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Thursday, June 18, 1953

Kageyama Forgery Bared

ILWU Seeks Probe of DDT Airplane Spray After Waipio Worker Is Injured

When Francisco Cajimat and a number of other plantation workers on the Libby, McNeill & Libby pineapple plantation at Waipio were sprayed with insecticide from a company airplane, Cajimat suffered an eye injury.

Though the seriousness of the accident is not fully known, the company is reported to have treated Cajimat's injury as an industrial accident and given him hospital treatment. Reports are that he has returned to work.

Union Asks Investigation

But because it fears other workers may be injured by the spray, which contains a high proportion of DDT, the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has asked the Territorial Department of Labor to investigate the spraying situation.

In a letter addressed to W. M. Douglas, administrator of the bureau of workmen's compensation, Justo dela Cruz, Oahu ILWU division director, gave the follow-

(more on page 3)

'Withdrew' Letter After Chang Hew Told Board Truth

"I never told that fellow to act as my agent. What he did was just forgery."

Behind these words of a Palama storekeeper lies the story of a fast operator and politician who cut one too many corners in trying to swing a deal, and had it bounce back on him. The fast operator is Richard Kageyama, one-time C-C supervisor, presently a real estate agent, best remembered as a friendly witness before the 1950 Congressional un-American Activities Committee hearings here, whose testimony indicated that he had perjured himself at least once when he signed a "loyalty oath" to the C-C government.

Chang Hew, proprietor of the (more on page 7)

Did It To "Expedite" Says Kageyama; Aims Political

Why did Richard Kageyama forge Chang Hew's name to a letter relating to Chang's property and the proposed Palama St. extension?

Asked at his King St. office by the RECORD, the former supervisor insisted that he had been authorized to act as Chang's agent.

"To sign his name?" he was asked.

"I should have said as agent," Kageyama replied.

In the whole transaction which, under Kageyama's agency, would

have involved sale to the C-C government land belonging to Haraguchi and Jones as well as that of Chang, Kageyama says he would not have received any money.

"Political Consideration"

"It was a public service," he maintained. "There was to be no fee."

Pressed further, he said he acted as an agent for "political consideration."

"I help people," he said, "and (more on page 7)

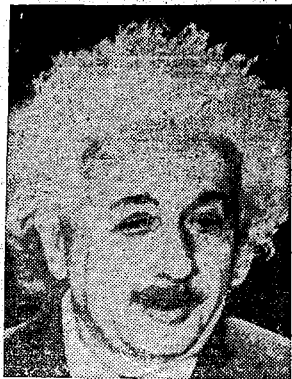
EINSTEIN CALLS FOR DEFIANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL PROBERS

PRINCETON, N. J. (FP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, world-renowned physicist, believes every intellectual summoned before a congressional committee should refuse to testify and be ready to go to jail rather than cooperate with the inquisitors.

Einstein, who came here as a refugee from Hitler Germany in 1933 and acquired American citizenship

in 1940, made his position known in a letter to William Frauenglass, an English teacher at James Madison High School in New York City. The teacher, who talked here with Einstein June 8, said the scientist told him he was prepared to go to jail himself if he should be called before a congressional investigating committee.

"The problem with which the intellectuals of this country are confronted is very serious," Einstein wrote the teacher May 16. "The reaction-



DR. EINSTEIN

ary politicians have managed to instill suspicion of all intellectual efforts into the public by dangling (more on page 7)

Coffins Buried Three Deep; Some 3 Ft. Below Surface — Undertaker

"One of these days there's going to be a real blowup when people find out what's been going on," said an undertaker. "There are graves around here no more than three feet from the surface and two more coffins under each one."

The "three-deep" racket, said the undertaker, is one practiced by some local cemeteries to sell their plots over again to unsuspecting customers. As a result, he believes, it is impossible already to locate the graves of many indigents who have been buried under the caskets of those who died later.

The situation was illustrated recently, he said, when a woman came searching for the grave of her husband, for whose headstone (more on page 5)

Rent Control In, 5-2; Foes Set To Whittle By Amendments Tues.

By STAFF WRITER

Supervisor Matsuo Takabuki's resolution to extend rent control another year passed at Tuesday's board meeting by a solid 5-2 vote, with only Supervisors Nicholas Teves and Milton Beamer opposing. The vote marked a change in strength expected some weeks ago when Supervisor Apolonia voted with the majority, as he did on the bill's second reading.

It appeared, however, that the foes of rent control, having failed in efforts to kill it outright, may now have set themselves for another sort of campaign—perhaps by attrition—through whittling away with amendments. It was indicated Tuesday that several amendments not yet prepared, will be offered shortly.

There was more debate on the (more on page 5)



AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE rejoiced this week over the fourth victory of Harry Bridges over the 20-year persecution by the U. S. Department of Justice, which began almost as soon as he emerged from the ranks of working longshoremen to become one of the strongest champions of labor the U. S. has ever known. The Supreme Court ruled this week that the case against Bridges, for which he faced five years' imprisonment, should never have been tried, but should have been dismissed upon motions submitted by his attorneys. (See editorial on Page 8)

Liu Rates Credits On Traffic; Vice, Personnel Problems Bring Questions

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

With Honolulu police mobilized this week and paraded in a grand review at Ala Moana Park, a number of citizens have been impelled to weigh orally and mentally, the credits and debits of the department under the leadership of Chief Dan Liu. The surprising thing about such analyses is that many who try it are not sure whether the debit or the credit side mounts higher.

That might be expected from the so-called "lawless element," but there appear to be solid, law-

abiding residents who experience the same confusion.

Few deny that on the credit side, Dan Liu's police have kept abreast of modern methods in handling some difficult traffic situations, and that special precautionary measures of the police have kept the rising toll of traffic accidents lower than it might otherwise be.

That is a large item on the credit side. So is the efficiency, or good luck, by which Liu's detectives and motor patrolmen have (more on page 7)

SMITH ACT TRIAL

Conspiracy, Intent Must Be Proved Beyond Reasonable Doubt—Judge Wiig

The seven and a half-month Smith Act trial was turned over to the jurors for deliberation Wednesday afternoon after Federal Judge Jon Wiig gave his two-hour instruction on the law. "You are not partisans . . . you are judges, judges of the facts," the court instructed.

Presumption of Innocence
Remember at all times, he said, that the defendants have a right to acquittal on a reasonable doubt.

The government always wins when justice is done, whether the verdict is guilty or not guilty, he said.

Judge Wiig instructed the jurors that the seven defendants come to court with a presumption of innocence and they must be acquitted unless it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt that they conspired to advocate the overthrow of the government as soon as circumstances permit, and to organize a society that (more on page 4)



PEACE FOR THE WEARY—As a truce drew closer in war-torn Korea, battle-weary soldiers take a much-needed rest after bitter fighting for Vegas Outpost. News that peace was near drew cheers and joyful demonstrations in the trenches. (Federated Pictures)

106 Accidents Last Week; 8 Most Dangerous Intersections Are Listed

Last week alone, from June 7 to June 14, there were 160 reportable automobile accidents on Oahu.

One person was killed, 34 injured and the accidents caused a \$27,915 loss in property damage.

Studies made by the C-C traffic safety commission have shown that year after year, certain intersections have been the scenes of more accidents than others—that failure to obey stop signs, to observe pedestrian right-of-ways, and drinking are all involved in the total, which is creeping higher this year.

This year, some intersections which have proved most dangerous to drivers are the following:

Kamehameha Highway and Middle St.—Nine accidents to date this year (was fourth highest in accidents out of 94 intersections last year).

Kamehameha Highway and Puuloa Road—Eight accidents to date. (Second highest in accidents last year.)

Bishop and Queen Sts.—Seven accidents to date. (Was 43rd last year with a total of only six accidents for the year.)

Nimitz Highway and Main St.—Seven accidents to date. (It was 31st last year with eight accidents for entire year.)

Nuuanu Ave. and Pauoa Road—Seven accidents to date. (Not listed in first 94 last year.)

Dillingham Blvd. and Waiakamilo Road—Six accidents to date. (Third highest last year.)

Lusitana, School & Emma Sts.—Six accidents to date. (Seventh highest last year.)

Houghtaling and School Sts.—Six accidents to date. (Was 86th last year with only four accidents for entire year.)

Five Worst Listed

It is to be noted that a considerable change in the accident ratings of some intersections exists, while others remain high on the list, as they have been in the past. A table study made by the education committee of the C-C traffic safety commission and released the first of the year reveals that the five most dangerous intersections, last year, together with the number of injured, were as follows:

Dillingham Blvd. and N. King St.—18 accidents, nine injured.

Kam Highway and Puuloa Road—17 accidents, 13 injured.

Dillingham Blvd. and Waiakamilo Road—15 accidents, eight injured.

Kam Highway and Middle St.—15 accidents, 13 injured.

Atkinson Drive and Kapiolani Blvd.—11 accidents, seven injured.

Violence At Piikoi-Kinai
From a viewpoint of injury to drivers and passengers, another intersection, rating 12th on the list, was third in rating of casualties. That was the junction of Kinai and Piikoi Sts. where there were 10 accidents and 10 injuries, indicating that collisions there were probably more violent than some at intersections where accidents were more numerous.

There were, however, 10 other intersections at which the number of injuries exactly equaled the number of accidents. At least one person was injured, in other words, for every accident that occurred.

Nuuanu-Pauoa Studied

In a study made of a particular intersection and released only this week, the education committee of the C-C traffic safety commission analyzed the seven accidents that occurred at Nuuanu Ave. and Pauoa Road and found that one person was killed, four injured and property damage of \$810 caused.

