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Thursday, February 12, 1953

HC&D Men In Cement Racket

KAWANO SHAKY ON STAND:

Fingering Persons As Communists Is Only Unimportant "Minute Detail"

Ex-Communist Jack H. Kawano, the prosecution's kingpin witness in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, who had spun his tale of Communist activities in the Territory under government examination said he is "not positive of anything" when caught under fire of defense questioning this week.

The dumpy former longshore leader lost his cockiness and Chief Government Prosecutor John C. Walsh, who jumped up time and again to make his objections when Kawano was pinned down, said the



Mr. Kawano

witness was being badgered by the defense.

"Minute Detail"

Kawano took to two avenues of escape. He said "to the best of my recollection," a phrase he used constantly, he was correct as to the "general grain, line or trend" but he was not sure as to "minute detail."

Examples of his "minute detail" were:

● Placing Defendant Koji Ariyoshi in an alleged Communist meeting at Defendant Jack Hall's home in Manoa shortly after the last war when Ariyoshi was still in the army in China. Kawano gave this testimony under oath before the un-American committee in Washington, but in this

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3 Fired, Others Are Disciplined; Boss Hushes Up Story

One of the most widely known, yet best concealed scandals in the construction business was revealed this week when LeRoy C. Bush, manager of the Honolulu Construction & Drying Co. admitted a widespread investigation of employees in his company for "monkey business" with ready-mixed cement had resulted in the outright dismissal of three and disciplinary action regarding others.

Bush denied reports that as

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Goto Warns City Bond Market Bad

The city will have to be more careful in the future, Treasurer Lawrence S. Goto warned this week, to make sure of its property evaluations before it issues bonds. His statement came following



MR. GOTO

his announced decision to turn over \$30,884 worth of bonds on the Pua St. improvement project (No. 74), to the contractor on the job, Honolulu Builders, Inc.

Several reasons are behind

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U. of H. Graduate Scores High On Exam; Rejected As Applicant By Chief Liu

Before the record between Police Chief Dan Liu and the C-C Civil Service Commission is clear on the matter of vacancies, Chief Liu may have some explaining to do as to why he refused to hire Applicant, Hiroshi Kuwahara.

Unmentioned in last Sunday's Advertiser front page story, which obviously came from sources close to Chief Liu, the case of Kuwahara is one which has puzzled commissioners to such an extent that they refuse to accept the reason stated by Liu's representative before the commission.

Kuwahara, a young man originally from Maui, was a graduate of the University of Hawaii. He took the police examinations, written and oral, and passed with plenty of points to spare—in fact, his grade was well above the average.

True, he fell a half-inch under an original height minimum of 5 feet, nine inches, but that standard had been ignored before and some consideration has been given to a proposal to drop it one inch. New York City, it has been pointed out, has a minimum of 5 feet, 8 inches.

As for Kuwahara, his physical qualifications are not seriously disputed, since he weighs between 160 and 170 pounds, and is known as being proficient at judo.

Why Not Probation Appointment?

But despite all these qualifications, the young man was rejected by Chief Liu as being "too slow" in thinking, a reason which the civil service commission has refused to accept. After all, commissioners say, the police department regulations provide for a

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S-B "Salary Bill" Omits Hike In Cost Of Living; Population Figure Faulty

By STAFF WRITER

"City's Salary Rises 271 Per Cent In 12 Years."

That's the headline of a somewhat confusing article appearing in last Thursday's Star-Bulletin under the by-line of A. A. Smyser. The implication in the headline is that salaries went up that much—and in the Star-Bulletin that would also imply that C-C workers are grossly overpaid.

But even Smyser doesn't say that. The number of employees since 1940 has increased by 76 per cent, he writes. In addition to the increases in regular staffs of departments and the creation of new departments, Smyser correctly says, thousands of dollars are spent annually for "con-

tract employment" of professional men and women, attorneys, engineers, appraisers.

That runs the manpower total up considerably, and the overall cost as well.

What About Armed Forces?

In the same period, Smyser writes, the population of Honolulu has increased only 26 per cent. But that figure doesn't take into account the increase by thousands of service personnel—a figure which today must be many times the size of the military establishment of 1940. And servicemen require the attention of the C-C government. Ask any traffic cop.

Most important of all, Smyser's article fails to take into

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59c Steak Pulls Throng To Local Supermarket

New Zealand beef steaks sold for 39 cents a pound in Columbus, Ohio, United Press reported Feb. 8, while the Kapiolani Supermarket in Honolulu sold New Zealand steer beef steaks for 59 cents a pound.

Compared with beef prices elsewhere in Honolulu, Kapiolani's price was a bargain.

Store "Flooded" With Trade
James Danford of the frozen meat department at Kapiolani, said the store is "flooded" with customers.

"We can't cut the meat up fast enough," Danford said.

The bargain price beef is, Dan-

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Police Should Be Under C-C Gov't, Graves Report Says

The Honolulu police department should be returned forthwith to the control of the government of the city and county of Honolulu.

That is one of the points made most strongly by the report of Richard Graves, civil service expert, on the administration of Honolulu's government, the RECORD has learned authoritatively.

Pointing out that there is no rhyme nor reason to a situation which has the City of Honolulu paying the costs and salaries of the police department, yet which sees the department under virtual control of the governor, through a commission appointed by him, Graves has recommended in one of his strongest passages, that the police control be given back to the city.

He makes the same point regarding the board of water supply, a body less independent of the

C-C government, yet in many ways removed from direct city control, but the expert's terms are not so strong. The board of water supply should be either "in or out" of the C-C government, he says, but he implies a doubt as to which status is preferable.

No such alternative is included in his statement on the police.

The liquor commission, likewise, should be under the city's control, is Graves' expressed opinion.

Organization of the C-C government, especially with relationship among three departments, was hit by Graves who, in his report, suggests a rather elaborate reorganization. The three departments are the executive, civil service and the controller's.

The proposed reorganization, part of it inside the mayor's office, would necessitate a consid-

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Chinese Aliens Reported Selling S. F. Property Because of U. S. 'War Policy'

San Francisco real estate is selling these days at remarkably low prices—if the property is in Chinatown and if it is owned by aliens.

That's the story brought back from the West Coast by a local man with real estate interests, and he says that behind the low prices lies another story of fear and pathos not unlike that of Japanese aliens in the early days of World War II. Rising anti-Chinese sentiment similar to the former anti-Japanese hysteria has for some time implanted in the minds of the aliens the fear that their property may eventually be confiscated and they may be locked up in concentration camps.

But since President Eisenhower's

announced policy of pushing "raids" by Chiang Kai-shek's forces, with the aid of the U. S. 7th Fleet, against the Chinese Mainland, the local man says, the fear of Chinese aliens on the West Coast has been intensified.

Fear Result of U. S. Policy

Feeling now that a third world war is imminent and that they may be declared "enemy aliens" almost without any notice, with their property subject to confiscation, the Chinese aliens are reported making worried efforts to liquidate their real estate for anything resembling reasonable prices that may be offered.

They remember the fate of Japanese aliens who were virtually

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Thompson Asked To Write Answers As Preliminary Appeal; May Risk \$1,400

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Tuesday's meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, which was supposed to consider a successor for Assistant Executive Secretary John C. Thompson, never got around to that chore, but it did feature some fairly spirited argument on the subject of whether or not Thompson should have an appeal hearing.

Commissioner Harriett Magoon alone, stood strongly for a hearing, her most outspoken opposition coming from Chairman Lyman Bigelow, Ben Ohai, Sr., Harry Field, and Norman McGuire. Richard Furtado took little part in the debate.

Mrs. Magoon argued her opposition to what a sportswriter would call a draw. She didn't

win a hearing for Thompson, but she did get the commission to ask Thompson to state his arguments on paper. If the commission feels the arguments merit a hearing, Chairman Bigelow said, it will grant one.

Emphasizing that she has no personal interest in the case of Thompson, Mrs. Magoon said: "It is democracy to let a man be heard."

She based her stand on that principle, Mrs. Magoon said, and on the concept that "in anything as big as this, it doesn't seem to me the whole thing would fall on one individual entirely. If we heard him, it might entail calling in someone else."

McGuire agreed with that

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U. of H. Graduate Scores High On Exam; Rejected As Applicant By Chief Liu

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one-year probationary period—six months in excess of that required in other C-C departments. If Chief Liu is actually in such pressing need of more manpower, the commissioners feel, he might at least give a man so eminently qualified, a probationary trial.

Sunday's blast, like a number of previous "leaks" from the chief's office, depicted Chief Liu as a lone figure fighting the battle of the honest public official beleaguered on all sides by corrupt politicians. It is a picture becoming somewhat less convincing of late, both C-C and Territorial officials believe, since the chief himself, has entered more openly than ever into the field of political lobbying.

The chief's guiding star in this respect, reported this long time to be Attorney Nils Tavares, came more nearly into the open than ever before only a few days prior to Liu's latest blast, by his public statements against Herbert Kum and the civil service commission on a Republican panel discussion which included as one of its members Kum's arch-opponent, D. Ransom Sherretz.

Came After Tavares' "Forum"
Critics of the Tavares-Liu combination see it as more than a mere coincidence that the chief's most recent blast against civil service came so quickly after the front-page coverage accorded that "forum."

The close relationship between Tavares and Liu has existed, informed sources say, since the days when Tavares was Territorial attorney general and Liu was the righthand man of the then Police Chief William Gabrielson.

Chief Liu's pre-session lobbying, coupled with his public statements about civil service, has had some effect, it is admitted in legislative circles, and there are those who believe he has already won sufficient strength in the senate to pass his proposed plan for a special commission to govern and standardize police throughout the islands—with himself at the head.

