teamsters' Union in Seattle.

"The only place a worker is welcome there," Bridges said, "is at the window where they collect his dues."

He prophesied that there would never be a day when the ILWU would extend anything but a welcome to rank-and-file workers.

Joseph Kealalo, Local 136 president, permeated the introduction of speakers.

T. H. Grading Lists Coming To Board; Mean Pay Changes

(from page 1)

in the field, "to make sure they've been given credit for everything they do on their jobs. It may not seem important at first what titles are used, but when those classifications are translated into money on the salary schedule, it may make a lot of difference."

Included in the classification of institutional employees are those of hospitals, and where there have previously been greater differences. From island to island, than in other types of institutions. It is in this field that employees in the lower wage brackets may expect increases, informed sources say, but those already being paid comparatively well, as at Maluhia Home, for instance, will probably not enjoy increases.

Largest increases are to be expected in the upper brackets, one source said, attributing that result to the manner in which the salary standardization law, Act 320, was written.

"It was an HGEA project," he said, "and even the HGEA felt it necessary to make a note of apology for the fact that the raises come in the upper brackets. There isn't much in it that will help the average working guy."

The increases are accounted for on the ground that the higher positions have been classified too low, in comparison with similar Mainland positions, in previous years.

peace, and yet highly organized propaganda has them frightened and confused. One is easily called a Communist if he criticizes our bankrupt foreign policy or works openly for peace."

—The Rev. Willard Uphaus, To a Friend in Honolulu (1951).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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SPEAKING OF PRIVILEGE

When a poor man or a person with limited means fails to keep up his tax payments because living costs are so high and are continuously rising under the war mobilization economy, the tax officials hound him. He has no friend who can do the fixing for him.

When a man like Lawrence Santos owes the government taxes and is finally faced with a showdown, and the story leaks out, his name is raked all over the front pages of the dailies.

When a man like Takaichi Miyamoto, a businessman and a politician with independent views, falls back in his tax payments to the Territory and the tax commissioner cracks down on him, his name makes the front page in pretty big type.

When Hans Peter Faye, president and general manager of American Factors, Ltd., fails to pay \$56,000 in Federal taxes from 1945 to 1950, and the government, which treats industry's executives with kid gloves and the utmost courtesy, is finally forced to slap a tax lien on his properties, this is front page news of the first magnitude. And it rates the biggest headline type a newspaper has in its composing room.

Did the newspapers, the dailies here, treat Hans Peter Faye as they generally treat the Santosos or Miyamotos?

NO! The story of \$56,000 in back taxes owed the government by Hans Peter Faye and Mrs. Faye was buried in the back pages of the Star-Bulletin. The story was a short one with a small headline and any average person reading the many pages of the daily could easily miss it. Nothing was said in the story about Faye's status in the community, other than mentioning his position with American Factors.

Mr. Faye is not only president of American Factors, one of the Big Five agencies, but he is also a top executive for many of its plantations. He is on the board of directors of Big Five and subsidiary firms.

The Star-Bulletin, which buried Faye's tax lien story, did not mention these essential facts. The mere fact that he did not pay taxes from 1945 to 1950 amounting to \$56,000 is highly interesting to the people, particularly because of the nation-wide tax scandals. Faye is treasurer of the local Republican party.

In the story on Mr. Miyamoto, the Honolulu Advertiser fished around and tried to associate the businessman with Mayor Wilson, with Sakae Amano, the newly appointed supervisor, and with the Democratic party. At the tail end of the story the paper said that Mr. Miyamoto was unable to pay all of his taxes and that he had been making some payments. Others, more solvent, recently received tax exemptions from the Territory.

Here is another example of how the Big Five newspapers operate—slam the small and medium fellows, but not the Big Five fat cats. Every thinking person with an attitude of fair play would expect the two papers to blast Faye editorially for undermining the government, already filthy with scandals involving money. Yes, who is shaking the timbers of the free enterprise government?

Will the Truman government and its graft-ridden Justice Department investigate such undermining of capitalism by the big capitalists themselves, who control the government? NO!

Senator Pat McCarran is instead, howling that he intends to red-hunt in Hawaii. Big tax dodgers certainly appreciate such a smokescreen for their undermining operations.



Frankly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

MAINLY FOR ROOSEVELT HIGH

This is intended as an open letter to the students and faculty members of Roosevelt High School:

I see by the daily press that on Feb. 20 and 21, you are staging your annual talent production in Carter Auditorium. This year you are featuring what is described as a "traditional old-fashioned minstrel show." Publicity photographs picture the black faces and thick white lips which are the trademark of this kind of entertainment.

I do not pretend to know who fathered the idea, or why. I do not say it is the result of a conscious racist feeling. But even if planned with the most innocent of motives, this proposed show nevertheless will have the same anti-democratic effect upon those who both take part in it and see it as it would were it the brainchild of an open white supremacist from Dixie.

Maybe you don't know the origin or intent of the minstrel show. It was conceived during the day of human slavery in America as a way of justifying this brutal practice. The idea was to dehumanize the African by presenting him as a happy, half-witted, singing and dancing clown. If this caricature could be gotten across to the American people as a whole, if they could be led to believe that the black man was a creature completely lacking in human dignity or normal reactions, then the Abolitionists would gather little support.



MR. DAVIS

Looking Backward

FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN HAWAII

III. A SECRET, UNDERGROUND SOCIETY

Let us pass briefly over the first use of force and violence against the Hawaiian government. It was no revolution, but only a flare-up of anger by Hawaiian commoners of Oahu against the legislators who had been bribed to elect Kalakaua to the throne over their favorite, Queen Emma.