The fatality, an elderly woman, came as a result of a motorist who didn't observe the pedestrian's right-of-way. The woman was struck in the crosswalk. So was another person who suffered injuries.

One collision occurred as a result of a motorist swinging wide making a right turn from Pauoa Road and emerging on the wrong side of Nuuanu, striking a car proceeding makai. Two more collisions came from motorists who made left turns from Pauoa Road out into the traffic of Nuuanu Ave. and struck cars ahead of them which were forced to slow for either crosswalks or emerging traffic.

The study shows there were NO accidents at that intersection which did not involve drinking!

Only two of the seven accidents happened at night. The other five occurred during daylight hours.

The study was released over the signature of I. B. Peterson, chairman of the education committee.

Henriques Sought ILWU Rank and Filers, Leaders Comment Vote To Buy HRT For People In 1951

The revived plan of Mayor Wilson to have the C-C government take over the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., as reported in the RECORD last week, recalled that there is another method of getting authority to buy out the bus company—if the supervisors are unwilling. And a bill to implement that method was presented to the 1951 legislature and iceboxed by Rep. J. Ward Russell, chairman of the House committee on utilities and transportation.

That method is referendum, the means chosen by Jimmy Trask as supervisor last year, to get money for building schools.

The bill on the HRT—HJR 8—was presented to the legislature by Rep. Mannel S. Henriques (D., Kauai), and it proposed putting the question of acquisition of the bus company to the people.

The vote required to carry the issue suggested by Henriques' bill, however, was not a two-thirds vote, but a bare majority. The resolution cited Section 20, Act 186, Session Laws of Hawaii 1921, as authority for such a vote.

According to the resolution, "The date of such election to be fixed by the mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, who shall issue a proclamation therefor not less than 20 days prior to the day on which the election is to be held. The general laws and rules governing city and county elections shall apply to such special elections except as herein provided."

Russell Sat Tight

Although Rep. Henriques made many efforts to get the bill reported out of committee, it was kept there and never came up for discussion which might have had some influence on the present impasse between the HRT and the Transit Workers Union (Ind.), whose attempt to get higher wages has resulted in at least a temporary impasse—and a curtailment of bus service for Honolulu's populace.

On the last day of the 1951 session, the committee reported the bill as "To Be Filed."

Commenting now on his efforts and the desire, expressed by a recent letter-to-the-editor of a daily, Rep. Henriques says: "As long as the legislature is controlled by Republicans, there will be no chance of sound legislation passing."

Steelworkers Agree On 8½ Cents Pay Boost With U. S. Steel

PITTSBURGH (FP)—An agreement with the U. S. Steel Corp. on an eight and one-half-cent hourly wage increase was approved June 12 by the 170-member wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers (CIO).

The settlement was reached under a wage reopener clause in the current contract which would have left the union free to strike July 1, failing an agreement. The pact also provided for elimination by mid-1954 of the five-cent hourly differential between northern and southern plants of U. S. Steel.

Achieved two days short of a month after formal negotiations were opened, the agreement was expected to be followed by rapid settlements with the remainder of the basic steel industry. Six hundred thousand workers are employed in basic steel.

ILWU Rank and Filers, Leaders Comment On Harry Bridges Frameup Decision

The U. S. Supreme Court's decision freeing ILWU President Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, brought the following comments by Hawaii ILWU officials and rank and file members of the union:

Tony Rania, ILWU Local 142 President: "The Supreme Court's ruling justifies the position we have taken right from the start of this case. We said the case should never have been brought into court because when the government pressed the case, they were doing so with the knowledge that they were in direct conflict with the law as already laid down."

Fred T. Low Jr., veteran Hilo longshore official: "It's about time this 19-year-old attempt to 'get' Harry Bridges be stopped. Today's court ruling proves the point we have been taking right along, that the government had no case against our three leaders."

Yoshito Takamine, Honokaa ILWU business agent: "When ILWU members walked off their jobs in protest against the Ninth Circuit Court's ruling last September, we were called all kinds of names. The Supreme Court's decision bears out the stand we took at that time."

Charles Nouchi, Maui longshore official: "During the 1949 strike I remember then Attorney General Tom Clark making a statement to the effect that the conviction of Harry Bridges may help to break the strike without White House intervention. I'm wondering how he's feeling now that our leaders have been declared innocent."

George Martin, Big Island ILWU chief: "The statement made by the late great Associate Justice Frank Murphy, when the Supreme Court ruled back in 1945 that Harry Bridges was innocent, came to my mind when I heard the good news. Justice Murphy said: 'The record of this case will stand forever as a monument of man's intolerance of man.'"

Takumi Akama, veteran ILWU sugar leader at Lihue Plantation: "The government and certain politicians have been trying to jail and ultimately deport Harry Bridges since 1936. Dismissal of the B-R-S case vindicates the stand we have taken."

Primitivo Queja, Kauai longshore business agent: "The court ruling proves the stand we took from the very beginning of the case was correct."

Frank Luiz, Big Island sugar official: "We said right along that the case was nothing but a frameup. The ruling shows we are right."

Toshio Ishida, 100th Infantry veteran and McBryde ILWU sugar leader on Kauai: "The Justice Department should now lay off our union and our leaders. The B-R-S case was nothing but a rigged up deal from the start."

Calisto Damaso, Oahu longshore business agent: "I wonder what the editorial writers have to say about this ruling. It sure is in direct contrast with what they have been writing about the case."

Mitsuo (Slim) Shimizu, Kauai ILWU head: "Harry Bridges has been innocent from the very start. The government had no case at all and should never have started proceedings against him in the first place."

Charles Fukugawa, rank and file Honolulu longshoreman: "It's good news to us. We knew Harry would come out okay."

George Beck, ILWU Defense Committee chairman in Naalehu: "The ruling is a big victory for our union. We stuck by Harry and we'll continue to support our leaders."

Charles Pae, Honolulu longshoreman: "This should be a red-letter day for all ILWU members."

After all, it wasn't only Harry Bridges they were after. The ruling means a lot to all us working stiffs."

Hajime Sakahara, Love's Bakery Unit ILWU Member: "The position we took in support of our leaders proves we were right and the newspapers and enemies of this union wrong."

Johnny Ah Ho Lee, Secretary of ILWU Sugar Negotiating Committee, from Pahala: "We were called all kinds of names for supporting Harry Bridges. We have the last laugh now."

Tom Yagi, Maui ILWU head: "Every battle into which our union entered looked tough and hopeless at the start but we have fought them through and won. The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt case is one of them."

Herman Amaral, ILWU Kohala Sugar Unit chairman: "Like the New York Yankees, the ILWU will always win the big ones. This is a great day for workers everywhere."

Henry Halama, old-time Honolulu stevedore: "We said time and again that Harry Bridges is our leader and he shall not be moved."

Mamoru Yamasaki, Maui business agent: "We can now say, 'I told you so!' The government had nothing on our leaders from the very start."

Matsuo Yanaga, Olaa Sugar garage department steward: "The government had no business bringing the case to court in the first place."

WORLD BRIEFS

Developments in Western Europe showed more glaringly that U. S. dollars cannot accomplish the task of maintaining foreign governments unpopular with the people. An estimated \$35 billion has been poured into that global sector.

In Italy, Premier De Gasperi's center coalition, which is backed by the U. S., failed to win a majority in the national elections. The law was rigged by the De Gasperi forces so that by getting one vote over 50 per cent, it would automatically have gotten 64.5 per cent of the seats in the lower house.

The Communists and Left-Wing Socialists polled 39 per cent of the votes for the lower chamber and one-third of the senate vote.

★ ★
WHILE FIGHTING slacked off considerably on the Korean front, the armistice agreement was getting the last wrinkle ironed out. President Syngman Rhee of South Korea, who has called upon his troops to ignore the armistice agreement, was toning down his go-it-alone talk, which was ridiculous. His attitude showed, however, that guarantees had to be worked out to eliminate provocations and military ventures by him. Reports said North Koreans and Chinese troops broadcast along the front lines that the armistice would be signed June 25. The Korean war began June 26, 1950.

Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (ALN)—Guatemala's labor code, already the most progressive in Latin America, is being revised to extend trade union rights. Congress has voted favorably on the revision and has appointed a committee of representatives of the pro-government parties to draft specific amendments.

ON U. S. BOOK-BURNING

President Eisenhower denounced "book burners" this week as thousands of books written by prominent Americans were being removed from shelves of U. S. libraries abroad, following attacks by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

Every American has the right to make known his ideas, the President said, even if they are "contrary to ours."

While the books in question were generally of a liberal nature, the President said in his commencement address at Dartmouth College, that American Communists have a right to express their views.

"They are part of America, and even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, their right to say them, their right to record them and their right to have them in places where they are accessible to others is unquestioned, or it is not American."

He said: "We have to fight (communism) with something better, not try to conceal the thinking of our own people."

"Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go into your library and read every book."

The President's speech was seen by some as a challenge leading to a test of strength with McCarthy, who foreign leaders like Clement Attlee, speculated about publicly as being the real President.

McCarthy dodged the challenge but in doing so, said Eisenhower's State Department is removing the books, so the administration must agree with the policy.