His backing for that plan in the house of representatives would be less, observers feel, though not inconceivable.

Danger of Broad Power

There have been, on the other hand, a number of incidents in the past six months which leave some political powers wondering whether or not the placing of so much power in the hands of Chief Liu or any succeeding chief, is wise. These are instances when police powers seem to have been used for political, rather than for strictly police reasons, and they include:

1. The harassment of ILWU members and officials in raids against gambling, though similar "enforcement" has not been directed against other organizations or clubs.

2. The arrest and prolonged quizzing of a former public official on a charge of "falsifying a hotel record" shortly after that official had initiated a campaign to investigate police brutality. The transparency of that charge is obvious in light of the fact that Doris Duke, stage and screen stars, and various other personages have from time to time signed local hotel registers with pseudonyms with the full knowledge and approval of the city's most expensive hotels. When Louis Budenz, widely known ex-Communist, was brought here in 1948 to testify against Dr. and Mrs. Keinecke, his presence was concealed under a "falsified hotel record" by the authorities themselves.

3. Raids against mah jongg, hitherto immune from police action as much as miniature golf, involving a number of professional people who have indicated their readiness to oppose any plan to broaden Liu's powers.

4. A growing sentiment among rank-and-file policemen for a secret ballot by which they may be allowed to express their approval or disapproval of civil service. Sources in the police department believe Liu will fight any such balloting as far as possible. But if he is forced to take one, the same sources say, the results would surely be enlightening to the legislature.

It is predicted that the rank-and-file cops would vote overwhelmingly in favor of remaining in civil service so far as they are already, at least, and that a proposal to be put all the way under civil service would have a more friendly reception than Chief Liu indicates.

More On Chinese Aliens

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dispossessed, the local man says, and are doing their best to prepare themselves for a similar eventuality—with what they feel is little time to spare.

Thus far, most transactions have been between alien Chinese and American citizens of Chinese ancestry. Property in San Francisco's Chinatown was won with too much difficulty for anyone to let it pass lightly into non-Chinese hands.

But there are those fearful that the anti-Chinese hysteria, if U. S. policy continues on its present course, may rise to the heights of that against Japanese aliens and AJAs until even American citizens of Chinese ancestry will be made targets.

And it was such a few years ago that official and unofficial American spokesmen were assuring the American public that Chinese are peace-loving, non-aggressive people whose whole history and culture shows them to be the natural friends of America! Which changed, the American policy or the Chinese people?



DEVASTATING FLOOD—A London bobby carries child to safety from her flooded home after the Thames River overflowed its banks, drowning scores and making thousands homeless. (Fed. Filx)

59c Steak Pulls Throng To Local Supermarket

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ford said freely, somewhat tougher than local beef because in New Zealand the steers are butchered about a year older and considerably heavier. But despite that, and the price differential with the Mainland, beef-hungry bargain hunters keep coming in droves, Danford said.

Kapiolan's price is higher than that on the Mainland for the same beef, Danford said, because this shipment was brought back from the Mainland and went through the hands of an extra broker.

Everybody's "Quality"

Everybody's Supermarket, reported selling New Zealand beef by the dailies, has never done so, the butcher told the RECORD.

"We have stressed a reputation as a quality market," said the butcher, "and we don't try to offer economy bargains."

Reveals Pressure

Manager Louis McClaren of the Metz Supermarket in Columbus, said people lined up at 6 a. m. when its doors do not open until 9 a. m. Customers lined up for four blocks.

He was reported saying in the UP story that "There has been a lot of fuss about the imported frozen beef and there is a lot of pressure to stop its sale."

He also said: "This may be the only time we can offer anything like these prices. But we're buying cheap and selling cheap."

Swift & Co. sold the beef to the supermarket.

Prices Compared

Packing houses in Chicago said New Zealand beef came to the U. S. as a substitute for Canadian beef normally imported. This deal was worked out among four countries—U. S., Canada, England and New Zealand. Canadian beef is barred because of hoof and mouth disease.

The Columbus, O., prices compared with Honolulu prices thus: Metz Supermarket sold a pound of any steak for 39 cents, round beef at 23 cents, boiling beef and short ribs at two pounds for 25 cents, chuck roast at 25 cents and rib roast at 29 cents.

Kapiolan Supermarket sold a pound of any steak at 59 cents, short ribs at 29 cents, chuck roast at 49 cents and rib roast at 59 cents.

Goto Warns City Bond Market Bad

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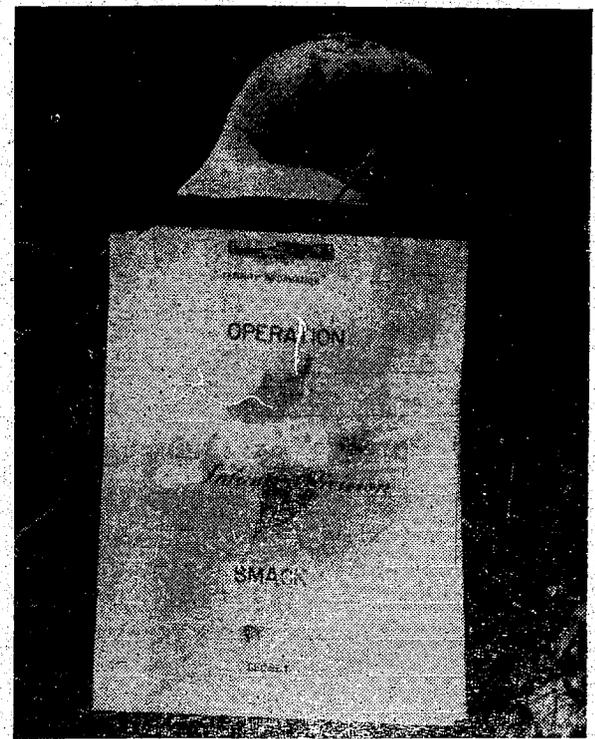
the difficulty in marketing bonds, Goto said, first among them being that few agencies are now interested in making such purchases. Formerly, the two agencies most frequently customers were the Territorial retirement fund and the American Security Bank.

The Bishop National Bank is prohibited from such purchases by its charter and the Bank of Hawaii has evinced no interest in such bonds since the depression of the '30s.

C-C Not Behind Bonds

Another reason why such bonds are not readily saleable is that the C-C government does not stand directly responsible for them, Goto said, and does not pledge its credit toward payment of them. Instead, they are based upon the assessments made against the property to be improved and are actually more nearly chargeable to the collections of these assessments from property owners.

"The city will have to move with care in the future in making its evaluations," said Goto, "or it will be confronted with this situation again and again."



OPERATION SMACK—Shown against barbed wire and helmet background is bound copy of battle orders for "Operation Smack," name given to unsuccessful infantry raid by U. S. Seventh Division in Korea. Charge that the battle was a show put on for visiting generals and war correspondents raised a storm in Congress. (Federated Pictures)

S-B "Salary Bill" Omits Hike In Cost Of Living; Population Figure Faulty

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account in any way the cost of living increase in the same period—a transition from the tail-end of a depression to the biggest boom in the nation's history.

Such figures are not readily available. The Territorial Department of Labor began making cost-of-living index studies in 1943, a period which was the height of Honolulu's World War II boom.

Honolulu In 1943

Here's one writer's description of Honolulu that year:

"Other American cities thought they had housing problems. They had nothing compared with Honolulu. I could have rented my house for \$25,000. Nothing less than a general could command a private room. A major, if he was lucky, might get a hotel room for three days, but only in a room with two other majors.

"Other Americans thought they had laundry problems and servant problems and traffic problems and marketing problems. They should have seen Honolulu. No city in the world, which wasn't bombarded or overrun by an enemy army, suffered during the Second World War like Honolulu."

That's by William Bradford Huie, recently editor of the American Mercury.

All right then. That was the first year a cost-of-living index was taken and it seems conservative to assume that by 1943, the cost of most commodities had already jumped perhaps 200 per cent over 1940, when prices were still at depression level.

But taking that level—did you know that the cost of food has risen 55.6 per cent even from March 1943 to the present?

Clothing is up 18.2 per cent over 1943, housing has risen 17.9 per cent (despite rent control), house furnishings 37.6 per cent, fuel, light and refrigeration 16.3

per cent, and miscellaneous, 48.5 per cent.

Miscellaneous in the labor department's study includes transportation, medical care, recreation, etc. Medical care alone is up 58.1 per cent over 1943 and transportation, 58.5.

The costs of home operation (laundry, services, etc.) are up 38.1 per cent over 1943.

And with the exception of clothing and electricity, every one of those items went up last year—indicating that the trend is still upward. Clothing alone dropped 7 per cent while electricity remained the same.

Now do you see why the "City's Salary Bill" might have increased even another 20 or 30 per cent without being exorbitant?

Defense Secretary Back With Banking Firm

NEW YORK (FP)—Robert A. Lovett, whose job as defense secretary ended January 20, will rejoin the private banking firm of Brown Bros., Harriman & Co. March 1 as a general partner.

Lovett was a partner in the firm many years before World War II, when he became assistant secretary of war for air. He rejoined the Wall Street firm in June 1946, but was recalled in May 1947 to become undersecretary of state. He returned to his private job again in April 1949, but was called to Washington a third time in September 1950 to become deputy defense secretary. Later he was named to head the Defense Department.

General Motors Corp.'s net profits during the five years of World War II averaged \$175 million a year. In the first two years of the Korean war, they averaged \$670 million a year.



MAUI DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS to the ILWU Territorial convention returned January 28 from Honolulu. Manuel Rodrigues, assistant traffic manager of Aloha Airlines, is kneeling fifth from left. (Photo by Aloha Airlines)

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

A verbal guarantee isn't worth a penny. Get it down in writing.

