

Probe Ousts 2 Prison Guards



Mr. and Mrs. Kaji, with their children

JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY INFRINGED

Kaji, Friend of AJA, Held Captive By U. S. Agents; Protest Forces Admission

Japanese newspapers front-paged a prominent left-wing writer's charge that American counter-intelligence agents held him captive for more than a year.

Wataru Kaji, whose name as writer and political figure attracted the attention of foreign officials and newspaper correspondents when he was a "dangerous enemy" of the Japanese militarists in China during the last war, revealed this week in Japan that U. S. agents who held him captive, threatened to kill him if he did not become an American spy.

First To Re-Educate POWs

Kaji's denunciation of his cap-

tors evoked wide support among the Japanese people who are sensitive about infringement of their rights by foreigners. A parliamentary committee is expected to probe the kidnaping charge.

U. S. Far East Commander Gen. Mark Clark and Ambassador Robert Murphy admitted Kaji's arrest by American forces last year and said he was released after a brief period of questioning. This admission came as wide protest began mounting.

Kaji was a well-known figure among the AJAs from Hawaii and the Mainland who served in China

(more on page 4)

SMITH ACT TRIAL WITNESS SAYS:

Attended Communist Meetings Without Being Member; Questioned By No One

Emil M. Muller, who testified that he attended Communist Party meetings from 1945 to early 1947 without being a member of the organization, was not put back on the witness stand for re-direct examination by government prosecutors Wednesday afternoon, to salvage his broken-down testimony in the Smith Act trial.

Just before noon when Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein was winding up his questioning, he asked Muller whether any one of the Communist members who sat in the numerous meetings with him stood up to ask: "What's this man doing here?" A man who never said a word, never voted or took part in the meetings.

Surprise Move

Muller answered no one questioned his presence at the meetings when he was neither an observer nor a member, where motions were made, seconded, discussed and voted on various matters—and he taking no part in them.

While he denied Communist membership after 1945, Muller testified that he, a non-party person, gave Communist books to a Communist Party member after 1945.

Assistant government prosecutor (more on page 4)

Mayor Wilson Hires 442nd Vet; Helps Get Full Pardon for Abel Waiolama

Last week a new man went to work at the plant of the Wilsonite Brick Co., Ltd., and behind that simple situation lay a story 11 years old.

For the first time since 1941, Abel Waiolama last week enjoyed the full and free rights of an American citizen but, although he served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment in World War II with an excellent record and received an honorable discharge, he still wouldn't have those

A. Wong Arrested, Freed; Some Say Pair Are "Goats"

Oahu Prison seethed last week with excitement following an investigation conducted by prison officials and C-C police which saw the resignations of two guards and the 48-hour detention of one on suspicion of larceny. One inmate was reported still isolated and under intensive questioning which has continued over a period of some days.

The investigation was touched off when William Sa'age, an inmate up for deportation to British Samoa, was accused of having stolen \$75 from a fund which fathers among the inmates were saving for a Christmas party for their children.

Two guards, Anthony Wong and Solomon Aki, who have reportedly often taken Sa'age out of the prison compound to various spots on the island, were also subjected to questioning. Next item disclosed by the investigation was that an amount of copper and brass was missing from maintenance stores and appeared to have been stolen.

Cops Held Wong 48 Hours

In this connection, Anthony (more on page 4)

Strayed, Not Stolen, Homesteader's House Turns Up At Waipahu

A house disappeared last week, but just for a day.

It was the three bedroom home purchased by Mrs. Dora Hooihuli for her homestead at Nanakuli and first reports had it that the house had been stolen from its site in Bingham Tract.

Daniel Ainoa, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, heard the story Friday and started to investigate. Mrs. Hooihuli had bought the house, right enough, and she had given the job of moving it to the Floyd Hauling & Construction Co. It had disappeared from its original location and it had not reached Nanakuli.

Saturday, Ainoa located the (more on page 5)

\$30,000 Worth of 'Junk' TV Sets Here; More In Offing

An estimated \$30,000 worth of second-hand, or "junk" television sets have already been landed in Honolulu and are already in the hands of one dealer, ready for retail distribution, an authoritative source revealed this week.

Still another \$100,000 worth of such sets is due to arrive later, the same source said, if a dealer who left Honolulu for the Mainland last weekend carries out plans he announced before his departure.

These sets are described as almost impossible to distinguish from brand new sets, and news of their importation recalls TV

scandals in Denver and elsewhere on the Mainland where second-hand "junk" sets were widely sold to the sorrow of hundreds of buyers who had to pay out astronomical service charges to keep their sets functioning at all.

Big Brands Used

The "junk" sets are merely old ones placed in new and polished cabinets and they are often as not originally products of the better known national companies. Philco, RCA and Emerson were all well represented in the Denver debacle, according to report, though no reflection could be cast upon the (more on page 4)

Policeman's Father Gets Fracture, Bruises In Arrest; Cops Deny Violence

By STAFF WRITER

"I went in and found my father-in-law lying on the concrete floor. There was a handkerchief under his face and it was filled with blood. His wallet was opened and laid out beside him."

This is the shocking picture James Kahoana got in the late afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 22, when he answered a call to pick up David K. Kamaiofili, 62, his father-in-law, who had been arrested less than two hours earlier on a drunk charge at the Blaisdell hotel. His immediate reaction, Kahoana says, was to ask what had happened.

"Oh, they picked him up like that on the sidewalk," he says. Lieut. Phillip Chong answered.

Son Is Policeman

That explanation, proved untrue under investigation, has nevertheless never been replaced by one the injured man's six grown chil-

(more on page 5)



MR. KAMAIOFILI
His children aren't finished

Beamer, Hayashi, Scott Among 10 C-C Employees Not Reported To Civil Service

Are 10 positions at City Hall, some paying fat salaries, being illegally filled at present? Attorneys have not yet been assigned to study the problem and they are loath to offer opinions. Controller Paul Keppeler admits he isn't sure whether or not he's paying some salaries illegally.

But he rests on the ground that it's been done ever since he's been in office, and by his predecessors. The civil service commission has asked for opinions from the C-C attorney's office, so commissioners aren't in a position to say.

The fact remains that 10 persons, employed by department heads, continue on the C-C payroll without ever having been reported to the civil service commission at all. Both commission-

ers and attorneys are of the general opinion that all contract employment must be reported to the commission.

Milton Beamer On List

Among the most controversial of these is Milton Beamer, supervisor-elect, working for some months now as a land negotiator for the bureau of plans at a monthly salary of \$506.67. Another land negotiator, working on the same contract basis at a salary of \$350 per month is Stephen Hayashi.

The C-C building department has the following: Cary Kuroda, draftsman, \$262.50 per month; Kenneth Komada, draftsman, \$262.50 per month; Susumu Kato, draftsman, \$262.50 per month, and William Chang, electrical engineer, \$432 per month.

In the higher salary brackets, (more on page 5)

Presidential Clemency Sought for Jewish Couple

By KOJI ARIYOSHI

Too many times have Americans proclaimed the innocence of people after they have been sent to death.

Such was the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, where a more thunderous protest could have saved them, to live their full lives as workers, making further contributions to society. The whole world protested then—still they died because the protest at home, loud as it was, fell short of being earth-shaking.

World-Wide Protest

The whole world is protesting against a crime now being committed in the U. S., this time not against two Italian workers, but against a Jewish mother and father now in the Sing Sing death house.

But the U. S. dailies and commercial radios remain silent



MR. ROSENBERG

Julius Rosenberg and for the American people for that matter, Ethel Rosenberg had a brother named Greenglass. He served in the army during the last war, and worked in the Los Alamos atomic plant.

Once when David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, told Rosenberg she was frightened because her husband said he stole something and made some money, Julius told her:

"Listen; tell Dave to lay off that kind of stuff. He'll only get in a jam."

After the war Greenglass and Rosenberg and another man opened a machine shop. Greenglass became panicky one day and wanted \$2,000 from his brother-in-law which the latter did not have. Greenglass said finally that Rosenberg would be "sorry."

Shortly afterward David was picked up by the FBI. Thirty-one days later, Rosenberg was arrested and indicted. At the trial, Rosenberg learned more about this indictment as his brother-in-law testified against him. Ethel Rosenberg was also picked up and faced trial with her husband. They were convicted and received death sentences, an unprecedented punishment in peace time, and Morton Sobell, another defendant, received a 30-year sentence.

Everything To Gain

Greenglass, who admitted stealing atomic secrets, was not sentenced until the trial was over and he had everything to gain by making his testimony against the Rosenbergs stick. He got 15 years, and may get a reduced sentence one of these days as a reward.

His wife, who also admitted her part in the alleged conspiracy, was named in the indictment but not actually indicted.

The evidence of the Greenglasses was about the only thing against the Rosenbergs, who pleaded innocence throughout the trial.

The government prosecutors announced they would call the atomic expert, Dr. Harold C. Urey, leading physicist in making the A-bomb. But he was never called to testify.

