

MP Charged With Theft

Asing Wins Over Teves, Apoliona As Ross Is Confirmed

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Johnny Asing got in his licks Tuesday at the regular meeting of the board of supervisors, and his man, Wesley Ross, was confirmed for the civil service commission by a 4-3 vote. On the losers' end were Supervisors Nicholas Teves, Samuel Apoliona and Milton Beamer.

It was something less than adequate revenge for the "double-cross" Asing says the Republicans gave him at the opening meeting, but it was a disquieting omen for Supervisors Teves and Apoliona, who might count their future strength accordingly and find themselves with a voting potential of nothing.

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Pressure By Sgt. Involved Wife of Korea GI Denies

A HASP sergeant, carrying on an extremely close association with the wife of a soldier fighting in Korea, was arrested Monday by C-C police, charged with second degree larceny, and turned over to his own military unit for disposal.

The sergeant is Clifford Yoho, sometimes military dispatcher for HASP personnel, and the charge arises out of an incident alleged to have taken place at the Parkway Service Station at 2002 Kalaheua Ave., where Yoho was employed on a part-time basis.

Yoho is charged with removing \$50 from the service station Dec. 16, after the money had been hidden in an automobile tire there.

Woman's Car Involved

Yoho is alleged further to have

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Dillingham's New Effort To Sell Piers To Territory Said Behind Fight Against Fong

Senator Ben Dillingham and the forces he can muster in the legislature are bent upon again trying to sell the Territory "all privately owned harbor facilities," in the coming session of the legislature, reliable sources say.

It is this object in the main that motivates the efforts of a GOP clique to unseat Speaker Hiram Fong and break the power of the coalition between Fong and Rep. Thomas Sakakihara, chairman of the house finance committee in the last session.

A measure with that aim, Senate Bill 465, failed to pass in the last session, although it was pushed by the Dillingham forces. The bill was seen then as a measure largely benefiting the Dillingham interests, for it proposed a bond issue to the extent of \$21,000,000 for the purchase of Piers 18, 19, 20 and 21, all owned by Dillingham interests, and other privately owned facilities.

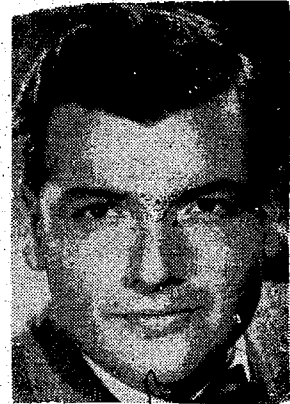
Rushed Through Senate

The bill was introduced on the floor of the senate April 11, 1951, and passed six days later. Then

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MR. FONG



MR. DILLINGHAM

Defense Argues Fair Trial Impossible; Motion for Mistrial Denied By Judge

Professional ex-Communist John Lautner's memory began to fail him as cross-examination of this sixth prosecution witness in the Smith Act case began Wednesday afternoon by Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin after about four weeks of government questioning, when Lautner showed remarkably good memory.

As court adjourned Wednesday, Lautner was giving evasive answers and the court was instructing him to give responsive answers.

This morning the court is scheduled to hear a defense motion to strike testimony from three Mainland witnesses—Paul Crouch, Daisy Van Dorn and Lautner.

Fair Trial Impossible

Cross-examination began after the defense in the forenoon session moved for a mistrial when Lautner was allowed to testify that the Communist Party concentrated in the basic industries so that it would be able to "paralyze the national economy" during a national crisis.

With the jury excused for legal argument, Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein quickly moved for a mistrial, saying to Federal Judge Jon Wig that "it is no longer possible for my clients to receive a fair trial."

Gladstein argued that the last answer by Lautner about paralyzing the economy "in my mind capped the climax, tipped the scales. If there is a conviction in this case, the jury would not be convicting my clients but the Communist Party."

Eliciting an answer of this sort from Lautner has no place in the trial except for the prosecutors to impeach their own witness, Defense Attorney Myer C. Symonds argued. He referred to the books and periodicals which the prosecutors had spent a great deal of

(more on page 5)

Wilson Kept McKinley Longer Than City Hall Expected; Trace Route

By STAFF WRITER

Praised highly by the Star-Bulletin, blasted by numbers of officials in City Hall, especially by colleagues in the department he headed, Frank A. McKinley was out as acting C-C attorney after nearly two years.

To the Star-Bulletin it was an occasion worth an editorial entitled, "A Loss To City Government" and castigation for "the sacred cows and cronies of the administration."

To those who have followed City Hall doings more closely than the S-B editorial writer, it was a wonder Mayor Wilson's patience with the bluff, antagonistic, sometimes openly hostile

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Tax Court Judge Sharply Critical of Assessor In Damon Tract Tax Appeal

The appeal of 63 Damon Tract taxpayers from their 1949 assessments was argued before the Tax Appeal Court on Jan. 3, by Harriet Bouslog, attorney for the taxpayers, and Robert Rothwell, attorney for the Territory.

Tax Court member Kenneth Dawson, in sharp questioning of Attorney Rothwell, forced him to admit that the tax assessor failed to keep the records required by law showing the basis of the 1949 assessment.

Action Said Arbitrary

Attorney Rothwell argued that the assessor's action in changing

from the acreage method of valuation to the unit square feet method in 1949 was reasonable. Court member Dawson suggested that since there was no change in character and use of the Damon Tract lots from the preceding years, the action could better be described as arbitrary.

Summarizing the case for the taxpayers, Attorney Bouslog said that the tax assessor had failed to secure uniform and equalized results in the 1949 assessments. She pointed out that there were inequities within the tract itself, inequities in comparison with other comparable areas, and inequities in comparison with the

(more on page 4)

Prosecutors Agree That Mrs. Van Dorn Lied In Testimony Here

The government prosecutors in the Hawaii Smith Act trial offered to stipulate that their blood and thunder witness, Mrs. Daisy Van Dorn, had lied when she testified here that she had gone to Judge William Mathes in Los Angeles to inform him that she had erred in her testimony in the Smith Act trial there.

A check up by the defense revealed that she had not gone to Judge Mathes, who agreed to give a sworn statement that Mrs. Van Dorn had not seen him before or after the trial, on the erroneous testimony.

Mrs. Van Dorn was trapped by her lies when she tried to get out of an earlier one given under

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"The Lanai Kahuna Murders"

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Govt. Offices Complain On P. O. Stoppage of China Monthly Review

United States government offices which subscribe to the China Monthly Review have been complaining to the Review's office in Shanghai, reports the February issue, because they haven't been getting their copies.

They haven't discovered, as the RECORD reported Sept. 25, that the post office itself is confiscating and burning copies of the Review without ever notifying the addressees.

A California reader, inquiring into this action, reminiscent of the "burn the books" campaign in Nazi Germany, writes the Review he made inquiry as to what was found objectionable about the

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HIGH COST OF STOOLPIGEONS EXPOSED

Just before Mrs. Daisy K. Van Dorn, FBI plant in the Communist Party in San Francisco, left the witness stand in the Hawaii Smith Act trial, she replied to the last question directed at her that as far as pay was concerned, the government prosecutors had said they would "take care of me."

This witness' testimony here, which is perjured, according to

Federal Judge William Mathes of Los Angeles, is now an issue before the court.

John Lautner, sixth government witness, now on the stand, receives more money than Mrs. Van Dorn, as records in the current New York Smith Act trial show.

Defense subpoenas in the New York trial forced government prosecutors to disclose the amounts paid stoolies who had

testified in the trial. Names and amounts follow:

Mary Stalcup	
Markward	\$24,475.51
John Lautner	8,224.65
Louis F. Budenz	2,003.88
Wm. G. Cummings	12,445.20
Bereniece Baldwin	17,537.50
Harvey Matsuyov	1,699.17
Louis Rosser	578.12
Chas. W. Nicodemus	709.20
Ralph Vernon	
Long	1,000.98
Thos. A. Younglove	4,607.59

Looking Back On 1952

Korea Kept World Focus

The shrill whistle of flying bullets and the booming of guns marked the time throughout 1952 on the dreary and rugged terrain of Central Korea where men continued to die because one point in the 60-point armistice agenda remained unsettled. That one point was prisoner exchange, U. S. representatives on the truce team held out for "voluntary" repatriation of POWs while the North Korean and Chinese representatives demanded exchange of all prisoners in accordance with the Geneva covenant.

EVENTS ON the peninsula nation drew the world focus time and again while peace-loving people hoped that war would not spread from Korea to China.

Demonstrations Against U. S. Policy

An event that touched off world-wide protest, causing anti-U. S. demonstrations in places like Iran, resulted from charges launched by the Chinese People's Republic that American forces used germ warfare in Korea and China. Testimonies by captured U. S. pilots who told Chinese authorities that they had dropped germ bombs were broadcast from China. International scientists visited China to investigate the charges. They interviewed captured U. S. pilots. They concluded germ warfare had been waged.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON made a blanket denial but bomb exhibits and testi-



GEN. EISENHOWER

monies of the pilots seemed weighty evidence, particularly to millions in Asia who were horrified by the use of the A-bomb by the U. S. on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who watched the continual tests and maneuvers with A-bombs and the H-bomb and the use of napalm bombs that seared human beings and things in North Korea.

When Gen. Matthew Ridgway succeeded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as NATO commander, he was met in Paris by a great demonstration that blasted him as a "germ-war" general.

POWs Killed For Singing

While U. S. authorities held off the Korean armistice on the one issue of prisoner exchange, the "voluntary" repatriation began to look phony from the outset. The figures on POWs wanting to go back to North Korea and China, originally given to negotiators on the other side, were revised. Meanwhile, POW camps which were supposed to have been screened, underwent further screening.

CHINESE NATIONALIST agents and Syngman Rhee's forces were used by the allied forces under Ridgway to force POWs to renounce their decision of returning to their native homes. The POWs balked and violence resulted. Reluctant POWs were gassed and shot at camps which U. S. truce delegates had already reported as being ones housing POWs who did not want to return home. At Koje, Cheju and most recently at Pongam, mass slaughters took place, with U. S. troops using tanks, gas and machine guns. During the Pongam massacre, about 84 POWs were killed and 118 wounded for singing their national anthem in the prisoner compound.