So says a Maui motorist who bought a used car from the Maui Dry Goods and Grocery's automotive division not so long ago. He was influenced, he says, by the high pressure sales talk of the manager and a salesman, who pointed out the alleged good features of the vehicle and verbally gave a 30-day guarantee.

A week after the purchase of the car, the battery went dead. The buyer went to the manager, who suggested that he buy a new battery. This he did. Next he found the shock absorbers were dead. He visited the manager again, who offered to fix the absorbers without labor charge if the motorist bought a new set. A month later he was billed \$10 for installing the absorbers.

DAVID STRONA, executive secretary of the Puunene Community Association, refused transportation to a basketball team sponsored by the organization. The team is composed mostly of high school students and teenagers. Strona told the players to see their union officials for transportation. The union is only a member of the association, paying an annual \$5 dues. The association is supported by the Community Chest. Strona headed the Chest campaign last year.

A **TAXPAYER'S** suit was filed by this writer with the second circuit court in Wailuku to recover \$3,024.66 paid Minoru Shigeoka by Maui County. Shigeoka, office manager at the Central Maui Memorial Hospital, did not meet the minimum requirements set forth for the position by the civil service commission. The requirement is ten years of experience. While Shigeoka worked at the Hilo Memorial Hospital from January 1, 1946 to early August 1952, he filed an application for the Maui job saying he was office manager at the Hilo hospital from March 1, 1942.

Charges were filed against Sam Alo, Sr., auditor; Ah Yet Wong, superintendent of the Maui hospital; Edward S. Kushi, chairman of the hospital management committee, and Eugene Bal, personnel director of the Maui County Civil Service Commission.

JOSEPH MIRANDA, Vineyard St., Wailuku, told Wailuku Sugar Co. management to quit using grass poisoning in a ditch—or else! Miranda claims he has right to fresh water under kuliāna and the sugar company has no business "spoiling" the water that runs through his property.

GOVERNOR Oren E. Long has given relief to Maui cattlemen suffering from the drought. The

forest reserve land has been opened for cattle grazing.

Some Mauians say that the 850 unemployed should receive relief in greater measure, in terms of jobs and other assistance.

★ ★
A **WOMAN** released from the Kalaupapa Hansen disease center receives \$22.50 per month from the Welfare Department. Her neighbors ask why she shouldn't be provided for as she was at Kalaupapa. She is unable to work.

★ ★
HC&S CO., which turned its water system over to the Territory, tells the government who to sell the water to. HC&S Co. gets it all.

★ ★
KAMEO ICHIMURA, ILWU business agent in Lahaina, and his union colleagues at Pioneer Mill Co., help union members with their income tax reports. They did the same with alien registration. Ichimura checks each one for accuracy. His colleagues say this annual program is a big assignment but is handled in a well-organized manner.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

AGAIN, FREIGHT BOOST

Again, the Matson Navigation Co. has applied for an increase in freight tariffs, to become effective March 1. This shipping monopoly between Hawaii and the Mainland generally gets what it asks for in freight rates from the maritime commission.

Ernest J. Bradley, Matson vice president for freight and traffic, made a public statement that the company will need more rate boosts if it does not have a good year.

Any increase in freight rates by this taxpayer-subsidized company works hardships on people of these islands.

The Chamber of Commerce, which constantly puts on a public-spirited front, though thinly veiled, is notable for its deafening silence whenever Matson calls for a rate boost. But this same Big Five-run outfit busily drafted a bill recently to prevent shipping tieups and gave its efforts wide publicity. The anti-strike proposal will be sent to Congress for action.

To ensure a continued flow of goods to and from the West Coast, and to bring better employer-worker relationship, emphasis ought to be placed on making Matson and other shipping and stevedoring interests here pay Hawaii longshoremen equal pay with their Mainland brothers.

When people of Hawaii are compelled to foot Matson's higher freight rate, why shouldn't the company pay equal wages and agree to similar conditions on West Coast docks and here?

Police Captains' Appeal Delayed for Legal Definition of Testing Authority

The appeal of four police captains to take the rest of a half-completed examination to be assistant chiefs was heard by the civil service commission Monday, but a decision will have to wait—at least until Aubrey N. Price, personnel director, consults with attorneys and maybe with the Territorial attorney general.

After a lengthy hearing, in which the four captains—Henry Ho, Yoshio Hasegawa, Alfred Harper and Fred Paoa—was presented by Attorney Ralph Yamaguchi, it looked as though they might win their appeal.

The captains departed and the commissioners conferred and two of them, Chairman Mark Murakami and Wesley Ross, indicated favor to the appeal.

Why So Late?

Then Price brought up what he felt "had bearing" on the case—that old Territorial civil service rules dating from 1939 might still be the law. Commissioner Kum asked: "Why didn't you bring that up when Yamaguchi and Morita were here?"

C-C Attorney James Morita had represented the commission at the hearing, but he had left with the policemen. Price had no explanation for his belated opinion and Kum moved for deferment.

"I'm not going to get caught in the middle of this one," Kum said, and the other commissioners, perhaps a little gun-shy because of the lambasting they've been getting in the editorials of the dailies, concurred.

Attorney Yamaguchi said his four clients believe the joint testing service, which gave the examination, treated them unfairly by barring them from the oral part after they had failed the written tests.

Testing Service Hit

"We believe the joint testing service exceeded its authority," said Yamaguchi, adding that the captains wanted to take the rest of the examination anyway. They feel they have been deprived of their rights, Yamaguchi said, by the testing board's action.

He also suggested that the testing board, which serves both the C-C commission and the Territorial civil service, may have been usurping a prerogative of the C-C commission by setting the passing mark at 70.

Dewey Kim of the testing board said that any "doubtful cases," those who failed by only two points or so, were given the opportunity to take the rest of the examination on the theory that they might make enough more on the oral part to justify further consideration of their failures.

His implication was that each of the four captains had scored less than 68 points.

An opinion of the attorney general indicated that in the event of conflict between the C-C rules and those of the Territory, those of the Territory should take precedence.

But, Chairman Murakami put in, the Territory had no rules pertaining to joint testing until months after these particular examinations had been given. So how, he asked, could there be a conflict?

It was on this note that the hearing closed. After the departure of the captains and the attorneys and a recess, the commissioners began consideration of the issue and Price brought up his idea of the old Territorial rules.

Four other captains who took the examination at the same time last summer and passed were: Edward Hitchcock, Leon M. Straus,

Eugene Kennedy and Arthur Tarbell.

Answering a query as to the delay, Chairman Murakami said he had asked Chief Dan Liu if he wanted the eligible list of four and the chief refused to give a definite answer.

Dockers' Medical Plan Signed; Choose Own Doctor, No Waiting

"The most comprehensive insured medical plan in the islands," as some have called it, was agreed upon last Saturday in behalf of Hawaii's longshoremen, by negotiators of the ILWU and the Territory's stevedoring companies.

Regional Director Jack Hall represented the union, along with Louis Goldblatt, international secretary-treasurer, while Philip Maxwell of the Hawaii Employers Council represented the dock companies.

Providing surgical, hospitalization and medical coverage, X-rays, and laboratory services according to a schedule of fees included in the insurance contract, the plan is underwritten by the New York Life Insurance Co.

The original memorandum of the agreement was signed last May 16, and if necessary documents can be signed in time, the plan will be put into effect March 1.

Contributions for 3 Months
For three months employers and employes have been contributing to a fund upon which the plan is based, at the following rates:

Company: \$6 per month, per employee.
Single employee: \$3 per month.
Employee with dependents: \$4 per month.

The fund at present is an estimated \$45,000, and originally the money was to have reverted if no agreement was reached. Now the deadline for such reversion has been extended to March 15 to cover the possibility that necessary documents might not be prepared in time. If the plan does not begin March 1 because of delay in signing, it is scheduled to begin April 1.

Terms agreed upon by union and employers include the following:

- Medical visits for both employes and dependents will be covered from the first visit.
- Chronic conditions will be covered.
- Employes will have free choice of doctors.
- There will be no waiting periods.
- Maternity care will be provided immediately on installation of the plan with no waiting period.



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Fingering Persons As Communists Is Only Unimportant "Minute Detail"

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trial he scrupulously kept Ariyoshi's name out of meetings he said were held before the defendant returned to Hawaii.

● Saying in this trial that Hall addressed about 60 attending the meeting at his home, as Communists. He named numerous persons as having been present. He finally said Hall did not use, to the best of his recollection, the term "Communist" and refer to those present as such.

● Naming individuals as being present at alleged Communist meetings when he admitted he is not positive as to their presence. Thus, his testimony before the un-American committee gives names of individuals present at alleged Communist meetings but in the present trial they are not mentioned, or vice versa.

These matters are "minute details" which are not important, he indicated, and disdainfully shunted aside his perjured testimonies.

Another Escape Route

The second avenue of escape used by the witness was the plea of bad memory. He said 15-20 sessions he held with Assistant Prosecutor Howard K. Hoddick prior to his taking the stand "refreshed" his memory. He even said the questions of defense attorneys refreshed his memory.

He also said after he returned from testifying in Washington before the un-American committee in 1951, that Ben Kahaawini pointed out an error, telling Kawano that he and Hall were not placed by Kawano in an alleged Communist meeting held in 1937. Kahaawini refreshed his memory, Kawano said.

When Myer C. Symonds, defense attorney representing Hall, asked Kawano if Defendant Hall had shipped out on an around-the-world trip in 1937 as a seaman, Kawano said Hall had not. Symonds suggested that Hall had sailed on the President Van Buren and was gone from May 2 to Sept. 2, 1937. Kawano said Hall was here and that Hall had attended the alleged meeting in mid-1937.

