

HONOLULU RECORD

The Newspaper Hawaii Needs

Vol. 5, No. 18 Div. of Hawaii Library
301 University Ave.
Honolulu 14 8/6/53

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Thursday, December 4, 1952

2 Cops In "Sex-16" Case

Izuka Repudiates Own Testimony Given Under Oath

Ichiro Izuka, who testified a few days ago in the Smith Act trial that defendant Jack Denichi Kimoto told him in 1945 it was "proper" to kill anyone who obstructs or weakens the Communist Party, Wednesday afternoon admitted bit by bit that at none of his four previous testimonies under oath against communism, had he attributed such statements to Kimoto.

Defense Attorney A. L. Wirin picked up Izuka's pamphlet, "The Truth About Communism In Hawaii," and referring to the preface, asked him if he had not written it as a "warning to the people of Hawaii on the danger of communism." Wasn't Izuka going to expose everything about communism in Hawaii?

Izuka said that was his purpose. "Did you in any part of the (more on page 5)



MR. IZUKA

Teves Cocks Fist On Mrs. Ome In Hot Exchange Over Moomuku Project

"You'd fight a woman but you wouldn't fight a man!"

Those were the words witnesses to an incident in City Hall recently attribute to Mrs. Esther Ome after Supervisor Nick Teves allegedly drew back his fist as if to strike her.

Both parties were restrained by members of the Moomuku Improvement Club, of which Mrs. Ome is president, and no violence occurred.

Outside Committee Meeting
The incident took place after members of the Moomuku Improvement Club had attended a meeting of the public works com-

mittee at which a proposed improvement for the Moomuku area was discussed.

The climax occurred outside the meeting place when Mrs. Ome reportedly warned members of her club not to be swayed by a substitution Teves was suggesting for the subdivision.

"You shut up," Teves is alleged to have said to Mrs. Ome.

"No one wants to listen to you, either," Mrs. Ome is reported to have replied, and a hot verbal exchange ensued.

At a high point in the exchange, (more on page 5)

Dockers See Company Hand In Forcing Strike; Back To Work "Involuntarily"

As 700 ILWU longshoremen returned to work Wednesday morning at Castle & Cooke, "involuntarily" and with their grievance still unsettled, many had speculations as to why the company had chosen this particular time to force an issue of a long-standing situation which has been the subject of controversy for several years.

Some of the speculations were as follows:

● Forcing the longshoremen to walk out just before Christmas, with holiday merchandise yet unloaded, would put them in the worst possible light with the public.

● It is a time most appropriate for the big wholesalers who might expect the strike to be attended by a wave of "scare buying" from small merchants, thus clearing the goods more rapidly from their well-filled shelves.

● The dispute offered the company a possible opportunity for discharging Wallace Kamihara, long known as one of the most militant of longshore rank-and-file leaders.

● The dispute could be used for stirring public opinion against the seven Smith Act defendants, one of whom is Jack Hall, ILWU Regional Director, another an ILWU (more on page 5)

Ichinose Presses Probe of Other Cops On Violence

Friends of the family of a 15-year-old baby sitter, with whom two police officers were this week charged with having sex relations, expressed surprise that the girl should have become a target of the policemen's amorous affections.

"If she was a juvenile delinquent," said one, "it must have been the policemen who made her that way."

The reference was to a newspaper report that the girl had recently been charged as being a juvenile delinquent.

But relations with the girl by one of the officers, Raymond Gay, were alleged to have begun last spring when she left her home in the Punahou district to go on baby-sitting jobs in Kahala and elsewhere. Later, it is alleged, Officer Charles Gulick entered into the relationship with the girl, too.

The complaint was filed Monday (more on page 5)

Honolulu Food Prices Top 56 U. S. Cities

Food prices in Honolulu are higher than in 56 Mainland cities, in every category of items listed, except sugar, according to statistics issued by the T. H. department of labor's bureau of research and statistics.

Figures for September recently issued by the bureau, give Honolulu prices higher by the following percentages:

Cereals, bakery products: 18.7 per cent; eggs: 35.9 per cent; fruits and vegetables: 23.2 per cent; fresh fruits and vegetables: 33.4 per cent; dairy products: 16.8 per cent; fish: 10.7 per cent; meats: 0.1 per cent; beverages: 12.2 per cent; fats, oils: 7.4 per cent.

Sugar, produced in Hawaii, is (more on page 5)

King Headed Scab Co.; Now Desires Support of Labor

Labor Union circles were waiting this week to see whether a visit paid the Central Labor Council (AFL) by Samuel W. King and Republican friends would result in a public endorsement of King for governor of the Territory, by the AFL group.

There is no report of such overtures by King supporters to the ILWU, at least not in the (more on page 4)

Haole Precincts Voted for Farrington, Against Issue of Bonds for Schools

Haoles who voted for Delegate Joseph R. Farrington were cooler to the school bond issue than other voters on Oahu.

That is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from a comparison of tabulations of the vote on the two issues. In the Fourth District, nine precincts gave the school bond issue less than the required 65 per cent. These precincts have a high registration of haoles, a C-C official pointed out.

The 14th of the Fourth (Manoa Park) for instance, gave the school bond issue only 49.052 per cent of "yes" votes. It was carried by

Farrington by a 5-1 proportion. Punahou Down

The 15th of the Fourth (Punahou Square) voted only 55.405 per cent "yes" and it voted 3-1 for Farrington. Punahou School (13th of the Fourth) gave a 52.386 per cent "yes" vote.

One notable exception to this rule was the 24th of the Fourth (Dole Park), which voted "yes" by 63.485, under the required 65 per cent, yet which gave Farrington only an insignificant margin over his opponent, Judge Delbert E. Metzger.

Other precincts which failed (more on page 4)

Apoliona Seeks Deal To Be "Mayor"; Beamer Not Interested In Caucuses

Supervisor Sam Apoliona would like to make a deal, according to report, which might put him temporarily at least, in the mayor's chair—a spot he covets and has announced he intends to occupy some day.

But Milton Beamer, supervisor-elect, reported to have been approached on the deal, isn't having any. Beamer, a veteran supervisor coming back on the board after an unsuccessful campaign for the mayoralty two years ago, makes no particular secret of the fact that he doesn't trust his fellow Republicans to live up to their agreements made in caucuses.

Therefore, he has indicated, he won't be a party to any caucus, unless one is held 10 minutes before the first meeting of the board,

with no opportunity for anyone to switch sides.

Apoliona "Temporary Mayor"
Apoliona's proposition was that he would support Beamer for the chairmanship of the board of public works committee, seeking the vice chairmanship for himself, and the right to sit in the mayor's chair at hearings when the mayor fails to attend—or in other words, to serve as "temporary mayor."

During the past two years that honor has gone to Supervisor John M. Asing, as well as the chairmanship of the public works committee, but GOP members of the board are reportedly punishing their "grand old man" on the board for voting to confirm reappointment of Herbert Kum to (more on page 4)

'Your Massage' Girls Work Many Hours Free; Final Test Is 300-Pound 'Papa'

If the customer is drunk, you don't massage the stomach. You only massage the legs. Otherwise, you may have to clean up the floor.

That's one of the things the girls learn at Your Massage Studio, 204 S. Hotel St. (at the corner of Alakea) that the boss doesn't want them talking about outside. The boss and his wife tell the girls they shouldn't talk outside about anything that goes on in the studio, but that doesn't mean the studio doesn't go in for a certain amount of publicity.

Boss Called Self Nazi
The boss is an ex-wrestler named Count von Buesing, best remembered locally for the Nazi paraphernalia with which he built up his role as a villain in the ring

prior to World War II. The Count and his wife, presently on a trip to the Mainland, encourage the girls to call them "papa" and "mama," terms of affection which, some of the girls say, do not reflect their true feelings toward the couple.

For a final examination in the beginning course of massage, the girls say, they work on the ponderous Count, whose weight they estimate as being in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

Any serviceman who stops outside the downstairs window and looks over the pictures of the masseuses is likely to be handed a card informing him that he can be massaged by ladies in private rooms for var- (more on page 4)

UE Leader Framed Up During Strike

CHICAGO (FP)—After winning a quick acquittal in an assault case here Nov. 26, Harold Ward, International Harvester union leader, sought a speedy trial on a murder charge that grew out of the recent Harvester strike.

THE 30-YEAR-OLD unionist was held innocent of the assault charge by a jury which stayed out two and one-half hours. The verdict was apparently unexpected by the state's attorney, who moved for a delay in Ward's murder trial. Judge William Green, however, ordered the next trial to begin Dec. 1.

Defense Attorney William Scott Stewart, in arguing against a delay, said the prosecution had counted on a conviction in the assault case to lay the basis for a similar verdict in the murder trial.

WARD'S ACQUITTAL was hailed by his union, the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, as proof that he was the victim of a frameup by International Harvester Co. and the Chicago police.

The UE McCormick local, which Ward serves as financial secretary, said the company apparently helped engineer the frameup because "they care nothing for a man's job or a man's life if it will help them weaken the union."