U. S. People Strong for Peace

Events taking place on blood-soaked Asian land evoked strong desires for peace everywhere. Rather than death and destruction, people wanted peace.

IN THE U. S. so great was the desire to end the Korean war that the voters elected Eisenhower as President—because he promised to go to Korea in an effort to end the war which took away sons, threatened to take away more, increased taxes, and held the danger of a third world war.

But Eisenhower said, after talking to diplomatic officials and military brass in the Far East, that he held no "panacea" for ending the war. On his way back to the U. S. he held a conference with military and industrial bigwigs who have been chosen for his cabinet, on a cruiser in mid-Pacific. The atmosphere and environment of this meeting were impressive for their get-tough, militaristic setting.

And as he talked of future plans, he said he would listen to General Douglas MacArthur's end-the-war plan. Two years ago, MacArthur tried to extend the war to China. His efforts ended in a debacle and during his weak moments of shattered prestige, President Truman yanked him out of the Far East command.

Britain Being Squeezed Out

The Pacific, with vast resources and dependent nations, drew the attention of major powers, particularly the U. S. Australia and New Zealand, originally fearful of a resurgent militaristic Japan under the peace treaty prepared unilaterally by the U. S. formed the Anzus pact with the U. S. Both diplomatic and military conferences took place in Honolulu.

BRITAIN WAS SORE because she didn't get invited. There was indication that she feared being pushed out of the Pacific sphere by the U. S., where her empire has extended since the days of Captain James Cook.

Anzus is principally a pact against the Chinese Republic. A U. S. diplomatic move to draw the Philippines and other Pacific and Southeast Asian nations into an alliance like NATO in Europe has met indifference and opposition. The Quirino regime, which is ardent for such a pact,

twilldles its thumbs while the opposition Nacionalista Party in the senate refuses to ratify the peace treaty with Japan.

THE PACIFIC nations, which are fearful of a resurgent militarist Japan got a hard jolt when the new Yoshida cabinet was formed, loaded down with former militarist leaders.

And Yoshida admitted—what was formerly denied by the U. S. officials who initiated it—that the police reserve was actually the nucleus of the Japanese armed force.

Embargo Heightens Friction In West

In this political climate Americans in influential positions who hold realistic views as to U. S. Far East policy found themselves hounded by inquisitorial committees. Owen Lattimore, Far East expert, was indicted recently on perjury charges. One count accuses him of lying in denying to the McCarran internal security committee that he had been a sympathizer or promoter of communism or Communist interests. This charge can get almost anyone, for the program of the Communist Party is broad.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT, former head of the Far East division of the State Department and a career man, was discharged by the department for "doubtful loyalty."

While the witch-hunt orgy continued, reaching into the UN, resistance was also growing. In the UN, India, Britain, Canada, Sweden, Turkey and a number of Latin American countries criticized Secretary General Lie's capitulation to McCarran Senate subcommittee pressures to fire certain Americans on loyalty grounds. They indicated a move for a full-scale debate in February. A Turkish delegate refused the chairmanship of a UN loyalty board.

AS THE UN-AMERICAN committee announced its program to probe schools and unions, there were indications that it would meet strong opposition.

Eminent scientists, educators and clergymen continued to speak out for peace and democratic rights. Some urged amnesty for Smith Act victims. Educators like Stringfellow Barr wrote a book highly critical of U. S. foreign policy of "containing communism." He urges co-existence of nations as a realistic policy.

"Call Eisenhower To Account . . ."

While the Anzus conference took place, in Peking, delegates from Latin American, North American and Pacific areas met at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. More than 300 delegates from 30-odd nations attended, including the U. S. While U. S. dailies ignored this assembly of people seeking sovereignty, dignity, peace and progress, the proceedings were reported at great length in foreign countries.

FOREIGN DELEGATES who toured China reported on great strides being made in agricultural and industrial production of that continental nation. Schools, hospitals and social welfare projects impressed foreigners who have heard or read of New China's progress but never imagined that the tempo had been so rapid and its sweep so broad.

The conference in China took place in early fall. On Dec. 12-19, 2,000 delegates from 72 nations met in Vienna at the World Congress of the Peoples for Peace. The National Guardian (Jan. 1) reported that delegates ranged from militant Communists to right-wing clerical pacifists.

SAID MME. SUN YAT-SEN at the Congress: "The American people should call Gen. Eisenhower to account for his promise to end the Korean war on the strength



MME. SUN YAT-SEN

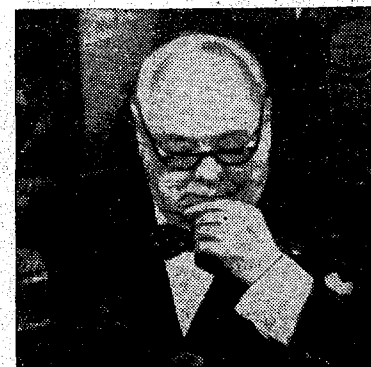
of which he was elected President. A settlement should be on terms of a cease-fire, repatriation of all war prisoners, withdrawal of all foreign troops and allowing the Korean people to settle their own problems, and not the replacement of American troops by others under Eisenhower's vicious proposal to let Asians fight Asians."

Opposition To Witch-Hunt Grows

The parallel economic spheres artificially created were not easing tensions. In the Western bloc nations, competition aggravated friction among allied nations. The embargo forced by the Truman administration limited markets and resources of countries like Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

THE NOV. 30, 1952 UN Economic Bulletin for Europe analyzed the West European slump while stating: "In Eastern Europe, industrial production has continued to increase at about the same high rate in recent quarters."

The Moscow economic conference of April 1952 opened vistas for peaceful trading among nations, as contrasted to embargo which tends to cause conflict, especially among hard-up Western bloc nations.



PREMIER CHURCHILL

THE MOST RECENT statement by Premier Stalin on his willingness to meet with Eisenhower, according to the New York Times, Reuters and AP, aroused favorable and deep interest in the non-socialist world.

1953 opened with Premier Winston Churchill meeting with Eisenhower. The British premier is reported to be interested in sitting with Eisenhower and Stalin if such a meeting takes place.

Direct talks to settle outstanding issues remain on the agenda for 1953.

Tam See Decision Called 'Land Steal' By Trask, 'Common Sense' By Star-Bull

"The days of land-stealing should not be revived by the government."

Such is the adjuration of Attorney Arthur K. Trask to the Star-Bulletin following the decision, directed by Circuit Court Judge Ronald B. Jamieson, to pay Mrs. Tam See a fee of \$1 for East Manoa property desired by the city and county.

Trask, hitting back at an editorial in the afternoon daily which praised the action, pointed out that owners of 70 parcels of land in the same area, condemned for the widening of East Manoa Road, had received more than \$1 each. Why then, Trask asked, should the court discriminate against Mrs. Tam See, an 80-year-old widow?

The Tam See decision of Judge

Jamieson, presently on appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court, resembles, in its finding at least, a decision following a 1943 condemnation of a part of the property in which the late Judge Albert M. Cristy said that part was worth \$1.00 because it was sought for a roadway which would enhance the value of the rest of the property.

"Park" Road

The Territorial Supreme Court, reversing the Cristy decision in 1950, pointed out that the road to be built was a "park" road as distinguished from a "public" road and that its use would be controlled by the C-C parks board rather than by the property owner. The Tam See property, which would have been split by the park road, has since been sold to the Star Market.

The board of supervisors, which got the question early in 1952, was afflicted with indecision, at first calling a 10 cents per foot appraisal "ridiculous" for the 19,000 square feet sought, then unanimously adopting a report based on an appraisal by Daniel Balch of \$14,000.

That was a unanimous action endorsed by Acting C-C Attorney Frank McKinley. On that basis Mrs. Tam See allowed the city to enter her land for the construction of a sewer.

McKinley, Board, Reverse Selves But the basis was removed later when McKinley reversed himself, discredited the \$14,000 appraisal and recommended payment of \$1.00. His recommendation was upheld by a 4-3 vote of the board.

Attorney Trask says he fully expects the supreme court to follow its decision of 1950, which would throw the Tam See property into new litigation and possibly a new appraisal.

Asing Wins Over Teves, Apoliona As Ross Is Confirmed

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ing more than their own two votes.

For Milton Beamer, it was known, voted with them because of opposition he has received in the past from the Noonan clique of Republicans rather than because of any lasting affection for their aims and objectives.

No Democratic Defection

Rumors in the City Hall lobby before the vote had it that one of the Democrats, possibly Mitsuyuki Kido, would swing to the Teves-Apoliona combine for this vote and swing the 4-3 voting against Asing, but this turn did not materialize.

So the next rumors were that Kam Tai Lee, president of the American Security Bank, had made a move that had a spine-strengthening effect on whichever Democrat may have been contemplating defection.

Although Ross has been advertised in the dailies as the choice of Mayor Wilson, informed sources say the mayor was less interested in his confirmation than in that of William Vannatta as engineer and the earlier confirmation of Herbert Kum and Mark Y. Murakami to be the two other members of the commission.

Ross Not Popular With Workers

As for Ross, he had the accolade of approval of the Republican county committee, but workers who know him as a boss at the warehouse of Libby, McNeill & Libby were even stronger in their disapproval than Teves and Apoliona, though for decidedly different reasons.

"Ross," said one who has worked under him, "doesn't think you're a human being when he's your boss."

Teves Denies 'Cross'

The "double-cross" charged by Asing was the failure of Republican members to abide by a decision of a caucus to give Asing the position of liaison man between the committees on finance and public works.

Tuesday, Teves denied any double-cross, speaking to a reporter from a daily, but added, contradictorily, that Asing "got what he deserved."

But the confirmation of Ross with the aid of Democratic votes made City Hall observers reflect that the humbling of Asing may yet prove a decidedly Pyrrhic victory for Teves and Apoliona, who manipulated it.

Party No Block To Payroll, Fong Says; Hart Had Party, Too

It wasn't because of any New Year's party last Wednesday afternoon, says Auditor Leonard Fong, that his department refused to process the payroll from the C-C refuse division. It was because Llewellyn "Sonny" Hart, of the refuse division was 24 hours later than any other division or department getting his payroll out. It came from the C-C controller's office late Wednesday morning.