Bird of Paradise

The information about Hall's presence at the meeting which was "refreshed" in his mind by Kahaawini became "positive" testimony, as Kawano became bullheaded and insisted that he was right.

But on almost all other answers, he refused to make a definite statement. He even quarreled with Symonds, asking whether there was a difference between his standby, "to the best of my recollection," and the word "positive." Once when Symonds asked if Kawano lied, the witness asked what the word "lied" meant.

When Kawano placed Attorney Harriet Bouslog Sawyer in a meeting, Symonds asked if he was positive she was present. Kawano said this meeting was held at Symonds' home and he recalls there was a Bird of Paradise flower in the room. He finally said he was positive the Bird of Paradise was there but not positive Mrs. Sawyer was there.

Block Issues of RECORD

With Kawano on the stand, the ILWU, Communist Party, Democratic Party and the Honolulu RECORD were brought in by the

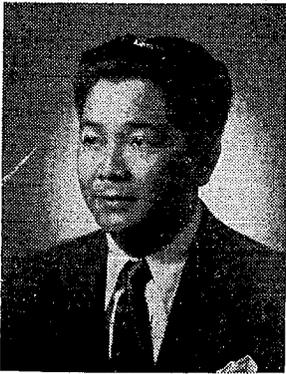
HONOLULU RECORD

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MR. MAU

prosecution as issues in the case.

A. L. Wirin, counsel for Ariyoshi and Jack Kimoto, both employees of the RECORD, tried to get into evidence 17 issues of the RECORD. Judge Jon Wig allowed Wirin to read from one or two issues only.

During the legal argument by defense and prosecution attorneys on the admission of issues of the RECORD into evidence, Wirin stated that the prosecution contends that the weekly is a weapon of the defendants in carrying on the alleged conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of government.

Prosecutor Walsh argued that the matter should be brought out by the defendants in their own defense.

"Whether the RECORD advocates force and violence is a collateral matter," Walsh remarked, and many in the courtroom smiled as they heard it.

Wirin also argued that he would show by reading the RECORD that it is against violence. He also said that one of the overt acts charged in the indictment says Ariyoshi, as editor, published an issue of the RECORD. He added that Kawano is the only government witness who has identified Ariyoshi as a Communist from the stand. Others were vague in their reference to him, Wirin said.

No Better Defense

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein argued that the issues of the RECORD should be accepted as evidence. He said:

"I can think of no finer or more victorious and more completely satisfactory defense than to put all these papers in the hands of the jury and let them read them."

Kawano tried to give the impression that he did not read Marxist books, but he had identified numerous volumes as they were brought up to him by Assistant Prosecutor Hoddick. Gladstein, who took over the cross-examination of Kawano Wednesday afternoon, made Kawano pick the books introduced into evidence, indicating those he had seen at certain periods.

"Very Good School"

The witness' selection did not jibe with those he had identified for Hoddick as the prosecutor spoon-fed the books to him for that purpose.

Gladstein made Kawano admit conflicting testimonies in the present trial and that given at the un-American hearing.

Kawano answered Gladstein's question on his Communist education at a San Francisco party school that it was a "very tough school . . . from my point of view a very good school." He said he learned about capitalism, answered further that he told friends then

More On Graves Report

(from page 1)

erable extra outlay of funds, it is reported.

Report Generally Mild

These are the strongest points made by Graves in his report, generally, it is reliably reported, and in many other instances he failed to take full advantage of Mayor Wilson's free-handed instructions to call the situation as he sees it and let the chips fall where they may. Instead, it is said, the report gives the general impression that, in many instances where there has been bitter controversy, Graves attempted to please everybody.

In civil service, however, his report condemns the original system as set up, and comments strongly on the "incompetence" of the staff. One biting paragraph is reportedly directed toward the previous personnel director, D. Ransom Sherretz, though he is not named, and the report finds that the examination by which Sherretz qualified for the position was insufficient.

Graves finds, on the other hand, that the examination given recently, by which Mrs. Neta Galas qualified as Sherretz's successor, is adequate in that it required a sufficient display of the applicants' abilities.

Commission Intervention Forced

Because of the inadequacies of the civil service staff, the report says, commissioners have been forced to enter improperly into administrative matters.

The report is scheduled to be made public at next Tuesday's board meeting, when it will be presented to the supervisors along with a covering letter from Mayor Wilson.

Graves was employed late last year by Mayor Wilson, out of funds allocated in the budget, and brought from the Mainland where he began investigations without the knowledge of the board or of many employees in City Hall. He was well along toward completion of his work before his presence was made public.

The mayor's action followed a civil service "investigation" instigated by Republican members of the board a year ago, with considerable fanfare from the Republican press. As witness

the teaching equipped him to help the workers in Hawaii.

The witness said: "At that time I really believed" that by building the Communist Party he would be helping the union and the workers.

Influenced By Politicians

Before the session adjourned Wednesday Kawano named individuals who made him go to the FBI to tell his story. He named John A. Burns, Chuck Mau, Mitsuyuki Kido, E. Matsuo, Dr. Ernest Mural and Daniel Inouye, all of whom pressured him strongly. Sakae Takahashi and Ernest Heen, he said, pressed him to a lesser degree. All are Democratic Party politicians.

Kawano also said he met Tim Flynn, CIO official who came here in 1951, reportedly to "take over" the ILWU.

Gladstein asked Kawano if he and Flynn tried to take over the ILWU or had discussed the subject.

The witness asked Gladstein: "Do you think so?"

Kawano grinned uneasily and numerous spectators in the courtroom smiled as the shaky witness sat back as Prosecutor Walsh jumped up to object to bringing the ILWU into the case. Numerous ILWU members from every island attended Wednesday's session.

Cross-examination continues today. The trial is in its 15th week and Kawano is the 12th government witness.

Three Fired, Others Are Disciplined In Investigation HC&D Wants Kept Quiet

(from page 1)

many as 25 drivers of readymix trucks were involved and said: "Most of them were good boys. They were misled and got mixed up in something bigger than they had any idea."

It was learned that Mainland detectives, specially imported for the job, made the company's investigation.

Bush was reluctant to speak for publication, citing embarrassment to employees, but other sources in the construction business thought the company might have additional reasons for wishing a newspaper blackout.

Big-Wigs Said Involved

One was the high reputations of some figures said to be involved in buying "hot" cement from drivers of readymix trucks at a fraction of what it would cost when purchased through legitimate channels.

The "hot" cement racket, which has operated ever since World War II, according to construction men, works in the following general fashion: Usually with the connivance of a dispatcher, a truck driver takes his truck out loaded to its capacity of 5½ yards of cement, toward the job assigned. But somewhere along the road, he stops and dumps part of his load by pre-arrangement, into another job where someone is cutting his costs by using "bootleg" cement.

The discrepancy between the load actually deposited on the legitimate job and the company's figures may be concealed in several ways. The most effective is for the dispatcher to mark outgoing loads at considerably less than their actual size. Thus, although a truck driver takes out 5½ yards, his tally sheet may show that he left the plant with only 4 yards, leaving 1½ yards to

after witness appeared on the stand to endorse the civil service commission, interest in the "investigation" dwindled and accounts of the hearings were relegated to the back pages of the dailies.

After the board had refused to vote funds for the mayor to import a qualified expert to perform a scientific investigation, Mayor Wilson finally drew on special funds to bring in Graves independently.

be deposited in the open forms of some enterprising "builder" along the way who is willing to stoop to sharp practices to save a few dollars.

According to wide report, a number of Honolulu's most respected citizens have stooped, among them even some police officers.

Inspectors, Too?

That system of stealing cement is more difficult when the trucks are hauling to large jobs, because then trucks are usually checked out as full to capacity. In such a case, it is possible for the driver to deliver part of his load as bootleg only if inspectors on the job are "goofing off" on their duties—or if the inspectors are a part of the bootlegging setup and getting their share of the illicit profits.

Another reason some construction men give for the apparent desire of the HC&D for secrecy is that some irregularities on their contracts may have been discovered by inspectors.

Probably not even the company knows how much cement has disappeared en route to jobs in this fashion, though one engineer said he had heard from HC&D employees that the deficit runs into "hundreds of yards."

HOW COME?

During the 1949 longshore strike, a local businessman says, a company here decided to charter a foreign ship to bring fertilizer from British Columbia to Hawaii. The ship was chartered from the East Coast and came through the Panama Canal, all the way up the West Coast to Canada, loaded the fertilizer and brought it to Hawaii to be unloaded by the scab company, Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd. Here's the payoff. The cost of the shipping was less than freightage on a straight run from the West Coast would have been through the usual transportation channels. That, at least, is what one of Honolulu's influential businessmen says.

A peak of 78,000 civilians were employed by the U. S. government in Hawaii during World War II. This dropped to 16,000 just prior to the Korean war, during the period of mass unemployment here. The Korean war upped government employment to 26,000. Today, Federal civilian employment is approximately 24,000.



STATE OF UNION MESSAGE—Shown delivering his state of the union message to Congress, President Eisenhower roused worldwide controversy with his announcement that he was freeing Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces on Formosa to raid the Chinese mainland. Actually, the 7th Fleet has been protecting Chiang's forces on Formosa.

(Federated Pictures)



PORTRAIT OF A SUCCESS—Roger M. Kyes beams broadly after being sworn in as deputy defense secretary in Washington. Kyes, who will serve as Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's right-hand man, was also Wilson's top aid in General Motors Corp. (Federated Pictures)

Old-Timers Sat In Judgment When They Wrote Epitaphs for Contemporaries

By TINY TODD

"Here lies the body of Ezra Wood, One wood within another. The outer wood is very good; We cannot praise the other."