Government Didn't Call Urey

If Dr. Urey had been called to testify, the primitive diagram Greenglass drew as a replica of what he said he had drawn of the atomic bomb and sold to the Russians would have been made to look like a two-year-old's drawing.

Before a congressional committee, Dr. Urey testified March 3, 1946:

"Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 80 to 90 volumes of close print. Any spies capable of picking up this



MRS. ROSENBERG

insoluble riddles a complex and callous society presented.

"For the sake of those answers, for the sake of American democracy, justice and brotherhood, for the sake of peace and bread and roses, and the innocent laughter of little children, we shall continue to sit here in dignity and pride and in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent humanity and the doors of

GROWING SUPPORT

OAKLAND, Calif.—The executive board of the East Bay Division of Local 6, I.W.U., voted last week to mobilize the union behind the campaign to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Board members voted to send a resolution to President Truman urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, to urge shop stewards to circulate petitions directed to the President asking clemency, to invite a speaker on the Rosenberg case to the next membership meeting and to send a delegation to the Oakland Tribune to protest the daily's refusal to publish an advertisement containing hundreds of signatures of persons asking clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Throughout the nation, Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis, trade unionists, Negro and other minority groups are speaking up to save the Rosenbergs.

this slaughter house are flung wide!

"There was once a wise man, I forget his name, who marvelled at the 'indestructibility of human character.' Beloved, we shall prove him right; perhaps then will other human beings believe in their indestructibility, too, and rally in ever-increasing numbers to our defense and their own. For they who have the courage and the foresight and the decency to aid the Rosenbergs' fight for freedom, ensure their own eventual release."

The execution is set for the week of January 12, 1953. The Supreme Court has twice refused to review the case, saying that its refusal does not constitute an endorsement of the proceedings of the trial court where the judge blamed the Rosenbergs for the unpopular Korean war.

Write the President for clemency for the Rosenbergs! Strong and loud and militant appeals will win clemency for the Rosenbergs!

FBI Admits Perjury

NEW YORK—A government witness used to identify the Rosenbergs during their trial committed perjury, an FBI agent admitted in an affidavit filed in Federal court here.

The affidavit said that while government witness Schneider, had testified under oath he never saw the Rosenbergs between the time he had allegedly photographed them and the time he identified them in court, the witness had actually seen them the day before he took the stand when FBI agents sneaked him into court to take a good look at the defendants to "refresh" his memory.

New York dailies ignored this revelation brought out in the defense' last-minute fight to save the framed-up victims.

about this, refusing to bring this fact to the people.

This was also true when Mississippi legally lynched Willie McGee, husband and father, on a trumped-up charge of raping a white woman—the barbaric instrument used by racist whites in the South to suppress millions of Negroes.

Now an opportunity faces all Americans to save the lives of two Jewish parents. Their lives can be saved by presidential clemency.

There is no honor in martyring the innocent dead. Our responsibility to stop execution by hysteria.

Fuel for Pyre

Here is the story that the dailies distorted and are still distorting, the dailies that in league with government prosecutors, helped to

try the two in a prejudiced court with a stacked jury.

I am taking the essential parts from a pamphlet just issued, "The Cold-War Murder, the Frame-Up Against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," by Richard O. Boyer, journalist and author, who writes for the 'New Yorker' magazine.

(Issued by the Civil Rights Congress: "The Cold-War Murder" sells for 25 cents per single copy, 15 cents each for 10 copies or more and 12½ cents each for a purchase of 200 or more copies.)

The Rosenbergs were charged, convicted and sentenced to death for allegedly passing on atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. The jury that sat in the trial included not a single Jew when one-third of New York comprises a Jewish population.

Their arrest came when war feeling and anti-Soviet sentiment were being whipped up. The Rosenbergs became fuel for the pyre of a cold-war policy.

To indicate the political trend after President Roosevelt's death, Mr. Boyer quotes Cyrus Sulzberger's story in the New York Times of May 21, 1946:

"The momentum of pro-Soviet feeling had continued too heavily after the armistice. This made it difficult for the administration to carry out the stiffer diplomatic policy required now. For this reason a campaign was worked up."

Then he quotes from the U. S. News and World Report (Feb. 17, 1951):

"War scares are easy to create." The American Civil Liberties Union in a year-end review of 1947, declared: "Excitement bordering on hysteria characterized the public approach to any issue related to Communism."

Unfortunately for Ethel and

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

"This Is What Africa Has To Say To You," it reads in part:

"All of our liberties have been stolen from us. You have destroyed our press by arresting its journalists and suppressing our paper. But you will be unable to suppress the voice of the people. Brutality and repression, the show of force that is being made, and the reign of guns will not stop us. Our political wishes will not be destroyed by the arrest of our leaders. We shall continue to fight you and to defend our liberty."

Yes, it will take more than guns and dollars to quench the fire of freedom burning in Africa and Asia.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

result: "There is no confidence whatsoever in the grievance procedure and few men use it."

Finally, pointed out the Central Labor Council, "The tremendous waste of manpower is without a doubt, the biggest single issue in the Navy Yard. It is one of the standing jokes in the Territory that the Navy Yard has the highest priority on workers, and has hundreds of men who spend all their time loafing about the Yard. There are many crews of maintenance gangs, or stand-by gangs, who sit around through shift after shift, just in case something should turn up for them."

These conditions should be remedied, the Council's letter demanded. "Insofar as they affect the entire war effort, and the cost of the war effort, everybody should work towards getting something done about them."

And, if the Navy did something about getting rid of these bad conditions, "organized labor will assist in every way possible in recruiting men for the Navy Yard. If the Navy doesn't want to get together with organized labor, why then, the Central Labor Council will urge International unions on the Mainland to restrain their members from accepting employment at Pearl Harbor."

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U. S. Newsman Offers 13 Papers Cables On Peking Conference; 12 Don't Answer

Why does the American commercial press rely on "listening posts" in Hong Kong and Formosa for its news about China? Is it because they have no competent sources in China, itself?

John W. Powell, editor of the *China Monthly Review*, a newsman often praised by the American press for excellent mere competency in the days when Chiang Kai-shek was still on the Chinese mainland, tried to find out for himself in October during the Asian and Pacific Relations Peace Conference at Peking.

In a recent issue of the *Review*, he tells what happened:

"The editor and associate editor of the *Review* sent cables to 13 well known newspapers, including the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, the *Denver Post*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and the *Baltimore Sun*. Only the *Christian Science Monitor* accepted the offer. The other 12 did not even answer the cables. The *Christian Science Monitor* took daily stories for the first week and then discontinued its coverage right in the middle of the conference, just as the delegates began the all-important work of drafting the resolutions."

Powell points out further that the failure to accept such stories did not indicate a lack of interest of the American papers in the peace conference, for a number of them carried extensive comment—based, of course, upon "sources" far away from the conference itself.

Distortion Deliberate

"It is only possible to conclude," Powell writes, "that these 12 leading representatives of the American press sold their readers short in this instance. Not only did they not show any interest in obtaining on-the-spot coverage of the conference when it was offered to them, but they deliberately

chose to rely upon reports gathered in Hong Kong and Tokyo, both notorious clearing houses for misinformation, rumors and gossip about China."

Citing an especially distorted story of the conference originated by the *United Press* from Hong Kong, Powell reminds that American readers of all daily papers are subject to "coverage" of that sort.

He adds: The fact of the matter is that the people of the United States are not only uninformed of conditions in China, but are terribly misinformed. The responsibility for this rests squarely upon the editors and publishers of the major United States newspapers, news agencies, magazines and radio networks. As our recent experience demonstrates, they perform this disservice deliberately and cannot plead ignorance or inability to do otherwise.

"The distorted coverage given China by the U. S. press brings into question the quality of its coverage of other countries and other subjects and, finally, cannot but raise doubts concerning its claims to be the most free and responsible press in the world."

Fantasies of U. S. Press
In view of such an attitude on the part of the U. S. press, Powell writes, it is no great surprise to him that he finds himself in the following situation:

"Sitting in Shanghai and looking through various publications from the States, we regularly read of floods and other disasters which didn't take place, of famines which do not exist, of the jailings and 'mysterious' deaths of Chinese and foreigners—some of them live only a few blocks from us—who continue to walk the streets as spryly as we. At times we almost wonder if some horrible mistake hasn't been made; that perhaps there are two places called 'China,' the one we live in and the one the papers write about."

SMITH ACT TRIAL SIDELIGHTS

When Ichiro Izuka, third government witness, took a bound volume of the *Kauai Herald* from Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein, while on the witness stand, he remarked that he thought the volume belonged to the university library. Since it is a volume belonging to the ILWU, he said positively, without examining it, it is "not complete."

★ ★

IZUKA said he was sole owner of the *Herald*. It was only a matter of using his name, he testified, because "My name is better than his (Jack Hall's)."

This bold statement came after Izuka admitted he had lied under oath in the Reinecke hearing.