The story of the Courthouse Riot of February 12, 1874, has often been told. Shouting: "The representatives will drink of bitter waters," the mob smashed its way into the building. It beat the legislators unmercifully. It threw the furniture out of the upper windows and then threw some of the legislators onto the furniture. One died of his injuries.

"Kapu ka haole"—Corrupt White Men Not Even Scratched

The rioters' anger was turned wholly on the Hawaiians who took the bribes, not on the haoles who gave them. White men caught in the riot were passed safely through the crowd to the cry of "Kapu ka haole."

Policemen joined the mob, the artillery company couldn't be trusted with weapons, and the volunteer rifle companies stayed home when called to arms. (A couple of nights later the riflemen showed up in full dress uniform to march in Kalakaua's inaugural parade!) However, expecting a riot, the government ministers had made arrangements, and American and British marines quickly landed and cleared away the mob.

"A king held in his place by foreign bayonets"—such was Kalakaua for the first few days of his reign. H. R. Hitchcock wrote that he and others who marched in the inaugural parade were "armed to the teeth." But, as they passed Queen Emma's home near the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu, "no one raised a voice; only surly looks and muggy silence greeted the procession."

Kalakaua Was No Obedient Stooze

Soon the Hawaiians accepted Kalakaua. He was nothing to boast of, but at any rate, he was a native king. Their loyalty to him, however, was not deep. Fifteen years later, 70 Hawaiians of Kaneohe drew up a statement denouncing his dishonest dealings, ending: "The white people put him in—so let the white people put him out again, if he is guilty of such wrongs."

Kalakaua started out favorably. He signed a reciprocity treaty with the United States that revolutionized Hawaii. Sugar production boomed, profits leaped to 50 per cent, thousands of Oriental laborers were imported. Socially, Hawaii became much like the Old South of slavery days. Commercially, to quote an American statesman, Hawaii became "practically an outlying district of the State of California." And so it has remained.

Everything was wonderful for the planters and businessmen—except for the government of David Kalakaua.

Businessmen who thought they had picked an obedient stooze in Kalakaua were "stung." Kalakaua was king by the grace of their bribes, but he intended to rule as if he were king by the grace of God. He also intended to have his cut in those 50 per cent sugar profits.

Kalakaua Believed He Could Outsmart the Haoles

It's easy in 1952 to laugh at middle-headed Kalakaua's antics: his gingerbread Iolani Palace, his grand coronation and his birthday celebrations, his trip around the world, his plan for an "Empire of the Pacific" with himself as emperor. But even if Kalakaua had been the most sensible ruler who ever wore a crown, he would still have been behind the eight-ball. A sugar colony can't be run forever as a native kingdom.

A sensible king might have taken the kingdom off the stage gracefully. He might even have reserved a big estate of crown lands for himself and moreover, have done something to help the ordinary Hawaiians. Kalakaua, though, wasn't a sensible man; he was an extravagant, clever fool, swanky in a uniform but a coward in a crisis; and the most foolish thing about him was his belief that he could outsmart the haoles at politics.

In this hallucination, he was encouraged by various haoles eager to enjoy their share of the graft, particularly by a fantastic old adventurer named Walter Murray Gibson. Gibson became prime minister

(more on page 2)

Great Insult To Tenth of a Nation

So we had the minstrel show, fastening upon the American mind a false stereotype of the Negro. Even though it failed to make the nation safe for the continuation of slavery, it did deaden the people as a whole to acceptance of the Negro on anything like equal terms. Even today, more than 85 years after emancipation, there are nearly 15,000,000 of us who are still denied first class citizenship and we are looked upon, as a group, as possessing the clownish characteristics which you at Roosevelt are helping to keep alive through your forthcoming show.

As a matter of record, the minstrel show as an institution, faded away during the early years of this century. Many white Americans have come to realize, with a feeling of shame, how great an insult it is to nearly a tenth of the nation—particularly when that nation needs unity, instead of division, if ever it is going to fulfill its destiny.

It is a distinct shock to find these disgraceful caricatures being kept alive in a land which boasts of aloha for all groups. Further, it is almost unbelievable to find it an official program of one of the educational institutions of an enlightened city such as Honolulu. It is also ironic to know that some of you who will actively participate in this grotesque libel are yourselves members of groups who have suffered from false stereotypes. I need not enumerate the absurd beliefs held by many Mainlanders regarding people of Chinese or Japanese or Latin ancestry.

Hidden Facts of Negro Achievement Are Many

Have you ever heard of Negro History Week? It is an annual observance started to counteract false impressions of Negroes created by just such things as minstrel shows. The people who have wanted the attitudes toward Negroes formed by minstrel shows have been successful in keeping out of our history books the facts on Negro achievements.

Negro History Week begins next Sunday, Feb. 10 and continues through Feb. 16. Interestingly enough, the theme this year is "Great Teachers"—a theme which should have special significance to the students and faculty of Roosevelt High.

You have seen and heard Negro buffoons on the air and in movies, but have you ever heard of Maria Baldwin, principal of the Agassiz Public School in Cambridge, Mass., from 1811 to 1922, attended by the children of Harvard professors and other notables? Or Benjamin Brawley, English teacher who for many years edited the standard anthology of American poetry? Yet these are only two of a long and distinguished list.

For Dignity and Respect Rather Than Ridicule

It seems to me that you of Roosevelt, coming as you do from many ethnic and national backgrounds, know the need of understanding more about each other in order to get along. You have learned that when you get under the topsoil of color and cultural differences, you are all pretty much alike.

That being so, why not extend this attitude toward Negroes? Instead of ridiculing them as in a minstrel show, why not make an honest effort to learn the major parts they have played in history by giving them special attention during Negro History Week?

Would not that be more of a contribution to democracy and the various groups living together in sympathetic understanding?