That's one of a type of highly "objective" epitaphs that first became a part of Americana back in New England. Few, if any such, are reported on Hawaii's grave-stones, but they were not unusual in New England and were to be found sometimes in other parts of the country as well.

Some Descriptive

Sometimes they seem derogatory, sometimes merely the unusual reporting of the life of the deceased, as in the following, reported from a grave in Alabama: "Here lies the father of twenty-nine;

He would have had more, but he didn't have time."

Or another, notable for the concept of the thing rather than for anything special about the subject:

"Here lies the body of Solomon Pease Under the grass and under the trees. Pease is not here, but only the pod; Pease shelled out and went to God."

None is more highly indicative of the New England of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" than the following, which includes its own story and moral:

"Here lies the body of Cephas Ham, By trade a bum. When Cephas died the Devil cried, 'Come Cephas, come.'"

Sometimes the old-timers got a little gory in their desire to report full details, as in one which begins:

"Here lies the body of Richard Laughton.

His death, alas, was strangely brought on.

While trying one day his corns to mow off,

His razor slipped and cut his toe off . . ."

The rest escapes memory, but you get the idea.

As for succinct, no region excels the western United States, where the following Colorado masterpiece tells its simple story simply:

"He called Bob Smith a liar."

Or another, referred to by President Harry Truman upon announcing his impending retirement:

"Here lies Joe Williams (or some name like that). He done his damndest."

Then too, there must be a few more of the type reported from Spencer, W. Va., where a rich and unpopular man died. His immediate family put up an elaborate marble gravestone, but his poor relations came at night and carved their own epitaph—which they felt more accurate than the laudatory phrases put there formally.

They scratched out: "You robbed the poor, you robbed the rich; Now you're in hell, you son of a b . . ."

Harold E. Talbott, nominated as air force secretary, is an aircraft industrialist and a director of 10 other corporations, including the Chrysler Corp., Standard Cap & Seal Corp., Electric AutoLite Co., Eldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., and Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.

\$1 "Holdup" Case Bares Crying Need At Waimano Home

The "guilty" plea of a 20-year-old boy to a second degree larceny charge in district court Monday was an illuminating factor of one of the urgent questions to be tossed in the lap of the coming session of the legislature.

The boy was charged as a result of a \$1 "holdup" of a store, performed with toy pistol against a smaller, younger boy who happened to be keeping the store at the time.

The "robber" had warned his victim not to tell anyone—and that he would return the dollar later.

Appeared Not Normal

In court Monday, it was obvious that the "holdup man" is not a normal person. He admitted he understood nothing of the written charge with which he had been served, and his gesticulations and general behavior presented the picture of one who belongs in an institution.

"There is no doubt of it," said Assistant Prosecutor Bernard Trask, who handled the case, when asked if he does not feel some such disposition is in order.

But, according to the RECORD's informants, the youth had been refused admission to Waimano Home for Feeble Minded. Three months ago he was released from Koolau Boys' Home, and information is to the effect that this institution feels he does not belong there.

Waiting List of 500

Robert K. Clarke, Waimano superintendent, said it may be that the youth in question is one on a waiting list of 500 who should be in that home, but for whom there is no room.

"We have 701 cases now," said Clarke, "and our capacity, according to Federal standards, is only 534."

Not only does Waimano need new dormitories to accommodate the many cases waiting to enter, Clarke said, but also there are a number of frame buildings which should be replaced for more pressing reasons.

Fire-Trap Dormitories

"They are fire traps," Clarke said, "and we run a great risk so long as we continue to use them."

For that reason, Waimano is asking for an extra \$710,000 in building funds of the legislature.

"We are hoping for the best," Clarke said, "and we should have a high priority."

As for the youthful \$1 "holdup man," Assistant Prosecutor Trask says he will consider some special dispensation for the case when it comes up for sentence Friday. Second degree larceny carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail, a \$1,000 fine, or both.

Thompson Asked To Write Answers As Preliminary Appeal; May Risk \$1,400

(from page 1)

view, but doubted that a hearing was merited. Though no name was mentioned in this connection, the reference appeared to be to Dan Ainoa, Thompson's immediate superior.

Chairman Bigelow argued with strong logic that a hearing would not do any good because the commission had heard Thompson's explanation of his alleged mishandling before and because "We acted on definite facts."

Harry Field saw a difference between a hearing that might be called for Thompson's benefit, and one to "help us solve a problem," and said: "I don't think we did anything wrong" in asking the resignation.

"Discrepancies Piled Up"

McGuire, explaining his vote to demand the resignation, said: "On two occasions we had discrepancies and Thompson said everything had been done to set them right. It developed nothing had been done and the discrepancies were allowed to pile up."

Some difference rose over a definition of Thompson's duties, Mrs. Magoon saying she understood he was hired to be "assistant to the executive secretary," while Bigelow said he believed Thompson was assigned to "run this office and keep the accounts."

Another point rose, after the letter had been agreed upon as the next step, when Executive Secretary Ainoa pointed out that Thompson might lose \$1,400 of vacation pay due him if he fails to resign and is fired. Chairman Bigelow instructed Ainoa to advise Thompson of that fact when he writes the letter asking for his written answers to accusations against him.

Despite the possibility that Thompson may yet get a hearing, Bigelow declared that a vacancy at present exists, but said there has not been sufficient time to consider applications from would-be successors to the post.

Thompson Hits Back

In his most recent letter to the commission, Thompson wrote: "Since the Hawaiian Homes Commission has taken an undemocratic stand in refusing the condemned to be heard, as the accused, I would like to face my accusers and present my answers to the charges made. According to the stand taken by the commission, the accused has been found guilty without having been granted an opportunity to be heard and proven guilty."

The demand for Thompson's resignation came after irregularities, many first disclosed by the RECORD, were investigated by the Territorial attorney general's office and the auditor's

office. The reports of these two offices were the chief basis for the commission's action three weeks ago.

Other problems considered Tuesday were methods of piping water to Waimea homesteaders and a proposal to divide the large community pasture at Waimea into homestead ranch lots.

Parker Cattle On HHC Land

William Lindsey, of the Waimea Civic Club, speaking in favor of cutting up the pasture, said Parker Ranch is presently running 2,000 head of cattle on the pasture, which is owned by the HHC, and "500 head of useless mares."

"I know this," said Lindsey, "because I got it from the cowboys who drove the cattle onto the land."

He further said he had pointed out the unlawful occupancy of the pasture land to Commissioner Puriado recently.

Lindsey has argued at other meetings that, under the present usage of the land by Parker Ranch, the grass will have been grazed down by the time homesteaders are ready to make use of it.

The commissioners took no action on this situation and it is known that some commissioners feel a community pasture is desirable for homesteaders, especially for use in drouths such as the present one.

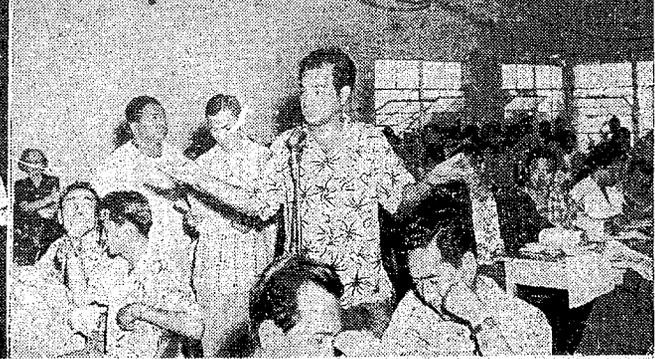
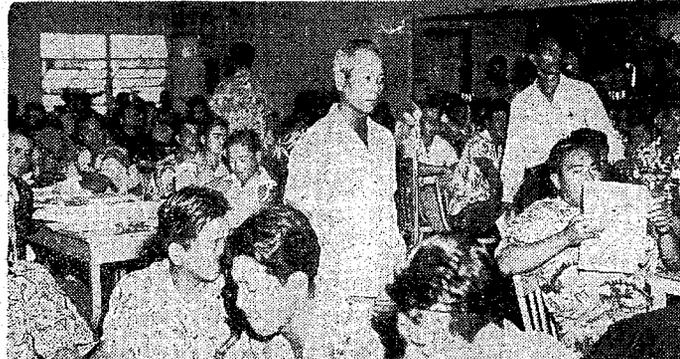
EXPORT OF CAPITAL

Certain big capitalists in Japan fear Wall Street's increasing monopoly of vital Japanese industries and control of stock markets. The Keidanren, the leading management organization, has petitioned Finance Minister Tadaharu Mukai and Foreign Minister Katsuo Ikazaki to stand firm against U. S. demands upon the Yoshida government to liberalize stock ownership laws for foreigners.

This opposition by the Japanese to further penetration of U. S. capital into their industries is a key issue holding up conclusion of the U. S.-Japan trade and navigation treaty.

Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson is vice president of Associated Refiners, Inc., board chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, a director of four big oil and gas associations, including the American Petroleum Institute.

In World War II, General Motors Corp. cornered 8 per cent of all war contracts in the U. S. In the Korean war it has won more than 14 per cent of all war contracts awarded.



SCENES FROM THE ILWU Territorial Convention held here January 28-31, show delegates taking up the problems of Consolidated Local 142 with 24,000 members. Elias Domingo from the Big Island is at the mike in the left panel. In the center, Ernest Arena of the Miscellaneous Workers addresses the delegates, and in the right panel

Blackie Kaoki of Kauai Pine airs his views. Behind him stand Major Okada and Reno Colortario, waiting their turn at the mike. The convention was attended by 300 delegates and observers.