★ ★

BECAUSE he was severely discredited as a witness by defense cross-examination, many present in the courtroom felt he would not show his face around there any more. But he had the gall to sit in the audience, leaning forward in his seat in the back of the room, as though picking up pointers on testifying. Izuka's career as a professional informer undoubtedly ended after the devastating exposure of him as a liar. Even FBI agents, in public, showed their disgust at his poor performance.

★ ★

ASSISTANT Prosecutor Rex A. McKittrick put on a big show, telling the court that the House committee of Martin Dies, John Rankin, J. Parnell Thomas, Bilbo and

John Wood—all rabid racists—is not unAmerican. He said its members are not unAmerican.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin, nationally known civil rights attorney who has handled numerous AJA and alien Japanese cases, said there is a "difference of opinion about that."

McKittrick defended the racists when Wirin referred to their committee as the House unAmerican Committee. McKittrick said the proper name was House Committee on unAmerican Activities.

★ ★

GOVERNMENT prosecutors who constantly read a sentence out of a whole book written 50 to 100 years ago, strongly protested that Mr. Wirin "cast an unfair light" on Izuka's previous testimony by reading a sentence out of a paragraph.

The sentence referred to Izuka's statement to the unAmerican committee where he said:

"I was smeared as a filthy stooge, who would sell out for 30 pieces of silver."

★ ★

IZUKA testified he kept a record on a card of dues paid to him while he was treasurer of a Communist Party branch. He saw the card printed in his pamphlet, "The Truth About Communism In Hawaii" for the first time when he received a copy of the pamphlet. He said he was surprised to see it there.

"Who wrote the pamphlet?" Mr. Wirin asked him.

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

DAVID STRONA, chairman of the Community Chest Drive Committee of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., didn't do his cause any good by the sharp tone he adopted toward small donations, in his letter to employees: "While many employees contributed generously," he wrote, "some gave only one dollar or less toward the support of the 14 Red Feather agencies."

Then he proceeded to show what a few cents each institution would get out of a \$1 donation, and he referred to an ILWU notice supporting the chest and encouraging larger donations. But the union notice carried a line that would have looked well in Strona's letter. It was: "Please bear in mind, we are only encouraging you who can give more."

★ ★

REPERCUSSIONS against the change to flat markers from white crosses in the National Cemetery are still being felt here on Maui. Last week, a woman who feels strongly on the subject, was suggesting that veterans' organizations and Gold Star parents institute a campaign of petitions to be signed by "every individual in the Territory." Perhaps the issue isn't finished yet.

★ ★

POLICE ROOKIES on Maui have a tough life nowadays, according to a former officer. Until they know the favorites of their bosses, they are in for tongue lashings for arresting the wrong people. That's one of the reasons, said the former cop, why officers don't stay on the force too long. But he failed to put the blame precisely either on the chief or on members of the police commission.

"DID Mr. (Denichi Jack) Kimoto refer in 1945 to a civil war that took place in 1948?" Attorney Wirin asked Izuka.

"Yes," answered the witness.

★ ★

ATTORNEY Wirin asked Izuka: When Kimoto said it's an honor to die for a cause back in the late '30s on Kauai, was it when "you and he felt like early Christian martyrs?"

Izuka: "Yes."

Wirin: "Willing to die . . ."

Izuka: "No."

Wirin: "Don't you know Christian martyrs were willing to die?"

Izuka: "No."

★ ★

IZUKA tried to bring the Soviet Union into his answers at every opportunity. So he said, at that time there was a united front program and the emphasis was to do everything to save the Soviet Union.

Wirin asked: "What has the Soviet Union got to do with your feeling like an early Christian martyr?"

Izuka: "I can't explain that."

★ ★

IZUKA testified that he had testified in the David, Hyun, and Simeon Bagasol deportation hearings as an "expert" on communism in Hawaii.

Chief Prosecutor John C. Walsh once strongly objected that Izuka is not an "expert" when Richard Gladstein was asking Izuka as to his understanding of what he had learned in the Communist Party.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ICE WATER IN WHOSE VEINS?

Seldom has the double-dealing hypocrisy of the Honolulu Advertiser been more apparent than in the case of Mrs. Abigail Mahoe, widow employed on a temporary contract basis in C-C Clerk Leon Sterling's office.

The Advertiser itself had as much to do with the light cast on Mrs. Mahoe's status as any person or agency. It gave front-page attention to the complaint of Mrs. Theresa Malani and demanded that Mrs. Mui-lan Naiwi, working on a contract basis, be discharged forthwith.

And the Advertiser tried to make Herbert Kum seem guilty of negligence—or worse.

Along with GOP Supervisor Nick Teves, the Advertiser demanded that the civil service commission live up to its rules. When Nick Teves and the finance committee demanded lists of the names of all such contract employes, that of Mrs. Mahoe was brought forth.

Over a headline that distorted the truth, the Advertiser reported the facts—that the commission had made the list at the behest of the supervisors. But the headline said: "Won't Fire Widow—Despite Civil Service."

The Advertiser and its reporters knew as well as all concerned that two chairmen of the commission, Kum and Murakami, had been advised of Mrs. Mahoe's status every month, and that they had consistently refused to put the matter on the agenda, knowing that strict application of the rules would put her job in jeopardy.

But now that the morning daily and the GOP supervisors have forced the name out, the newspaper suddenly reverses its field and asks in two editorials, for commissioners who have "blood instead of ice water in their veins."

If anyone's veins need inspection, those veins belong to the editor of the Advertiser, who can weep crocodile tears for the purpose of lambasting Herbert Kum, but who will throw the paper's whole resources into the fight to keep down the wages of longshoremen, sugar workers, pineapple workers, bus drivers, or any other workers struggling for better wages and living conditions.

Local readers would take the Advertiser's sympathy for Mrs. Mahoe more seriously if they did not remember the campaigns of the morning daily to take bread out of the mouths of unfortunates who exist through the meager aid of the Territorial Welfare Department.

You have to be REALLY cold-blooded to make political capital out of that kind of misery.

PHILIPPINES NEWS BRIEFS

Less than 1 per cent of the \$1,400,000 worth of potato seedlings imported into the Philippines from Japan last year got into the hands of farmers.

THE SALE of potatoes from Japan in Manila grocery stores violated Act 650. Originally this law prohibited the importation of potatoes from abroad—which would kill the Republic's industry—but was amended by legislators to permit import of "seedling potatoes."

One of the racketeers exposed recently, according to the Philippines Free Press, is Congressman Ombra Amilbanga of Sulu. Mr. Amilbanga bought \$75,000 worth of seedlings at \$2.45 a crate and sold them for \$8 a crate.

The congressman first obtained an import license from the Import Control Office (ICO), then sought certification on the fitness of soil on his farm for potato growing at the bureau of plant industry. A provincial agricultural supervisor of his province gave him a letter saying, in addition to growing garlic and onions,

"Irish potatoes can also be grown" on the congressman's farm.

★ ★

THE PHILIPPINES Free Press, Sept. 13, ran an editorial titled "Warning," cautioning "poor girls in the Visayas—and elsewhere" not to go to Manila in seeking jobs. It tells young women not to trust employment agencies.

In an article, "Traffic In Human Flesh" in the same issue, writer Filemon V. Tutay writes of the prostitution racket in Manila where women, including high school students, are kidnapped by "sex gangs."

★ ★

MAYOR ARSENIO H. LACSON of Manila, who passed through here last year, is still fighting former Mayor De La Fuente, whom he defeated in the last campaign. Lacson has a sharp tongue, but he has a city to run while De La Fuente has all the time to needle sensitive Lacson. Lacson's headache—depressed economy in the Philippines, particularly Manila.

Kaji, Friend of AJA, Held Captive By U. S. Agents; Protest Forces Admission

(from page 1)

during the last war. The writer and his attractive and courageous wife, Yuki Ikeda, lived as political refugees in Chungking toward the end of the war. They were the first on the Asian continent to re-educate Japanese POWs and to engage with them in combat psychological warfare at the war front. Japanese commanders unsuccessfully used spies in attempts to kill Kaji and destroy his outfit.

Hero of Chinese

Few people in China returning from the front lines received a hero's welcome as did Kaji when he arrived in Chungking after a successful psychological warfare engagement. In the early forties, when Chiang Kai-shek's government slacked down in fighting the invaders and began making deals with the Japanese militarists, Kaji became a virtual prisoner of the Chiang government.

The Chungking government did not put Kaji, his wife and their two children in a prison camp. The Chiang government kept them as a show-window piece to show foreigners that Chungking harbored a Japanese political refugee family much hated by the enemy. Mr. and Mrs. Kaji were constantly dogged by Tai Li secret police.

Jealous bureaucrats in the Chungking government cut off Ka-

ji's contact with the Japanese POWs he had re-educated.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaji participated in the war effort during 1944 and 1945 by working closely with AJAs in the China theater. After the war he returned to Japan.