In Germany, the Amerika Haus libraries were taking down books by foreign correspondent Walter Duranty, Vera Micheles Dean, editor of Foreign Policy Association publications; mystery writer Dashiell Hammett, Richard E. Lauterbach, Edgar Snow, Theodore White, Annalee Jacoby, Lawrence K. Rosinger, Owen Lattimore, Howard Fast, Langston Hughes, John Abt and Paul B. Anderson. A majority of the books deal with eye-witness accounts of developments in China and the Far East.

Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court made his observations of reactions abroad, where he travels widely. He said May 20:

"America, seen from abroad, seems alarmed, confused and intolerant."

Political persecutions and intolerance at home, he said, may go unnoticed in the U. S., but "they make headlines in Asia. They are a powerful Voice of America, more powerful indeed than any program we can produce for radio broadcast. They have helped lose for America the commanding position of moral leadership which we had at the end of World War II."

SEN. SYMINGTON WARNS AGAINST "REIGN OF TERROR" IN U. S. A.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (FP)—The U. S. must be careful "lest a reign of terror be instituted in our own country," Sen. W. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) warned June 10 in a commencement address at Radcliffe College.

The senator deplored the trend in Congress toward "one-man investigations" and said: "There is no place in our democracy for a grand inquisitor." Symington did not mention by name any members of Congress or committees. He is a minority member of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's permanent investigating subcommittee.

"No thoughtful person," Symington said, "can escape the conclusion that there have been and are, abuses in the exercise of power by committees of Congress and other government officials; and that these abuses are largely responsible for the jeopardy in which the courage of our people has been placed."

He expressed concern at the "recklessness of some of those engaged in the search for Communists and Communist influence" and called for full protection of government by law.

"The rights of the Constitution must be applied to those believed guilty," he said, "for unless so applied, the innocent may be made to appear guilty; and therefore this method of punishing the guilty may destroy us all."

(Ed. Note: Thomas Jefferson called the period of the reactionary Alien and Sedition Acts the "Reign of Witches." It was a period similar to today, when fear stalks the land. For a clear, readable and interesting account of "Reign of Witches," order a pamphlet by that name from the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress, P. O. Box 2120, Honolulu.)

HONOLULU RECORD

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Order Price's Pay Stopped; C. S. To Seek Licensed Man

The C-C Civil Service Commission moved Tuesday to stop the pay of Ralph I. Price, planning engineer of the traffic safety commission, and took further action to remove him from his present position.

Price was the central figure in a commission hearing May 26, held to investigate discrepancies between statements he made on his original application with the C-C government and the findings of the civil service staff in checking his claims of education and experience.

Price had written that he once attended the University of Pittsburgh and the university was unable to confirm his statement. Other claims of Price's that he held certain engineering jobs on the Mainland were not confirmed to the commission's satisfaction.

The story of the investigation of Price's application first appeared in the RECORD.

Price Failed To File

At the May 26 hearing, Price was given a deadline of 4 p. m. Monday to fill out a new application and give new data. Tuesday, the commission discussed the fact that the new data had not been given, even though the deadline is passed.

"This commission means business," Commissioner Wesley Ross said, and other employees should take notice from this action.

The commission further pointed out that the job specifications call for a licensed engineer. Price confirmed that he never had an engineer's license, nor did he seek one.

But when he was taken on for the job, Traffic Safety Director Charles Welsh said at the hearing, there was a list of eligible applicants for the P-4 position, including licensed engineers.

The eligible list was ignored, Price was taken on at a P-3 rating and moved up to P-4 after six months on the job.

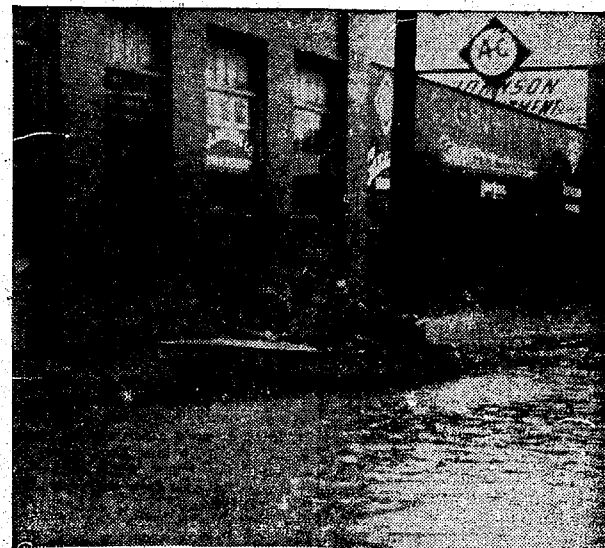
Commissioners have not failed to note that the unorthodox hiring and promotion came during the civil service administration of D. Ransom Sherretz as personnel director.

Waiahi Electric Co. Promise Is Subject for Meet

The validity of the verbal promise of the Waiahi Electric Co. will be one of the chief subjects of discussion this week when representatives of ILWU Unit 71 (Local 142) meet with company officials.

At present, the union maintains the company broke its word by reducing four men in job classification, from Grade 5 to Grade 1. The union says company officials promised, when the plant was taken from the Kapaa Electric Co., that no workers would be downgraded. But four men lost their positions as plant operators and three have been reduced to construction workers—in violation of the company promise, the union maintains.

Asking a meeting this week on the issue, Takumi Akama, chairman of the grievance committee, said he had invited C. E. S. Burns, former manager of the Lihue Plantation Co., as well as employee representatives who were present at the time of the original promise, when the reshuffling of the electrical plants was proposed more than a year ago.



12,000 FLEE MONTANA FLOOD—Rescuers tie their rowboat to fire hydrant in Great Falls, Mont., where torrential rains pushed the Sun river over its banks, flooding the town and causing 12,000 residents to flee their homes. (Federated Pictures)

Douglas Grants Stay for Rosenbergs; Vinson Heeds Brownell, Calls Session

To Rep. W. M. Wheeler from Dixiecrat Georgia, it was a "high crime," but to thousands of Americans who have raised their voices to appeal for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a stay of execution granted by Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court Tuesday was a ray of hope that calm justice may yet prevail against hysteria.

Exercising his power as an associate justice, Douglas granted the stay on the ground that the legal question of the propriety of the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs is "a substantial one which should be decided after full argument and deliberation."

In an eight-page statement, Douglas said there is a question as to whether or not the provisions of Section 10 of the Atomic Act were satisfied by the sentence. According to the act, the sentence should be recommended by the jury and Douglas expressed doubts that Judge Irving Kaufman had the right to send the couple to the electric chair for alleged espionage under the act under which they were tried.

Vinson Heeds Brownell

Whether or not his fellow justices would see the matter in the same light was still open to question as the RECORD went to press. Chief Justice Fred Vinson had headed an appeal by Attorney General Herbert Brownell to call the full court into session, although the court had adjourned for the summer.

Brownell had called Douglas' stay "unprecedented," but there was room for calling Vinson's alacrity at least unusual.

And Rep. Wheeler of Georgia immediately introduced a resolution for the impeachment of Justice Douglas because of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in office.

"Within His Rights"

The press reported applause for his resolution on both sides of the House. That was what happened on the floor. But in the corridor, a Republican member of the judiciary committee told a reporter Douglas had acted "entirely within his rights."

From overseas capitals, came reports of increasing agitation over the Rosenbergs, whom many believe were convicted on trumped-up evidence. France officially expressed "concern" over the public

reaction if the Rosenbergs should be executed. In Paris and in other capitals, guards were set around U. S. embassies and consular buildings.

More On DDT

(from page 1)

ing listing of ingredients used in the spray:

Ironzinc	300 lbs
Water	249 gals.
Solvent	30 gals.
(4080 solvent or its equivalent)	
DDT	100% (60 lbs.)
Santomerse (soap)	6 1/2 lbs.

Warned Before

Dela Cruz writes that the union has warned the company verbally several times about the dangerous possibilities of the airplane spray to workers, both before and after Cajimat's accident.

"It is the feeling of the employees at Libby-Waipio," Dela Cruz writes, "this DDT will have lots of effect on the human body in the long run. Several times the employees were directly or indirectly sprayed by this airplane."

Douglas said investigation will be made by the Territory's safety engineer, Robert Ebert, as soon as possible.

The union's protest recalls numbers of news stories and magazine articles that appeared a few years ago holding that even an indirect contact with DDT might prove dangerous to human beings in many ways that could not be immediately ascertained.



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Conspiracy, Personal Intent Must Be Proved Beyond Reasonable Doubt--Judge Wiig

(from page 1)

so teaches and advocates in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Crime is personal and individual, the judge said, and personal



A. L. WIRIN

Counsel for Koji Ariyoshi and Jack D. Kimoto.

intent must be proved for each of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt.

Party Not On Trial

With respect to the Communist Party, while the prosecution contends that the "initiates" in the party know the organization advocates the forcible overthrow of the government, Judge Wiig said the party is not on trial.

He said that the activities of the Communist Party charged in the indictment are not to be considered unless the jurors are satisfied that a conspiracy has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

He also said that mere membership, or holding office in the Communist Party is lawful under Section 4-F of the Internal Security Act.

Must Know Objective

It must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, he added, that the defendants knew the alleged unlawful objective of the Communist Party and further, that such must also be the individual defendant's own objective.

As to change in social condition, the judge added, revolution does not necessarily mean force and violence. He said the jurors must consider the defendants—not the jurors—understanding of the political terminology and documents in evidence.

The judge's instructions followed the conclusion of the prosecution's final argument.

Before Prosecutor John C. Walsh began his summation Wednesday morning, the judge corrected the record as to misstatements by Walsh. Just prior to his conclusion before noon, Walsh was again admonished. He was appealing to the jury to do their "duty" to the nation and the Territory. Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein objected to what he charged was misconduct by Walsh. Judge Wiig told Walsh that he himself, would instruct the jurors as to their duty.