Those of other departments came at least a day earlier.

"There was no party here," said Fong. "There was lunch and some egg nog. That's all."

More than a few City Hall observers felt the publicized incident of last Wednesday, with the announcement by Hart that he had borrowed \$4,000 to pay his subordinates, was really an aftermath of the dispute of last fall when a wrangle between the two officials arose over Fong's efforts to get the refuse collectors paid early. This time Fong refused because Hart's payroll came in so late.

"Besides," said a girl from the auditor's office, "they had a party in Hart's office, too."

Whether or not they fell into the "party" category, nearly every C-C department had some sort of conviviality the afternoon of Dec. 31. It's been happening for years, both Republicans and Democrats participating.

Intimidation Used To Get Hilo Split, ILWU Declares

Many rank and file members of the ILWU Local 155, renamed the "Federation of Hawaii Workers" under the Nakano-Manning agis, have been intimidated and coerced into going along with the splitting movement, an ILWU release declared this week.

Fear of Bert Nakano and Gabriel Manning for opposing views was reflected, a union spokesman said, when the group refused to hear Fred Low, veteran longshoreman and ILWU official much respected on the Big Island.

Recognition of the splitting faction by the Canec division of the Flintkote Co. confirmed the ILWU contention that such intimidation had been used, a later release said.

Claim Law Violations

The union further charged that a number of the signatures obtained on the petition of the Nakano-Manning faction were obtained by means which were violations of the Taft-Hartley law.

Some members have been told, the ILWU charged, that they will lose their jobs if they are seen at the ILWU hall. Others have been told they would be "taken care of" if they do not leave the ILWU, the union release said.

Nakano was reported as denying the ILWU charges of intimidation and accusing the ILWU of using coercive tactics.

The ILWU promised Canec members they will be able to express their views in a manner "democratic and secret" in accord with the law, at the proper time.

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ROSENBERG CASE

Atomic Scientist Urey Asks Clemency; Challenges Testimony In "Spy" Trial

NEW YORK—Dr. Harold C. Urey, one of the world's top atomic scientists, added his voice to the worldwide campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The couple were scheduled to die the week of January 12 as "atomic spies" in Sing Sing's electric chair. Judge Kaufman has granted a short stay of execution to allow the defendants time to appeal to President Truman for clemency.

Challenges Credibility

Dr. Urey sent a letter to Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman for judicial clemency and also wrote a letter to the New York Times to state his doubt about the case.

He challenged the credibility of the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass on which the conviction of the Rosenbergs was chiefly based.

Stating that he had read the transcript of the trial, Dr. Urey wrote:

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more reliable than that of the Greenglasses."

"If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain," he added.

Experts Not Called

Dr. Urey, a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, who discovered heavy hydrogen and whose earlier research on U235 uranium made him a key member of the atomic development team during World War II, had been named by the government as its witness in the Rosenberg case. Together with other atomic scientists, he was to testify on the "secrets" allegedly passed on to the Soviet Union.

Letter from Korea

A feature of the new pamphlet, "Action Against Jim Crow," published by the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, is a letter from a Negro soldier in Korea to his mother, as follows:

"Dear Mom,
"Jim wrote me how the packinghouse place wouldn't hire you because you were not white. It made me sick. Is this what they got us over here killing people for? It don't make sense. I sent you some money. I know you need it. I'll help all I can.

"Your baby,
"Ernest."

Santa Gets Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Santa Claus was better off here this year than in 1951.

The American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA) negotiated a minimum of \$100 a week for 25 department store Santa Clauses. They received \$75 last year.

Santa Claus, no doubt, believes in unions.



MRS. ROSENBERG

Neither he nor the other scientists were called.

Rabbi Hillel Silver, Jewish leader, also appealed for clemency to Judge Kaufman, who denied it. The judge indicated to the mother, two sisters and a brother of Julius Rosenberg last week that the couple facing death can help themselves by "talking"—which meant giving names. The Rosenbergs have proclaimed time and again that they had nothing to do with atomic "secrets."

The around the clock White House vigil for the Rosenbergs, which began Dec. 27, continues. Meanwhile, telegrams and messages are flooding the White House asking presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

New Yorkers Send Support To Hawaii 7 Smith Act Defendants

NEW YORK—Seventy-five New Yorkers, former residents, friends and natives of Hawaii, at a reunion party Dec. 22, went on record to send greetings to the Hawaii Smith Act defendants and support to them now and in the future.

Ewart Guinier, UPWA official, spoke of the growth of the trade union movement in the basic industries in the islands and of the Smith Act persecution.

Among the guests were Mrs. Eugenie Guinier, former director of the Labor Canteen, many former GIs who were associated with the Canteen, Carolyn Ogata and Norval Welch, at whose home the reunion was held.


Greetings

From New York!

May 1953 see the acquittal of the Hawaii Seven, Statehood, and great new strides for the Workers of Hawaii, their fine Trade Unions and the Progressive Movement for general betterment in the Islands.

And may it see PEACE in Korea, in Indo-China, and all over the world.

CAROLYN OGATA
NORVAL WELCH
and 75 Friends in
New York.



RELAX and ENJOY
American and
Japanese Meals

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Wilson Kept McKinley Longer Than City Hall Expected; Trace Rocky Road

(from page 1)

attorney lasted as long as it did. They remembered an occasion at a meeting of the public works committee not long after McKinley assumed the position, when he asked Mayor Wilson a question any judge would have ruled irrelevant to the issue at hand: "Why did you get rid of God-bald?"

Reporters shook their heads after that meeting and agreed with one who commented: "McKinley cut his own throat today."

Moon Chan Got It

There were bets as to how soon he would be out of office, but instead, it was McKinley who next sought to fire a subordinate, Moon Chan. In that move he finally succeeded, though his efforts to blame Moon Chan for delaying the Haiku water case were exposed to the satisfaction of City Hall.

In the long series of battles of a GOP clique on the board to oppose Mayor Wilson's appointments, McKinley was asked whether supervisors are required to give reasons for refusing to confirm appointments. There are those who feel he failed to give a full explanation of the board's function on appointments, and that he may have been influenced by the fact that the same clique was backing him for the top spot in the attorney's office.

Of the Fong-Glover fight, the Star-Bulletin says following McKinley's advice would have saved Fong "the court drubbing he received in the Glover case." Possibly. But Fong points out that following similar advice from Wilford Godbold would have cost the city an extra \$105,000 he saved by the same strategy

in settling with other wartime contractors.

Fong also wrote: "In this connection, the records show that the city attorney did not at any time render an opinion as to the exact amount due Glover."

To the contrary, showing a streak of vacillation, he sent one opinion to the controller telling Keppeler it was his duty to make such decisions.

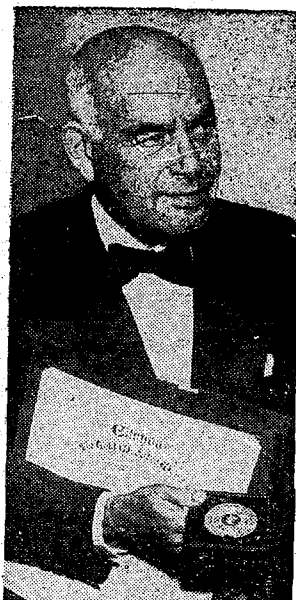
Wilson Kept Him

That McKinley favored payment to Glover, there could be no doubt. Both Republicans and Democrats who opposed payment accused him of bias in favor of Glover and Mayor Wilson was again under strong pressure from members of both parties to fire him. But again, McKinley stayed on.

The Star-Bulletin attributes an exalted "caliber" to McKinley, but it says nothing about consistency. Associates point out that in the Tam See case, both McKinley and the board reversed their fields, but McKinley called an appraisal of Daniel S. Balch "incompetent." Yet Balch was on his own list of recommended appraisers.

They say further, that as acting C-C attorney, McKinley tossed out the finding of an appraiser he had appointed in a case concerning the John H. Estate.

So the Star-Bulletin editorial was the subject of much speculation among McKinley's former colleagues this week. There were some who felt it was the beginning of a build-up to get him into the Territorial attorney general's office under a Republican governor. And there were others who saw it as merely another in the Star-Bulletin's long campaign to harpoon Mayor Wilson—who put up with McKinley longer than anyone expected.



HITS McCARRAN ACT—Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) holds gold medal of merit for 1952 he received for public service from Jewish War Veterans at New York dinner. Lehman told the vets the new McCarran-Walter immigration act "rejects the principles of freedom" and should be repealed. (Federated Pictures)

Negro Heads Ark. Dorm

Less than two years after the first Negro was admitted to the law school of the University of Arkansas, George Howard, Negro student there, was elected president of Lloyd Hall, a dormitory on the campus. He became the first Negro to hold such a position in a southern university, "Color" magazine for December reports.

Dillingham's New Effort To Sell Piers To T. H. Said Behind Fight Against Fong

(from page 1)

it was "iceboxed" in the finance committee of the house. But not without a fight.

As Speaker Fong pointed out in a blast at Dillingham late in the session, Dillingham and his lobbying lieutenants "tried to turn heaven and earth" to pass the bill because "he knows when the Territorial piers are built and when the Territory condemns his piers, he will be out many millions."

Dillingham had indicated his irritation with the house in an earlier blast at Fong and possibly Vice Speaker Hebben Porteus, referring to them as "the kind of leadership with which we have been afflicted in the house," in which, he said, "the Republicans can take no pride."

Pier 2 Competition Soon

With the beginning of operations at Pier 2, constructed by the Territory, due in a matter of months, the future depreciation of the value of the Dillingham piers is all the more obvious. Under these circumstances, it is reported, Dillingham and his cohorts see the necessity for the strongest kind of alliances necessary to push the purchase through the legislature.

Toward that end, the Dillingham forces are reported to have made some progress. Hebben Porteus, who shared Dillingham's blast last session, now appears a party to the move to oust Fong and Sakakihara. But he has done so at some cost to himself, for he is now described by GOP opponents as having "sold out Oahu" to the outer islands by backing Percy E. Lydrate for speaker, and to the Dillinghams

for detracting from their strongest opposition.