Kaji, who was released on Dec. 7 by U. S. agents, revealed that he was their captive in Japan since Nov. 25, 1951. He was whisked away while visiting friends 30 miles south of Tokyo. The U. S. agents, Kaji said, tried to make him admit that he was a Soviet spy or a Japanese Communist. He attempted suicide by drinking poison.

More On Pardon

(from page 1)

EAME service medal and was discharged in 1946 at the request of the government, that being a period when the army sought to demobilize some elements quickly.

"If he had been killed while in the army," says Edward Berman, attorney, who has assisted him recently, "he would have died with the full rights of an American citizen. But as soon as he was out of uniform, he was back under the terms of the conditional pardon—without his civil rights."

For some years, Waiolama left the matter ride, making only spasmodic efforts to regain his citizenship. Then he retained Attorney Berman, who appeared in his behalf before the Board of Pardons and Pardoners and before Gov. Oren E. Long.

The parole board would consider giving him a full pardon only if Waiolama could show he had a full-time job and Gov. Long stood by the decision of the board.

But getting a job that filled the specifications was more difficult than it might appear. "Many employers didn't care to risk hiring an ex-felon, even one with a fine war record.

Last week, in desperation, Berman visited Mayor Wilson, told the story of Waiolama and asked the mayor to give him a job.

"Sure," Johnny Wilson answered. "He can go to work right away."

At Berman's request, Mayor Wilson wrote Gov. Long that he was hiring Waiolama and Friday the governor signed the young man's full pardon. It seems likely that two years from now, if he gets the chance, the newly restored citizen will cast his vote for Johnny Wilson.

More On Junk TV

(from page 1)

original manufacturer, who had no control over what happened to trade-ins by dealers in the East.

At present, Honolulu buyers are protected by a local dealers' organization which calls itself the Television and Radio Industry Association of Hawaii (TRIA) whose approved members display large "TRIA" cards in their windows. Nearly all individual sets approved by TRIA bear seals of approval, and it is anticipated that all will have the seals.

Policing of TRIA has been delegated to the Better Business Bureau which at present, credits shipments of television sets only with invoices indicating they have come directly to Hawaii from Mainland factories. In addition, dealers who wish to display the "TRIA" cards must submit to a fairly rigorous examination both before they get the cards and at any time the BBB desires afterward.

One clause in the agreement

Akoi Wins Case; Back On Job With His Badge Restored

Samuel "Tiny" Akoi, 380-lb. special policeman, was back on his job before a Hotel St. dancehall Tuesday night, his badge having been restored after Magistrate Harry Steiner dismissed assault and battery charges preferred against him by Officer Ralph Dawe (see RECORD Nov. 27).

The charge against Akoi arose from a "push" he gave a high-spirited sailor who, he said, was preparing to strike either him or Officer Dawe who was standing beside him, his back to the sailor.

Dawe testified in court that he had charged Akoi after seeing a hand fly past en route to the sailor's face. He couldn't be sure whether or not the hand (Akoi's) was clenched in a fist. But the sailor, he said, was out on the cheek and bled from the mouth.

Judge Steiner, in dismissing the case, said he was impressed with Akoi's good record during his eight years as a special officer and he would believe him. But he adjured the big man not to appear in court again.

Defending Akoi was Edward Nakamura of the law firm of Bousof & Symonds. Edward Stanwood handled the case for the C-C prosecutor's office.

Non-Political?

IMUA, which has always claimed it was a "non-political" organization, carries in the Nov. 12 issue of its organ, "Spotlight," a two-column, boldface box headed: "What's Wrong With Capitalism?" Then comes a series of facetious "examples" of what happens to the man who has two cows, under each of a number of theories of government. The first four include Socialism, Communism, Fascism and Nazism.

Then comes the following:

"New Dealism—You have two cows, the government takes both, shoots one, milks the other and throws the milk away.

"Capitalism—You have two cows, you sell one and BUY A BULL and raise a herd."

Doesn't it sound as if the people who thought that one up might be soulmates of those who, during the '30s, used to call Franklin Delano Roosevelt "that Communist"?

But IMUA, of course, is non-political.

The item was lifted from the Maui News.

signed by such dealers is as follows:

"We (the dealer) hereby agree to give right of entry to our premises, including warehouses, or any premises we may control either directly or indirectly, during regular business hours to any authorized employe or agent of the Better Business Bureau for the purpose of investigating our compliance with these Standards or this agreement covering procedure of operations of these Standards. In connection with such investigations, we hereby agree to make available for inspection by such BBB employes or agents all merchandise on our premises, together with all records pertaining to such merchandise."

Forty-six dealers and one parts shop in Honolulu have thus far qualified for the "TRIA" emblem. No service shops have yet qualified.

SMITH ACT TRIAL

Attended Communist Meetings Without Being Member; Questioned By No One

(from page 1)

for Thomas Mitchell who said before the noon adjournment that his re-direct examination would be lengthy, made a surprise announcement after lunch that Muller would not be put back on the stand.

The afternoon session continued with Henry Johnson, Jr., of Kona, a former ILWU member in Hilo, taking the stand to tell of his alleged Communist activities in 1945 and 1946, in San Francisco and on the island of Hawaii. Using him to identify Marxist books, Prosecutor Mitchell began reading excerpts from the volumes.

Admits Perjured Testimony

Emil Muller, like Ichiro who preceded him, remembered well the answers to the questions put to him by the prosecution attorney. But under sharp cross-examination by Defense Attorneys Myer C. Symonds, A. L. Wirin and Richard Gladstein, and faced with conflicting testimonies he had given previously, under oath before the unAmerican Activities Committee and at the Bagaosol hearing, Muller reluctantly admitted time and again that he had given false testimony.

Muller repeated, like Iruka, who admitted that he was afraid of perjury because he had falsely testified, that he was instructed by the government prosecutor to "tell the truth and nothing but the truth."

The witness denied that he had been coached by Prosecutor Mitchell before he was put on the stand but he finally admitted that he knew Mitchell was going to ask him about a paragraph in the Communist Manifesto. This is the pamphlet from which Muller said Kimoto read a paragraph to him in 1946. Because it mentioned the overthrow of the "bourgeoisie government" the witness testified, he told Kimoto he would have nothing more to do with the Communist Party.

Muller, under defense questioning, said he never read, studied or discussed the contents of this pamphlet—but he was able to point to the paragraph Kimoto allegedly read in 1946 when he saw Prosecutor Mitchell in 1952. He said he did not know the paragraph in the pamphlet introduced in evidence was marked with a bracket in pencil, until he saw the pamphlet in court and was asked by Mitchell to identify the paragraph. Gladstein passed the marked pamphlet among the jurors. Wirin stated that it was the only paragraph marked in it.

The witness, who testified he had been a Communist Party member prior to the war, said he was asked to rejoin the organization after the war. After his alleged discussion with Kimoto when the Manifesto was allegedly read to him, he testified that he was approached by Charles Fujimoto and James Freeman to rejoin the party.

He said he had asked them what they would do if the U. S. became engaged in a war with a foreign country. When he was told that the Communist Party of the United States would fight on the side of the nation which had a progressive policy toward the working class, he said he broke contact with the Communist Party. This did not explain his attending Communist meetings up to one year later.

More Purging

On cross-examination Muller testified that he did not say anything of that sort in exposing Communist activities before the unAmerican hearings. He admitted that he was then asked to volunteer information.

Just before he got off the stand

he admitted that he did not re-join the party because he was working for the government and he had told this to Fujimoto and Freeman. But he refused to say that he went to the FBI to offer his services in order to keep his job at the Navy Yard.

Muller said he was certain that he had mentioned Freeman in the unAmerican hearings but an examination of the government report of the proceedings showed that he had not and Chief Prosecutor John C. Walsh admitted this.

Prosecutor Mitchell in his questioning earlier, drew answers out of Muller as though the witness had been spoon-fed. He asked: "What sticks up in your memory" about a meeting or an experience. And Muller proceeded to answer what "sticks up" in his mind and why he remembers the incident. Under cross-examination by defense attorneys, Muller refused to answer "yes" or "no," but tried to recite what he had answered in the first instance under government examination. Pertinent information not helpful to the government's case was brought out by defense questioning and Muller said these had not stuck up in his mind.

When he was dragged into a field where he had apparently not been coached and the prosecution failed to stop the questioning by defense attorneys with objections, Muller squirmed in his chair and fumbled with his answers.

Such a time occurred when Gladstein asked him about loyalty oaths he had taken for his Pearl Harbor job. Tuesday afternoon Muller for the first time pulled out his handkerchief and wiped his face when Gladstein asked him about going to the FBI to tell the agents that he had perjured himself in answering the loyalty oath.

Muller revealed then that he had answered a Navy questionnaire in 1950 that he had left the Communist Party in 1946. But he said this was an error and that he had left it in 1939. But a few more questions made him admit that he had left the party in 1940, which is his testimony in this trial.

Expelled for Cause

When Muller wiped his face with his handkerchief for the second time, Gladstein asked him if he felt warm. Prosecutor Walsh jumped up and told Judge Wiig that he felt warm, too, and could he open a window? Gladstein looked around and told the court that out of five windows, four were open.