The chief prosecutor read his entire summation, word for word, as he kept his eyes on his prepared argument.

As he started off Monday morning, he told the jury that most of the defense summation given in seven days was "unworthy of reply."

Defends Prosecution

Tuesday afternoon he began his

argument by telling the jury that Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein "gave us so many things for us to do," it would be impossible to complete his final argument in the time allotted to him originally.

He told the jury it would be impossible to take every point on the "scoreboard" which represented what Gladstein called discredited testimony by prosecution witnesses.

Walsh devoted considerable time to defending the prosecution staff, including himself, since defense attorneys in their argument to the jury, charged the prosecutors with coaching witnesses who gave perjured testimonies.

He said he trusts they do not think the prosecutors are "unethical lawyers." He added that they can look the jurors in the eyes.

Told To Tell "Truth"

"We do admit to one bit of coaching—to tell the truth," he explained.

Walsh touched upon but a few of the point-by-point discrediting of prosecution testimonies by defense counsel. He kept repeating, as did Assistant Prosecutor How-



HARRIET BOUSLOG

Co-Counsel for Dr. John E. Reincke and Jack W. Hall.

ard K. Hoddick in his opening summation, that the seven defendants conspired to advocate and teach the forcible overthrow of the U. S. government and to organize a society that so advocates and teaches.

The chief prosecutor made the strongest defense of witness Daisy Van Dorn, whose testimony about a confession of lies to a Los Angeles judge turned out, during the course of the trial, to be a lie, also. The prosecution stipulated that she had lied. Mrs. Van Dorn, like others, tripped up with contradictory statements and lies, testified she had been told by the prosecutors to tell the truth.

Walsh's voice shook as he spoke of "that little gray-haired lady." She gave up her friends in the twilight of her life to serve this country, he said, and she deserves gratitude. Tears came to Walsh's eyes as he paid tribute to "this little old lady."

Prosecution Misinformed

She told the truth, he argued, when she said defendant Charles Fujimoto told her his wife Eileen would arrive in San Francisco in 10 days to two weeks. On this, the defense presented evidence that showed the Fujimotos arrived in San Francisco on the same day. When Mrs. Van Dorn testi-

MYER C. SYMONDS
Counsel for Jack W. Hall.

fied, the prosecution attorneys were mistaken about the departure of the ship on which Charles Fujimoto left. This error they later corrected. Defense Attorney Gladstein argued to the jury that Mrs. Van Dorn could have testified erroneously only through coaching of the prosecution attorneys.

The numerous contradictions in testimonies of prosecution witnesses which defense attorneys brought to the jury's attention in their summation, Walsh said, indicated that the human mind is "not exact, like International business machines."

Walsh contradicted himself on major points, also. He said witness Jack H. Kawano testified that no non-Communist attended a Communist Party meeting and argued this as a fact to the jury. A moment later, he was telling the jury that the witness Emil Muller Jr. attended Communist meetings for two years without being a member. He argued Muller's testimony as a fact.

While Gladstein had argued that the conduct of the defendants as testified to by prosecution witnesses fell within the "absolute rights of every American citizen," Walsh said there were no absolute rights. In giving an example, Walsh said to the jury that if they drove their cars 90 miles an hour in the morning when school children were on the road, they must pay the penalty for this "absolute right."

Judge Calls Down Walsh

Under absolute rights, Gladstein had listed: membership in any political party, holding office in any political party, right of privacy, books are not against the law and newspapers are protected by freedom of the press.

Reading loudly from his notes, Walsh said if the prosecution's evidence against the defendants fell under these absolute rights, Judge Jon Wiig would have taken the case away from the jury.

Gladstein objected strongly to this "misconduct" by Walsh in dealing with matters not in the record. The judge emphatically admonished Walsh to stick to the record and "not to make future arguments of this nature."

But the chief prosecutor was called down by the judge on other occasions. Once, when making a retraction which the court ordered he did a half-way job. Gladstein protested that this was a "self-styled retraction... entirely inadequate." Judge Wiig instructed Walsh to read the entire misrepresentation made by

JUSTICE DOUGLAS:

Avoid "Lonely Isolation" for U. S., End Intolerance, Compete On Ideas

NEW YORK (FP)—U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas June 10 warned against policies that may lead America to "end up in lonely isolation."

Speaking to over 200 delegates at the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers International Union (AFL) convention, Douglas said the balance of political

him and make the correction.

Infer "Must Have"

This pertained to one of the "absolute rights" Gladstein had listed, that of being a member or holding office in a political party. Walsh first said Congress did not authorize anyone to become members or officers of the Communist Party under Section 4-F of the Internal Security Act. In his retraction, he said Section 4-F says being a member of or holding office in the Communist Party per se is not unlawful.

Walsh repeated that the defendants "must have learned the illegal objectives of the Communist Party," that which he said was advocating and teaching the violent overthrow of the U. S. government. He presented no evidence of the defendants' intent.

In like manner he argued that while the Honolulu RECORD has nothing about violent overthrow of government in its columns, "I hope you were not fooled by the absence of such writings." He argued that the defense invited the prosecution to read any article from the numerous issues of the RECORD but advocacy of force and violence cannot be found because the weekly hid its "coat-tail" by being pro-labor and liberal.

Last Friday week, Gladstein argued to the jury that the theory



RICHARD GLADSTEIN

Counsel for defendants Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fujimoto, Dr. John E. Reincke and Dwight James Freeman.

of the prosecution case is conspiracy, but there is "no evidence of a conspiracy... They rested a proofless case—a case without proof," he added.

Kawano, he said, testified that he was a leading Communist, together with the defendants, on the executive board of the party and he admitted no conspiracy existed.

"Louder than any sound," Gladstein explained, "is the fact that the prosecution did not ask Kawano if there was any discussion of force and violence in the Territory."

Gladstein closed his argument to the jury in a thunderous appeal to "stand fast—stand firm for a verdict of not guilty."

power lies in Asia, which has the bulk of the world's population and wealth.

Asia Rejects A-Bomb

"If the peoples of Asia," he said, "choose the Communist cause or if they despair of the democratic processes and allow the Communist forces to win by default, there will be such a profound political realignment in the world that America will end up in lonely isolation. We will be left without atomic bombs and with tragic memories of the lost years when we did not help Asia rally to the cause of freedom."

Douglas did not mention Korea or the issue of U. S. recognition of China. Instead, he spoke of this country's general approach to Asia, declaring: "We of the west come to Asia with atomic bombs and with military might. Asia does not want them. What Asia wants are ideas of freedom, ideas of a new life for their children, ideas of escape from misery, ideas for avoidance of any form of tyranny that would enslave the people."

He said U. S. technical assistance programs "are a powerful force—if and when they are tied to social and political reform programs." But, he added, Russia "these days is a serious competitor. Russia, too, can supply bombs and guns and planes. I imagine that Russia also can supply vaccines for hogs, treatments for the diseases of chickens, programs for malaria control. Russia has moved fast in the last generation towards industrial development."

No Guidance for Revolutions

The leadership in purveying ideas has passed to the Communists, Douglas asserted. "There is no reason," he said, "why our Thomas Paine, our Thomas Jefferson, our Abraham Lincoln, could not have been the most powerful symbols of liberation and freedom that Asia ever knew. But they are not."

America "can never supply guidance and inspiration for the revolutions of the world," he said, "as long as we practice intolerance and preach hate at home. We never can successfully compete for the hearts and minds of men until we rededicate ourselves to our Bill of Rights."

"Since the end of World War II, we have witnessed a great decline in respect for the Bill of Rights," Douglas said. "We have seen intolerance grow. We have resurrected some aspects of the infamous witch trials. We have used dangerous short cuts to prove men 'subversive,' when we should have abided by the procedure which due process of law requires."

Fear Never Known Before

"We have lumped communism and every unorthodox thought together and branded as 'subversive' most ideas that have a liberal or radical flavor. Our schools, our churches, our assembly halls, our campuses have experienced a fear they never knew before. Tongues have been stifled for fear that the hysteria of the day would cause a man to lose his job or be ostracized."

Douglas, who received a standing ovation from the unionists, said labor has an "important function" to play in the contest "for the minds and hearts of men." We must start at home, he said, "and put an end to intolerance and rededicate ourselves to the principles and philosophy of the Bill of Rights."



LEFT GAINS IN ITALIAN VOTE—So intense was interest in the crucial Italian elections that even the bed-ridden, as above, were carried to the polls to cast ballots. Premier Alcide deGasperi's Centrist bloc lost votes, squeaking through with a narrow majority. Communists and left-wing Socialists gained in strength, taking almost 39 per cent of the vote. (Federated Pictures)

Monopolist in Top Government Position Says GM Profited from Depression

CHICAGO (FP)—Comes another depression, and working people can expect to hear some strange advice from Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

On the stand in Federal court here June 11 as a defense witness in the Justice Department's anti-trust suit against General Motors Corp., U. S. Rubber Co. and the duPont family, the former GM president confided how the low price of rubber during the past depression led him to develop a special theory.

Unemployed Lacked \$3

"I had a very simple idea about unemployed people at that time," Wilson explained. "I thought that if they could go out to the mountains, pan about \$3 worth of gold a day, and bring it back to the economy, everything would be all right. That not being possible, I thought, why not get people to store non-perishable commodities such as rubber."