U. S. Colonel Hopes For New Luftwaffe

Those who assume that the responsibility for world tension is wholly the Soviet's fault, should really consider some of the things said from this side of the Iron Curtain. Here is an extract from a report of a recent speech delivered by Colonel Robert Scott, commanding officer of the American air base at Furstenfeldbruck. His remarks were made to a press conference called primarily to let the representatives of the German press look at the new installation. After remarking that "no nation wins a war" and that the object of NATO is to prevent another war, he said that the Germans had more foresight than

America in 1945 in understanding that the real threat to civilization was from the Soviet Union. Later he added:

"The preliminary treaty between America and Germany has been signed. I earnestly hope that your fatherland will soon stand as a full-fledged member of the NATO Defense Forces . . . I impatiently wait with you for the day when we will stand shoulder to shoulder as friends and brothers, to resist the threat of communism. I hope and pray that the moment will soon come when either I or some other American commander will turn this fine air base over to some German wing commander with the beginning of Germany's new Luftwaffe."

Such remarks by distinguished military persons are seldom quoted in this country, where the rebuilding of the Luftwaffe is not an immediately agreeable idea. But what would the British and American press have said if a Soviet general had made a similar remark in Eastern Germany?

—New Statesman and Nation
October 25, 1952

Hi-lights of the News



DuPONTS ON TRIAL—Three top officials of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. confer outside judge's chambers in Chicago as Justice Department launched biggest anti-trust suit in history against DuPont and two firms it controls—General Motors and U. S. Rubber. The men are, left to right: Pierre S. DuPont, honorary chairman of the board; Walter S. Carpenter Jr., chairman, and Vice President Henry B. DuPont. (Fed. Pix)

UnAmericans Turn To Unions, Schools

WASHINGTON (FP)—Rep. Harold E. Velde (R., Ill.), former FBI agent who is slated to head the House committee on un-American activities, says it is going to give up its concentration on Hollywood and turn to unions and colleges.

"THE COMMITTEE already has spent a little too much time in Hollywood," he said. "That field should be subordinated to more important matters."

On his list of "more important matters" he included investigations of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO).

Velde declined to discuss in detail his proposed attack on education but said it should be investigated "at the college level."

DESPITE A recent court decision throwing out a contempt of Congress indictment because of television broadcasts, Velde said some of the committee hearings will be televised next year. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) refused to allow tele-

casting in the last Congress. Rep. Joseph Martin (R., Mass.), slated to be the new speaker, has said, however, that it will be up to the individual committees to decide.

Martin Dies, Texas Democrat who returns to Congress next year, is coming up with a list of thousands of individuals he says should be investigated. Although he was head of the committee in its early days, he is getting a cold shoulder this time. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), ranking minority member of the committee and co-author of the notorious McCarran-Walter immigration act, said he doesn't think there will be room for Dies on the un-American committee.

Teachers "Fear To Mention UN"

LOS ANGELES (FP)—Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers (AFT), said there is a "great deal of unfounded fear" among Los Angeles teachers about even mentioning the United Nations in their classrooms.

THE UNION said the fear stemmed from last year's "hysteria over the retention or dropping of the teaching of UNESCO in the Los Angeles schools." UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"Actually," the union said, "there have been no orders from the school or administration stating that the teaching of UNESCO must stop. What has gone out to the teachers is a reaffirmation of the policy of being objective about what we teach."

IT NOTED that while the booklet, "The E in UNESCO," had "unfortunately" been withdrawn from use, "that does not mean that other UN materials may not be used in a discussion of world affairs."

Most teachers, the union said, were "shocked by the bitterness, unfairness and distortion evident in the speeches of the rabid anti-UN elements before the Board of Education during the summer."

"THE TRUTH of the matter is that few classes have done little more than use the UNESCO material to study the UN as a part of the international relations and diplomatic pressures in the world today. It would seem almost impossible to make any intelligent survey of what is going on on this earth of ours without referring to the UN."

Woman Communist Leader Won't Stool; Jailed for Contempt; Cites Tradition

NEW YORK (FP)—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of 13 defendants in the Smith Act trial here, was sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt of court on Nov. 19, after she refused to identify two individuals as Communists.

Federal Judge Edward Dimock imposed the sentence at the request of U. S. Attorney Myles Lane and stayed execution until Miss

Flynn concludes her testimony.

In refusing to answer questions about the two individuals, who are not on trial, Miss Flynn said that in the current "hysterical climate" if she identified persons as Communists they would be "harassed by the FBI, lose their jobs and face prosecution under the Smith Act."

She added: "Every tradition of my family, the Irish people and the labor movement from which I come is against being a stool-pigeon."

Later, her co-defendants, who are charged with Miss Flynn, of conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the government, issued a statement agreeing with her position.

"No Communist or other champion of freedom would betray the labor and democratic traditions of our country," they said, "by serving as an informer and furnishing names or fingering people."

They accused Lane of trying to divert attention from the State Crime Commission hearings which revealed "a sordid story of graft, corruption and degeneracy permeating government offices in New York, and even reaching into the U. S. attorney's office."

U. S. Economic Aid To Europe Has Not Helped Workers, Says Reuther

WASHINGTON (FP)—CIO European Rep. Victor Reuther reported in the November issue of CIO World Affairs that the billions spent by the U. S. on aid to western Europe have helped the corporations but not the workers.

"Despite the fact that production and national income have shown marked signs of recovery since the immediate postwar period," he wrote of France and Italy, "social and economic problems have arisen which clearly indicate the failure of the workers to share in the recovery."

"A weak trade union movement in both France and Italy has been unable to win real wage adjustments or to impose social reforms on powerful conservative industrial and political groups. This is a strong reason why a large part of the working population continues to support the Communists."

"At the same time, the social irresponsibility of these conservative industrial and political groups has contributed to the steadily mount-

ing social tensions in France and Italy. The anti-democratic forces of the right among non-working sections of the community are the beneficiaries."



MISS FLYNN



MR. REUTHER

Subscription Blank

Please enter my subscription to the

HONOLULU RECORD

(Fearless and Independent)

One Year (Oahu).....\$5.00	Bill for
6 Months (Oahu).....\$2.50	
One Year (Other Islands)....\$5.00	Enclosed Check <input type="checkbox"/>
(Includes Airmailing)	Cash <input type="checkbox"/>
6 Months (Other Islands)....\$3.00	Money Order <input type="checkbox"/>

NAME

ADDRESS

If you are already a subscriber, why not fill this out and send it in for a friend? He'll appreciate the HONOLULU RECORD, too!

Democrats Advised To Keep Quiet for Statehood; New Clothes for Old Gag

By STAFF WRITER

How should a Democrat behave during the next six months?

Well, the idea has been put forward—and not altogether from Republican sources—that the Democrats of Hawaii should lie very low and be quiet as mice for the sake of statehood.

"I have a feeling we have a very good chance of getting statehood in the next six months," one proponent of this idea told a prominent Democrat, "and it's going to depend on the Democrats. If the Senate gets the idea the Democrats here are strong enough to elect U. S. senators, they'll be against it. But if they think in Washington Hawaii will send Republicans to the Senate, it'll be another story."

The advice of the proponent was for the Democrats to lie low and show no strength.

Old Gag In New Guise

Recalling that nearly everyone in the past has used the argument, "It will hurt statehood," to get his opposition to quit doing something he didn't like, the Democrat agreed nevertheless, that chances for statehood might be good now.

"If Joe Farrington has any pull at all with the Republicans," he said, "and he should have some, he ought to get them to back statehood, and I don't think the northern Democrats will back away from the issue. And I think the southern Democrats are coming around."

An absolutely opposite view was expressed by another Democrat who has served on the statehood commission.

Waste of Time?

"I was convinced when I was in Washington," he said, "that we'll never get statehood as long as the southern Democrats can

block it. They see two senators from Hawaii who will vote for civil rights and against the closure rule and they'll never give in for that. I became convinced the whole venture was nothing but a waste of time."

In the past, Democrats pointed out, the argument of possible injury to the cause of statehood has been used (a) to discourage Orientals from accepting high office and (b) to attempt the curtailment of labor unions and their activities on the theory that strong unions would bring "Red" charges against Hawaii.

The significance of Sen. Hugh Butler's announced turn to the side of statehood has been food for comment among both Democrats and Republicans, but not for any very decided opinions.

"You've got to wait," said one politico, "until you see whether or not he really means it. He may change his mind."

GOP Jockeys for Control

Whether or not the "quiet Democrats" idea was merely a move of the GOP to strengthen its control on the legislature during the coming session was a moot question. In any case, GOP factions were reported still maneuvering among themselves for control, especially in the house of representatives.

"Fong and Sakakihara," said one observer, "are out to keep as many Republicans as possible from attending a caucus. If there's no quorum at the caucus, they don't have to be bound by a decision of the caucus and they can win on the floor if they're not bound."

But there were indications that maneuvers around the speakership are much more complex and, at the moment, much more unfathomable than that simple statement.

MYTH OF EQUALITY

Negro Schools Cheated Out of Books, Supplies, Rooms In Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON (FP) — Contrasts between white and Negro high schools in the nation's capital continued to present a vivid refutation of the "equal facilities" myth and constituted a No. 1 worry to residents of Washington, though few believed this was one of the "grave questions" discussed by President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower at their White House conference.

Leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties talked much about ending segregation in Washington before Nov. 4, but there was little evidence of progress in that direction.

Double Up On Books

While junior and senior high schools reserved for white students reported more than enough classroom space and ample supplies, conditions at Douglass and Eliot junior highs and Spingarn high, reserved for Negro students, reached the critical stage. All were overcrowded.

Many of their students had no books, many more were attempting to double up on books and most were unable to take books home for study. Some teachers were forced to mimeograph the day's lessons so the students would have something to work with.

Supplies of paper, pencils and erasers were so low in the Negro schools that their principals were borrowing from the principals of white schools on a personal basis.

At Eliot the sewing teacher had to supply her own needles and thread. The geography teachers bought their own maps. The school is planning a benefit movie show to raise \$148 to pay for mimeograph paper.

Officials Aloor

Eliot was transferred from white to Negro students last year. Supplies and books were supposed to be transferred with the building. But they travelled with the white students to Eastern high. The entire library was taken, although it has been found that several hundred books duplicated those already in the Eastern high library.

The best that school authorities have been able to do about the situation is to collect cast-off books from the white high schools. These have been dirty, worn and many of them out of date. Enrollment in Negro junior high schools increased 1,400 this year. Officials knew an increase was coming, but no plans were made to meet it.

Charles N. Zellers, assistant to School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, said that "established budget procedure prevents buying books in advance. The budget is based on current enrollment. We won't be able to buy new books until next fall."

No holiday package is complete without Christmas Seals.

Fasi Faces Action On Failure To File Costs; Metzger '26 Case Cited

Frank F. Fasi, Democratic National Committee man and unsuccessful candidate in the primary election for mayor of Honolulu, may be in for a surprise if he persists in his announced belief that he cannot be punished for refusing to file a list of his campaign expenses.

C-C Prosecutor Robert S. Sure, preparing a case against Fasi, points to Section 164 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, making failure to file a misdemeanor, and a subsequent paragraph which puts the penalty as a \$500 fine, or six months in jail, or both.

Reports in the dailies have erred in stating that no candidate has ever been prosecuted in the Territory. Delbert E. Metzger, in fact, was once prosecuted and convicted in Hilo, after he was charged with having failed to file his expenses in a campaign for the Hawaii board of supervisors. Sentence was suspended, but Judge Metzger filed a demurrer which was upheld by the Territorial supreme court June 1, 1926, and the conviction reversed.

The question in Metzger's case was not the same that would be posed by a prosecution of Fasi, however, since Metzger had filed his expenses. The prosecution charged he had not filed them with the proper official.

Fasi has taken the position, endorsed less spectacularly by other politicians, that the lists of expenses were "meaningless" since a candidate is not required to list the expenses of his campaign, but rather, the money he personally expended.

In many cases, especially those of candidates backed by powerful financial interests, the personal expenditures of the candidates represent only a small part of the actual cost of their campaigns, politicians point out.

While Fasi is the only candidate for a Honolulu C-C office thus far failing to file, a couple of candidates for Territorial offices have also failed to send in lists of their expenses. These are William B. Murphy and Louis Stambler, both candidates for the house from the 4th District.

Only Women In Mich. Legislature Are Negroes

LANSING, Mich. (FP) — When the Michigan legislature convenes in January there will be one woman in the house and one in the senate as a result of the Nov. 4 election. Both are Negro Democrats from Detroit. Both had labor endorsement.

Rep. Charline White, first elected in 1950, was returned again when the Democrats salvaged Wayne County from the Eisenhower landslide. She is in advertising in connection with the radio disc jockey work of Leroy White, her husband.

Sen. Cora Brown is a lawyer, entering her first term in the state upper house. She is a former policeman's wife.

China Builds Engine

The first locomotive built entirely in China has been turned out in shops near Tsingtao, a recent issue of the China Monthly Review reports. Formerly, various parts had to be imported from abroad, but now all are made in China through worker-technician cooperation, the Review says. Operating at high speed on a test run, the locomotive pulled a load of more than 3,000 tons. An average speed of 75 kilometers per hour was recorded.

Filthy Food, Mislabeled Drugs Seized By Agents, Herb Doctor Convicted

(Ed. Note: The Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., regularly sends out news releases on pure food and drug violations to newspapers, dailies which run business advertisements seldom, if ever run these items.)

Of the 122 food shipments seized in September, -97 were unfit for human use, according to the Federal Food and Drug Administration report just released through the Territorial department of health's bureau of pure food and drugs. A total of 870,645 pounds of filthy food was involved. A third of the seized articles was contaminated in storage after interstate shipment.

Shortweighted Food

Grain, flour, candy, spices and nuts, the report said, are particularly subject to insect and rodent attack during storage.

Twenty-five shipments of food were seized to protect the consumers' pocketbooks. They included short weight, substandard and misbranded items.

Twenty-five seizures were made of vitamin products, drugs and devices that are below the potency claimed on the labels, or were misbranded with false and misleading therapeutic claims, or which failed to bear adequate directions.

★ ★
AFTER A six-day jury trial in Terre Haute, Ind., an "herb doc-

tor" was convicted of violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the monthly report said. The defendant, Arthur J. Cox, of Sullivan, Ind., had been treating persons from many states for cancer, diabetes, sinus trouble, cirrhosis, and other diseases and sending them home with his herb mixtures, the government testified at the trial.

Cancer Spreads To Lungs

Cox's treatment for cancer and diabetes consisted of a mixture of mint leaves, boneset leaves and flowers, sunflower and dogwood leaves, and parts of several other common plants, FDA scientists testified. These were to be brewed in water and the extract taken hourly, with a supplemental five-day castor oil and buttermilk treatment. The sinus preparation was a suspension of snuff in water.

The most outstanding case of injury presented to the court was testimony about a woman whose physician recommended surgery for a small breast cancer in 1947. This physician, a cancer expert of 40 years' standing, testified that the patient would have had a 99 per cent chance of complete recovery had the operation been performed when he recommended it.

The woman, who feared the operation, went to Arthur Cox and took his herbal preparations for four and a half years. By 1952, the cancer had spread to her lungs and spine and she was paralyzed from the hips down.

WHITE SUPREMACIST'S REMARKS

"A Chinaman is unprogressive. He remains a Chinaman as long as he lives, and wherever he lives; he retains his Chinese dress; his habits; his religion; his hopes, aspirations and desires . . .

"On the contrary, the Japanese are progressive. As soon as they can get money enough after arrival in this country, both the men and women adopt the European costume, and as far as they can, European manners."

—Report of the President of the Board of Immigration (Lorrin A. Thurston), 1890

"The Chinaman, too, is intelligent, passably docile and perhaps less troublesome than most men of his class but of other nationalities. But his utility ceases as a rule on the expiration of his contract. Unwilling for the most part to engage or ship again, he becomes either a free laborer not over inclined to work, or a criminal, or, in some of the very best cases, a store-keeper."

—Report of the President of the Bureau of Immigration, 1892
(“To ship” was the term used then, meaning to sign up as a contract laborer on a plantation.)

Buy Your Christmas . . .



Cards - Toys - Gifts

Tree Ornaments

Wrapping Paper, Etc.

at

OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., LTD.

Corner King & Bethel Sts.

Open Nights

SMITH ACT TRIAL SIDELIGHTS

Ichiro Izuka put on a big show Monday afternoon when he turned to Judge Jon Wiig and complained that he did not want to name names but Defense Attorneys Myer C. Symonds, A. L. Wirin and Richard Gladstein had forced him to do so.

His dramatized protest came shortly after he had ticked off the names of persons he alleged were members of the Communist Party, for the prosecution.

★ ★

ATTORNEY WIRIN stood up and told the court that the witness was bargaining with the court. Judge Wiig told Izuka to answer a question put to him by Symonds.

★ ★

ATTORNEY SYMONDS had asked Izuka who was the president of the Kauai longshore union who, the witness had said, passed out Communist literature.

Izuka told the court that he did not want to mention names of people of Kauai because his fingering might boomerang. He said it "might be used against me."

But after he had put on his show of protest, he said he would name the president. He gave the name of Masao Shimonishi and quickly added: "He is not a Communist."

The witness named numerous people, including his own brother much earlier, alleging them to be Communists, but he did not then protest his fingering assignment for which he is paid handsomely. When he was asked to give the name of the president of a union, he said he was non-Communist and balked ostentatiously.

★ ★

ICHIRO IZUKA was in hot water from the moment cross-examination began.

Myer Symonds asked him as soon as he began cross-examining him, whether Izuka had not testified back in 1948 that no one in his family, including his wife and "all his brothers," found out his Communist affiliation until he published his pamphlet, "The Truth About Communism In Hawaii."

But Izuka had testified in the present trial that he had recommended his own brother to the Communist Party back in 1938, had brought him in for recruitment and had thereafter belonged to the same group with him.

"Which statement is true and which is false?" Symonds asked and waited for Izuka to come forth with his answer. Izuka said to the best of his recollection, his answers in this trial are "more accurate." He did not say "accurate."