Muller, who testified he left the Communist Party in 1940, admitted Wednesday morning that he was expelled from the party in 1939 because of his relationship with the wife of a seaman who was at sea.

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Policeman's Father Gets Fracture, Bruises In Arrest; Cops Deny Violence

(from page 1)
 dren find any more satisfactory. And one of those children is Officer Maxwell Kamaioipili of the police force, stationed at Kanehoe. Young Kahoana picked up Kamaioipili and observed that one eye was swollen shut by what looked like a terrific blow. An officer suggested, he says, that he take the aged and injured man to the C-C Emergency Hospital. No explanation was given as to why he had not already been taken to the hospital by the police, and Lieut. Chong, who was in command of the receiving desk, has been indefinitely suspended, reportedly for failing to send Kamaioipili to the hospital.

Get Different Stories
 Kahoana and his wife Helene did take the injured man to the Emergency Hospital for treatment, then to his home at 1245 Wilder Ave., and on the following Monday they took him to Dr. T. H. Richert. Then all six children and James Kahoana went into action to find out what had happened. They had already been told that (1) Kamaioipili may have suffered the injury in falling into the patrol wagon or (2) from falling from a low bench in the bullpen at police headquarters, but that (3) no policeman had struck him or roughed him up.

They talked to Officer Arthur Ledward, on the receiving desk at the time, to Officer Stanley Rodrigues who was also on duty at the station, and to Officer Mitsuo Omiya, who had put him in the patrol wagon and followed the wagon to help take him out. All officers denied violence against Kamaioipili and all said he gave no one any trouble.

But their descriptions of Kamaioipili's condition at different

times varied. One said he had a cut beside his eye when he was taken out of the patrol wagon. Another saw no cut.

Kamaioipili himself, remembers only this: "I got in the patrol wagon and sat down and folded my arms. I had my pipe in my mouth. I don't remember anything after that."

Got In Wagon All Right
 His friend, Harold Knott, night manager at the Blaisdell, who called the police when he feared Kamaioipili might get in trouble, says he was unscathed when he entered the wagon on Port St.

When he finally regained consciousness, Kamaioipili had his left eye swollen almost shut, a fractured cheek bone, a left arm terribly bruised and black with discoloration, and a sore spot in his chest that kept him coughing up blood for more than a week.

The children continued their investigation. Twice they were shown patrol wagons that Kamaioipili was supposed to have been driven down in—the second time by Captain Eugene Kennedy. But that vehicle was obviously a different wagon from the first.

"Do they think we're that ignorant?" stormed Mrs. Helene Kahoana. "We didn't say anything, but we knew the difference."

Could Have Been Kicked

Dr. Richert's report listed the fracture of the cheek bone, numerous contusions and he offered the opinion that it would be impossible for the 135-lb. man to have suffered such injuries from a fall from a low bench or a patrol wagon seat. The fracture and contusion might have been caused by a blow, he said, and a mark near the injured man's eye indi-

Businessmen, Lawyers Majority In Congress

WASHINGTON (FP) — Fifty-eight per cent of the senators and representatives in the next Congress, which convenes Jan. 3, are lawyers, a survey revealed Nov. 28. Thirty per cent of the senators and 34 per cent of the representatives have business or banking backgrounds, while 21 per cent of the senators and 14 per cent of the representatives come from farms. Ninety-one per cent of the senators and 60 per cent of the representatives had previous experience in public office.

cated even the possibility that he had been kicked.

When the children made their complaint to the police department, they say, a stenographer took down everything they said. But in the final report of their complaint, along with the department's own report of the investigation, important items were missing.

Was the report edited? Are some officers shielding one responsible for Kamaioipili's injuries?

Is it possible for a person to be so terribly beaten by a policeman, even when that person is the father of a policeman, without anyone's being punished?

Aid Ichinose's Probe

Kamaioipili and his children still seek the answers to the above questions and for that reason they have placed themselves at the disposal of Supervisor Sam Ichinose in his push for an investigation of police brutality. They will present the facts they know at an early meeting of the police commission.

"We're doing it," said the injured man's wife, "to keep other people from getting the kind of thing my husband got."

Beamer, Hayashi, Scott Among 10 C-C Employees Not Reported To Civil Service

(from page 1)
 though regarded as less controversial by City Hall authorities, are two attorneys, Leslie Scott and John Matthewman, who receive salaries of \$840 per month and who are employed on special projects by the bureau of plans.

Lawyer Got \$1,000 Per Month
 Highest salary of all in this category in recent months went to Mrs. Jean Gilbert, attorney employed by the board of water supply, who received \$1,000 per month from Oct. 1, 1950 to July 31, 1952.

Still another of the unreported contracts is that of Dr. Louis L. Buzard, a radiological consultant employed by the C-C health department since January 1, 1950, at a salary of \$216 per month.

Both Controller Keppeler and the attorneys feel there may be less necessity for reporting jobs of such professional classifications as lawyers and doctors than of others. They are less certain of land negotiators and draftsmen.

It is pointed out by critics of the situation that many of these positions are for long periods and may not be termed stop-gap appointments made to fill some emergency need of the moment. Jobs running from 1950 and 1951 to the present time, critics say, are more permanent than those of elective officials.

These 10 positions, not mentioned by Supervisor Nick Teves and other GOP critics of civil service, are not in the same category as contracts made with Mrs. Miulan Naiwi, temporary singer with the Royal Hawaiian Band, or Mrs. Abigail Mahoe, clerk with the C-C clerk's office. Those and many other contracts like them were made after being submitted to the civil service commission

and approved. About this latter category there can be little question as to the legality of procedure.

Strayed, Not Stolen, Homesteader's House Turns Up At Waipahu

(from page 1)
 house at Waipahu set up on barrels and well off the road. But a call to the company brought out the fact that there had been no hijacking.

The trailer on which the house was being moved had merely broken down. The mover, despairing of putting it in working condition on location, set the house at the side of the road and brought the trailer back to Honolulu.

By the latter part of the week, he informed Ainoa, the house should be the rest of the way to Nanakuli.

Lundeberg Boosed

Harry Lundeberg, big wheel of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, was roundly boosed at the California State AFL convention after State AFL Secretary C. J. (Neil) Haggerty accused him of "consistently supporting anti-labor candidates who have voted against everything of benefit to labor and the working people of the nation."

Lundeberg has admitted supporting Taft for President and Sen. Pat McCarran, who is sometimes called "the senator from Madrid" because of his strong friendship for and advocacy of Francisco Franco, the fascist dictator of Spain.



Here are scenes of the luau held at Hilo November 1 to celebrate the opening of the new ILWU Memorial Association Building that will house the offices of the Hawaii Division of ILWU Consolidated Local 142. At left in the montage above is Division Director George Martin as he presided over the ceremonies following the feast. At top right is part of the audience during the ceremony and Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director, who was the principal speaker. At bottom, in order, are small fry reaching for roast pig, part of the Hula Troupe of Rosé Kuamoo which furnished entertainment and music for the dancing, and part of the kaukau line as the feast began. Bottom center is a shot of the building.

Gadabout

AT LEAST one preacher has aroused the curiosity of local couples who come to him to arrange marriage by his own curiosity in matters they feel should be outside his scope. Couples who come to ask him to marry them, with weddings to be held in his church, find themselves put through a sort of catechism they didn't expect. He asks, among other things, whether or not they have had pre-marital relations and a number are puzzled as to his motive.

If their answers were in the affirmative, what would his reaction be? Would he refuse them the right to legalize the relationship, or what?

★ ★
WHICH PAGE of the "Tiser do you read? On Page four of the Sunday supplement on television, the following question and answer came first in a series: "What size TV screen shall I buy?"

"A.—Generally speaking, a 17-inch rectangular screen is suitable for small rooms, a 21-inch rectangular screen is suitable for a medium-sized room and a 27-inch rectangular screen is suitable for a large room."

On page 10 of the same supplement, under a headline pointing out "Mistaken Ideas of New TV Owners," comes the following: "Another TV 'superstition' is that the size of the room should determine the size of the screen. According to this 'rule,' a 14-inch screen should be used in a 14-foot room, a 17-inch screen is proper for a 17-foot room and so on.

"Actually, this is not the case. Most people sit about eight to twelve feet from a set, regardless of its size. You can prove this easily in any TV store by turning on several screens of varied sizes. The viewing distance between them is negligible."

★ ★
TIMES HAVE changed since Eisenhower promised a pre-election public he would make a special trip to Korea to make his best

effort to end the war. Now, after a flying visit there, he announces he has no "panaceas" or "trick ways" of ending the war. In fact, he doesn't even show any inclination for ending the war, since he won the election. Instead, he comments only that he thinks we can "improve our position" in Korea. And what does that mean? Another offensive, or a really big war?