The short-sighted and short-of-change unemployed did not rush out to buy rubber, but Wilson pushed for his recommendation to the GM executive committee that it approve large purchases of rubber and other low-priced non-perishable commodities.

In 1931, GM signed a contract with U. S. Rubber whereby the latter agreed to fabricate tires from rubber and cotton supplied by GM. The contract called for U. S. Rubber to supply half of GM's tire requirements.

But, according to Wilson, it was only a coincidence that the contract went to U. S. Rubber, in which the duPonts are big investors. The duPont company owns 18 per cent of U. S. Rubber stock and 23 per cent of GM stock.

Wide-Eyed Ignorance

Asked by GM Attorney Ferris E. Hurd, to what extent his actions as a GM official were influenced by duPont holdings in GM and U. S. Rubber, wide-eyed Wilson replied:

"In no way whatsoever. I never even knew how much stock they owned. I didn't know for sure they had any. (DuPont's annual profit statements always include income from GM dividends.)

Wilson is an Eisenhower cabinet member. So is Attorney General Brownell whose department is prosecuting the case.

The government suit charges that the three companies had an arrangement under which they gave each other cut rates and other special financial favors because of their interlocking directorates and common duPont control.

After Wilson left the stand, the trial was recessed by Judge Walter LaBuy until June 24. At that time the government will present three days of rebuttal testimony. Both sides will file briefs in the fall and two weeks of oral arguments will begin December 7.

Coffins Buried Three Deep; Some 3 Ft. Below Surface — Undertaker

(from page 1)

she had sent \$50. The search availed nothing and the woman was finally forced to the conclusion, not only that she had been cheated, but that it would be impossible to rectify the matter any way at all, since the grave could not be found.

Markers Pulled Out?

"I think they must just pull out the marker and throw it away sometimes," said the undertaker. "Then they'll sell the plot to someone else and bury the body only a few feet on top of the first one. That leaves room for still another, buried very shallow."

The Territorial department of health prescribes six feet as the minimum depth of a grave, but if an unscrupulous cemetery chooses to put more bodies in the grave later, it will dig the original cavity somewhat deeper. The later burials, of course, are at depths less than six feet.

This illegal "three-deep" practice is not to be confused with the very usual practice of selling single grave plots to families with their authorization to inter in the same cavity the bodies of members deceased later. However, the customary practice allows no more than two in a grave, even at the request of the family.

In 1952, 600,000 Chilean children could not go to school.

Rent Control In, 5-2; Foes Set To Whittle By Amendments Tues.

(from page 1)

condemnation of two pieces of property for beaches—Queen's Surf and the Steiner Estate property. First to ask pointed questions was Supervisor Mitsuyuki Kido, who was a supporter of hotels-on-beaches a few months ago.

What Kido wanted to know was, in substance, do we have the money?

Kido Satisfied On Money

Supervisor Nicholas Teves assured Kido on all counts that money is available for condemnation price purchase, and Kido finally sat down with: "I'm satisfied."

Supervisors Apoliona and Beamer were not satisfied. Apoliona, explaining a "no" vote he gave a few minutes later, said: "We have no plan for hard times. I feel this is not the time we can spend any money on luxury."

He quoted Gov. King as an authority for the approach of an economic crisis in Hawaii and was reminded by Mayor Wilson that Gov. King had vetoed a measure which would have opened the beaches to hotel builders.

Anyway, said Apoliona, it would be a "very foolish thing" to condemn the property.

Beamer Opposed

Supervisor Beamer echoed Apoliona's sentiments, saying: "We are making a very serious mistake."

The mistake, Beamer felt, was in refusing permits to enterprises that would bring money into the Territory and make work.

The issue was apparently so thoroughly decided in the minds of the supervisors that no one bothered to point out the plans of hotel builders to construct their edifices mauka of Kalahele Ave. if they can't get the beaches—and bring in money just the same.

Supervisor Asing, another who originally supported the hotel builders, rose to speak in support of the acquisition of beach property and said: "If we don't take the property now, it'll be lost forever."

The vote came shortly afterward and the 5-2 victory for the master plan surprised no one. Beamer and Apoliona voted "no."

FRANK-LY SPEAKING

(from page 8)

fences in the famous Inquisition of the 13th century and the persecution of the Puritans of England in the 16th century. During these black periods in history, victims were forced to confess and testify against themselves if they were believed to hold views differing from those of the group in power.

The framers of our Constitution believed that no person should be forced to testify against himself, that prying into personal thoughts for evidence of heresy was inconsistent with the ideals of freedom and democracy. It was intended to protect both the religious and political non-conformist.

To me, this is a basic right. We need to see that this and the other nine sections of the Bill of Rights, as well as the entire Constitution, are protected and observed. We can accomplish this end only if we are willing to fight for our historic rights against those in powerful places who are trying to make a bonfire of our Constitution.

TURKEY

According to official statistics, out of four million children of school age, only 1,600,000 get schooling. The rate of illiteracy is 17.6 per cent, in Turkey.



"THE DANCING GODDESS" of Japan, Mrs. Sayo Kitamura, arrived last week from the Orient, prepared to take up where she left off among converts she won on her first trip to Hawaii a year ago. As before, she explained to interviewers that she is like a microphone through which God's words are transmitted to earthly listeners. The dancing follows no set pattern, Mrs. Kitamura and her followers say, but is merely a form of self-expression and a manifestation of happiness.

Joint Action of UAW, Machinists For Mutual Aid

WASHINGTON (FP) — The United Auto Workers (CIO) and the International Association of Machinists (AFL), two of the country's largest unions, announced June 12 a joint action agreement strengthening their 4-year-old no-raiding pact, arranging for united action against employers and providing for mutual aid in case of strikes.

IAM President A. J. Hayes and UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who headed committees which drew up the pact during several weeks of conferences, said it is "virtually unprecedented in American history."

"It will enable workers in the same or similar industries to work effectively for the solution of their common problems," the union chiefs said, "... contribute to the development of maximum labor solidarity, unionizing of the unorganized and the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement to which all organized labor aspires."

NOT LEGAL ARGUMENT

MR. SYMONDS: I would like to add to that, if the Court please, that Mr. Walsh, although I saw two of his co-counsel grab his coat-tails from behind when he said it—

THE COURT: That is neither here nor there.

MR. WALSH: I am going to object to that.

THE COURT: Well, I am not concerned about who grabs whose coat-tails. I don't want anybody's coat-tails grabbed.

MR. WALSH: That isn't a legal argument.

LOOKING BACKWARD

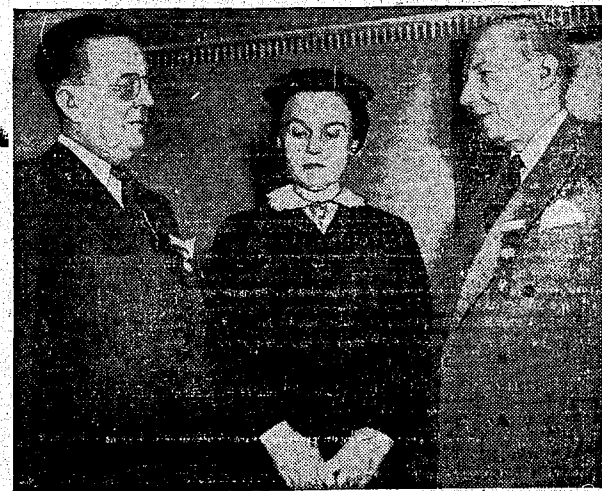
(from page 8)

fusing to work have not bettered their condition very much, as they are compelled to work while they are serving time at the jail. About fifty are employed on the Pali road. They have a walk morning and evening that is enough to make their hearts ache. The rest of the men are employed at the quarry handling 16-pound hammers. After their seige here it is more than probable that they will be glad to return to work when their time is up." (PCA, 3-30-1894)

★ ★ ★

A few days later we hear the last of the strikers, whose spirit seems not to have been broken by Oahu prison.

"Thirty-one of the Japanese strikers from Kauai have served their respective sentences and were sent home last night on the Mikahala. It is doubtful if they will resume work when they reach the plantation. There are fifty-eight more of the strikers in jail. Their sentences will expire in about a week, and in the meantime they are working on the Pali road." (PCA, 4-4-1894)



MRS. HOBBY AND AMA FRIENDS—Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby talks with officials of the American Medical Association after addressing the 102nd AMA convention in New York. At left is Dr. Edward J. McCormick, president-elect; at right, Dr. Louis Bauer, retiring president. AMA, which has a strong voice in the new Welfare Department, denounced Federal health insurance as "socialistic" and called for restricting Federal aid to crippled children and disabled war veterans. (Federated Pictures)

Gadabout

YOU ARE NOTHING but a sucker to park in the C-C parking lot on Smith St. if you're planning to leave your car there for more than three or four hours. That's the conclusion of a motorist who parked there most of the working day Saturday and found himself stuck for \$1.70. At the rate of 10 cents each for the first two hours and 25 cents for each extra hour, the cost rises faster than the imagination easily grasps. Besides, the C-C parking lot doesn't give free time or Saturday afternoons.

At the rate of its present use (four cars parked in the whole lot late Saturday afternoon), the space is of little use or convenience to the average citizen. The rates will have to be closer to the average driver's pocketbook, or else they'd do better to turn it back into a park. Right now it's cheaper to get a ticket for overparking.