★ ★

CHIEF PROSECUTOR John C. Walsh tried to protect Izuka. He said the transcript Symonds was using "to impeach Izuka's credibility" was faulty. Attorney Gladstein said the errors were corrected by agreement of both the prosecution and the defense in the Reinecke hearing. The copy Symonds was using had been certified.

★ ★

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR Howard K. Hoddick spoke for the first time in this trial and claimed that the transcript was no good. The weight of his argument was that he worked closely with the Territorial attorney general at that time.

Symonds looked up and asked Hoddick, who was standing near him, if he were claiming the government's "certified" transcript was so bad that it could not be relied upon.

Judge Wiig allowed the use of the transcript.

★ ★

A FEW moments later when Izuka was faced with another contradictory statement under oath,

he argued from the witness stand just like Chief Prosecutor Walsh. He said the unAmerican committee transcript had "many, many errors."

The spectacle of the prosecutors and their paid informer trying to condemn government transcripts in order to prevent Izuka's impeachment was an unheard of procedure.

★ ★

IN TRYING to protect Izuka, Walsh argued that one of Symonds' questions was too difficult. Symonds was then asking the author of "The Truth About Communism in Hawaii" this question:

"In 1947 . . . you caused to be published a pamphlet, did you not?"

Walsh told the court Izuka may not know what "caused to be published" meant.

"I got help . . . I wrote with help," Izuka answered, and the truth about the pamphlet, how it came into being, unfolded a little.

★ ★

IZUKA, who stood up in the witness box and with arm outstretched, fingered Robert McElrath, ILWU public relations director, who sat at the press table, testified he saw McElrath the first time at the Merritt Hotel in San Francisco.

Symonds read a sentence from the unAmerican committee transcript, in which Izuka alleged he first saw McElrath at a Communist school in San Francisco. Then Symonds read a sentence from Izuka's own "The Truth About Communism in Hawaii":

"At the Communist Party school I met Mr. Robert McElrath for the first time."

Chief Prosecutor Walsh jumped to his feet and shouted: "They have taken that statement out of context!"

★ ★

WALSH and his colleagues have been reading sentences in the middle of paragraphs, a paragraph out of a book, etc. from Marxist books introduced into evidence, in trying to draw a picture that the Add TRIAL SIDELIGHTS . . . defendants conspired to advocate the teaching of forcible overthrow of government.

Their method of ripping sentences out of context from theoretical books has been criticized by Attorney Wirin as emasculation.

★ ★

TESTIFYING that he had seen McElrath at two different places for the first time was not enough. Izuka added still another place, under cross-examination. He said Jack Hall introduced him to McElrath at the Crystal Palace market.

"Where did you first meet Mr. McElrath?" Symonds asked Izuka.

Izuka repudiated his prior statements under oath and said he was sure he met McElrath at the market, because Hall introduced them.

★ ★

IZUKA testified that Hall wrote Hawaii in asking that McElrath be included in the Territorial student quota at the Communist school. Symonds showed that at the unAmerican hearings Izuka said McElrath himself wrote the letter to Hawaii.

"Which statement is correct?" Symonds asked.

Izuka said: "I refreshed my memory" and "I recall Jack Hall wrote back to Hawaii."

Did Izuka "refresh" his memory because he now recalls he had read the letter Hall allegedly wrote back in 1939? Izuka said he was sure he had read the letter. Who was it addressed to? Symonds asked. Izuka did not know.

Then Symonds asked: Did Hall write the letter?

Izuka said he was sure he did. Hall said he was going to write to Honolulu. A moment before he was saying he was sure he had read the letter.

EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor, Honolulu RECORD:

In behalf of the Diabetes Detection Committee of the Honolulu County Medical Society, I wish to thank you for the part which your paper played in helping us to publicize some of the facts about diabetes. The response on the part of the public was good and we hope that in some small measure we have cut down the possibilities of damaging complications to people who did not know that they had diabetes.

Unfortunately, we were not able to utilize the special testing strips which were used with some effect two years ago. The American Diabetes Association has notified us that these strips are now being manufactured again and although they were not available this year, they will be available in large quantities next year. It is our plan to use them throughout the Territory next November.

I should like to publicly acknowledge the help of radio stations KGMB, KULA, KGU, KIKI, KAHU, KHON and KPOA for the part they played during Diabetes Detection Week.

I should also like to thank Mr. Joe Cannon of Eli Lilly & Co. and McKesson & Co. for their help in distributing the Diabetes Detection posters.

The community should know that this year's committee consisted of the following physicians: Drs. Teru Togasaki, Fred Gilbert, John Felix and Richard You.

MORTON E. BERK, M. D. Chairman Diabetes Detection Committee, Honolulu County Medical Society.
December 1, 1952.

King Headed Scab Co.

(from page 1)

open, nor is it likely that such an endorsement could be secured for King from what is far and away the largest labor union in the Territory.

King, it was recalled, acted as president of a scab longshore company, "Hawaii Stevedores, Ltd.," organized as one of a number of unsuccessful efforts to break the strike of Hawaii's longshoremen in 1949.

Apoliona Wants 'Deal'

(from page 1)

the civil service commission. At the same time, the Republicans were guilty of a glaring inconsistency when, after lambasting Acting for his vote, they voted right along with him to confirm the similar reappointment of Mark Y. Murakami, whom they have associated with Kum in many of their arguments.

NATL. TB ASSOCIATION HAS 3,000 AFFILIATES

The National Tuberculosis Association has 3,000 affiliates in the United States, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico which sell Christmas Seals to support the year-round tuberculosis control programs.

HONOLULU RECORD
Published Every Thursday
by
Honolulu Record Publishing
Company, Ltd.

811 Sheridan St., Honolulu 14, T. H.
Entered as second-class matter
May 10, 1949, at the Post Office at
Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

'Your Massage' Girls Work Many Hours Free; Final Test Is 300-Pound 'Papa'

(from page 1)

ious fees, depending on the length of treatment he seeks.

The prices aren't secret, either. They run from \$2 up to \$10 and they buy the customer a massage treatment of from 25 minutes to two hours, depending upon how much he pays.

But there are other things the boss doesn't want talked around. The girls are irritated about those very things, so they're beginning to talk anyhow. Here are some of the things that irritate them and, therefore, the things they talk about most:

● They are paid on a commission basis rather than on a salary. They are thus "independent businesswomen" with little or no ground for protesting conditions and working hours to the Territorial department of labor. (Without a test case their status cannot be determined. Even though they work for a commission, a labor relations expert says, the fact that they can be discharged by the management has been held in the past by courts to give them the status of employees instead of independent operators.)

● They work highly irregular hours, especially on rush nights when ships are in the harbor, or a large number of servicemen on night liberty. Ten and 11-hour turns are not unusual for them, the girls say, when business is brisk. Occasionally, they say, when business stays good for several days, they may get only a few hours of sleep. The boss wants them to work seven days a week.

● Despite the long hours and arduous work of massaging, the commissions are lower than the girls think they should be. Also, they are not regular, the scale running as follows: \$2 fee, 75-cent commission; \$3 fee, \$1 commission;

\$5 fee, \$1.75 commission; \$10 fee, \$3.50 commission.

● A number of types of work must be done by the girls without remuneration. The girls are, for one thing, their own janitors and must spend considerable time cleaning the booths, rooms and lockers after finishing work. Every Thursday is a "field day" when the girls are required to give the place a thorough cleaning—without any pay for the job. Experienced girls are used as teachers for newcomers and they don't get paid for their teaching.

● The girls cannot bring lunches from home, or even buy sandwiches or candy or food from downstairs and bring it up. Instead, if they are to eat at all on the job, they can buy only "fool-long" hot dogs, coffee and sodapop which are sold at a food counter operated by the studio management. Food cards, not unlike meal tickets, are sold to the girls to allow them a slight reduction from the price charged customers.

Even under the best of conditions, the work would be disagreeable and arduous, the girls say. Often the busiest hours are after midnight when bars and honkytonks are closing and the servicemen still on the streets are looking for some place else to go.

Many of these visit the massage studio under the impression that more intimate relationships than mere massages are available. Under such circumstances, the girls must defend themselves by wit and tact, and without showing anger, for it is a rule of the house, they say, that a customer shall never be offended.

At the same time, they must not allow themselves to give way to temptation or bribery, for police investigators are often visitors to the studio.

Haole Precincts Voted for Farrington, Against Issue of Bonds for Schools

(from page 1)

to give the required 65 per cent of "yes" votes were at Thomas Jefferson school (3rd of the 4th), St. Augustine Kindergarten (9th of the 4th), Nuuanu Avenue opposite Judd Street (27th of 4th) Waiatae Park, Kahala Avenue (29th of the 4th), and Aina Haina Auditorium (37th of the 4th), and MacMae school (20th of the 5th).

Reasons for the lack of enthusiasm in these districts for the school bond issue varied, but it is generally agreed by observers that they are already better equipped with school housing than other districts.

Aina Haina Well Off

"After all," said a C-C official, "Aina Haina has had more school improvements than any other district in the past five years."

The question proposed was that the city and county issue

\$10,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of acquisition of real property and the construction and replacement of school buildings. It was the brainchild of Supervisor James K. Trask and it received an estimated 72.369 per cent of "yes" votes.