★ ★
THE DESPERATE fight among local Republicans for the plums from Washington goes on. Samuel W. King's supporters are making the welkin ring as never before in their campaign to put him in the governor's chair. They even claim now that King's and Farrington's backing of Taft may be a blessing. It won't estrange Ike, they say, and it will get King Taft's backing from the Senate floor when and if his name should come up for confirmation. Another school holds that Harold Kay has the best chance because he backed Eisenhower from the beginning. You pay your money and you takes your choice.

★ ★
EMILIANO MILANO, 32-year-old confessed burglar who made a short escape from Oahu Prison Tuesday, is said by prison sources to have been successful largely because no "railroad guard" was posted. But there was no shortage of guards, as hinted by officials, 11 being on the job at the time.

★ ★
WHEN JOHN BUKEMA, educational director at Oahu Prison, sought not long ago to take Inmate Larry Herman out of the prison, he found himself blocked. A captain of guards who goes by the book, refused unless Bukema could get an authorization from the warden or deputy warden. Such a strict observance of procedure might have stopped the irregularities reported on page one of this issue.

Fukien, Rich In Lumber, Agriculture, Crafts, Shows People New Production

In Fukien Province of China where, according to ancient legend there are "the fiercest tigers and the gentlest people in the world," the people had an opportunity recently to see for themselves the many products of their earth—some of the most richly endowed in all China.

A great wall of tea bricks, profusions of goods, maps and charts told 200,000 visitors to a native products exhibit at Foochow things they had not known about how the economy of their province has advanced under the new government, the China Monthly Review reported recently.

The only producer of world-famed Bohea tea, Fukien now ex-

ports black tea to the USSR and the new democracies of Europe. It is also popular in Shanghai, North China and Manchuria. Green tea and Oolong, also products of Fukien, are popular in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

Last year, reports at the exhibition stated, Fukien produced 100,000 piculs of tea, more than twice as much as in 1948.

• **Farmers Taxed Less**
Under the new government, one of the first steps to encourage the production of tea, reports the Review, was to do away with the heavy exploitative tax burden imposed on tea farmers by the Kuomintang.

The lumber industry, one of Fukien's most important, has been implemented by the Foochow Import and Export Co., which encourages the moving of sawmills into Fukien's forests, which cover 32,000,000 mou of land. Fukien, after Manchuria and Husan, is China's largest producer of lumber.

The manufacture of paper, an offshoot of the lumber industry, had dropped under the Kuomintang until only 46 of Fukien's 339 paper mills were operating, and 5,000 paper workers were unemployed, the Review reports. But all the mills are operating now and Fukien paper production last year was 800,000 piculs, as compared with an all-time peak of 900,000 in 1936. Fukien paper is



NEW LABOR SECRETARY— President Martin P. Durkin of the United Association of Plumbers (AFL) was designated by President-elect Eisenhower as secretary of labor in new cabinet. He is the third labor man in U. S. history to receive the post. (Fed. Pix)

Board Appointed By Pres. Guards "White Purism" In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a Negro man had been critically injured in the nation's capital by a self-appointed defender of white purism in a battle at Rosedale playground, the district recreation board, acting as a "transition committee," tentatively approved reopening of the playground on a non-segregated basis.

The board—which is part of the local government appointed by the President—decided last May 1 to make the playground an all-white recreation center, though it is surrounded on three sides by residences of Negroes. The reason given was that there is a swimming pool in the playground and there is no other "pure white" swimming pool for several miles in any direction.

After the elections and the beginning of the swimming season next year, the board is expected to re-institute segregation.

sold as far away as Manchuria and Sinkiang Provinces.

Sugar, tobacco and mushrooms, all important agricultural products of Fukien, are being grown in greater quantities, the Review reports, for even though the U. S. blockade of China has cut export possibilities, the domestic market has expanded.

• **Lacquer Output Rises**
Fukien lacquer work, often called the finest in the world, is now sold principally to the USSR and the new democracies, the Review reports, because of the same blockade. Porcelain and chinaware, in manufacture of which Fukien has always been a leader, flourishes because of that same blockade, however, for U. S. plastics were providing cheap competition under the Kuomintang, which closed many of the china and porcelain plants, and an estimated 70 per cent of Fukien's pottery workers were unemployed.

Today, with the demand for pottery coming from many parts of China, they are at work again and the production of pottery has more than doubled, the Review states.

Although tuberculosis can be prevented and cured, it is still the No. 1 killer among infectious and parasitic diseases.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Last week the Sullivan Award Committee met and submitted a list of athletes, one of whom will be awarded the coveted diadem. Our Ford Konno wasn't even considered this year. To be given consideration by the committee, Konno will have to win the diving event, plus all the freestyle events, come next year.

WE ARE AMAZED at the accuracy of those who figured out the point spread in last week's game between the College of the Pacific and the only college in the Pacific Ocean, the University of Hawaii. Talk along Bethel Street was that the "smart boys" were giving 36 points. A "head" gave 39 points and with the score ending 49-13, he had to pay off in buckets of ice cream. It was the general feeling that COP could have run the score up to some sky-high figure, but instead, decided to juggle the players, run out of bounds, play cops and robbers, postoffice and other games to confound the spectators. The "smart alecky" stuff didn't jell too well with the fans who felt that even if the Rainbows were to take a shelling it would have been better for COP to run up the score and give the fans a chance to see offensive football.

THE DEFEAT of the University team brought on another worry to the campus. Again finances cast further gloom on the Manoa campus on top of an unhappy meeting with the beef trust of COP. This year the University is on a probationary status with football and the financial lickings it has taken will once again raise the question of what to do with football next year. Since one-third of the student fees go to maintain and support the football program, the students on the Board of Athletic Control will have to sit down and go over the whole problem again. The problem it seems to us, is the apparent lack of interest of the people of Honolulu in the games played by the U. of H.

THE PROMOTERS are now beating the drums for a non-title bout to be held in Japan between Yoshio Shirai and the aged Englishman, Terry Allen. It was an old Dado Marino who took the title from Allen, and now comes word of this match between Shirai and Allen. It is going to take a lot of ballyhoo to pull this match over the Japanese fans, who, like Americans, will be victimized by a lot of press-agentry.

WHEN ATHLETES talk about retiring at a fairly early age, we are reminded of Norman Tamaaha, local marathoner, who recently won the five-mile Annual Waikiki run. Tamaaha, a native of Kauai, has been at this grind for years and freely admits to 46 winters. The ageless athlete is a hard trainer and his ability to go the long distance shows that athletic age and physical age are not necessarily the same thing.

EFFORTS TO REVIVE the Palama Settlement athletic program, after getting off to a good start with a terrific barefoot football team, somehow fizzled, with the players of the Palama team now playing for Chinen AC. Lack of finances has plagued the popular settlement house and the expenses of maintaining "varsity" teams could not be met on the budget allowed under Community Chest allocations.

NAT HOLMAN, who was suspended by City College of New York for "conduct unbecoming a teacher and for neglect of duty," returned recently to New York after a sabbatical trip to Europe. Holman, popular basketball coach at CCNY for many years, was suspended after sweeping investigations all over the country showing up irregularities in admissions to colleges, exposures of shaving of points, and "juice" in basketball games. Holman received his suspension while travelling in Europe and on his return, he was preparing to defend his "reputation" as a teacher and basketball coach.

ONE OF THE most outstanding prospects in amateur boxing circles is a kid by the name of Manuel Enchando of the Navy, who last Tuesday night defeated Harold Leong of the Army in the semi-finals of the Armed Services championships. This Thursday night he goes on against Charles Dotson of the Marines for the championship. Enchando put in one appearance in town several weeks back at the Civic in an amateur smoker and looked very impressive with a nice left hand and good right cross. You'll see him in local amateur tournaments soon.

THE ANNUAL SHRINE GAME goes on under the lights this Friday night at the Honolulu Stadium, with local high school players as opponents. The Shrine Committee has put a lot of work into this project and with good weather, the crowd is expected out in support of this game, a charity affair.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII has a basketball team touring the Mainland and to date, it has been making an excellent showing against some topnotch college quintets. The Universal Motors five is also hopping on their tour and their calibre of basketball is also good enough for Mainland competition.

CALIFORNIA HAS A JUDO TEAM now competing locally under the sponsorship of the American Jujitsu Institute. The National AAU now recognizes judo as a sport under its jurisdiction, and the California team's visit here is to start the ball rolling on national competition in this popular sport now gaining a great following on the Mainland and in Europe.

A RELATIVELY UNKNOWN fighter by the name of Tommy Collins, 128-lbs., gave a one-sided lacing to Lauro Salas, 131-lbs. and former lightweight champion, who won and lost the title to Champ Jimmy Carter in a matter of months. This week, Jimmy Carter made some pocket money on a tank town deal, having as his opponent Archie Whitewater, who used to be a regular here at the Civic. Carter had an easy time of it while Whitewater made a little change and got a little more experience.

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A MAN MUST STAND UP

VII.