HIGHLY WORTHY of praise is the program on KULA that began last Sunday night entitled "Behind the Microphone On Hawaii's Hiways." Coming on at 8 o'clock, the program features Sgt. George Amons of the Washington State Police, whose program, "Could This Be You?" has been on KULA for some months. The officer interviews drivers who are stopped on the highway for traffic infractions and the program should have the effect of making more motorists learn what many already know—that drinking and driving don't mix. Amons is now working on Honolulu drivers and traffic fatalities, with the assistance of the Honolulu Police Department, and in view of the increase of traffic fatalities here, it's to be hoped his program gets a wide audience.

THE SQUARE D CO. of Los Angeles, figured in a peculiar labor ruling last weekend when the NLRB ruled that it had illegally demanded a non-Communist affidavit of officers of the United Electrical Workers. The NLRB said its ruling was based on the premise that the company does not manufacture any product essential to defense. But the board said it would "entertain" an argument by the company that it demanded such affidavits for "self-protection."

It's a little hard to see what pattern of consistency the board thought it was following—just as it's hard to see why the NLRB has refused for so long to grant the stewards' department election first asked by the "MCS-AFI" and since demanded again and again by the real Marine Cooks & Stewards (Ind.) which has been confident of winning from the beginning.

"KANALUA" was the vote Supervisor Milton Beamer gave a \$500 appropriation for a trip for George Houghtailing, director of the city-county planning commission, to Los Angeles to attend a convention of city planners, and another at Stanford University.

"Kanalua" is a vote found only in Hawaii, of course. But one man in the mid-town area, after reading of the U. S. Supreme Court decision freeing Harry Bridges, noting the 4-3 vote and recalling that there are nine members of the court, inquired: "What was the matter with the other two justices? They vote kanalua?" The other two, Clark and Jackson, disqualified themselves.

DR. ANDREW LIND, noted sociologist of the U. of H., was among the property owners of East Manoa who came to Tuesday's board meeting to protest the assessment for widening East Manoa Road. The property owners are satisfied with the 30-foot road they have and don't care to be assessed for a 55-foot road proposed by the city and county. All who spoke at the hearing opposed—which left the uninformed members of the audience wondering how the project ever started—and if there aren't a lot of people who favor the thing who did not come to the hearing. Of course, the claim of those who spoke may be entirely accurate—that the project does more good for the rest of Honolulu than it does for East Manoa.

J. AKUHEAD PUPULE, the radio-caster who doesn't mind twisting an idea or a phrase in any direction as long as it suits his whim of the moment, reached up and plucked some sort of ethical low Wednesday morning "reporting" the passage of the bill extending rent control. Mayor Wilson, Pupule said, had promised earlier to sign the rent control extension, "but that doesn't mean he will."

Akuhead knows as well as anyone else that Johnny Wilson has been a consistent backer of rent control. Aku is always one of the foremost to try to discredit Mayor Wilson, the elected executive of the government of Honolulu, but then maybe his venom is more calculated than spontaneous. Listen to the names of his sponsors the next time you hear him, and reflect on how many are headed up by Republicans.

REPUBLICANS of the legislature heaved a sigh of relief Tuesday when Gov. King finally signed HB 1188 which repeals Act 320, paying employees salaries accrued under that measure, hikes teachers' pay and sets up a different grading system. If he hadn't signed it, the Republicans would have been hard put to explain just what they were doing in the legislature during the past session, since HB 1188 was their chief solution for the most controversial issue before the body.

They've been fretting a bit, reasoning that King couldn't refuse or fail to sign the bill—but he still hadn't done it.

YOU'D HAVE to go a far piece to find a headline less justified by the story under it than the "Bridges Faces Fraud Charge" run in the last edition of the S-B Monday afternoon. The most any official had told that Associated Press, whose story got the headline, was that the U. S. Department of Justice was "studying all aspects of the case" and

Saiki Cops Trophy for Batting; Victory Party For Love's Bakery Team

Richard Saiki of Universal Motors, copped the individual batting crown of the Oahu ILWU Softball League with a hefty .600 average.

The veteran ball player, who played shortstop for the Plymouthis, rapped out six hits in 10 treks to the plate to win the House of Sporting Goods trophy. The award was made last Saturday evening at a victory party honoring the champion Love's Bakery outfit, held at the ILWU Memorial Association Building on Atkinson Drive.

Others who finished among the top ten were: M. Murakami (AmCan) .500, Puller (GPC) .471, Minoru Tsukada (GPC) .471, Don Mendiola (Longshore) .444, Tasuki Yui (Longshore) .429, Newton Miyagi (Jets) .417, Haru Maekoa (AmCan) .412, Hideo Nakamine (Jets) .400, Rock Akasaki (Love's) .400.

ILWU Volleyball Loop

A meeting to organize the Oahu ILWU Volleyball League was held in the conference room of the ILWU Memorial Association Bldg. at 451 Atkinson Drive on June 16.

Plans are to get the league underway on June 28. Games will be played Sunday mornings.

Plans are also being formulated for a bowling league. A meeting to organize an all-Oahu golf club will be held on June 23.

Japanese Children Sold

According to official information, 1,489 adolescents were sold from July 1951 to June 1952. More than 60 per cent of them are sold to open houses, the others to hotels, restaurants and textile factories, in Japan.

that the court action reversing the earlier Bridges' verdict would not be a "bar" to possible charges that Bridges got citizenship by a "fraud." Maybe the S-B bosses got frightened by the effect of the headline on their first edition, "Bridges Freed." A good deal of sentiment about the later story in mid-town Honolulu Monday was that the Department of Justice has wasted more than enough of the taxpayers' money during the past 20 years trying to "get" Bridges and the ILWU, and it would do better to start prosecuting its own grafters and leave labor leaders and labor unions alone.

THE FAILURE of the Fourth District Republicans to get any rule against coalitions adopted at their convention last week was, of course, a victory for Speaker Hiram Fong of the House of Representatives. And Fong didn't have to say a word to win it. Randolph Crossley, outgoing chairman of the GOP central committee, had asked for such a rule and that may have been enough to defeat it. Anyhow, Crossley wasn't there to see what happened. Maybe he's had a better chance to estimate his strength, and that's why he stayed on the Mainland.

DESPITE FONG'S strength at present, which appears to be at an all-time peak, a prominent Democrat was prophesying this week that one of these days the GOP will dump him for being so independent and he'll take a licking in the Fifth District. As the Democratic veteran said, plenty of Democrats were friendly to Fong in the last campaign—some to Rep. Yasutaka Fukushima. But he predicts it will be a different story next time.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

The ILWU Oahu Softball League celebrated at the Memorial Association Building last Saturday night, with all teams who participated seated at the banquet tables. The master of ceremonies was the hustler of the league, Sabu Fujisaki, who also planned the shindig. The main speaker was Coach Yoshito Sagawa of the Nuuanu Y swimming team, noted as the developer of Ford Konno, Olympic champ. Coach Sagawa, whose regular job is with TPA, spoke on athletics as a means of better understanding. He narrated several anecdotes of his experiences with swimmers which had the listeners in gales of laughter.

After his talk, trophies donated by Mrs. Dorothy Kimura of the Kapiolani Grill, Kats Nagae of the Nagae accounting firm, and Ike Kuroiwa of the Kuroiwa Athletic Supply, were presented to the champion Love's Bakery team, the Longshore runner-up team, and to "Speedy" Saiki, leading batter of the league. A consolation trophy donated by the workers of American Can Co. was presented to the AmCan club, cellar occupants. This trophy was designed by an artist from the pattern department at AmCan and molded out of some very scarce metal, usually given the code letters of T-I-N.

It was also announced that the next league sport will be volleyball and that plans for the league will be set up by a committee actively working along with Sabu Fujisaki. The baseball banquet was a successful affair from all angles.

THE TERRITORIAL PUBLIC LINKS tourney goes on pretty soon, with the tough Ala Wai course the test for the best score for 36 holes. While Charley Makaiwa has been boosted as the favorite, guys who work on percentages and odds are taking bets something like this: You take your two favorites and I'll take the rest of the field. At Ala Wai, according to those who know, anybody with the inside on putting, could be the winner.

AUCTIONS ARE GOING ON all over town. Some of them are announced with pretty big ads. Saw one advertisement which ran in the dailies announcing the auction of some things belonging to the estate of a person who recently passed away. Seems that the ad listed items belonging to the estate, then a heavy line followed by a list of other items. We wondered why this heavy line in all the ads and wondered whether this was a printer's error. We checked further and found to our surprise that there is some kind of law that prohibits an auctioneer from liquidating inventory from other sources at a certain kind of auction. It seems that regulations are pretty strict on this. Seems like the ad with the heavy line put out by the auctioneer, is telling the truth, and yet it ain't exactly because people who see the ad think that everything advertised is from a so-and-so estate. Newspapers should be more careful about their ads and how they are set up. Would the newspapers that accepted this ad be aiding and abetting?

PRO BOXING seems like it is resting a while, with an announcement by the only promoter, Ralph Yempuku, giving out with the uncooperative attitude of the fighters and managers, and their "unrealistic demands." Yempuku has been losing money in his boxing promotions and he says that no promoter is going to continue to do business under those conditions. How true!

A GROUP OF STAR GAZERS, not the Hollywood variety, has been informally meeting over at McKinley High Field, delving into astronomy. This we read in our local dailies. This group of star gazers includes, we understand, children and young people. It has five refracting telescopes to help in their study.