Although Acting C-C Attorney Frank A. McKinley at first ruled that spoiled and unvoted ballots must count as "no" votes, C-C Clerk Leon Sterling Sr. followed a precedent established in 1920 and computed the percentage from "yes" and "no" votes actually cast.

Since his initial ruling, Sterling has produced ample authority for his finding and no more has been heard from McKinley.

Supervisor Trask, called the "Father of the School Bond Issue" in the campaign, received far fewer votes than his measure and failed of reelection.

TUTOR...

German, Spanish, French, English,
formerly a teacher with the
Dept. of Public Instruction,
but now barred on account of his
sympathies for labor...

\$2.50 PER LESSON OF 1 HOUR.

Write Box 65 this paper.

Izuka Repudiates Testimony Given Under Oath; Condemns Record of Un-Am. Hearing

(from page 1)

pamphlet say that Mr. Kimoto said persons disagreeing with the Communist Party must be killed?" the defense asked.

The answer was "no."

Not In 32 References

Then Wirin confronted the government's "expert" on Communism with the official printed record of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearing held in Hawaii in April 1950.

"You mentioned Mr. Kimoto 32 times in the testimony before the House committee, didn't you?" asked Wirin.

As Izuka said he had mentioned Kimoto a number of times, the attorney asked again: "Did you say then that it is proper to kill persons who disagree with communism?"

When Izuka said he had not, the defense counsel moved toward the witness as he asked in rapid-fire manner:

"You didn't tell the committee that because the testimony in this case is false, is it not?"

Chief government prosecutor John C. Walsh objected to this question and Judge Jon Wlig sustained the objection.

Deportation Witness

Attorney Wirin made Izuka admit that in the Reinecke hearing, the Simeon Bagalos deportation hearing and the David Hyun deportation hearing he had testified about communism in Hawaii and mentioned Kimoto but had never said the defendant had said in an alleged meeting that it is "proper" to kill persons who disagree with or obstruct the Communist Party.

As Izuka underwent careful grilling by defense attorneys Wirin and Myer C. Symonds, and as he laughed when caught in conflicting testimonies given under oath, the degeneration of a former militant trade unionist who now earns money as a stool-pigeon unfolded in the courtroom.

The third government witness, who wrote in his pamphlet back in November 1947: "I believe Kimoto is sincere. I recall he gave me a membership book and I treasured it as a symbol of the Party that was working for the common man," this week under cross-examination, pleaded that he was confused when he wrote the pamphlet, and repudiated much of the material in "The Truth About Communism In Hawaii." In most cases he either denied or labeled false what little good he had to say about the Communist Party at that time.

Changes Dates

Izuka, under direct examination by assistant government prosecutor Rex McKittick, testified that Kimoto recruited him in the Communist Party in the summer of 1938. Under cross-examination by Attorney Wirin, he moved the date to late 1938.

The defense attorney asked Izuka if Kimoto induced or persuaded him to join the party. Izuka said Kimoto encouraged him. Did he join as a result of this? Wirin asked, and Izuka replied "Yes."

"Are you reasonably sure you joined the Communist Party as a result of being induced . . . by Mr. Kimoto after conversation with him at your home?" Wirin then asked.

"Well, I don't know about that," Izuka replied and gave forth a burst of laughter.

"You don't want to be sure

about that? . . . Because you were eager to join the Communist Party before you saw Mr. Kimoto . . ."

Here Izuka again burst out laughing and for a moment he lost control of himself and the audience and jury laughed, too.

Laughter Draws Rebuke

Judge Wlig called Izuka's attention to the seriousness of the case and Attorney Wirin objected to the witness' conduct and to that of Chief Prosecutor Walsh, who was one of the loudest laughers.

Eager To Join

In the next few minutes Izuka admitted that he was eager to join the Communist Party before Kimoto spoke to him because he had read in books and pamphlets that the Communist Party helps workers, had something to offer workers and had interest in the working man.

Izuka then testified that in the late '30s when he joined the Communist Party he felt like an early Christian martyr—a martyr who had his ideals but did not want to be caught by the oppressive rulers.

Under further questioning by Attorney Wirin he admitted that he has earned money from testifying against his former friends, including Dr. and Mrs. John E. Reinecke. Mr. Wirin picked up a copy of the transcript of the Reinecke hearing. At that hearing Attorney Richard Gladstein, now a defense counsel in this case, represented the Reineckes and he had asked:

Gladstein: "Mr. Izuka, you have been paid for your testimony? You're going to be paid afterward?"

Izuka: "No, no, no. They say they are going to pay my trip."

Gladstein: "What else?"

Izuka: "My hotel bill."

Gladstein: "What else?"

Izuka: "That's all."

Gladstein: "You're not going to get a fee?"

Izuka: "What fee?"

Then Wirin called Izuka's attention to the following testimony:

"I don't want to take money because bye and bye I'm going to give ammunition to the Communists to holler, 'Ah, ha, the guy getting big money for testifying in this case.' I don't like that kind."

Did Izuka remember those questions and answers? the attorney asked.

The witness said he did not recall these questions and answers and his reply came only one day after he had placed a dozen to a score of names, many times, at various Communist meetings he said he had attended.

\$825 "Kind"

In the Reinecke hearing alone, Izuka said he was paid \$825 by the Territorial attorney general. He said he did not expect pay other than pay for expenses.

Didn't Return Money

Did he return the money he received for testifying? he was asked, since he was "surprised" he received so much money—after he had testified that he would not give ammunition to Communists.

Izuka said he did not. He answered that he had seven children and he was having a difficult time making both ends meet.

When Attorney Wirin probed further into this matter, Chief Prosecutor Walsh objected to the line of questioning. Wirin said he wanted to establish whether Izuka was testifying against his

former friends at whose homes he stayed on his trips to Honolulu because he was patriotic or because he wanted money.

Izuka made more money at all the hearings at which he appeared.

Then Izuka testified that when he wrote his pamphlet, the material was first drafted by Paul Beam, who interviewed the witness about his Communist activities. Beam is from the advertising firm of Beam & Melici, which handles accounts for Big Five firms.

Izuka said he found Beam's version was "too shallow and not convincing enough" so he took the material to Arnold Wills, director of NLRB in Hawaii. Wills, Izuka said, rewrote the whole manuscript and Edward Berman "might have changed a sentence or two . . . but I don't know."

To issue a Filipino translation, he said he met with a Filipino industrial relations director of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and with a Filipino personnel man at Castle & Cooke, a Big Five firm. He received \$1,490 for the printing from Arthur Smith, Big Five attorney who is a member of the board of directors of T. H. Davies & Co. and a director of Bishop National Bank.

Says Transcripts Erred

In trying to explain away his contradictory testimony which mounted up hour after hour of cross-examination, Izuka at many times said the unAmerican hearing's records were full of errors. He said what he testified to in this case was correct, but on the second and third days of his testimony under cross-examination, he was saying what he had said a few moments or a few hours ago was wrong and what he was then testifying was correct.

Because Izuka contradicted himself over and over again and laughed occasionally when stumped for an answer, Defense Attorney Wirin late Wednesday afternoon asked him if he realized he was testifying in a case which was a serious matter for the defendants.

For example, Izuka testified that he brought Communist Party dues to Dr. John Reinecke at the ILWU office at Pier 11 in November 1945, when the ILWU did not move into Pier 11 until June 1946. After he was told that this was a fact, he still said he took the dues at that time to Reinecke at Pier 11. He said he bought two books in San Francisco in 1939, though they were copyrighted in 1940.

He said Jack Hall brought a complete set of the Little Lenin Library to Kauai in 1937, but he later testified that he did not know how many volumes there were in the set and what books Hall brought.

Defendants in the case besides Kimoto, Reinecke and Hall, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fujimoto, Dwight James Freeman and Koji Ariyoshi.

Honolulu Food Prices Top 56 U. S. Cities

(from page 1)

only 0.8 per cent cheaper here.

The average percentage for all items shows that prices paid by consumers in Honolulu are 10.4 per cent higher than in the 56 Mainland cities picked for the price comparison.

Dockers See Company Hand In Forcing Strike; Back To Work "Involuntarily"

(from page 1)

employe, and two others former ILWU longshoremen.

The return to work 13 days after the walkout, followed an order from Circuit Judge Allen R. Hawkins to the workers to stop the strike, and the decision was made at a meeting of longshoremen Tuesday.

Doubt Hawkins' Authority

In a press release, the longshoremen stated: "We are returning to work, pursuant to Judge Hawkins' order, despite the fact that we are convinced Judge Hawkins exceeded his authority."

The action followed the second temporary injunction granted by Hawkins, at the request of Castle & Cooke attorneys, the first having been variously interpreted by attorneys from the union and those of the company. An earlier injunction had been amended when ILWU attorneys argued that it violated a constitutional amendment against slavery or "involuntary servitude."

Friday has been set as the day when argument will be heard by Judge Hawkins on whether or not the temporary order should be permanent.