In Kona I Began To Take Root As An Islander

Visiting the university campus the day after I landed in Honolulu, I met a young Hawaiian named Alfred K. Bell of Hilo, who invited me to move into a cottage owned by the Hawaiian Board of Missions. That was my home for the next four months or more, and its occupants and hangers-about were the people who gave me my first notions of Island life.

They were all young fellows in the university or recently graduated: Billy Mountcastle, Dan Ainoa, Val Marciel, Howard Kurio, Kenneth Hino and several more, including one who became my brother-in-law, David Tokimasa.

From them I unconsciously learned a great deal about Islanders. Their "ruggedness" or free and easy manners. Their tolerance. Their kindness and their capacity to enjoy life. Their mingled respect for the haole's superior position and half-repressed resentment against it. Most of the things that each nationality says to slur the others. And I also learned to enjoy food "in any language."

I found that money was not particularly abundant, no matter how many times it changed hands in all-night blackjack games. When we felt flush, we dined in style for 25 cents. Oftener, we walked down to Kekaulike St. and ordered "rice stew" for a dime—and then bummed the waitress for bones to feed Kurio's pup.

Did Janitor Work At Honolulu Business College

Getting a job, particularly a permanent job, was something that didn't weigh heavily on my spirit. For a while, disregarding the line between haole and non-haole jobs, I was janitor at the Honolulu Business College. For about a month I worked in the newly-opened Royal Hawaiian Hotel. For three or four days I helped move machinery at the Hawaiian Pineapple cannery. "Haole," one of my fellow workers told me, "that word *hapai* is one Hawaiian word you'll never forget."

When I traveled to the Big Island to see the volcano and the Kona Coast, as a matter of form I inquired about a job at Waiakea Mill.

"No, we don't have any opening," a clerk told me. Then he added: "You're not by any chance Scotch . . .?" If I had been Scotch, undoubtedly I would be a plantation manager today.

I wanted to ship out to the Orient, but not knowing how to go about it, I didn't succeed. Instead, I stowed away for Los Angeles.

Kona, a "Foreign Country" To Haoles

Before leaving I had filed an application with the Department of Public Instruction and had almost forgotten about it. Shortly after arriving in California I learned that I had been appointed to teach at Kona waena School.

"I'll take the job for a couple of years," I thought, "and save enough money to study in New York." After hitchhiking home to Kansas I returned to Hawaii.

For the next two years I lived in a Kona waena teachers' cottage. I could write a lot about the social life of a teachers' row, the shifting friendships and jealousies and love affairs among us young people; but I can write little about Kona as it was then, for we mainland teachers understood but little of its life.

From the Japanese who made up the great majority of the population, we were almost entirely cut off. Kona, as Koji Ariyoshi knew it, was a foreign country to me. A few years later John and Ella Embree, studying the Kona Japanese community as anthropologists, found it was a foreign country to the local haoles also.

Yet in Kona there was more social mingling than in some other communities. Sometimes we teachers were guests in Kona homes.

Observations of Plantation "Aristocracy"

At the frequent school dances one could see together on the floor teachers, the ranching aristocracy and the more "modern" high school students. There was even a social club of local aristocrats and teachers.

When I went to teach later at Honokaa in East Hawaii, I was surprised to find nothing of the kind. In four years I set foot in a plantation boss' home just once, which was one time oftener than some of my colleagues.

Occasionally some of the plantation haoles condescended to attend a community or school dance. At one of them, a supervisor, in his liquor, explained to a part-Hawaiian teacher that he really oughtn't to be dancing with her, she not being a haole, y'know.

Little as I entered into Kona life, it was in Kona that I began to take root as an Islander. Every day, imperceptibly, a little of my Mainland outlook and memories disappeared, a little more of Hawaii took on meaning for me. Until I die, the shores and sunsets, the coffee trees and pastures of Kona will be part of me.

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)



MR. REINECKE

Deny Seaman's Appeal On Refusal To Stool; ACLU Hits Screening

Is a man disloyal because he won't join the Communist Party?

That's a question asked by the Marine Cooks & Stewards' "Voice" after what happened to a seaman who, after being screened out of his job as a "security risk," spent \$300 to travel to Washington to appeal his case.

When he told Coast Guard officials he had been asked to join the Communist Party but refused, they demanded that he give the name of the person who had asked him. He refused to be a stoolpigeon and his appeal was rejected.

In addition, he was asked why he had helped raise funds for Harry Bridges' legal defense, and such questions as the following were put to him:

● "Did you ever point your finger at them and say: 'I am an American; I was born here'—that kind of stuff?"

● "Let's confirm this now. I'd like to hear you say: 'I'm opposed to Communism.'"

● "All right—don't come right out next minute and say that Mr. Bridges is honest and sincere."

ACLU Reports

The American Civil Liberties Union investigated the case and, has submitted a report to the appeals board pointing out the injustices of the Coast Guard hearing. Of the seaman's helping raise funds for the Bridges defense, the report stated: "Certainly a man cannot be condemned for the belief in the innocence of an individual prior to his conviction. Otherwise our entire judicial concept that a man is innocent until proven guilty is swept away. The appellant, in an effort to conceal nothing, also frankly told the appeals board that he subscribed to a fairly prevalent feeling on the waterfront that some of the witnesses of the prosecution perjured themselves on the stand."

On the seaman's episode regarding the Communist Party, the report said: "It cannot be seriously considered as a reflection on a man's loyalty to refuse to join the Communist Party. If this were counted against a person, then anyone's reputation could be blasted simply by any person asking him to join the Communist Party. It was with admirable candor that the appellant informed the board that he had been asked to join.

"The appellant refused to name the man who had asked him, basing his refusal on his basic American desire of not wanting to be a squealer."

The ACLU report concluded: "This injustice can be corrected by the issuance of a Coast Guard clearance card and his validated papers so he may pursue his chosen life work as a member of the maritime industry."

Smith Act Defendants Rest Case In New York

NEW YORK (FP)—The defense rested its case here December 3 in the 8-month trial of 13 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

The trial came to a sudden halt after Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the defendants acting as her own counsel, told the court that the trial had caused the defense an "intolerable financial drain." She said the defendants felt they had already refuted government evidence aimed to prove a conspiracy to teach forcible overthrow of the government. Miss Flynn pointed out that

THE RISING TIDE

By ESLANDA ROBESON

I remember hearing, when I was growing up, a lot of talk about the Yellow Peril . . . the Black Menace . . . the Rising Tide of Color.

It now turns out that there really was a Peril, a Menace, and a Rising Tide. The "Peril" was that the Asian people would take over Asia, and they are doing so. The "Menace" was that the African people would take over Africa, and they are beginning to do just this. And the Rising Tide of Color turns out to be the rising tide of people—People: white, yellow, brown and black, rising to take over their own countries, to govern them for their own benefit.

Now everybody knows that tide is a natural phenomenon. You just can't hold back a tide. You have to adjust yourself to it, or be drowned.

Nearly all the major powers combined to try to hold back the rising tide of people in the Soviet Union, and found that they could not. The rising tide of the people has already spread over Eastern Europe, over China, and is rising elsewhere in Europe and Asia, in Africa and Latin America, and even in the U.S.A.

It looks as though everybody everywhere had better stop worrying about this tide, stop fighting it, and instead, accept it for the natural phenomenon which it is, and jump in and learn how to swim.

—New World Review, November 1952

Don't See Specialist Without Advice From Your Doctor, Is Warning of M. D.

Not so many years ago there was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Honolulu who amassed the huge (then) fortune of \$80,000 by operating on as many patients as would hold still for it—whether they needed such an operation or not.

That was the illustration used by a young doctor, a general practitioner, to illustrate the reasons why people who think they need specialists would do well to consult their own physicians first, and then be sent to the specialist, if necessary.

"Dr. ——— could get away with those operations in the old days," said the young physician and surgeon, "because there were very few doctors around here able or willing to check on him. Now it's different. If I send a patient to a specialist, he'd better give the best treatment he can. Otherwise, I won't send him any more patients and he knows it."

Ethics Still At Premium

There are still too many specialists, says the young doctor, unethical enough to milk an unsuspecting patient through a long course of treatment that turns out to be as costly as it was unnecessary.

"Often after the specialist has run into a block," says the young doctor, "he tells the patient he can't do anything more—to go back to his own physician. That may also mean he's run through most of the patient's money. So it's up to us to carry on. But the fees we can charge are small because the specialist already has his money."

The standard of medical care

the government had taken six months to present its case. The defense was on for five weeks. The case cost the defendants \$5,000 a week, she said, for a total of \$180,000 over a 36-week period.

Federal District Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered summations to the jury to begin December 10. Earlier, he had sentenced Miss Flynn to 30 days in jail for contempt when she refused to identify individuals as Communists. She was taken off to jail as soon as the defense rested its case.

for school students, especially those who participate in sports, is not what it should be, the doctor said, and the responsibility often lies with the coach.

U. of H. Athlete

Told of the case of a young man at the University of Hawaii, forced by his coach to participate in an event despite an injured hand, the doctor deplored the shortsightedness and callousness of such a coach.