Which reminds us of our high school days when Iwao Miyake of the University of Hawaii, used to spend hours with about 15 of us, at an observatory in Kaimuki, showing us the stars through a telescope which peered out from the rooftop. This experience we have never forgotten, and what little we learned of the galaxies and the stars that dot the skies has made us feel the smallness of individual man on this speck called earth. We learned in one of our science classes that the telescope and the microscope have helped in man's search for the truth. And there was a time in man's history when the telescope in the hands for a searcher of truth created quite a furor in many intellectual circles because there were two theories about the earth and the sun. Seems that a scientist had to "forget" what he found out by years of study because his findings were contrary at that time to theological dogma.

Incidentally, the next "meet" of the star gazers is June 21 at 7:30 p. m. (Sunday) over at McKinley's athletic field. We are sure that your time will be well spent in watching the star gazers watch the stars, and you may even get an opportunity to see through the telescopes!

SATCHEL PAIGE helped the St. Louis Browns defeat the Yankees and break their 18-game winning streak this week, by his one-hit relief job after pitcher Duane Pillette of the Browns had spiked the Yankee guns by allowing only five hits. Paige had a toughie in the relief job when he had to snuff out a Yankee rally with Joe Collins getting two balls off Pillette and Billy Martin on first with a single. At this stage, Paige got into the game. The lanky Negro pitcher retired the side when he had Collins out on a fly to the outfield and Irvin Norin popping out on a foul. In the ninth, he retired the first two batters and then Gene Woodling hit one which put Gil McDougald up. Manager Marty Marion, who had gone in at third base for the Browns, made the last out when McDougald popped up at the plate. It would have been over before then but Catcher Moss dropped McDougald's pop foul. Pillette was credited with the win.

THE AMERICAN middleweight title goes on the block Friday night when Carl (Bobo) Olson of Hawaii and San Francisco meets Paddy Young at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the IBC. The winner takes on Randy Turpin for the world title, at a time and place to be announced later. The odds favor Bobo.

Remember With Flowers!

KODANI FLORIST

307 Keawe Street

Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

Police Testing Station No. 37
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WALK ACROSS DRIED-UP RIO GRANDE—A mother and her children walk across the bed of the once mighty Rio Grande, boundary between the U. S. and Mexico. Cities on both sides of the boundary in the Laredo, Tex. area, are faced with critical water shortage because of the drought which has reduced the river to a mere trickle.

(Federated Pictures)

Liu Rates Credits On Traffic; Vice, Personnel Problems Bring Questions

(from page 1)

cracked a number of crimes of violence while the wounds were still fresh on the dead and injured. That is another item on the credit side of the ledger.

When Underworld Laughed

But in the field of vice, the most dangerous area of corruption for the average policeman, the situation varies considerably. The underworld laughed long and loud over certain claims made by Sgt. Roger Marcotte a few weeks ago in relation to the decrease in prostitution and gambling.

The laughs were bound to bring questions—even though the answers might prove unsatisfactory and incomplete—and here are some of the questions that emanate from the mid-town area today:

Were the mah jongg raids of a few months ago Chief Liu's idea or someone else's? Were they really the first raids on mah jongg in the history of the Honolulu police? Were those arrested professionals, amateurs or both?

Free Enterprise?

Is it true that since that time at least three established games have operated comparatively un-

molested? Is it true that one gambler has collected as much as \$200 a week from his colleagues under the guise of being contact "pay-off man" to the police?

Personnel policies, seen as shifting somewhat since Liu's first days as chief, have brought a few questions, too, which run about as follows:

Why did Chief Liu, who used to fire any officer caught mis-handling even small sums, recommend the hiring of Sam Leong, who was once discharged for gambling?

Is it true that another officer, who "resigned" under fire because of alleged implication in an amorous affair, has received the green light to apply for re-entry to the force? And is it true he has already applied to take a new civil service examination?

"Defense" Too Quick?

Why should a church group come to the "defense" of Chief Liu, after he fired Capt. Alfred Harper, merely exercising his administrative duty? Has there been an unpublished attack on this routine duty that made the church group's defense necessary?

Set against the material, easy-to-see credits already mentioned, and others, the shadow-covered debits represented by the foregoing questions may seem merely the imponderables which confront any police chief. Maybe that's what they are.

And then again, maybe there are some answers to those questions.

80% War Budget

Four and one-half per cent only of the budget of Franco's government is devoted to public education, whereas 80 per cent is devoted to war and repressive forces. The Swiss Telegraphic Agency recently announced a speech by Franco's Education Minister Jimenez, in which he was reported to have stated that 35 per cent of all children between seven and 12 years, get no education because of insufficient schools.

The mayor of Madrid has stated that in less than one year, 3,000 children suffering from tuberculosis have been picked up outside the city. 18,000 children are suffering from leprosy.

'Withdraw' Letter After Chang Hew Told Board Truth

(from page 1)

Lanikila Market, 102 Palama St., was surprised last year when he got a communication from the committee on public works referring to a letter received from him. Since he had written no such letter, Chang Hew investigated.

Chang Exposed Forgery

He found his name signed to a document he had never seen before, dated March 25, 1952, requesting that the C-C government either purchase his whole property or delete from the master plan a part which was proposed to be used in an extension of Palama St.

Chang Hew appeared before the committee and told the members he hadn't written such a letter and, in fact, didn't want what the letter requested for him. If the C-C government is going to take his place to build a road, Chang Hew said, he wanted an exchange of property—not money.

That's what he still wants. But he had been visited by Richard Kageyama, who was openly acting as an agent for Minoru Haraguchi and William Jones, two adjacent property owners, and there was more than a mild suspicion that Kageyama might know something about the letter.

Kageyama Pleaded

The porky politician appeared before the committee and admitted that he did know. He admitted that he had signed the name, "Chang Hew" to the letter, but maintained that he thought he had been authorized to act as Chang's agent.

Supervisors present at that meeting recall that Kageyama did quite a piece of begging to be allowed to withdraw the letter. He pleaded that his chances in the coming election of last fall would be injured, otherwise, and supervisors recall that the plea was pretty emotional.

"He was very shaky," says one of the former commission members.

Finally, with a generosity that may seem remarkable among politicians who must have viewed Kageyama as a formidable opponent, it was decided that he would be allowed to withdraw the letter—though no mark on it indicated any previous connection with it. So today another letter dated June 12, 1952 appears in the committee's files, and reads as follows:

"Honorable Mayor and Board of Supervisors:
"I wish to file the following letter with you.

"I hereby withdraw Miscellaneous Communication No. 270, dated March 25, 1952, and all correspondence or any letter written in behalf of Chang Hew, 102 Palama St., Lanikila Market.

"Any letter written and filed with the City Planning Commission of the Board of Supervisors came about or was written from our misunderstanding.

"Very truly yours,

(s) "Richard M. Kageyama."

Forgery On File

But you can't really withdraw a document once it has become a part on an official record. All you do is officially "withdraw" it from further consideration of the committee, or whatever body grants such permission.

So the original document, with the "Chang Hew" signature, today reposes in the files of the C-C clerk, documented as "Miscellaneous Communication No. 270."

EINSTEIN CALLS FOR DEFIANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL PROBERS

(from page 1)

before their eyes a danger from without. Having succeeded so far, they are now proceeding to suppress the freedom of teaching and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive, i.e., to starve them.

"What ought the minority of intellectuals do against this evil? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's. Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i.e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

"This refusal to testify must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution.

"If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

Frauenglasse, a teacher for 23 years, asked Einstein for a statement because he is facing dismissal from his high school post as a result of his refusal to answer questions about his political beliefs and affiliations before the Senate internal security subcommittee April 24. "On principled constitutional grounds I refused to answer questions as to political affiliations," Frauenglasse wrote Einstein, revealing that he now faces loss of his job under Section 903 of the city charter. The section provides for firing city employees who invoke the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution in declining to answer questions. "A statement from you," Frauenglasse told Einstein, "would be most helpful in rallying educators and the public to meet this new obscurantist attack."

MORE ON 'EXPEDITE'

(from page 1)

they help me later on. It pays off in the long run."

In the last campaign, Kageyama ran for the Honolulu board of supervisors and finished eighth. Prior to his appearance as a "friendly" witness before the Congressional un-American Activities Committee in 1950, he served two terms on the board, being elected by thumping votes. In his testimony, Kageyama and other "friendly" witnesses named 39 persons as Communists who were subsequently declared in contempt of Congress when they stood on their constitutional rights and refused to answer questions. Indicted, the 39 were acquitted in record time in the court of Judge Delbert E. Metzger.

But why, Kageyama was asked, did he sign the name of Chang to the letter, if he were acting as agent? Why didn't he take it to Chang for a signature?

"To Save Time"

"To expedite it," the former politician said. "It's often done to save time in cases like that."

"Without indicating you're an agent?" he was asked.

There was no answer.

But since Chang wanted an exchange of land, Kageyama was asked, why did the letter mention only sale?

"It would have been the same," answered the agent who cut one corner too many.

"Anyway, that's my explanation," Kageyama finished.

So that the reader may judge for himself whether or not it was the "same thing," the full text of the letter is printed below:

"March 25, 1952
"The Honorable Mayor & Members of the Board of Supervisors, City & County of Honolulu, City Hall, Honolulu, T. H.
"Gentlemen:
"Under your master plan my

No Sales Tax Needed

Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, says the administration is considering a national sales tax. Such a tax would hit the middle and lower income families the hardest. When the high income family pays, say a three or five per cent sales tax, its standard of luxury is reduced slightly. But to the low income family, such a tax means fewer pairs of shoes, a less desirable house, fewer tools for home repair, less books to read. A sales tax would soak the poor.—AFL News-Reporter.