Likewise, Republicans of the "Old Guard," as represented by the leadership of the Republican county committee on Oahu, are reported presently unfriendly to the Fong-Sakakihara alliance.

Democrats Courted

With all sides of the Republican fight seeking strength from all possible sources, the minority Democrats find themselves being courted by several factions. And among these factions, that headed by Fong is said to have the inside track, if for nothing more than Fong's opposition to the sales tax and his fight against the big deal Dillingham tried to put across.

At the same time, one segment of Democrats favors putting up a Democrat for speaker, hoping that the bitter split might cause a Democrat to pick up strength. Even if he didn't win, some Democrats say, a candidate might score a high enough vote to enhance the prestige of the party in future maneuvers.

But most observers believe the Democrats are more likely to vote with a "bird-in-the-hand" practicality than that.

Pilgrimage for Peace

A woman who refused to give her name was reported in Los Angeles to be starting a march across the continent in an effort to promote world peace.

Last summer, she said, the Peace Pilgrim marched 2,500 miles in the East from Maine to Georgia.

Tax Court Judge Sharply Critical of Assessor In Damon Tract Tax Appeal

(from page 1)

City and County of Honolulu as a whole.

Within the tract itself the average square foot value ranged from 5 1/2 cents a square foot to 20 cents, without any justification based upon the character and use of the lots where this wide range occurred. She showed that the most comparable area to the Damon Tract, the Maunulua Farm Lots near Koko Head, were assessed at from 1.7 cents to 5 1/2 cents a square foot.

Charge Gross Inequities

The attorney showed that the average increase in tax assessments for the City and County of Honolulu between 1946 and 1949 was 20 per cent. In Damon Tract, on the other hand, the increases ranged from 50 per cent to 480 per cent, with an average of 243 per cent for the 63 taxpayers who appealed.

She charged that the unit square foot method used by the tax assessor was not appropriate for half-acre and quarter-acre tracts, and resulted in gross inequities.

From 1936 the tax assessor used the acreage method of valuation, but changed in 1949 to the unit square foot method based on street frontage and width and depth of the lots. There was no change in the character and use of the land between 1948 and 1949 justifying the change.

Attorney Bouslog said that the record showed that the tax assessor had wholly failed to take into account the factors required by law to be taken into account. She listed the disadvantages of the Damon Tract area as a residential area in comparison with Manoa areas and Kalia areas, with which the tax assessor ought to compare it.

The tax assessor's classification of the area as residential was

not in accord with its character and use, Attorney Bouslog charged. Its proper classification, she urged, was as a residential-subistence farming area, since over half the tenants in the tract engage in subsistence farming or poultry raising.

Attorney Bouslog also challenged the failure of the tax assessor to permit depreciation and absolescence of the improvements over the period of the lease, since they are personal properties and not real properties.

Attorney Bouslog asked the court:

● To hold the 1949 assessment invalid because of the failure to follow the statute, and to reinstate the 1948 valuation.

● In the alternative, to equalize the inequities within the tract by reducing the assessment of lots assessed at higher than 5 1/2 cents a square foot to that figure or to some acreage figure determined to be appropriate by the court.

● As a third alternative, she suggested that the court limit the increase of the 1949 assessment over the 1948 assessment to 20 per cent, the same as it was on the average for the City and County of Honolulu as a whole.

Witnesses called for the taxpayers were Ed Burns, real estate broker and appraiser; George Roberts, a tenant and appealing taxpayer; Edwin Lee of the City Planning Commission, and Sam Fuller, tax assessor, who made the challenged assessments.

The case was begun in 1949 as a project of the Kaloaloa Neighborhood Association. At the time the appeal was begun, there was a vacancy in the court. Attorney Edward Berman, who was appointed court chairman, later resigned and Tax Court member Norman D. Godbold also resigned. They were replaced by Attorney David Ingman, who became chairman of the court, and James K. Murakami, who replaced Godbold. Attorney Dawson is the only member who has heard the evidence from the beginning of the case. He expects to resign shortly.

Court Chairman Ingman indicated that the court would file its opinion within the next week or 10 days.

Methodist Found Free Religion In E. Europe

Little known is a report made by Dr. Garland E. Hopkins of the American Methodist Church in 1949, following a tour of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria and Eastern Germany.

Making his report of conditions of religious worship in those countries, Dr. Hopkins said: "The demands of the state do little to interfere with the freedom of religion. They affect church policy only if the local body has international connections."

"The state is not against the church in the performance of its priestly functions."

"The fact so frequently overlooked in Western countries is that Roman Catholics, Orthodox, Lutherans, Reformed Churches and Jewish synagogues are each supported by the state in one or more of the Communist countries."

Protestants have more freedom under "Communist rule," stated Hopkins, than under "former regimes bound by Vatican concordats."

Wide Variety

"Private Lives," the title of a paper-backed book currently on sale at newsstands, has nothing to do with a play of the same name by Noel Coward. But its blurb boasts that it gives intimate sketches of Ingrid Bergman, the Duke of Windsor, Johnnie Ray, Rita Hayworth, Douglas MacArthur and Barbara Hutton. The only thing they have in common is being bound together under the same paper cover.

British Unemployment Hits Post-War Peak

LONDON (ALN)—Government figures released here show the number of unemployed in Britain has risen to over 400,000, a post-war high.

An increase of 8,500 between Oct. 13 and Nov. 10 brought the total to 406,000. Of these 148,400 have been out of work over two months. Employment in the basic industries dropped by 44,000 during the month. In building and contracting, it decreased by 10,000.

Falling trade has made unemployment a particularly severe problem among longshoremen. The National Dock Board's solution for the problem is a scheme aimed at smashing the unemployment insurance plan won under the Labor government by the country's 80,000 port workers.

After talks between the board and the minister of labor, the board inserted in the dockworkers' pay envelopes a notice which declared: "A careful survey of the future trend in imports and exports makes it obvious that, for some time to come, no great improvement in the present level of dock work is to be expected."

Retreat From Truman's Health Insurance Plan

WASHINGTON (FP)—President Truman's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation Dec. 18 recommended a plan of Federal, state and local cooperation for health which would cost the Federal government an additional \$1 billion a year. It was a retreat from the program of national health insurance pledged by the administration, but was bitterly opposed by the American Medical Association.

Hit On Crosswalk, Woman Found As "Negligent," Too

A traffic case that still causes head-shaking speculation two months after its decision is that of Rita Fernandez Kauha, who was hit by an automobile while on a crosswalk in front of Farrington High School and found guilty of "contributory negligence" by Judge Ronald B. Jamieson.

Mrs. Kauha, according to evidence accepted by the judge, was found to be 25 feet from the mauka side of N. King St., or about the middle of the street, when struck by a car driven by Robert Ishimine.

In a suit for damages by Mrs. Kauha, Judge Jamieson found for Ishimine, ruling that Mrs. Kauha should have seen the car coming and taken some (unexplained) measure for her own safety.

Judge Jamieson stated in his decision, that Ishimine was negligent, but found nevertheless, for the defendant.

An appeal was not feasible, says Attorney Arthur Trask, who represented Mrs. Kauha, because the lady has moved to the Mainland, since the decision, which came in mid-November.

Defense Argues Fair Trial Impossible; Motion for Mistrial Denied By Judge

(from page 1)

time reading to the jury with Lautner placed on the stand, using him as a vehicle to introduce such evidence.

Symonds said that the concentration policy of the Communist Party is explained at great length in the Communist literature already read to the jury and in books already introduced in evidence, and that this is the best evidence.

Gladstein argued, in referring to Jack Hall, that "one of the defendants is a very important trade union executive," and it is "no accident" that the prosecution elicits inflammatory testimony of this nature from Lautner on the concentration policy in the basic industries. If Hall is identified in the jurors' minds with such testimony, he told the court, the ILWU regional director can never get a fair trial.

Damage Incurable

Symonds, Hall's attorney, added that a prior witness had already testified, alleging that the union leader had urged the recruiting of workers in the sugar and pine industries into the Communist Party. The testimony of Lautner, not connected with any of the Hawaii defendants, would lead the jurors to decide, not on the issues of the case, but as to the paralysis of industries mentioned by Lautner. The jurors would think of their families in such a situation. The damage done by such testimony is incurable, he added.

Defense attorneys said that the witness had given similar testimony in the Baltimore Smith Act trial but there Lautner's testimony related to some of the defendants in that case. Gladstein told the court that 99 percent of the case, thus far presented by the government here "involves the hidden part of the Communist Party." The prosecution had said time and again that it would tie up the evidence with the Hawaii defendants but "it's not going to be connected," he said.

Wirin said that Judge Wiig had assured "not once, but many times" to jurors that the Communist Party was not on trial.

Judge Denies Motion

"Now I ask your honor in simple honesty and fairness to look at what has happened in this case," he said, and added that 90 percent or more of the evidence has pertained to the Communist Party.

Wirin cited the Internal Security Act which says that membership and holding office in the Communist Party is not an offense. If what goes on in the trial in trying the Communist Party is a fact, then, he said, "Congress has set a trap to entrap people."

Chief Prosecutor John Walsh argued that it is not necessary for the government to establish the defendants' connection with the evidence but only necessary to show the connection of the defendants with the Communist Party, with their knowledge of the aims and purposes of the party. The government holds that the aim is the forcible overthrow of the government of the U. S.

Judge Wiig denied the motion for mistrial.

Under cross-examination by Wirin, Lautner could not give a rough estimate of the number of members he recruited into the Communist Party during his 20-year membership.

On Tuesday, however, he remembered in detail the chart of an alleged New York Communist "underground plan," with numbers of units going into the thousands. He said he recalled this information of the chart on which he

worked with others in 1948 and prepared it Monday noon.

Lautner was evasive when Wirin asked him if he had given to the FBI names of members



MR. LAUTNER

he had recruited into the Communist Party. He said he "did not give any names" in one answer and then said a moment later that he did, but withheld some names. Wirin read the transcript of the Los Angeles Smith Act trial where Lautner had said he did not withhold names which the FBI asked him about.

This began a series of questions during which Wirin picked up transcripts of other trials where Lautner had testified under oath.

Lautner replied to one question that he had not given perjured testimony.