Gadabout

WHEN THE Star-Bulletin wants to tee off editorially on some one of its favorite enemies, accuracy isn't an essential.

Monday, for instance, the afternoon daily carried a whole editorial chiding the C-C Civil Service Commission for enforcing a 5 feet, eight inches minimum height regulation for policemen when Chief Dan Liu and the police commission put their minimum at 5 feet, 9 inches. Who should know the minimum better, asks the Star-Bull, the police or the civil service?

But civil service did not set the minimum of 5 feet, 8 inches. It was set by the joint testing service, operated chiefly by the Territorial Civil Service Commission. And as for the proper minimum, testing authorities maintain most Mainland cities have a minimum of 5 feet, 8 inches.

★ ★
AND ONLY about a week ago, the Star-Bull made a great to-do about labor unions which were "Communist dominated" and others which had "purged themselves of subversives," including in the latter list, the United Mine Workers. Again, the truth is somewhat different. The UMW and John L. Lewis wouldn't even sign the non-Communist oath required by the Taft-Hartley Law, and no one ever heard of that union kowtowing to any boss-inspired hysteria to "purge" itself of any good union member.

★ ★
WESLEY ROSS, the newest member of the C-C Civil Service Commission, is a man who says what he thinks. Of the hassle with the police department over height, he said Monday: "If they are trying to keep a particular group, or a class of men off the force, why don't they come out and say so?"

Explaining why he called Dan Liu a potential dictator, he said the commission has done its best to follow police requests a number of times only to be told later it had gone against the wishes of the police.

At this writing, Ross looks like a strong addition to the commission, a man well able to carry his share of the scraps that will inevitably come his way.

★ ★
CHIEF LIU'S recommendation to the police commission (accepted by a 3-2 vote), that former police Officer Samuel Leong be reappointed to the force, represented a considerable step in the transition of "Liu, the upright disciplinarian," to "Liu, the politician." It was only a few years ago that Chief Liu suspended an officer for the alleged misappropriation of a refund from a TPA plane ticket—even though TPA officials interceded to say they felt the cop had done no real wrong.

It's a far cry from a stand like

that to the recommendation that a man once fired for gambling, who gambled much of the time while off the force, be reappointed largely on the ground that he turned in most of the people he gambled with. Report has it that Sam Leong isn't such a good gambler—that he lost most of the time. Was he losing the taxpayers' money or his own?

★ ★
LUNALILO HOME for the aged is still without a superintendent. A wag suggests that John C. Thompson, asked to resign by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, or Daniel Ainoa, often under the fire of some commissioners, might be available for the job.

★ ★
HERBERT KUM of the civil service commission, named no names at Monday's special meeting, but he expressed surprise that one certain individual should be on the panel of so many oral examinations given by the joint testing service. It has also come to his attention, Kum said, that police being examined for promotion find themselves confronted by a panel of other policemen or former policemen, with whom they had old grudges.

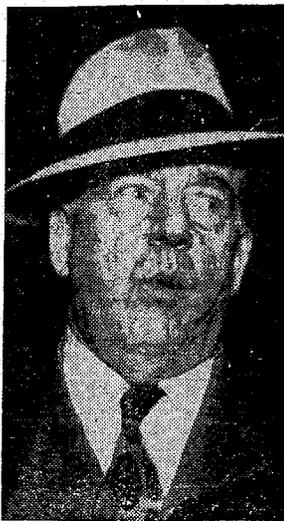
Stressing that the commission should not enter into the technical side of examining, Kum said he felt the commission can assist joint testing by helping weed out examiners who may be unfit because of prejudice. It was a job the commission often undertook when it appointed examiners back when Mendel Borthwick and Thomas G. S. Walker were the other two commissioners, Kum added.

★ ★
THE LEASE for the Town and Country Stable was on the agenda for the C-C parks board commission for Monday, but it was deferred because Richard (Kinjle) Kimball is in Washington and he's taken much interest in a dispute over the lease that has run a couple of months now.

What's Kinjle doing in Washington? Well, maybe he's looking for a reward from the Republicans for all the disruption of the Democrats he used to attempt back before he came out in the open as a Republican. He was a leader in a movement in 1948-49 to oust W. K. Bassett from the chairmanship of the Democratic precinct club in the 10th of the 4th. Many of his followers (about as Democratic as Kinjle) wound up in the ranks of IMUA, the organization born of the 1949 long-shore strike.

★ ★
THE UPWA and the HGEA, who have often clashed with each other over various issues regarding government employees, were working together like a team in a common cause. Both volunteered to help Ellwood Van Gieson of the salaries standardization board get his big mailing of prescribed ratings out to officials of the outside islands so the schedules could be put into effect immediately.

★ ★
EDWARD C. GALLAS exhibited a strange mental process of some sort in his letter of defense of his salaries schedule, issued last week, in which he charged some department heads had no right to appeal ratings given workers be-



RYAN ON NOTICE—Joseph P. Ryan whistles to keep up his courage as he enters New York State Crime Commission hearing in New York City. Following commission disclosures of corruption in International Longshoremen's Association, which he heads, Ryan was warned by AFL executive council to clean up his union or it would be suspended.

(Federated Pictures)

Another Mah Jongg Case Dismissed In Court

Another of undercover Officer Sam Leong's cases went out the window Wednesday when Judge Steiner dismissed charges against Reginald Mun of conducting a gambling game and knowingly permitting gambling on the premises of property Mun owns on Pauahi St.

Mun took the stand to testify that he knew nothing of the game that went on at that location and Judge Steiner gave his testimony preference over that of Officer Leong.

Attorney Norman Chung represented the defendant.

Tuesday, the prosecutor's office dropped charges against 14 other persons arrested last December after being fingered by Leong.

The prosecutor's staff at district court now consistently dismisses gambling cases backed by nothing but "on view" evidence of vice squad officers.

Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks was a trustee of the American Enterprise Association, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers and a board member of Reed & Barton, First National Bank of Boston, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Pullman Co., Atlas Plywood Co., Pacific Mills, West Point Manufacturing Co., Wentworth Institute and Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc.

cause they are members of the HGEA. That, Gallas said, would be as if a "member of the ILWU were to represent employers in negotiations."

Gallas apparently thinks the department heads should automatically try to keep the salaries of their subordinates down—just because they are department heads. He also shows that his mind, like that of any civil service "expert" who stays in the business long, is with the bosses and against the workers.

But his point is one the UPWA has made many times from another viewpoint—that department heads have no place in a union of employees because their interests generally are against anything that costs more money. The present case is a notable exception.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



STOCK CAR RACING

The Indianapolis auto races have been the testing ground for many of the major developments in the automobile industry. Here, the world-wide auto "bugs" test the newest in mechanics and the specials by automobile manufacturers are given their test runs. Here the revolutionary front-drive Christie was proved a practical proposition and was afterward marketed under the name of Cord. It failed in popularity only because maintenance and parts supplies were only available in certain cities and too hard to get on a moment's notice. Here also, was the testing ground for the famous Miller Straight-Eights which are so much in use now in modern motor cars. The new dual carburetion systems were also tried out there.

From the days of the first races on the old brick-paved, egg-shaped death-trap, the most sought for point of vantage was not the grandstand, but a narrow bridge which crossed over the smaller end of the egg. It was at this point the most spectacular smash-ups occurred, the really suicidal exhibitions of driving took place. From the days of Ray Harroun and his Marmon, through the Winton Six Green Dragons and Bullets of Barney Oldfield, the De Palma Specials piloted by Ralph De Palma, one of the greatest of them all, and Pete DiPaoli, one-time mechanic for the great Ralph, to the present one-man racers, only the cream of the crop got a chance to tool a wagon in that gruelling, 500-mile man-killer, over the non-too-smooth, 2½-mile surface of the enlarged egg.

True enough, the world's records for speed on the ground were established at Daytona Beach or Bonneville Flats in Utah, by Ab Jenkins, Sir Malcolm Campbell and the like, but they were of no special interest to the racing fans. There was no competition there except an electric clock—no hair-raising jockeying for position on the back-stretch, no \$100,000 reduced to flaming junk in a matter of seconds, with rush calls for ambulances. The Jenkins and Campbell cars were, in fact, not even automobiles, as we know them. They were specially-built juggernauts costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and with no more resemblance to a passenger automobile than the old Curtiss DO-X9 had to the modern Douglas D-6 or a Constellation, and of no value at all in the efforts of manufacturers to improve the family automobile.

The "midgets" have had their days, but it was only when the so-called "stock car" races were brought in off the county fairgrounds' half-mile tracks and staged in practically downtown locales all over the country that the public really started getting hep to auto races.

"Hopped-up" cars of various vintages have appeared on the American scene, worked over by amateur mechanics and driven by young men whose only ambition seemed to be to undo all the work of the mechanic—and break his neck in the doing! Cars decidedly on the way to the junk heap have been reclaimed and carefully doctored with souped-up motors and transmissions and dual carburetors, to make their bid for fame in informal races that were being run by these amateurs. Out of this interest grew the scattered and informally organized dirt track races throughout the country, carried on by "bugs" with small purses put up by the county as incentive. Out of these, however, came some famous drivers, among them the inexhaustible "Cannon Ball" Baker, whose coast-to-coast record, made in a little underslung imitation automobile called the Saxon many years ago, still stands. But purses or not, the real "bugs" kept public interest alive and the amateur mechanics with new ideas kept improving on the stock cars until a continued attendance by the fans grew in numbers at dirt tracks built, in some instances, by the drivers, mechanics, friends and fans.