Norwegian Schools

On the occasion of International Women's Day a protest was made against the use of schools in Norway for gas mask exercises.

entire area including the building is to be taken for road purpose. I request that the City Planning Commission decide either to delete the entire plan or the City & County to purchase the entire area at this time.

"I wish to have your above decision within 30 days and after such period I wish to inform you that I am applying for a building permit to repair my building in the back. Please check file plan 6-4-3-58. Your immediate attention to this matter will be appreciated.

"Very truly yours,

(s) Chang Hew

Also in the files of the city planning commission is a letter, also dated March 25, 1952, in which M. Haraguchi asks that the city either purchase the entire area or delete it from the master plan. But this document, as well as another of earlier date from Haraguchi in the clerk's file, clearly bears another signature underneath reading: "By Richard M. Kageyama, agent."

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VICTORY IN AMERICA

Militant labor won a tremendous victory this week in the Supreme Court decision granting Harry Bridges his freedom and restoring him his citizenship.

For unmistakably, in the near 20-year campaign of shipowners and other big employers, the immigration and naturalization bureau and the Justice Department to "get Bridges," labor in general has been the target.

In this most recent trial, and in the three previous separate court proceedings, labor was the defendant, and labor fought and won the cases with Bridges.

For there is no question that Bridges is a symbol—has been a symbol—of militant trade union leadership chosen by the membership.

And Bridges will always be hounded by the enemies of labor, regardless of their frustrations and failures, as long as he remains a true leader—as he has been—of the rank and file.

This was made clear this week. No sooner had the Supreme Court handed down its ruling, than the Justice Department announced it has not given up its efforts to deport the ILWU leader.

This sounds, not like a branch of government executing justice, but one which is partisan and vindictive.

The dailies, which have been a part of the relentless campaign to "get Bridges," say with deep bitterness, that Bridges and his union brothers, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, were freed on a minor technicality—that the statute of limitations had run out.

This is flimsy argument, coming after the many years of persecution on essentially the same charges against Bridges. In 1945, Justice Murphy said in a decision for Bridges, the attacks against the union leader "will stand forever as a monument of man's intolerance of man."

As the Supreme Court ruled, this case should have been thrown out by the trial court in the first place. The political climate, the "Reign of Witches" allowed such a frame-up trial to take place.

The trial court, which closed its eyes to the statute of limitations, which requires that charges be brought within a three-year period, was prejudiced. It also exposed its prejudice in holding Defense Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in contempt of court for defending their clients vigorously.

The dailies are now sounding off editorially that the highest court did not review whether Bridges and his two union brothers conspired "to defraud the U. S." in swearing he had not been a Communist when he took his oath of citizenship in 1945.

This last case against Bridges came with the postwar onslaught of reaction, after the Supreme Court had ruled for Bridges in 1945. Stoolpigeons and perjurers paraded into court to make their spiels. And perjury is not a crime when it is committed to help frame militant unionists. All told, in all the proceedings against Bridges, about 70 informers and perjurers have been used.

In this period of witch-hunt hysteria, this new Bridges victory in a long train of unprecedented persecutions in this country, inspires courage and gives perspective. It helps in the fight to end attacks against the foreign born, trade unions and all who do not kneel to the status quo.

Bridges helps make the American tradition live!

—KOJI ARIYOSHI



Looking Backward

How Strikers Were Handled In 1894

Indentured plantation laborers under Hawaii's penal contract system knew very well that they were not supposed to strike. But sometimes they did strike. Occasionally they came out victors. Often, the arm of the law descended heavily upon them. Three strikes which occurred within a two-month period under the Provisional Government illustrate how the authorities handled dissatisfied laborers.

All quotations are matter-of-fact news stories of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

STRIKE ONE

"Sixty-six contract Japanese of the Paauhau plantation struck work on the 27th inst. (Dec. 27, 1893). The complaint is alleged to have been the scarcity of water allowed to each man. They were arrested and, after a few hours' trial, everyone was fined \$3.25. Our planters are now beginning to understand that they made a mistake from the very beginning in employing these Japanese." (PCA 1-3-1894)

STRIKE TWO

"Trouble At Koloa

"PLANTATION HANDS OBJECT TO BEING BEATEN

"The plantation hands at Koloa, Kauai, numbering about 150 men, are on the warpath, parading the streets with clubs and jack-knives. The trouble arose over one of the lunas, a Mr. Schimmelpenninck, beating one of the Japanese laborers last Friday. The Japanese were indignant and they rose up in a body and went for the luna, who barely escaped with his life.

"They then organized themselves and refused to go to work until the matter could be laid before their consul in Honolulu. They formed themselves into small groups, armed themselves with clubs and defied arrest. When the Mikahala left, they were still masters of the situation. Mr. K. Okkotsu, the Japanese inspector, left on the Mikahala last night to inquire into the matter and see that his countrymen go back to work and remain peaceful." (PCA, Friday, 1-19-1894)

STRIKE THREE: You're In (Jail)

"News comes from Kauai to the effect that on last Tuesday (Feb. 27), the Japanese employed by H. P. Faye of Mana, had gone on a strike and fifty-two of the men had been brought to Lihue and on the 1st March were fined \$5. On the same day, thirty-seven more of the laborers quit work and were put under arrest and marched to Lihue.

"There are two versions regarding the cause of the strike; one is that one day last week a luna brutally assaulted one of the laborers, and the second is that Dr. Kimishimo of Koloa, visited the plantation and it is claimed that he incited the men to rebel. The sheriff of the island is of the opinion that when the Japanese are returned to the plantation they will refuse to work. Marshal Hitchcock will leave today to straighten out the matter." (PCA, 3-6-1894)

★ ★ ★

"A report from Kauai explains, in a measure, why the Japanese have been so obstinate. According to the story, the laborers are receiving assistance from their countrymen who are employed on the various plantations on Kauai." (PCA, 3-26-1894)

★ ★ ★

Notwithstanding this help, it was reported from Kauai "that about fifty of the men have served their sentences, and have decided to return to work at Mana." (PCA, 3-29-1894)

★ ★ ★

Eighty-nine others were so obstinate that they had to be sent to the Oahu jail—apparently there wasn't room for so many at the Lihue lockup. Their treatment was described by an Advertiser reporter:

"The Japanese laborers who were sent down from Kauai for re- (more on page 5)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

NEEDED: MILITANCY ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"If democracy is going to be saved in this country, it will be saved by minority groups, people like you and me, who are willing to fight for it."

Those were the words spoken recently to the New England Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Judge Hubert Delaney of the New York City Domestic Relations Court.

Judge Delaney is one of the leading members of the National Lawyers' Guild which gave its

annual Roosevelt Award to Judge Metzger. He has long lent his support to organizations fighting for civil rights, and has refused to back down in the face of growing red-baiting attacks. Judge Delaney, you see, is a Negro and therefore the issue of civil liberties is a practical matter, not academic theorizing.

The noted jurist also lambasted the McCarthy and the Veldes and other congressional leaders whose actions, he said, "threatened constitutionally guaranteed freedom of expression and the very fabric of democracy."

What Judge Delaney was saying is that there must be more militancy in the fight, not only to extend civil rights, but to safeguard those freedoms guaranteed by the constitution. Those who must take the lead in this matter are those who most often get kicked around: members of minority groups.

Cry of "Communism" Raised To Block Change

It is for this reason that many Negroes, some of them strongly anti-Communist, view the Smith Act trials as a serious danger to the Negro people's struggles for first class citizenship. Not only do they realize the fundamental truth that civil rights are indivisible, but they have seen the cry of "communism" raised by white supremacists against any effort to change the status quo of racism.

A concrete example is what happened to Dr. Gene Weltfish, noted anthropologist of Columbia University. Back in 1943, she and a fellow scientist, Dr. Ruth Benedict, co-authored a small book entitled "Races of Mankind." Written in an easily understandable style, it attacked and destroyed the myths that one race is superior to another.

Since this publication appeared during the war against fascism and Hitlerian racial theories, the army thought it would be a good thing to use in its indoctrination courses given officers, and ordered several thousand.

But when Congressman May of Kentucky, a powerful man in Washington until he went to jail for war contract graft, heard about it, he refused to let the army use "Races of Mankind." It violated the traditional ideas of white supremacy which makes Negroes and Orientals "naturally inferior" to white persons. He was backed in this by other enraged "Southern gentlemen," and it was decided that if ever the opportunity arose, the authors would pay for this attempt to overthrow the Dixie traditions.

The Crime: Attacking Racism To Strengthen Democracy

That time came last fall. Dr. Benedict died a couple of years or so ago, but Dr. Weltfish was still teaching at Columbia. So a senate investigating committee conducting a witch-hunt in the schools, called her in and asked the usual \$64 question on communism. The educator refused to answer and invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

A few weeks ago, Columbia, the university which President Eisenhower served as president, announced the famed educator was "ineligible for reappointment for the next academic year." The racists had won again.

And so Dr. Weltfish is out of a job. Her crime: trying to strengthen democracy by attacking racism, and refusing to allow the white supremacy witch-hunters to invade her private life by invoking the protection of the U. S. Constitution.

The Fifth Amendment, incidentally, is one of the few sections of the Bill of Rights that have not been, in effect, repealed by the courts. It states that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Protection Born During Dark Periods of History

The Founding Fathers created this amendment for the specific purpose of blocking witch-hunts. According to Leonard B. Boudin, noted constitutional lawyer, it was the result of exper-

(more on page 5)



MR. DAVIS