Wirin read from the New York Smith Act transcript where Lautner had testified that he had perjured in 1941 in the Supreme Court of New York. This was in connection with having his marriage annulled. Lautner then had falsely told the court that his wife had lied to him when they were married by saying that she was a Catholic. On this false testimony he obtained an annulment.

Wirin next asked Lautner if he then swore falsely that he was of Jewish faith in order to marry a Jew. Lautner denied this and Wirin again read from the transcript that portion in which he was asked if he had testified falsely under oath in New York that he was a member of the Jewish faith.

Lautner's answer given in the New York trial was: "To accommodate my wife I did that."

Lautner, in replying to Wirin's questions, tried to inject the idea that he was told to testify falsely by the Communist Party, but under Wirin's insistence, Judge Wiig struck out Lautner's unresponsive answers or portions of the answers which were unresponsive.

Morally Corrupt To FBI

As Wirin began cross-examination, he elicited from Lautner the statement that he had, while a Communist Party member, performed the organization's duties faithfully. He had testified that he had been a security officer.

Wirin read from the New York Smith Act trial transcript where Lautner had been asked if he had reported to a Communist group while a member "that persons who were morally corrupt were likely candidates for FBI informers."

Lautner's answer was "Yes." The witness replied to Wirin's question that he did not teach that but gave it in his report to the Communist Party members.

Part of the afternoon was spent by Wirin asking Lautner about his employment by the FBI, drawing from him the information

Trade Unionists Join Picket Line Against Sears Stores' Racism

"Negroes are on the front line in Korea. Why not at Sears?"

That's the legend on a picket card from the line of the Chicago Labor Council presently in the midst of a campaign to get jobs other than those of "menial" nature for Negroes in Chicago's Sears Roebuck store.

At present reports the November issue of "Freedom," a picket line hits the Sears store every Saturday and its members are ministers, labor leaders and heads of community organizations, Negro and white.

The campaign is a part, "Freedom" reports, of "a nationwide drive launched by the National Negro Labor Council for clerical and administrative jobs in the vast and sprawling Sears empire. Already in San Francisco and Cleveland there have been important breaks in the jim crow pattern with the hiring of Negro women clerks and cashiers. Campaigns have also gotten results in St. Louis, Newark, Los Angeles and other major cities. Chicago Labor Council spokesmen are confident that they will be the next to join the ranks of successful campaigners against Sears' jim crow."

A picture which accompanies the "Freedom" story shows marching in the picket line Albert Samuels, vice president of Local 453, UAW-CIO; Albert Janney, vice president of the Progressive Party of Illinois; Sven Anderson, organizer of Local 453, UAW-CIO, and Dorothy Hayes, Chicago Women for Peace.

"Freedom" is a monthly newspaper dealing especially with the life and struggles of the Negro people, published at 53 W. 125th St., New York, and edited by Paul Robeson.

Prosecutors Agree That Mrs. Van Dorn Lied In Testimony Here

(from page 1)

oath in Los Angeles. Her falsification was exposed when her testimony here contradicted her



MRS. VAN DORN

testimony in Los Angeles.

The prosecution vigorously objected to taking the deposition from Judge Mathes, saying it was a collateral matter. Judge Wiig ruled that it goes to the witness' credibility.

With defense attorneys ready to go ahead with the taking of a sworn statement from Judge Mathes, Chief Government Prosecutor John Walsh offered to agree that Mrs. Van Dorn had not gone to Judge Mathes.

that he is paid partly for informing activities. Lautner didn't like the term "informers" and referred to himself as a "consultant and an expert" of the Justice Department.

Maui Notes

By EDDIE UJIMORI

Four supervisors, including a 33-year veteran employee, were given severance pay by the Wailuku Sugar Co., according to a reliable source. While they have given long and faithful service to the company, the RECORD was informed that thus far they have not been assured of a pension.

About seven more supervisors, the same source said, will probably be given layoff notices.

★ ★

SUPERVISOR Manuel Rodrigues is not backing down, he told this writer, just because the Maui News published an article Jan. 3, saying in the headline that "Only One Supervisor in UPWA." The article followed a letter published by the same paper Dec. 31, by a person signing "Voter," who wanted to know who among the supervisors were members of the UPWA (United Public Workers of America).

Supervisor Rodrigues said that if the writer of the letter would not hide behind the skirt of anonymity by signing "Voter," but would come forth with his or her name, he would discuss with the person why he accepted honorary membership in the UPWA.

The Hawaii Government Employees Association also offered him membership, the supervisor said, and explained that he had turned it down. He believes in labor unions, he commented, and what they stand for, just as he supports the general welfare of small businessmen and farmers. He said he is for the interests of the public.

★ ★

THE MAUI NEWS Dec. 31 reported that Amador del Castillo won in the recent election of ILWU business agent from August Pimental. Mr. Castillo won in the balloting from Augustine "Chick" Baptiste and not Pimental. Kameo Ichimura won from Pimental.

★ ★

MAUI COUNTY Division ILWU Local 142 officers to serve for the year 1953 were officially announced Jan. 4 at the pre-convention caucus held at the ILWU division headquarters in Wailuku. The officers are:

Division director, Thomas S. Yagi.

Business agents: Kameo Ichimura, Amador del Castillo, Mamoru Yamasaki, Pedro dela Cruz.

Local executive board members: (Sugar) Francisco Arreola, Domingo Barbosa, Fred Garcia, Eddie Ujimori; (Pine) Mariano Capalato, Takeo Kawahara; (Longshore) Charles Nouchi.

Unit 30—Hawaiian Sugar & Commercial Co., Ltd.:

Chairman: August R. Pimental; 1st vice chairman, Pepito Ragasa (Punene); 2nd vice chairman, John Perreira Jr. (Paia); 3rd vice chairman, Bernard Donnell (A & B); secretary, Tony Calido; treasurer, Hiroki Sukimoto; assistant treasurer, Roberto C. Labasan.

Wilberforce Teacher Beaten, Kicked By Cops In Greenville, N. C.

Mrs. Mamie Harvey, head of the physical education department of Wilberforce University, was brutally kicked and beaten in Greenville, N. C., reports "Freedom," when white policemen assailed her for turning her automobile into an intersection and "obstructing traffic."

Mrs. Harvey was fined \$500 and sentenced to nine months in jail for "assaulting a police officer."

Wilberforce is a well-known Negro school.

Unit 31—Wailuku Sugar Co.:

Chairman, Shigeo Takemoto; vice chairman, Richard Pang; secretary, Jimmy Caravallho; treasurer, Migumi Hiraoka.

Unit 32—Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.:

Chairman, Felix Tugadi; vice chairman, Lawrence Minami; secretary, Harumi Fujii; treasurer, William Nishihara.

Unit 33—Maui Soda & Ice Works, Ltd.:

Chairman, James Oyabu; secretary-treasurer, Masamu Koki.

Unit 34—Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Co., Ltd.:

Chairman, Herman Correa.

Unit 35—Star Ice & Soda Works:

Chairman, Takashi Yoshiooka; vice chairman, Takashi Koki; secretary-treasurer, Iwao Sato.

Unit 36—Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd. (Lanai Plantation):

Chairman, Catalino Aglian; 1st vice chairman, Shiro Hokama; 2nd vice chairman, Mariano Capalato; secretary, Juan Cayan; treasurer, Emerito Salvador.

Unit 37—California Packing Corp. (Molokai Plantation at Kualapuu):

Chairman, Regino Colotario; 1st vice chairman, Harunobu Arinoki; 2nd vice chairman, Jeremias Domingo; secretary-treasurer, Koichi Tamanaha.

Unit 38—A-Libby, McNeill & Libby (Molokai Plantation at Maunaloa):

Chairman, Benaventura Asprer; 1st vice chairman, Eddie Villaros; 2nd vice chairman, Teodoro Villar; secretary, Leon Lemos; treasurer, Joseph Botelho.

Unit 38-B—Libby, McNeill & Libby (Molokai Plantation at Hoolihua):

Chairman, Bobby Sagun; 1st vice chairman, James Lingo; 2nd vice chairman, Edward Kaupu; secretary-treasurer, Jaime Cabacungan.

Unit 39—Libby, McNeill & Libby (Maui Factory at Panwela):

Chairman, Chester Asato; vice chairman, Fred Yamashita; secretary, Roy Kawabe; treasurer, Keen Fukuda.

Unit 40—Libby, McNeill & Libby (Maui Plantation at Haiku):

Chairman, Alvin Wilhelm; vice chairman, George Freitas; secretary, Marcello Dadez; treasurer, Victorino Arafiles.

Unit 41—Baldwin Packers, Ltd. (Maui Factory at Lahaina):

Chairman, Hatsuo Hoshino; 1st vice chairman, Yoshikatsu Tanaka; 2nd vice chairman, Bonifacio Lagbas; secretary, Robert T. Toyama; treasurer, Tsutomu Kobatake.

Unit 42—Baldwin Packers, Ltd. (Maui Plantation at Kaunapali):

Chairman, Masato Kusuda; 1st vice chairman, Andres Ramelb; 2nd vice chairman, Joseph Nahina; secretary, Haruo Nakagawa; treasurer, Takashi Shigaki.

Unit 43—Maui Pineapple Co. (Maui Factory at Kahului):

Chairman, Teruto Nagahiro; vice chairman, Fumio Watanabe; secretary, Clarence Namaye; treasurer, Minoru Ikeda.

Unit 44—Longshore (Kahului):

Chairman, Charles T. Nouchi; vice chairman, Ernest DePonte; secretary-treasurer, Yoshio Kawamura.

Maui County delegates elected to the International Convention to be held at San Francisco in April are: Kameo Ichimura, Mac Yamauchi, Yoshio Kawamura and Pedro dela Cruz.

GREGORY H. IKEDA

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Gadabout

"PREMATURE" was the word for the fatherly note of Millard Purdy in Saturday's S-B to the effect that a tiff in the GOP "ended" with the organization of committees and their confirmation Friday. If Nick Teves and Sam Apollona they're finished with that fight, they've got another think coming. Johnny Asing made no bones about saying he'd been double-crossed and about waiving further responsibility to support them. He'd been promised in caucus the appointment to the committee of public works that would have made him the liaison man between that committee and the finance committee. But the knife was administered in open meeting in the aura of Iels, Hawaiian music and a solemn oath to carry out duties "impartially."