A former driver, Bill France by name, had an idea, and so, working on the theory that there was enough interest in the sport to start building an organization, he formed a group popularly called NASCAR (National Association for Stock Car Racing). Under his direction, the organization in five years grew into something of a national institution. Last year it sanctioned 900 events at 120 tracks throughout the United States, Canada and in Hawaii. According to their report, 6,000 drivers shared \$1,500,000 in prize money.

There are three major stock car racing shows during the year. The first, held annually for a week beginning Feb. 9 at Daytona Beach, Fla., is called Speed Week Celebration. There are five days of speed trials over the famed measured mile, for all classifications of automobiles, plus qualifying runs for the two major races which wind up the program—a 100-mile race for "souped-up" jobs and one of 200 miles for new stock models fresh off salesroom floors.

The second major event of the year is the \$2,500 Motor City race, a 250-mile affair staged at Detroit in mid-summer, while the third big one is the \$25,000 race at Darlington, South Carolina, on Labor Day. This is a 500-mile event. Throughout the year, weather permitting, practically every town carries on its weekly races. There is no doubt that stock car racing is on the American scene to stay. However, more important than the racing angle is the fact that these races have finally come into their own as tests for stock cars manufactured here and abroad. Therein lies their contribution to the American motor car industry in studies involving speed, economy and safety.

Locally, the fans are now being treated to races conducted under NASCAR rules and under certain regulations in conformity to national standards. Starting off in Aiea on a makeshift track and with a rickety stand for fans, it has now reached the Stadium. There, stars are being developed toward getting good enough to represent Hawaii at the National meets. Incidental to the drivers are the rising mechanics who often double as drivers and who in their own way, are helping to iron out the kinks in cars being manufactured today. The Indianapolis races have come to Hawaii! See the humpy-dumpy race against the superdupers! See you at the stock car races!

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A MAN MUST STAND UP

XV.

Left Ideas Aired in Public Forum

My first year at Yale I spent learning how to be a graduate student. The second year, eleven solid months, I dug through hundreds of books and articles in English, French, German, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish, out of which I wrote my Ph.D. thesis on "Marginal Languages." It is a survey of about 40 trade pidgins and creole dialects such as our own Island Pidgin English. Certainly it is one of the bulkiest theses ever to be presented at Yale, for it covers 880 pages! I was told it was also considered one of the best of the year.

Of course it is satisfying to know that one has turned out at least one good piece of work. (Its practical value is quite another question.) But if I had those two years at Yale to live over, I should spend far less time in the library and much more getting acquainted with the great scholars who taught there, and with my fellow students.



Dr. Reinecke

While I turned myself into a bookworm, my wife was getting an education. All she had to do was market, cook, wash and iron. After these trivial chores were finished, she could spend her time attending plays and recitals, reading what she liked, visiting New York and getting acquainted with Mainland life and people.

Heard Communist and Socialist Speakers

My one regular break from classroom and library desk was attendance at a club affiliated with the Inter-Professional Association. In it were discussed all sorts of current issues, from the Spanish Civil War to the formation of the CIO.

We also came in contact with Communists and other left wing people in New Haven. Crossing New Haven's central park, the Common, one could hear Communists and Socialist Laborites making speeches, and at New Haven town meetings the Communist state organizer would give his party's views on how to raise the town's revenue by taxing the rich, tax-exempt Yale University business properties. I have forgotten whether it was the organizer I heard there, or his predecessor, who went to fight and die in the Spanish Civil War.

Early in our stay, my wife and I visited a debate in Madison Square Garden, New York City, between the heads of the Communist and Socialist Parties, Earl Browder and Norman Thomas. At that time the Communist Party was bluzeing especially hard for a united front of all left wing and liberal elements against fascism. But I am afraid that in New York the feud between the two parties was too deep rooted in the consciousness of members of either party for them to really want a united front on any terms but their own.

Was Homesick for Hawaii

We sat next to a little elderly man who stared at us, seeking to size us up. When Mr. Browder spoke and made a good point, and we applauded, our neighbor thawed out and beamed upon us. Then Mr. Thomas spoke; he also made a good point and again we applauded. Disillusioned, our neighbor withered us with a glare.

All good things come to an end, including graduate study. Now I learned that being a student in the little race relations department was of no help in finding a college position, for naturally a university turns to recognized sociology and anthropology departments for teachers in those fields. If I had had the foresight and will power, I should have tried to wangle a scholarship for a third year's study in some "big name" sociology or anthropology department.

But I was tired of living in a single attic room, and eating hamburgers. I was tired of the Mainland winters. I was homesick for Hawaii—I used to wake up on cold mornings dreaming of steamy Hilo. I turned my face homeward to the job from which I was on leave, teaching at Kalakaua Junior High.

Became Known As a Left-Winger On the Manoa Campus

Pulling strings has always been an art of which I am incapable. Professor Loram, however, had been pulling strings for me. On the way home, I received an offer of a year's appointment (1937-1938) to the sociology-anthropology department of the University of Hawaii as a part-time instructor. Frankly—and very naively—I wrote the department head, Dr. Felix Keesing, that I was a Marxist in politics and economics and considered it my duty to do whatever I could to help the labor movement. He took the letter to President David Crawford, who interpreted "Marxist" to mean "Communist" but okayed my appointment nevertheless. At the same time, he gossiped about my letter, so that I quickly became known as a left-winger.

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)

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Liming of Hawaiian Soil To Increase Yield

Liming of Hawaiian soil, a practice once followed and later regarded with disfavor, is again being considered as a way of increasing yields and improving soil conditions, according to G. Donald Sherman and Z. C. Foster.

Writing in *Hawaii Farm Science* for October, Sherman and Foster say that liming is an old practice in soil management, used by Virginia farmers in the days of Washington and Jefferson.

Became Cureall

"Unfortunately, in many parts of the country it became a cure-all for all soil fertility problems," the writers say. "Lime was used in increasing amounts and in heavier applications until crop yields became appreciably lower, giving rise to the saying: 'Lime your soil and starve your grandchildren.'"

In Hawaii, the sugar industry was established by Scotsmen accustomed to the practice of liming the acid soils of Scotland. It was only natural that these people should consider application of lime to Hawaiian soils necessary.

Soils Need Lime

Early use, Sherman and Foster write, did not live up to expectation and in some cases even decreased the sugar yield. Experiments conducted since about the turn of the century did not show encouraging results and it was concluded that Hawaiian soils do not need lime.

New discoveries in the past five years, however, have shown that many of these soils must be limed to maintain their productivity. These findings were made through fundamental research, showing that there is a difference between management of tropical soils and those of temperate regions.

Army Secretary Robert T. B. Stevens was board chairman of the giant textile firm of J. P. Stevens & Co. He was also a director or officer of 15 other major corporations, among them General Electric, General Foods, Owens-Corning Fibreglass Corp., Federal Reserve Bank of New York and American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

such a book is tailored to order for boys and girls. The illustrations, of which there are many, will also have definite appeal.

As a matter of fact, I recommend this book for anybody, old or young, who would like to know more about the Negro—and thus, more about America and the ideals of democracy.

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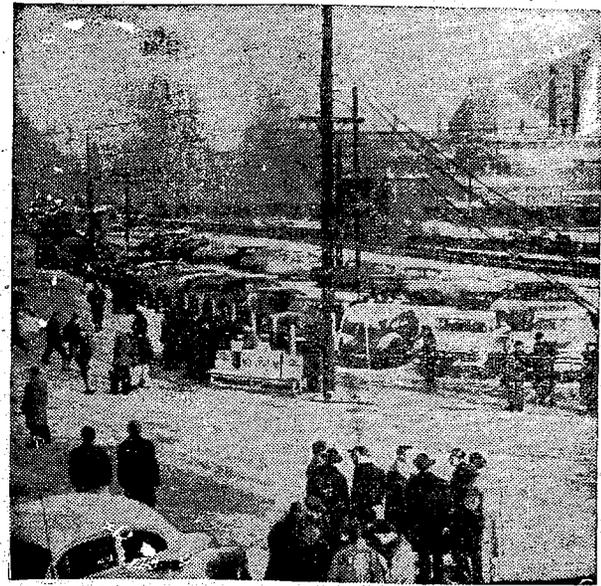
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WORKERS SHUT INLAND MILL—The giant Inland Steel Co. mill at Indiana Harbor, Illinois, is shut down by strike of Local 1010, United Steelworkers (CIO). The 18,000 workers walked out to protest the suspension of three co-workers and the company's new get-tough policy. (Federated Pictures)

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

with whom I discussed the subject remarked, "Japanese prefer to read such stuff and, of course, are furnished with what they want."

John Hind was distressed to see the high cost of education—and this when there were only about five public high schools in the Territory. In 1917, public instruction had cost only \$1,043,000, or 23 per cent of the taxes raised; in 1926 it was due to cost \$5,100,000, or close to one-half—"which, to my limited visions, appears quite a considerable amount."

"Some attempt should be made to alleviate this situation," Mr. Hind believed, "by other means than adding to the tax burden or by increasing the building program. Just how, is a problem. Possibly by some system of elimination, for I understand there are pupils who continue to attend school regardless of the fact that beyond a certain stage they make little or no real progress . . .

Argued "Survival of the Fittest"

"Furthermore, the student, by spending many years in free schools and each day parading the streets with an imposing array of books under his arm, in time believes himself superior to any but the few who, by special ability or good fortune, occupy the higher positions, and he naturally expects, by his assumed qualifications, to occupy such positions . . .