The interviewer, describing the case, told how the athlete had been accorded no doctor's consultation and how, though he complained of pain in a bone of his hand, no suggestion was made that an X-ray picture be taken to determine whether or not a bone was broken.

"Too often it's like that," said the doctor. "Anything to win."

E. R.

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By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

REVOLT EXTENDS IN AFRICA

Looks as if I must write about Africa every few weeks. It so happens that many events are taking place there that are of world importance. What happens to the non-white peoples of Africa is of prime importance to the non-white peoples of Asia and vice versa.

You probably read in the daily press and perhaps saw photographs in the picture magazines of a race riot in South Africa, a strike in Northern Rhodesia's copper mines and of killings in Kenya by the Mau Mau secret society.

These are not isolated incidents. They are all joined by the growing and dominating desire to end what colored colonialists call "white imperialism" and which has been strengthened by independence for India and Pakistan and the creation of a China without European economic control.

Several times I have mentioned the passive resistance to unjust laws in South Africa which has resulted in the jailing of thousands of non-whites. But in Kenya, on the East African seaboard, the resistance is not passive.

The daily press has carried stories stating that the Mau Maus began pillaging villages and towns inhabited by white settlers. There have been pictures showing the arrested leader of the society, Jomo Kenyatta, who has been made out to be a "native terrorist."

Let's take a look at the facts.

Ask Social Reforms, Independence

A British colonial possession, Kenya has a population of close to 5,500,000. Only 30,000 of these are European. There are some 90,000 East Indians and 24,000 Arabs. The more than 5,000,000 others are native Africans.

This handful of Europeans, backed by the might of the British government, have grabbed something like 10,000 square miles of the best land. The native Africans are parked in "reserves" of about 30,000 square miles of the poorest land. They are subjected to an annual "head tax" which obliges them to work for the white settlers in order to pay it. Wages are unbelievably low, with the pay averaging about \$2.90 per month. Over 40,000 children, many of them under 10 years old, work for half this sum.

For years now the native peoples of Kenya have asked for social reforms and independence. Their pleas have fallen on deaf ears, whether the British government was Labor or Conservative. Spearhead of the fight to end foreign domination is the Kenya African Union with a membership of 100,000 dedicated to uniting all the tribes into one nation and liberating this nation.

Slogans of "Free World," "Preserving Democracy"

Kenya, however, is of strategic importance to Britain and Western Europe, backed by the U. S., in the cold conflict with Russia. Since these nations call themselves the "free world," we again have the spectacle of the continued exploitation and brutalization of a non-white people in the name of "preserving democracy."

The most advanced tribe in Kenya is the Kikuyu, with 1,000,000 members. Tired of having their pleas for justice fall on deaf ears, members have pledged themselves to drive all white settlers from Kenya and to eliminate native "traitors" who work with the Europeans. They call themselves the Mau Mau Society.

This Mau Mau group has sent letters to the most brutal of the European masters saying "we will kill you like you are murdering us today." Several villages and towns have been attacked and a number of persons slain by these black patriots who want to get back their own land.

"A Reign of Guns Will Not Stop Us!"

Naturally, the British government has sent in troops and has made it appear that this revolt was an act of "native terrorism." Among those arrested was Jomo Kenyatta, known by his people as "Burning Spear." Educated in England where he has a British wife and child, author of a book on Kenya, head of the Kenya African Union, he is recognized as that area's greatest and most brilliant leader in the fight for liberation.

Kenyatta contends he was not arrested because of the Mau Maus, but in an attempt to smash the liberation movement. That this feeling is shared by others is shown in a letter mailed to Europeans after his arrest. Headed,



MR. DAVIS



JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE APPOINTEE ASKS F.B.I. TO INVESTIGATE HIM.

Looking Backward

When the AFL Was 'Huhu' With the Navy

Naval authorities and the A. F. of L. Central Labor Council nowadays congratulate each other on the good relations they enjoy at Pearl Harbor—and may they always continue to enjoy them! But there was a time, about eight years ago, toward the end of the war, when relations were by no means so smooth.

On January 30, 1945, the Central Labor Council addressed a four-page letter to Vice Admiral Bagley, commandant of the 14th Naval District, getting a long list of grievances off its chest. The CLC placed the blame for conditions at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard on its commandant, Admiral Furlong, who condescended to meet with labor representatives but did nothing about their complaints.

First on the list of grievances was "the persistent use of suspensions as a means of punishment." The time lost ran into thousands of hours monthly. Often used indiscriminately, the suspension system "results in extreme dissatisfaction among the workers, and leads to their ultimate resignation or discharge in many cases."

Next came "the ridiculous efficiency rating system," which depended more on the supervisor's favor than on the men's true ability. Neither was there any intelligent basis for upgrading workers. "One result of this is that Mainland-recruited men, who have many years of experience at their trades are frequently rated lower than locally-recruited men who have just entered the construction trades since the war. This situation varies, of course, depending on whether the supervision in the shops consists of local or Mainland employees."

AFL Hits Discrimination

Racial discrimination was the third major grievance. Not only was there complete segregation of Negroes in Area 3 (a problem later tackled by the Hawaii Association for Civic Unity), but unfairness on the job as well. "The Negro workers in the Navy Yard are finding that it is nearly impossible for them to obtain ratings, even though they are doing work that calls for high classification." Chinese and Filipinos were discriminated against in many shops, and the supervisor of Shop 26 disliked Jews.

"Discrimination against women," continued the Central Labor Council's complaint, "is also a practice of the Navy Yard. . . . It is the practice to hire women as helpers, employ them at the trade for which they are hired, doing the same work as men with first and second class ratings, but continue to pay them helpers' rates." The CLC hinted that some supervisors and leadingmen were willing to upgrade women who were friendly toward them.

Biggest complaint of the Council was the sabotage by Navy officials of any attempt to "cooperate to the fullest extent with organized labor."

"The recent attempt of the men in Shop 26 to set up a Shop Committee is a good example of the type of cooperation practiced locally. Although Navy policy specifically provides for elections to determine whether or not the men desire a Shop Committee, every effort was made to defeat the proposal in Shop 26. One of the men in the shop wrote a letter, requesting that an election be held, and waited eight weeks for an answer, when the only possible answer had to be affirmative.

Voted 90 Per Cent for Organization

"When finally the election was authorized, every attempt was made to defeat the proposition by not publicizing it, and holding the election in such a short period of time that very few men would be able to vote. A protest was entered, and finally the election was circularized and a 24-hour period of balloting was declared, and as a result, 90 per cent of the men voting favored the establishment of a Shop Committee."

The grievance procedure under the Navy, went on the AFL Council's letter, was tied up with red tape and completely unworkable. An employee had to "go through channels" from leadingman to quartermaster to foreman to master to Captain of the Yard and finally, to Admiral Furlong. While his grievance was being processed (with no time limit set) the employee is "frequently mistreated, given unpleasant work to do, and generally made uncomfortable." The

(more on page 2)

GET-TOUGH POLICY

The showdown forced by Castle & Cooke Terminals on the trailer load issue is part and parcel of the get-tough policy of employers throughout the nation.

Departing from the usual practice of a jitney pulling two trailers, the company demanded that the operators pull three, and instigated the walkout. The company took advantage of the situation when people were waiting for Christmas goods.

Wallace Kamihara, steward among the machine operators, protested this speed-up practice. He was discharged and his co-workers were suspended.

The longshoremen who walked out in protest were forced back to their jobs by court order—without Kamihara, a militant unionist.

The issue is not Kamihara, as the employers would like it to appear. The issue is intimidation by the company to weaken the union. Whoever fights for better conditions and resists the encroaching employer demands upon their hard-won gains would be all the easier singled out for attack—if Kamihara becomes a casualty. This his union brothers know.

Labor's strength lies in solidarity, clearly stated in the slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The pattern of employer attack was dealt with by President Randolph Sevier of Matson Navigation Co. Earlier this month he sounded off at a Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association meeting, that the big employers must crack down on labor. He talked of "no strike" legislation. Congressmen on a junket here in sunny Hawaii to escape the cold winter of their home states and Washington, are getting their ears filled with employer propaganda. They get the same slant at home.

Sevier looks to the Eisenhower administration. Anti-labor drives will come and they can be beaten off by militant and solid unions. In labor's struggle there is no substitute for solidarity.

FRAME-UP BEATEN

When the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers struck the International Harvester Co. plant in Chicago recently, Harold Ward, a 30-year-old Negro union leader, was framed for murder.

Harvester President John L. McCaffery, according to UE sources, "personally posted a reward of \$10,000 blood money—because if a striker could be put in the chair for murder, it would make it easier for the company to cut wages and forget the union."

The union won its long strike.

Meanwhile, the union and its supporters fought the frame-up while Ward was held in jail for six weeks under threat of electrocution. Ward, in the trial, was acquitted early this month by a unanimous first ballot of the jury.

This is not only a victory for labor, but for all Americans in this period of witch-hunt hysteria and oligarchy of big employers.