The original walkout came after Kamihara, an ILWU shop steward, and eight other jitney (tractor) drivers had refused to haul three trailer loads of sugar each, instead of the customary two. All nine were checked out for their refusal to

break long-standing work practice and eight were notified that they had been suspended as disciplinary action. Kamihara, a 15-year employe of the company, was discharged.

In the absence of a contract (wage still unapproved by the WSB) the longshoremen working at Castle & Cooke walked out, demanding:

- Adherence to standing work practice.

- Full reinstatement of Kamihara.

Ichinose Presses Probe of Other Cops On Violence

(from page 1)

day by the girl's older sister, also a minor.

Both officers are charged under the "sex under 16" act which provides a punishment of as much as 10 years in prison. With bail bond set at \$1,500 each, Gay was unable to raise bail until late Tuesday, and spent several hours in the C-C jail.

Officer Gay was the subject of a story in the RECORD a little more than a year ago after he arrested Mrs. Inez Orta on a disorderly, then a profanity charge, following several weeks of giving her a "stink eye" after she refused to give him a date. Mrs. Orta was a special police matron employed in a local dance hall.

Assault and battery charges against two other officers, Sam Liu and Boyd Andrade, are due to be discussed at Friday's meeting of the C-C finance committee, following representations of Supervisor Sam Ichinose that the board should look further into the cases before it appropriates funds requested by the police commission, for legal defense of the policemen.

Ichinose indicated even a wider interest in alleged police brutality than the two cases and told the RECORD he has been informed of cases that have not come to the attention of the board.

One of these is the case of David K. Kamaopili, 60, of 2415 Wilder Ave., who charges that he was severely beaten at the police station after being arrested in the vicinity of the Blaisdel hotel on a minor charge. A complaint has been registered with the police department by Kamaopili and is presently being investigated.

Officer Sam Liu, brother of Chief Dan Liu, is one of those recommended for legal aid by the commission, and he is charged with assault and battery in a complaint filed by Mrs. Eloise Mirandas.

This charge rises, the RECORD is reliably informed, from an incident in which Officer Liu is alleged to have pushed Mrs. Miranda violently during an interrogation or discussion with her husband. Mrs. Miranda is in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She has retained Attorney O. P. Soares to investigate the possibilities of a civil suit.

Still another case, not likely to be investigated but the subject of considerable discussion among policemen, was that in which an officer arrested a number of Negroes in a Wahiawa restaurant and brought them to Honolulu for booking, only to be advised by his superiors to forget the whole thing.

"You've got no case," the officer was told, and the episode is generally interpreted as reflecting the anti-Negro attitude exhibited by some officers on the force.

MORE ON TEVES

(from page 1)

Mrs. Ome is reported to have made a quick motion with her hand and Teves, perhaps thinking she intended striking a blow, allegedly drew back his fist. It was at this point that Mrs. Ome reportedly spoke the line about "fighting women" and bystanders intervened.

Mrs. Ome is a slender woman who, besides being president of the Moomuku Improvement Club, consistently takes a part in a number of community activities, among them the Parent Teachers Association and the drive for "Books for Korea." She has visited the City Hall many times during the past two years in behalf of the Moomuku Improvement Club.

At a regular board meeting later, the Moomuku improvement project was given a preliminary hearing at which Teves came close to the audience and picked here and there among them searching for opponents. The vast majority of those attending the hearing, however, expressed their desire for the project.

Teves Has His Show

The finance committee has no power at all to act on the appeal of Mrs. Claude K. Malani that she has been wrongfully kept out of a job as vocalist with the Royal Hawaiian Band.

When Chairman Nick Teves made that announcement at the end of a two-hour hearing last week, many of those present felt it was the tipoff on the motivation of the whole hearing. Despite the protestations of Teves that there was nothing political about the hearing, the session seemed very much like a sounding board for opponents of Mayor Wilson and the civil service commission upon which the GOP admittedly based much of its last mayoralty campaign.

For all purposes except theatrical and journalistic, Teves said in effect, the hearing had no purpose except, as Mayor Wilson told the board Tuesday, as a "fishing expedition to hang Mr. Kum."

Gadabout

"STATUS QUO VICTORY" is the term President Hugh Bryson of the Marine Cooks & Stewards uses to describe the outcome of the 63-day strike staged last summer by the Sailors Union of the Pacific. By mid-November, Harry Lundeberg still didn't have the 40-hour week for the sailors—as MC&S and other seagoing unions have—and he still hadn't got the five per cent increase he negotiated with the shipping companies. When and if the SUP gets anything on that score, the increase will not be retroactive.

So Bryson sees it as nothing but a "status quo" victory in which Lundeberg, lost money for his members for the time they were out and didn't gain them a penny or an hour. And this despite the fact that the AFL has a representative on the Wage Stabilization Board.

★ ★

FIRE CHIEF H. A. SMITH is up against a real fight if he is to be reappointed—some say the toughest fight of any appointee. Already possible successors are being mentioned in lobbies and on street corners, but this time Smith's opponents are not bringing out their names so early as to make the nominees the subjects of pressure, as they were two years ago. Wonder who Chief Smith backed in the recent campaign, Wilson or Blaisdell?

★ ★

OFFICER A. ALANA of the police department may be conscientious, but he apparently needs to develop a sense of humor. When a motorist parked in the Waikiki Tavern's loading zone the other night and got out to go search for a passenger, Alana gave him a ticket. The motorist came back out and tried to explain, then in a light manner added: "After all, we both work for the city and county."

"Trying to pressure me, eh?" asked the cop.
"Come on, come on; give me the ticket," urged the misunderstood C-C employe.

★ ★

ANOTHER COP, somewhat more amenable to reason, listened to a motorist who had parked in a space reserved for police cars while he ran an errand in the station. The motorist came out to find a cop writing a ticket and went into a brief explanation which might have been entitled:

"Why I don't want ANYTHING to do with policemen."

If an old farmer stalls in the street with a truckload of vegetables, the motorist said, a cop will cuss him out and call him names. But if a Big Five tycoon gets in the same position, he'll get the most courteous treatment from the officer.

The listening officer quietly waved the motorist away—without a ticket.

★ ★

THE POLICE COMMISSION got itself into an unnecessary personnel jam not so long ago because it refused a maternity leave to a girl working in the traffic division. Upon orders of the commission, the girl resigned and another girl was given her job. After having her baby, the girl asked for her job back and the commission will probably have to give it to her and find a spot for the second girl.

The commission should have known, though, what will undoubtedly be told them by the HGEA representative handling the first clerk's appeal, that under the new civil service law, a maternity leave is mandatory for a woman employe who needs it.

★ ★

UNLESS James Kealoha, Hawaii County chairman, changes his attitude on the problems at Puumalle Hospital, says a longshoreman visiting here from Hilo, he's had his last support from some union groups. Perhaps it would interest Kealoha that the eyes of a good many workers are on Puumalle—not only those of employes at the hospital.

★ ★

"TINY" AKOI, 380-lb. special police officer, who lost his badge (see last week's RECORD) when he tried to protect a cop from an imbibing sailor and got charged by the same cop, has a couple of brothers who are proportionately big and powerful, says a man who knew the Akoi family in Hilo.

"They're all big like that and they don't know their own strength," said our informant, "but they follow the teaching of their mother. They don't use force on anyone unless they absolutely have to."

★ ★

DID STATION KHON perform a service or not in its running report of the tidal wave last month? The station and the government service were complimented. But a writer of letters-to-the-editor, of the Advertiser who signs himself "Cool Head," thinks differently. He says the reports excited the curiosity of the people to such an extent that they crowded the beaches and would have been victims had the wave been a large one.

Akuhead Pupule (Hal Lewis) of KHON Tuesday morning offered the thought that "Cool Head" might be a staff writer of the Tiser or maybe an assistant editor who wrote the letter on instructions and that it wasn't an unsolicited letter at all. Certainly such things have happened before. Hugh Lytle was formerly rumored as the man who got such assignments.

Produce Fair Finds Support On Kauai; To Popularize Products

KAUAI—Promotion of agricultural products at a farmers' fair may be realized in May or June of 1953 on the Garden Island.

Farm leaders presently are discussing the popularizing of home-grown products at a farmers' fair which is not to be confused with the Kauai County Fair. The county fair will not be held in 1953.

Besides promotion of products, the fair is expected to stimulate small farms and quality production. Farm leaders anticipate a two-week affair and say an impressive program of entertainment, primarily by local talent, will be arranged. Prizes are contemplated at the proposed fair for vegetables, livestock, poultry, fruits, flowers and other farm products.

Cop Backs Civil Service, Kanekoa Letter To RECORD

Both officers and rank and file patrolmen of the Honolulu Police Department devoutly hope civil service will be retained as a protection for them, an officer informed the RECORD this week, and that Chief Liu's anti-civil service views be allowed to go by the board.

Already, the officer pointed out, there have been a number of cases of attempts by Liu to promote his favorites, despite civil service regulations. One outstanding example was Liu's effort to make a Lieutenant of Alfred Souza, formerly with the department, though Souza lacked many of the qualifications.

At the same time, qualified officers were by-passed, though no good reason for the by-passing was ever given. Without the protection of civil service, the officer emphasized, policemen might easily be the victims of a much more pronounced favoritism.

Endorses Kanekoa.