Not 10 minutes later, Teves administered the double-cross when he read the list of nominees for the public works committee. Asing asked that they be read again and Teves complied, but Asing's name still was not there.

★ ★
THE ASING double-cross was said to have been inspired, at least in part, by the senior GOP supervisor's refusal to go along with other Republicans, in confirming Engineer Karl Sinclair for reappointment. Instead, Asing and Beamer joined the Democrats in backing the new appointee, William C. Vannatta, and the other two Republicans decided to string along. But if that's the motive for crossing Asing, as reported, it raises one interesting question. Why were Teves and Apollona interested in putting Sinclair back in?

As for Sinclair, technically ineligible for reappointment except on a contract basis because of his overage, he's happy enough with the prospect of being appointed project engineer to supervise the construction of the Kalihi Tunnel.

★ ★
AND AS FOR Vannatta, now in one of the hottest jobs in City Hall, supervisors and others would be well advised, from what we hear, to cease and desist from the loud-voiced heckling with which they have assailed Sinclair and others of the engineer's office in the past. Vannatta is an "outside man" instead of a desk man, and from what we hear, not disposed to take a lot of abuse to which some supervisors are addicted.

★ ★
WESLEY ROSS, warehouse supervisor at Libby, McNeill & Libby, although nominated by the GOP county committee, failed of the appointment Friday to the civil service commission, as the RECORD predicted. Mayor Wilson was prepared to name him, we are informed, but Teves said: "We don't want him." By "we," presumably he meant himself and Apollona, but in any event, Mayor Wilson decided not to name anyone until the Republicans had settled their own strife. But events of the day did not indicate that they have really settled their differences.

★ ★
THE RESULT of the Asing double-cross may be something less than the anticipation of Teves and Apollona, who maneuvered it. The two Republicans, who have set themselves strongly against the leadership of their own county committee, may find themselves entirely alone on some issues in the coming two years. They can hardly expect support from the three Democrats. Milton Beamer is noted for his independence of mind and his refusal to be bound by party dictates, and now Asing announces openly that he doesn't

feel bound by anything to them any more. Just where does that leave them? It would appear their only victory was that of driving a potential ally over to the enemy.

★ ★
WHEN EISENHOWER got off the plane in Hawaii, his first question was: "Where's Walter Dillingham?"

At least that's the report from those within earshot. And they've wondered since if it wasn't Dillingham who pushed Crossley toward the governor's chair—just as he's said to have pushed Stainback and Poindexter.

★ ★
WHITE TIES and tails are going to be recommended for Eisenhower's inaugural ball, a lady writes from Washington, adding that her husband is in a predicament. He gave his formal, long-tailed coat away 10 years ago when the Democrats were in power and it appeared the country would never again go hoity-toity enough to make them a necessity.

With GOP enthusiasm running at an all-time high over the national victory last November, the lady writes, wild rumors of the number seeking to attend the ball range from 50,000 to 100,000. Meaning that many people have asked for tickets. The latest talk is there'll be two balls, one in Washington's armory and the other in Uline Arena, a boxing and wrestling palace which has often been the scene of political gatherings, rallies, etc.

Wonder if they'll put former supporters of Taft in Uline Arena and those for Ike All Along at the Armory. Wonder where Joe Farrington will be?

★ ★
THE ARREST of Sam Ichinose last week and the charge of "falsifying a hotel register," only a few hours after he was officially off the board of supervisors has been interpreted by many observers, correctly or not, as being in the nature of reprisal for Ichinose's campaign against police rough-handling of the public. It has been pointed out that situations of the sort that brought on the arrest occur frequently without notice by the police, especially in Waikiki. Whether or not such an analysis of police action on Ichinose is fair, it's the one being talked around—even among supervisors still on the board. And some of those supervisors will be called upon to pass on police matters, at least on the finance committee, in the next two years.

★ ★
JAMES P. WINNE's name is one now being passed about as a possibility for Honolulu Collector of Customs when the GOP takes over. Long GOP national committeeman, Winne is due to get this job (if he wants it), according to the gossip, as recognition of his political activity.

Republican wheels have used the same argument, in reverse, against the gubernatorial aspirations of Samuel W. King. They point out that he turned down the GOP chairmanship when they wanted him to take it and in general, held himself aloof when the going was rough in recent years.

★ ★
NO DECISION on the Poaha case has been announced by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, although full reports have been made and discussions held—at least to a degree. If nothing happens before the legislature opens, one interested observer says, he'll see to it that the Territorial lawmakers will get a request for an investigation.

The case is one in which Mrs. Elizabeth Poaha, Molokai homesteader, charges that John C.

Govt. Offices Complain On P. O. Stoppage of China Monthly Review

(from page 1)

American-owned magazine published in China.

"This information is for post office employees only," he was told.

The Review comments: "Unpopularity is not a new experience for us, although this is the first time the Review has experienced difficulty getting into the United States. . . . In the twenties, when we editorially endorsed the Nationalist movement as opposed to the regional warlords, we encountered opposition from foreign vested interests in China who preferred to see a weak and divided country."

Japan Banned Pro-Chiang Review

"In the thirties we opposed the Japanese invasion of China and warned of the coming Pacific war. The Japanese government banned the Review, seized copies from the mails and even tried to assassinate the editor. In the post-war period, the Review reported the corruption of Chiang Kai-shek's regime and foresaw its ignominious defeat. Again, we were at loggerheads with Chiang and his American supporters."

"For the past three and a half years we have been carrying on as usual—giving our honest estimation of the new China, reporting the tremendous achievements which this country has made and is making. Again we were met with hostility by the same old crowd: those who fear the truth . . .

"We have yet to trim our sails to prevailing winds and do not propose to do so now. We shall continue to report developments here as we honestly see them and we shall continue to make every effort to see that your copy of the Review reaches you."

Protests Can Win
"You can help by protesting this arbitrary official interference with the Review to your postmaster and to the postmaster general in Washington. The government's action is illegal and cannot withstand public examination. If the protest is strong enough, Washington will have no alternative but to rescind it. We have great faith in the people and are convinced that they will not allow officialdom to put blinders on them, to decide what is 'suitable' for them to read and think."

Thompson, HHC assistant secretary, charged materials against her loan that were never used in the construction of her home, and that her loan was expended, although her home was not completed. She blames Thompson because the contractor was building her home under his supervision. The next HHC meeting is set for January 15.

★ ★
WHETHER CHAIRMAN James Kealoha did them a favor or a bad turn by appointing Fred Poulos to the Hawaii Civil Service Commission, a number of union men on the Big Island are burned up that Frank Luiz was not reappointed.

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Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The many of our readers who have been following the Kapiolani Park concession matter in which a certain group of parks board members has been attempting to cancel the concession now held by Joseph Haley on the basis of alleged "unfitness" on the part of Mr. Haley, should be informed that this concession is the stables operated formerly by Mrs. Amy Rich. The stables are operated as a riding academy, and occupy only a portion of the property near the old polo grounds which is now the property of the city and county and administered by the parks board. Near the stables is a fair-sized swimming pool and locker facilities which may be utilized by clubs and groups through application to the parks board. (The RECORD carried the story of the "hidden" pool in past issues.)

The stables, the swimming pool and facilities were originally leased to the Polo Club when polo was played at the park and was part of the development program of the Dillingham family which has been active for years in polo here in the Territory.

NAT FLEISCHER, editor of Ring magazine, has come out with a six-volume edition called "Black Dynamite," a historical compendium of Negro fighters of the ring. "Little Chocolate" George Dixon, "Deacon" Tiger Flowers; Sam Langford, the "Boston Tar Baby"; Joe Walcott, "Barbados Demon"; Joe Gans, the "Old Master"; Henry Armstrong, the "Human Windmill"; Joe Louis, the "Brown Bomber," and "Li'l Arthur" Jack Johnson are among those who parade through the volumes. Fleischer gives much attention to the exploits and escapades of the great Johnson, whom many oldtimers have named the greatest heavyweight of all time.

A controversial figure, Johnson became the target of bigots because of his personal affairs. He was also milked out of his earnings by leeches who rode on this gladiator to their own prosperity. One of the interesting facts brought out by Fleischer is the fact that Johnson fought a 15-rounder at the age of 48 against the much younger Pat Lester, and fought his last bout against Bob Lawson when he was in his early fifties, with a win to boot.

REP. JACK KING, who recently received a promoter's license for boxing, apparently is going into the deep blue with his eyes wide open. There is talk of an Olympic Field, with his promotions to be held there. Informed sources say there are quite a number of people who invested their money because of the financial success of car racing at the Stadium and that the money for the field as proposed by King originally was subscribed by those who were interested in the auto-racing game. We understand that the fans have been supporting the original proposition of auto-racing and that the boxing angle is secondary.

The fact that the capital is from so many sources and so many people being financially interested, may make this a successful promotion effort. However, the biggest obstacle in the way of lining up a fight card for King may be the fact that Ralph Yempuku and Sad Sam Ichinose are so closely tied up that Sad Sam's fighters may not be available for King and there is no doubt that Sad Sam has the biggest stable on the rock today. This has to be reckoned with, and, like it or not, Sad Sam is the High Mogul in local boxing today. How Jack King is going to get Sad Sam's fighters on his cards will be the most interesting phase to watch. Gangway, here comes the King!

ONE OF THE BEST MOVES made locally in boxing was the action of Frankie Gomes in giving up his chores as matchmaker for Ralph Yempuku to concentrate on his job as director of bouts for the Territorial AAU Boxing Committee. Gomes has been putting on some good amateur cards, including the pre-season smokers, and he is expected to line up some good scraps for the coming season, which starts pretty soon.

THINGS WE DIDN'T KNOW until now department: That Lahaina has a swimming pool and that while it is not a standard sized pool it is still a swimming pool and that even a great number of people born and reared in Lahaina don't know that there is a pool right in their own community. However, it is owned by the plantation and was originally built for the haole employees of the plantation.