"As a matter of fact, the high positions, or even those somewhat lower, are not numerous, and as much as we may theorize and follow ideals, the stern fact remains, it is, as in many other things, 'the survival of the fittest.' Everyone is not, to the same degree, capable of absorbing and utilizing the advantages of long term schooling. The final results, in many cases, will be the 'big head,' and the 'big head' never will contribute anything material to world progress.

"The solution, as I see it, is that the taxpayer be relieved of further responsibility after the pupil has mastered the sixth grade, or possibly the eighth grade, in a modified form . . .

Mistake To "Force Education Upon a People"

"To attempt to force education upon a people . . . is mistaken idealism, and the sooner corrected the better for all concerned."

With public libraries available (!) the really ambitious and smart boys would get ahead anyway, John Hind believed. He was of course, talking about the laborers' boys, taking for granted that the sons of men like himself would go to Punahou. Girls, he didn't even bother to think about.

Even the plan of having boys divide their time between school and outside vocational training, which was being discussed at the time, didn't appeal to this hard-boiled old planter. For, "under the vocational training plan, the boy or girl will consider themselves school students, and when assigned to outside work, will very probably not take kindly to the necessarily exacting methods of those under whom they may be temporarily placed."

The best thing possible was for the great bulk of boys to be broken in early to manual labor, preferably on the plantations—"fitted for the class of work necessary for the maintenance of the agricultural industries" was the way he put it. That, in fact, was the only way to keep over-educated sons of immigrants from becoming "a disappointed, dissatisfied and disgruntled class, with hopes of an easy living blasted. Many of them will become wasters, or worse, and with nothing to lose, be ready followers of any rabid agitator."

In a word, the only way Hind thought a young man from a worker's family would make a good citizen was to have him attached to one end of a hoe handle.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The Star-Bulletin was laudatory of L. T. Kagawa in its February 9 editorial, but it obviously failed to mention one of his achievements for which he is well known.

The emphasis of the editorial is also cockeyed, but that is expected of the Star-Bulletin.

The daily paints the top executive of the Security Insurance Agency, Ltd., as a "young man with a dream." The success story of Kagawa and his associates, says the Star-Bulletin, "is the success story of the American way of life as it has developed in Hawaii."

The editorial gives the impression that Kagawa plucked the golden apples in the land of golden opportunities, and it says that others with dreams can make them come true.

There are golden opportunities, though different in nature from those indicated by the Star-Bulletin.

Now, what is an important "dream" that Kagawa saw about 20 years ago in the "American way of life"?

Kagawa discovered that Orientals in the Territory had to pay a higher premium for life insurance policies than a white man. He did not see this as a virtuous quality of the way of life, profitable only to a few, including insurance agencies, but recognized its limitations.

Obviously, the Star-Bulletin was not referring to this "dream."

Old-timers among Hawaiian-born non-whites remember that about 20 years ago even those in the professional category, if they were Oriental, paid higher insurance rates. Furthermore, they could not buy term insurance.

The insurance companies then operating in Hawaii used a mortality table of people in Asia in setting insurance rates for local Orientals. Since the mortality rate is higher in the Orient, the insurance rates were higher for local Orientals. And Orientals could not buy the better types of insurance.

Kagawa and his associates formed the Security Insurance Agency, Ltd. This local agency represents the Occidental Life Insurance Co. which recognized factors of living conditions of people here.

Occidental pioneered in standard life insurance rates for Orientals. While differentiation was made in insurance rates because of occupation, Orientals were not discriminated against along racial lines.

Those familiar with Kagawa's pioneering days in the insurance business recall he was criticized by other insurance agencies. Well-established agencies, including those run by Big Five outlets, cursed this upstart with a "dream." They continued to sell their discriminatory policies to Orientals and made money. Many of their underwriters were Orientals, but because of company policy, they could not do a thing. Numerous salesmen never told buyers they were paying higher rates than haoles.

But gradually more and more people found out about the rotten deal going on in the insurance business here. Occidental prospered. Other companies followed suit in abandoning the Asia mortality table. They were forced to do so. New insurance



Looking Backward

The Views of Mr. John Hind, Planter

The Americanization of Hawaii's people has one major disadvantage: the further it progresses, the less frank do Hawaii's rulers become in saying publicly how they think Hawaii should be run. They were more frank in 1885 than in 1900, more frank in 1900 than in 1925, more frank before the war than they are today. Today they are becoming expert at doubletalk.

One of the frankest speakers back in 1925 was a Big Island plantation manager named John Hind, retiring president of the HSPA. His presidential report said four things: the Filipino strike had been caused by "agitators," taxes were too high, the legislature wasn't taking orders completely enough to suit him, and kids were getting too much education.

Complains Against Japanese Papers

Leaving aside Mr. Hind's complaints about taxes and the legislature, since similar complaints can still be heard, we quote from what he had to say about strikes and schooling. If you find his sentences long and hard to follow, remember that Mr. Hind was only putting into practice his scorn for anything like good English, which didn't help raise more cane.

"We have had during the year more than our usual quota of labor unrest, but have the satisfaction at least in knowing this unrest and consequent strikes were not directly due to any dissatisfaction on the part of the workmen, but were brought about by Filipino agitators, who not only attempted but succeeded in inducing their countrymen, through threats of bodily harm, to leave the plantations. And . . . it is only too evident these would-be leaders . . . enjoyed creating turmoil, rather than with any particular desire, or expectation, of benefiting their countrymen; and it is a matter of regret that such agitation so heartily received the support of our Japanese newspapers . . ."

"Our Japanese newspapers consistently placard before their readers the misleading statement that plantation laborers earn, under miserable conditions, \$1.00 per day, while as a matter of fact, any man who has only sufficient ambition to earn that amount on a plantation would, unless he changed his methods, be worse off elsewhere, and it invariably happens such men . . . are quite ready, after a short experience at other work, to return to the plantation.

Hind Said Papers Reported Fiction

"As a general rule, the laborers on the plantations appreciate the careful consideration accorded them, not only in the matter of housing and general welfare, but the treatment they receive while at work, and if any of the Japanese papers wished to be honest, (they) would publish some of the facts. But, as a prominent Japanese businessman (more on page 7)

companies coming in did not discriminate against Orientals.

Kagawa and his associates thus made a contribution, but this important factor in their success was unsung by the Star-Bulletin.

The Star-Bulletin said in the editorial that in Hawaii, as elsewhere in the U. S., the gates are wide open for those with "dreams" who want to travel the difficult road to success.

In 1953, Hawaiians, Negroes and in certain instances, Filipinos, are still discriminated against by insurance companies. This situation can and must be corrected.

The Star-Bulletin, as well as anyone else, can make this its dream. The road is wide open and the opportunity to right the wrong—Golden.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS
NEGRO HISTORY WEEK AND A BOOK

We have come again to that one week each year when an attempt is made on a national scale to get 90 per cent of America acquainted with the history and contributions to world progress made by America's Tenth Man.

A nation composed of all the peoples of the world should encourage knowledge about all these groups so that each can have the proper respect for the other. History and civilization are not the exclusive possession of the white European. Not enough is known in the white world generally about the background of yellow, brown and black people.



MR. DAVIS

When we learn the truth about each other in our youth, an attitude of respect is created in our formative years that is likely to stay with us through the rest of our days. An ideal method of introducing the rest of America to Negroes is a new book called "The First Book of Negroes." Written by Langston Hughes and illustrated by Ursula Koering, it was recently published by Franklin Watts, Inc., of New York as another in that firm's justly famous series of First Books on many subjects for boys and girls.

All a Part of Democracy

The closing paragraph of this little book sets forth what should be a guide for all Americans:

"In America, all of us are a part of democracy. By taking an interest in our government, and by treating our neighbors as we would like to be treated, each one of us can help make our country the most wonderful country in the world."

The book starts with the story of Estevanico, a Negro born in Morocco who came to America, as a Spanish explorer. Of the 500 who sailed, only Estevanico and three Spaniards got past Florida, the rest being killed by disease, hostile Indians and shipwreck. After eight years of wandering with his companions, he joined an expedition to find the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola.

Of those in this expedition, only Estevanico and a group of Indian runners went beyond what is now Texas. He went on across mountain and desert until he reached the great pueblos of the Zuni Indians, decorated with gleaming turquoise, in what is now the state of Arizona. He sent back word by the Indian runners of his discovery and the Spanish came to claim it in the name of the King of Spain. So to a Negro explorer goes the credit for discovering this section of the U. S.

Main Story Is That of Terry Lane

The book mentions also other Negroes who came to America long ago, among them 30 who were with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513; Pedro Alonso Nino, one of the pilots with Columbus in 1492, and the fact that the first wheat in America was planted by a Negro who came to Mexico with Cortez.

The main story, however, is that of a little boy in Harlem named Terry Lane. He knows about Duke Ellington, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson and other contemporaries. But through parents and relatives, he comes to know about many others, past and present, along with the story of the spirituals, and folk tales such as:

What a wonderful bird the frog are!
When he sit he stand almost.
When he hop he fly almost.
He ain't got no sense hardly.
He ain't got no tail hardly neither.
Where he sit almost.

Terry hears something about the Negro in both ancient and contemporary Africa, Europe and in Haiti where the slaves revolted under Toussaint L'Overture and defeated the army sent by Napoleon to subdue them. He learns also about South America and in particular about Blessed Martin de Porres of Peru, a Dominican brother whom many Catholics look upon as a saint.

Book for Old and Young

When his parents take him south, he learns about legal discrimination, a hangover from the days of slavery. Those who led in the fight for emancipation, such as Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, become known to Terry. And of course, those who currently are widely acclaimed in many fields receive specific mention, including Negroes holding key posts at the United Nations.

Those familiar with the simple, yet highly graphic style of Langston Hughes will know that (more on page 7)