Emphatically, the officer endorsed the views expressed by David K. Kanekoa in a letter to the RECORD last week concerning the attitude of Chief Liu toward civil service and the upgrading of certain personnel in the division of crime prevention.

Kanekoa blasted Liu for failing to back up his men, citing several examples, among them that of Ray Asma, formerly a Honolulu policeman, who tried for a job as chief of police of Tacoma, Wash., Kanekoa said, but who failed because of a letter from the chief's office here.

Would-Be Deportation Victim Balks At Third Degree; Spurns Call

DETROIT (FP)—Daily Worker Correspondent William Allan, long-time member of the CIO Newspaper Guild of Detroit, invited a second time by the U. S. immigration service to come down and show why he should not be deported to Britain, if fraud in his naturalization 17 years ago can be shown, declined again to assist, saying:

"Your threatening letter carrying the request that I should come to your office to be put through a third degree by some college-trained flatfoot will certainly not be acceded to by me. I will defend my citizenship and the maintenance of it at all times from any lies and planted evidence that falsely claims I procured it illegally and fraudulently." Allan is one of the six Smith Act defendants awaiting trial here.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

One of the hard-boiled actions taken by the Territorial Boxing Commission at their meeting this week was the suspension of Herbert Minn, coach of the University's boxing team, for allegedly neglecting to have his fighters examined before their dual meet with Hickam. From reliable information, we gather that Minn did not neglect to instruct his fighters regarding their physical examinations but that the M. D., who was supposed to have been there at a certain time, showed up an hour late. Several fighters who had tight schedules in school and in their work had to leave before the doctor showed up. Other team members got their exams, we understand.

We like the hard-boiled attitude of the commission if they are consistent. Let us see some of the things they can get hard-boiled about. There are things like the intermixing and intermingling of those in the amateur and pro game; managers maintaining two pro stables, and using fighters against stablemates, to the detriment of the game and the disgust of the fans; allowing fighters to continue in spite of very bad ring records; continued freezing of titles, when the interest of the game can be perked up by opening up the titles to challenge fights; officials working within the sphere of both amateur and pro circles, which is against AAU rules and regulations and the spirit of amateurism. There are many others, if you will just listen to the average fan. These are brought to the attention of the commission so they can continue to be hard-boiled. We like a consistently hard-boiled commission.

IN LOOKING over this week's copy of Ka Leo, newspaper printed by University of Hawaii students, we came across an excellent cartoon by a student by the name of Lloyd Suyama, and an article written by Cal Scallon. The article written by Scallon is called: "Only Typists?" and its theme, we gather, is the over-administration of student affairs by the administration. As we read the article, it points out that an over-anxious administration which supervises too closely the activities of students is throttling the efforts of students in creative activity. Here are some excerpts from the article:

"Indeed, after watching the 'student activities' at UH for a few months, this malhini wonders if they shouldn't be defined as 'the production or reproduction by students of the ideas and work of the faculty.'

"While in schools elsewhere, student activities, as a matter of pride, are the work of students. Here, they seem to be conducted out of fear that someone is going to do something wrong. Therefore, no one does anything."

Which reminds us of a remark made by a Columbia student not too long ago who said: "We have a good student body in spite of Nicholas Murray Butler."

THE GAME of the week as far as local football is concerned, is the Friday night game between our University Rainbows and College of the Pacific, with a guy by the name of Tom McCormick in the backfield of the visitors who comes to Hawaii with a terrific reputation. We hope the public supports this game, as the university needs a crowd to get "off the nut."

THIS IS OUR annual question: What happened to Farrington's swimming pool program, started by the alumni? It was a worthwhile project and something that is needed in the 5th district.

WHILE HONOLULU is busy trying to get itself an auditorium site, Kauai will soon start work on their War Memorial Auditorium, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$325,000 and which will hold about 1,200 people. This Kauai project will be located in Lihue and is the culmination of work started by community-conscious citizens. While we are on the subject of Kauai, we'd like to see the initiation by citizens of a drive for a swimming tank on the Garden Isle. Kauai certainly needs one and can certainly support one. Why not incorporate one in the plans for the new War Memorial? It would take up no more space as it could be covered by a moveable floor when not in actual use for meets.

RALPH YEMPUKU, local promoter, who returned recently after watching the Marino-Shirai return championship fight in Japan, is quoted as saying that in his opinion, Marino would have won the title back if it weren't for the fact that he hadn't eaten for two days before the fight in order to make the flyweight limit, and because of the cold weather which hampered him. Is this a pitch for Marino to continue to fight?

DR. RICHARD YOU has launched himself into the pro fight racket with an announcement that he is challenging Henry Davis for the Hawaiian lightweight title through his fighter, Bill Caesar, who has been making a comeback. Caesar is listed as a welter and if his challenge is accepted, he will have to fight on two fronts, his weight and Henry Davis.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII had a meeting recently on the problem of keeping prospective swimmers in Hawaii after they graduate from high school. At the meeting were three swimmers who were developed by Coach Soichi Sakamoto, namely, Keo Nakama, Halo Hirose and Bill Smith Jr., who were asked why they went to Ohio State instead of staying in Hawaii. The question was intended to find out what can be done to make swimming at the University of Hawaii attractive enough to keep the boys "down on the farm."

THE HARLEM CLOWNS and the House of David basketball teams did not do so good in their engagement at the Civic. Only about 500 fans paid their way in to see the two teams. If this continues, promoters will not be able to make the expenses necessary to bring teams to Hawaii. They lost plenty on this one.

TELEVISION is the hottest thing to hit this town. Talking to a number of people has convinced us that prices will probably settle down soon with the advent of a number of new entrepreneurs in this field.

GREGORY H. IKEDA
ALL LINES OF INSURANCE
Room 14, (Upstairs)
1597 KAPIOLANI BLVD.
Res. Phone: 93027
Bus. Ph. 992806 or 992886

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing
J. K. Weng Garage
55 N. KUKUI STREET
Phone 57168

Remember With Flowers!
KODANI FLORIST
307 Keawe Street
Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

Frank-ly Speaking

(from page 8)

for the AFL and the CIO to themselves call a halt to Red-baiting and for common self-preservation, work hand in hand with all legitimate labor organizations. Only in this fashion will there be sufficient strength to fight back.

U. S. Industry's Stake In Japan

\$400 Million in 1941, \$3.5 Billion Today

By ANDREW WILLIAMS
(Allied Labor News)

Japanese industry has received U. S. orders for war materials to be used in Korea at an average of \$30 million a month (over \$330 million so far). The contracts are reviving the Japanese war industry and at the same time are providing handsome profits for the American firms which have a \$3.5 billion investment in Japanese business.

Before the Korean war the Japanese economy was on the verge of breaking up. Under American control it was prevented from serving the peacetime needs of its people. Only by making goods for war purposes was it temporarily revived.

Protected By Air, Naval Bases
The U. S. stake in Japan is protected by 32 air bases, six naval bases and numerous army installations. They are maintained there despite statements by Gen. William H. Draper and other Americans making it clear that Japan is a liability defensively and is of value only offensively. The American bases are autonomous and do not come under Japanese law.

American Investments In Japan
totalled about \$400 million before World War II. Since 1945, over \$3.5 billion has been invested in Japanese industry by American firms. In 1950 alone, duPont, Ford and International Westinghouse invested \$600 mil-

lion in Japan. The main concentration has been on products applicable to the war industry—oil, chemicals, meals, electrical equipment and machinery. In all, 54 giant Japanese firms and combinations have come under the control of American big business.

Standard Vacuum Oil Co. now controls 51 per cent of the East Asiatic Fuel Co., one of Japan's biggest firms. Reynolds Metal Co. has obtained half the stock in the Japan Light Metals Co., the aluminum monopoly of Japan, in return for "managerial advice," fixed prices on aluminum ore and other concessions.

Entire Electric Power Controlled

International Standard Electric now controls the Japan Electric Co. and Sumitomo Electric. Westinghouse is firmly entrenched in control of the Mitsubishi Electric Co., while General Electric has obtained control of the giant Shibaura Electric Co. Thus the entire electrical industry in Japan is American-controlled. American Lead Manufacturing has acquired control of the Nippon Chemical Works. Standard Vacuum and its affiliate, Caltex Oil, have divided up the Japanese petroleum industry between them.

Dillon Read & Co., Wall Street investment firm, controls the Japanese textile industry. Otis Elevator and Electric Bond & Share Co., utilities monopoly, are

among the other American firms that have interests in Japan:

In addition, American firms have entered into numerous contracts to supply Japanese business with "technical assistance" with guaranteed returns. In 1951 alone, this amounted to the equivalent of an investment of \$130 million. These agreements are the first step toward absolute control.

U. S. Investment 75 Per Cent
American investments represent 75 per cent of the capital invested in Japan since 1945. One result has been that despite unprecedented war orders for Japanese industry, the real wages of Japanese workers went down 22 per cent in the first nine months following the Korean war. They have continued to drop.

Japan's economy has become lopsided. Existing only by virtue of war orders and subsidies from the U. S., Japan has been cut off on American orders from her traditional and essential markets with China. Without those markets, Japan will continue to be a pauper country dependent on American dollars.