AUSTRALIA HAD QUITE AN UPROAR over the announcements by Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor to turn pro at the start of the U. S.-Australia tennis matches held recently Down Under. In spite of the efforts of Australians to keep these two in the amateur ranks, the lure of the pro game and a fascinating income finally drew the two top players to the play-for-pay ranks. These two will join Frank Kramer and Pancho Segura on a tour practically around the world. While the loss is being felt by the Australians it is expected that another group of young hopefuls will crop up to make Australia the team to beat in the Davis Cup matches the next time around.

THE BIGGEST BLOCK in the path between Bobo Olson and the middleweight championship of the world is former champ Randy Turpin of England, who of late has been campaigning as a light-heavy in the Empire because of the dearth of middleweights and because of better purses in the heavier division. With the announcement of the retirement of Sugar Ray Robinson and the winning of the light-heavy crown by Archie Moore, who is likely to wear it for some time, it was almost a must for Turpin to scramble hurriedly down to his regular class.

The International Boxing Club wants Turpin to fight the Frenchman, Humez, with Olson to get the winner, for the "European title," but whether Sid Flaherty will cooperate with the IBC on this proposal remains to be seen. These preliminaries to the title match will make a lot of moola for the IBC and it makes good copy for any proposed fight the IBC may have in mind other than these. They will not spare any publicity angle to get the public hopped up over these bouts. It's boxoffice they want!

A MAN MUST STAND UP

X.

The Great Depression and the Kahahawai Murder Impress Me Deeply

I came back to no job in Hawaii. In 1931, a leave of absence from the DPI carried with it no guarantee of a return to service. My discipline at Leliehua School had not been particularly good, so it was easy for the principal to convince himself, and convey the idea to the department, that I did not intend to return to teaching. I should have been glad to let the department continue thinking so if there had been any sort of job elsewhere.

But the Great Depression, then two years long and approaching its lowest depths on the Mainland, was also affecting Hawaii as it had not when I left in 1930. I was broke and I had no skill that would earn my living outside the schoolroom.



MR. REINECKE

When People Were Forced To Beg

The year had not been an easy one for Aiko; indeed, it left its mark on her health for several years. She was the only unmarried wage earner among the children, three younger sisters and a brother being in school. Her father had worked for 15 years with Libby, McNeill & Libby, most of the time in responsible positions. Toward the end of 1931, the management told him he would be discharged on account of his age. He asked to be kept on until the spring, when another daughter would graduate and go to work. The company pointed out that he already had one girl working, gave him a month's severance pay and let him go.

Somehow my wife and I managed to find enough money for a trip to visit my family in Kansas. The depression was at its worst that summer of 1932. Beggars were almost as common in America as in Chinese cities. One small detail has stuck in my memory as an illustration of what a depression does to wages: I could have my clothes cleaned and pressed in Pittsburg, Kansas, just as cheaply as in Peking, China.

The depression did not make me a student of Marxism overnight, but it certainly gave me a lot to think about.

Only McKinley and Roosevelt Teachers Balked

Next year, the depression came home to us teachers. For the last time in Island history the old cry was openly raised, that too much of "the taxpayers'" money was going to educate Oriental children. For teachers, the legislature threatened a drastic pay cut. In an effort to forestall worse things, the DPI called upon all teachers to sign slips agreeing to a 10 per cent wage reduction.

With an even greater docility than we expect of our students, 98 per cent of us teachers "voluntarily" signed the slips. Only the McKinley and Roosevelt high school teachers balked. The signing did no good, for the legislature not only cut wages by 10 per cent but stopped the automatic pay increments, thus freezing the incoming teachers at \$108 per month.

The first year I spent in Honokaa there occurred an event which left a deep impression upon my thinking and emotions: the Massie-Kahahawai case.

A Navy officer's hysterical wife accused five innocent local boys of rape. Her husband and her socialite mother kidnaped and murdered one of them and, backed by the Navy and hundreds of congressmen, got off scot-free after being convicted of manslaughter. The Navy commandant, Admiral Yates Stirling, called for commission rule of Hawaii so as to take all political power out of the hands of the "treacherous Japanese and inferior half-breeds."

Mrs. Dillingham Looked Forward To Acquittal of Kahahawai Murderers

The Nazi-like arrogance of the Navy "brass," the hysterical racialism in Congress, the way in which Hawaii was regarded, and treated, as a colony—all this bit deeply into my consciousness. But it was not until nearly 20 years later, when I wrote a pamphlet for the Honolulu RECORD, that I fully realized the extent to which the Advertiser-Dillingham crowd locally supported the Navy.

Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, who now sits every day in the Federal courtroom looking forward to the conviction of the Hawaii Seven, then sat every day in the Territorial courtroom looking forward to the acquittal of her friend, Mrs. Fortescue and the other murderers of Joe Kahahawai. —JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)

PRINTING

DO YOUR JOB PRINTING AT THE HONOLULU RECORD

- Business Cards
- Letterheads
- Billheads
- Announcements
- Tickets
- Labels
- Envelopes, etc.

Involved Wife of Korea GI Denies Pressure By Sgt.

(from page 1)

used the automobile of the woman in the case while carrying out the theft, though there is no indication that she is otherwise implicated.

Interviewed by the RECORD by telephone, the woman answered to the name of "Mrs. Yoho," then admitted that her real name is that of her husband, a GI serving in Korea.

She said the HASP sergeant had not used coercion on her in any way and that she was not involved since "he kept me out of it."

It is known, however, that Yoho did his best to discourage the woman from working at a restaurant where she formerly had steady employment. The employer, asked by the RECORD, said he felt Yoho had kept the woman from coming to work.

The woman admitted to the RECORD that her husband in Korea still writes letters to her, but she added: "I've written to ask him for a divorce."

She is pregnant, the woman said.

"You won't put my name in the paper, will you?" she asked. "That would really make me out a bum."

Sgt. Yoho, in custody of Hickam Field police, was not available for comment.

Army Brass Squanders Millions; Gets Off Easy

WASHINGTON (EP) — Army Secretary Frank Pace has "reprimanded" Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick and two engineer colonels for the tremendous waste of taxpayers' money involved in bad planning and administration of work on African air bases. The Senate preparedness committee reported the waste ran into many millions.

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

CIO and AFL top leadership. Now that we have a new administration with no debts to the unions or to Negroes, both of whom overwhelmingly backed Stevenson, gains must be won the hard way. That is why the NNLC could easily become the most potent force on behalf of Negro labor; the CIO, which has been steadily losing prestige as it departed from its original militancy, will have to offer a constructive program instead of continued red-baiting if ever again it is to have the backing of Negroes.

Can you see the present sell-out leadership of AFL and CIO meeting this challenge? I can't.

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TABLES TURNED ON MCCARRAN—Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), (right) is shown with his attorney, William E. Leahy, as he appeared for pretrial questioning in Washington in \$1 million conspiracy suit filed by publisher Hank Greenspun of the Las Vegas Sun. Greenspun charged McCarran forced Nevada businessmen to withdraw ads from his paper after it criticized the senator. On stand, McCarran admitted he intervened in tax matter for Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas, controlled by late gangster, Benjamin Siegel. (Federated Pictures)

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

hatred in Honolulu against the sorceress that she and her accomplices were brought to trial on distant Kauai.

Pulolo Attacked Her Husband, Then Others

The account of her devilish cruelty which the public first read in the Advertiser differs in some parts from that elicited in the trial. The latter, as summarized by the Rev. Sereno Bishop in The Friend (July 1892) is evidently the more accurate.

According to it, Pulolo claimed to be a kahuna anaana, with a destroying spirit at her command named Kikikini. In her little family circle she had first gained a reputation by curing Kaholokai's sick child. "She had trained two satellites to do her bidding"—it would appear that they were Kaholokai and Kalakaa—"and had terrorized the rest of the family at the isolated hamlet to execute her behests." Only her sister Puni remained skeptical of Pulolo's powers.

"On the night named she first had her husband held while she beat him cruelly and cut his feet with broken bottles till he could not walk. She next began a series of violent buffetings and squeezings of a boy of six years, the son of her eldest brother Kala, in order, as she said, to drive out an evil demon from the child."

Sorceress Broke the Child's Neck

Another brother, Hoopii, protested against this. Pulolo had him seized and held while she burned him over the face, body and arms with a flaming torch made of cloth dipped in oil or lard. When his frightful scars were exhibited at the trial, "Hoopii brought tears to the eyes of some of the audience and caused execrations to come from the lips of others." Exhausted by the pain, he could offer no further resistance to his nephew's torture, but only groan with agony.

"Pulolo then resumed her buffetings and wrenching of the child. His father, dominated by the sorceress, was deaf to his pitiful appeals for help. Pulolo finally sat on the child's head, bending it down upon the breast and breaking the neck. It was then laid by the side of the helpless Hoopii."

The child, Pulolo claimed, would be restored to life.

Then, with the help of Kaholokai, Pulolo seized her sister Puni and suffocated her by thrusting her head into the hot sand of the fire-bed. "Kaholokai himself was then seized and held while Pulolo clubbed him to death. Finally, by her orders, the thatched house was burned with the three bodies, in order to conceal the cause of their deaths. (The earlier account says that only Kaholokai's body was burned with the house, the other two corpses being left to lie outside until buried by the people of Lanai.) Readers who feel that this account is already sufficiently horrible may take comfort from the Rev. Bishop's assurance that "many of the details were of a hideously unnameable nature."

Hawaiians On Kauai Strongly Aroused Against Pulolo

Ten of the Awalaia folk were brought to trial. Pulolo was given 50 years for one murder and 20 for another, her sex, it would seem, saving her from hanging. Kala received 30 years for the murder of his son and three of the other men received 20 years each.

So aroused were the Hawaiians of Kauai that when the sentence was announced, the police had to hold back the women lest, under pretext of hanging leis around Pulolo's neck they stab her with pins.

For years afterward the Lanai horror was pointed to as an example of the evils brought by toleration of Hawaiian sorcery and superstition, particularly by the late King Kalakaua. Hawaiians, while execrating Pulolo for her cruelty, declared she was no true practitioner of the kahuna's arts, but a horrible impostor.

The woman herself, according to a newspaper account 11 years later, went insane after several years in prison and was sent to the asylum. There she would sit by the hour staring at her Bible, careless of whether it was upside down or not, but frantic if anyone attempted to take it away from her. After two years in the asylum, she recovered and became a model prisoner, spending most of her time sewing.

Awalaia, deserted by its inhabitants and shunned, became the desolate spot it is today.

"THIS IS A CRAZY WAR"

One hundred sixty-six veterans of the Korean War returned this week, relieved that their combat service in Korea is over.

How different was their homecoming from that of World War II veterans. The hearts of the people were in that struggle. Home front morale was high.

That was a war against aggressors who attacked our shores, who threatened our country. Now GIs are 5,000 miles away, continuing to kill and be killed because U. S. policy leaders refuse to send back all POWs to the other side in ending the prisoner exchange issue that is holding up the armistice.

Parents and wives of GIs and officers who became casualties in Korea have condemned the war as a "senseless war." Parents have refused and sent back to President Truman war medals posthumously awarded to their sons. Such an act is unprecedented in our history.

GIs themselves are deserting in great numbers. Since the Korean War began, 46,000 have deserted and 11,000 were still at large October 31 from the army. AWOLs now number about 60,000 a month.

During the last war, the civilians in foreign countries were on our side. The guerrillas and other resistance forces fighting fascism and for national sovereignty were with us. Liberation and freedom were meaningful words to them.

Now it is a different story. Our troops are looked upon as foreign invaders, reducing Korea to a shambles. GIs search the civilians—men, women and children—stripping some naked, callous about the feelings of women and girls.

Korean nationalists resist allied military action and the very nature of this war brutalizes so many allied soldiers to kill indiscriminately.

Some GIs with youthful faces have shocked friends and acquaintances here by their accounts of "Operation Killer." They talk of having shot women and children, spraying them with lead from automatic weapons.

What are the GIs fighting for? They themselves must ask this constantly, all the while praying to live until they accumulate enough points for rotation.

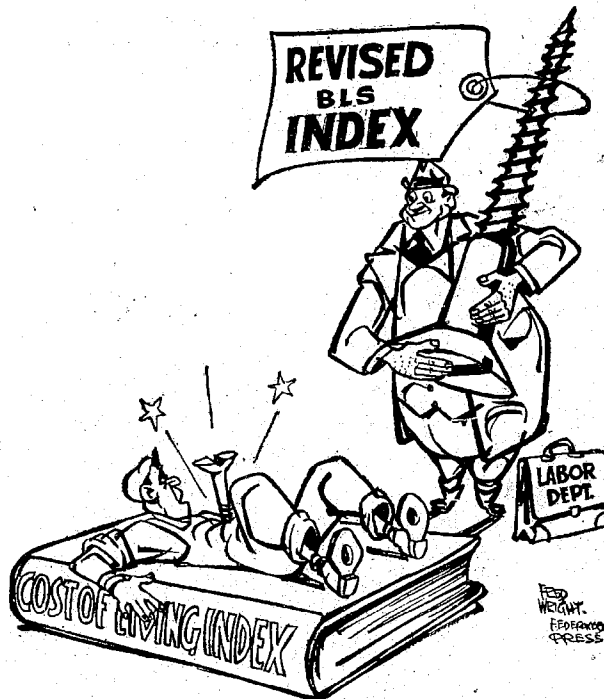
The report from Korea by Sarah Park in the Star-Bulletin of January 5 describes the attitude of two island-born GIs toward the Korean War. Private 1st Class Harvey Alana of 430 N. Kukui St., told Miss Park that his biggest gripe about this war is "everything." But above all, the soldier told the correspondent, "this is a crazy war. It's senseless fighting here. This fighting is for nothing. Guys are getting hit for nothing. Guys are dying for nothing. Everything is senseless. The only thing that makes sense in this war is points and rotation."

Miss Park also interviewed Private 1st Class Kensuke Arakaki, who with Alana, was on a 400-meter hill at the front. What should people at home send to GIs in Korea? Miss Park asked him.

His answer was: "The best thing we could get from home would be replacements."

Such sentiments are usually censored by the military and people back home have not been reading them for a long time.

Because of such feelings on the part



NEWS ITEM REVISED BLS INDEX MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT TO GET LIVING COST WAGE INCREASES.

Looking Backward

THE LANAI KAHUNA MURDERS

Travelers passing over the dry, featureless, desert northern tip of Lanai see nothing to indicate the little strip of coast marked on the map as Awahua, once the landing for boats from Lahaina. Even less are they aware that they are flying over the scene of the most spectacular and gruesome murders recorded in Hawaii's courts.

The murders occurred on the nights of February 11 and 12, 1892. From the press accounts, the hamlet of Awahua seems to have been inhabited mainly by one large family. One of its members was a person named Pulo, described as "a young woman between 20 and 30 years of age, rather slender in figure." She had spent some years in Honolulu, and there had learned the art of anaana, or sorcery.

Extreme Horrors Not Reported At First

The first account of the madness at Awahua which reached the Honolulu public was commonplace as well as inaccurate. It turned the affair into an ordinary triangle killing. When the little steamer Mokoli arrived off the landing on the morning of the 13th (the Advertiser reported Feb. 17), the crew saw the hamlet's principal hut reduced to ashes and its occupants "running wild on the rocks, clad in Nature's attire."

"The whole family had been seized with real or apparent insanity. When approached they appeared to have lost all means of communication and no intelligible account of their condition could be obtained. . . . According to the chief officer's story, it seems that the unfortunate young man who perished in the flames had a pretty wife, to whom another native in the same house had taken a fancy, and the belief is that the rest of the family, not being in sympathy with the husband, set the house on fire with the intention of murdering him."

Five days later appeared a more detailed and accurate account, though it by no means laid bare the most extreme horrors of the murders.

Police Averted Violence At Lahaina

Lanai, then sparsely inhabited by a few fishermen and cowboys, had no police force. The Mokoli returned to Lahaina and brought over constables, who found that the natives had already bound with ropes Pulo and one of the Awahua men. All the survivors of the family—the women Pulo, Kanae, Kahikina and Kanoenoe and the men: Kala, Kaaio, Kelikuewa, Keola, Kalakaa and Hoopii and one person not named—were taken aboard and brought to Lahaina.

An excited crowd met the boat, the women being armed with sticks. Hoopii's face had to be covered from sight with a veil, "it being feared that his disfigured appearance would incite the people to violence against Pulo."

With difficulty the constables brought the prisoners safely to the old stone prison. Soon it was thought best to remove them to Oahu Prison. There, an eyewitness saw Pulo "cowering in a blanket, with her head bent down and muttering to herself." So strong was the

(more on page 7)

of GIs, General Eisenhower proposes using Asians to kill Asians. This finds opposition in Asia.

This war is unpopular everywhere. Instead of killing POWs who want to return home, they should be exchanged and the last block to armistice removed.

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

REDBAITED, BUT GROWING

Despite the intense redbaiting by the sell-out leadership of the AFL and CIO, the militant National Negro Labor Council recently held its second annual convention in Cleveland with some 1,500 delegates in attendance from nearly every state in the Union.

In other words, the NNLC is capturing the imagination of Negroes throughout the nation who see in it a mighty weapon to win full equality and smash the White Supremacy so dominant in all phases of American life.

Already this new group has won a number of notable employment victories in such widely scattered areas as Cleveland, San Francisco and Newark, and in the coming year will concentrate on a campaign to get air companies to hire qualified personnel, including pilots and stewaresses.

The three-day convention heard a number of nationally known leaders, among them Paul Robeson, who is looked upon by the great masses of Negroes as their chief spokesman (to the continued exasperation of policy-making whites and their Negro stooges) and William Marshall, star of the movie, "Lydia Bailey," one of the better films of 1952.

The NNLC is headed by labor leaders. They come from CIO, AFL and Independents. Many are under attack by the top sell-out leaders of their own unions, but they have the support of the rank and file. For the little guys realize that their fight for Negro equality is a just fight. Had the CIO and AFL spearheaded this campaign instead of adding to the hysteria by red-baiting, there would be no necessity for the NNLC.

Met Cry of Communist Front

But such was not the case. And so we have the National Negro Labor Council, which the cry of "Communist front" has not been able to destroy. Re-elected at Cleveland for his second term as president is William Hood, an official of the huge United Auto Workers in Detroit. Coleman Young, also of Detroit, is executive secretary.

Regional vice presidents include Octavia Hawkins, UAW-CIO, Chicago; Viola Brown, Winston-Salem N. C.; Ewart Guinier, UPW, New York; William Chester, ILWU, California; Sam Parks, Packinghouse Workers, CIO, Chicago.

Vice presidents at large include Asbury Howard, Mine, Mill & Smelter union, Alabama; Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill & Smelter, Denver; Marie Bowden, AFL Sheet Metal, California; LeRoy Wilson, Food and Dining Car, St. Louis; James Husband, AFL Tobacco, Durham, N. C.; Victoria Garvin, DPOWA, New York; Walter Garcia, New York; John Ball, Fur and Leather, Virginia, and Joseph Morgan, UAW, Detroit.

Marshall Calls for a Permanent Cultural Arm

The convention also heard a speech by Mrs. June Ward, whose husband, a militant official of the United Electrical-Farm Equipment Workers Union, was charged with murdering a scab during the recent International Harvester Co. strike. Union members contend this was a frameup to eliminate Ward.

In his address before the convention, William Marshall, who played the role of King Dick in "Lydia Bailey," asked that the delegates support a resolution establishing a permanent cultural arm of the NNLC aimed at producing plays and skits that honestly depict the lives, problems and gains of Negro workers. Marshall, incidentally, is close to the labor movement for he worked in the steel mills of Gary, Ind., his home.

The campaigns of the past year which were successful in breaking down job barriers were aimed at Sears stores. The NNLC intends to continue this battle against employment discrimination in all cities where the huge corporation has an unsavory hiring policy.

Demonstrate Against Airline Jim Crow

The drive to open up work on American airlines is expected to meet with wide support. From the Cleveland Public Auditorium, where the convention was held, delegates marched to airline offices carrying picket signs saying:

"End American Air Lines Jim Crow," "Negro Pilots Fly In Korea—Why Not In America" and "We Want Negro Stewardesses."

Such is the character of the growing organization which is already a thorn in the side of the

(more on page 7)