Except for a few Japanese big businessmen who will gain in power and wealth, this will mean poverty for Japan for an indefinite period. Throughout Japan, therefore, the demand for trade with China is rising. Unless Japan trades with China, Japan will have difficulty eating.

U. S. reluctance to allow Japan to trade with China is due to the fact that the character of this trade will help industrialize China and make the Far East independent of the American economy. Yet only by selling its products in the areas in which they are needed—primarily Asia—can Japan prosper. The people of Japan will not remain peaceful long under poverty, oppression and fear induced by American control.

The rising anti-American sentiment among Japanese of all sections, except for those at the very top, is one indication of this. They will have no hesitation in opposing U. S. demands to meet their needs. These needs include peace, trade and a better standard of living for the people.

A MAN MUST STAND UP

VI.

Journey To the West Coast and Hawaii

"Are you a Catholic?" was the first question put to me by the school board of the Ozark village of Goodman, Missouri. "You see, the people here don't want a Catholic or an infidel as a teacher."

"Well, I'm not a Catholic but I am an agnostic."

The board was so relieved at finding a male teacher who would take the principalship for \$135 that the members didn't inquire about the affiliations of the Agnostic Church. Indeed, since there was another vacancy to be filled quickly, they were willing to hire a Catholic young woman friend of mine. The Catholic girl in turn, was willing to sing in the Protestant church choir if she could land the job. But another young woman beat her to it.



MR. REINECKE

When I look back on the nine months I spent in Goodman, I can now see what opportunities I wasted. The Ozark country is one of the few regions in the United States that still has a folk culture—a set of customs and beliefs handed down by word of mouth. If my mind had not been so full of my own problems and scraps of ideas from the great outside world, I might have learned a great deal there.

I Was More Interested In Travelling Than Teaching

As it was, I always felt somewhat superior and was always conscious of being an outsider. The people were friendly but they looked upon anybody from outside as a foreigner. Goodman, the students proudly told me, would not allow a Negro to stay in the village overnight. I retorted that I couldn't see why a Negro should want to stay.

Half my time was spent teaching high school subjects and the other half administering the school. Considering that I was only two to three years older than many of the students and was younger than most of the teachers, that I was a certified outsider and had no experience teaching a school, not to mention running one, I guess I didn't do too badly. From that time on, however, I have had no ambition whatever to be a school administrator.

To tell the truth, my mind was more fixed on travelling than on teaching. As soon as the term ended, I slung a knapsack on my back and started hitchhiking to the West Coast.

I Became a Dishwasher So That

I Might Meet Robinson Jeffers

For nearly a half-year I hoboed in the southern half of California, working in restaurants and on a lemon and walnut "ranch" organized on plantation scale. This was before the Great Depression drove hundreds of thousands of unemployed to sunny California, so I found it fairly easy to find unskilled work—the only kind that I knew how to do. Since I regarded myself as a sightseer, not as a worker, I got remarkably little out of the experience.

Carmel, Calif., is the home of Robinson Jeffers, a poet who had just come into prominence with a volume of powerful verse which I greatly admired. So that I might meet Jeffers, I got a job as dishwasher in a tearoom, working 14 hours a day for the then fantastically high wages of \$90 a month and all the good food I could eat.

Around the corner, with its rear windows overlooking the sandlot where I lugged the garbage cans, was a little printshop that published the Carmel Cymbal. Thinking that the best calling card to present at Jeffers' home would be some of my own verse, I went to the Cymbal office and asked for the editor.

WKB Explained Big Five Domination In Hawaii

He was a short, brisk man with a Vanduyke, named W. K. Bassett. Obliging, he accepted a few of my poems and printed them with an introduction featuring a "dishwasher poet." (They served as a calling card to Mr. Jeffers, all right.) When Mr. Bassett learned that I intended visiting Hawaii, he became quite interested and took an evening to tell me about the Islands. From him I first heard about the Big Five's all-pervasive power, the hangover of "missionary" influence and the way in which unwelcome editors were treated in Honolulu.

In October 1926 I took steerage passage on the Maui. It was far from being a glamorous ship, but to think that I, who had learned to swim in mud-puddles, should be watching the prow of a real ship cut through the phosphorescent waves—that was something wonderful! My fellow passengers, Portuguese and Hawaiians, were my first introduction to Island people, and I liked them.

(To Be Continued)

LOOKING BACKWARD

(from page 8)

among the natives . . . particularly at the King St. bridge and extending back to beyond the Chinese theatre, where probably 3,000 people had assembled, things had a nasty look about midnight. The natives were itching for an attack on the Chinese, and would probably have inaugurated a riot that would have involved the entire crowd had it not been for the timely interference of a few foreigners, who succeeded with difficulty in pacifying the excited natives."

Press Silent On Relief for Homeless

Burned-out Hawaiians mostly doubled up with friends in Palama and elsewhere. Some Chinese were housed at the immigration station. The rest scattered wherever they could find lodging. Fortunately, most of them were able-bodied young bachelors. The press is silent on relief for the homeless, except to note that the Privy Council appropriated \$10,000 for relief. "Of this amount, \$3,000 will be spent in erecting model frame dwellings for the natives burned out, who number 350 persons."

Later before the ashes of Chinatown were cold, the Bulletin carried a letter saying: "Now is the opportunity for a radical reform in the sanitary arrangements of that part of the town that has never before offered and may never offer again. Not to use the present opportunity would be almost criminal neglect . . ."

Essentially, Chinatown No Better Than Before

A grand jury was appointed, which recommended that streets be widened and extended (which was done), and the government posted notices ordering that no buildings be rebuilt unless they conformed to certain standards. Three days after the fire, however, the Bulletin remarked that one partly ruined building was being rebuilt within 12 feet of such a notice.

The paper lamented that not only would the wooden tenements spring from their ashes, but the few good buildings of the past would be conspicuous by their absence, "as no owner of a building of any pretensions will think of re-building in the middle of the new forest of fire-traps. The costly lesson of the 18th may then, of course, be set down as necessary for rehearsal at some future day."

The Bulletin was partly wrong. Many wooden stores were rebuilt in brick, "many of the buildings being in large blocks, which is greatly improving the appearance of the city." In essentials, however, Chinatown was no better than before. Dr. Clifford D. Wood, after the second great fire, that of 1900, gave this appetizing description of the district:

"Then entire center of the blocks, of which the stores, facing the street upon four sides formed a square, in a large measure were filled with extensions, lean-tos, shanties, privies, stables and chicken coops crowded closely together, and even the narrow, crowded passages between were in many cases roofed over so that the ground in most blocks was practically a stranger to the sun.

Honolulu Landlords Incurable

"Under the conglomeration of structures were the cesspools, receiving from day to day and retaining from night to night the waste of thousands of human beings, and some horses, dogs and chickens. In most cases the houses were directly on the ground, so that there was no ventilation under the houses. As many of the cesspools were overflowing the soil, the floors were covered with filth. Cesspools were hidden under floors and in other inaccessible places, consequently many of them were never emptied. Many of them were uncovered, consequently the foul gases came up through the floors and into the houses."

Were Honolulu's landlords incurable? It would seem so.

(To Be Continued)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

★ TAXI SERVICE

JAY'S TAXI, Union Cab. Nuuanu & Vineyard. Phone 55517.

OASIS TAXI serving Kaimuki, Moiliili, St. Louis Hgts, Kapahu-lu. Union cabs. PHONE 75991.

FIL-AMERICAN METRED CAB. 1397 S. Beretania St. near Dairy-men's. Phone 994075.

★ DRY CLEANING

SUPER CLEANERS—Expert dry cleaning; pickup, deliv. Ph. 968300.

★ FLOOR FINISHERS

M. TAKAYAMA. Specialize in floor sanding, refinishing. Phone 745554.

★ FUNERAL PARLORS

BORTHWICK Funeral Parlors. Phone 59158.

ELEVEN YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR

In treachery and betrayal of the interests of peace-loving people of the whole world, Wall Street's economic rulers reinstated the former Gumbatsu and Zai-batsu elements into power in Japan.

In this eleventh year after the Pearl Harbor attack, Premier Yoshida boasts of a cabinet made up of former war criminals who were given clean slates to play key roles in shaping policy and conduct of the nation. Yoshida is labeled in the Far East as the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee of Japan.

The militarist elements sit precariously on the shoulders of a restless people and the garrisoning in Japan of a U. S. occupational force is found necessary to curb democratic aspirations and activities of the populace and to protect the unpopular rulers.

In the last seven years since the Japanese defeat, the people of that island nation have seen the American-led occupational force mouth democracy and suppress civil liberties as they are known in the West.

With great fanfare, MacArthur's headquarters promulgated the new constitution which forbids rearmament and war. But shortly after, American militarists who ran the occupation, began a rearmament drive. MacArthur's headquarters propagandized the necessity of revising the anti-war clause of the constitution. This frightened the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, Japanese trade unions, which mushroomed after defeat of the militarists, met MacArthur's repressive fists. U. S. forces curbed labor demonstrations and broke strikes. No freedom-loving Japanese will forget MacArthur's edict that forbade strikes.

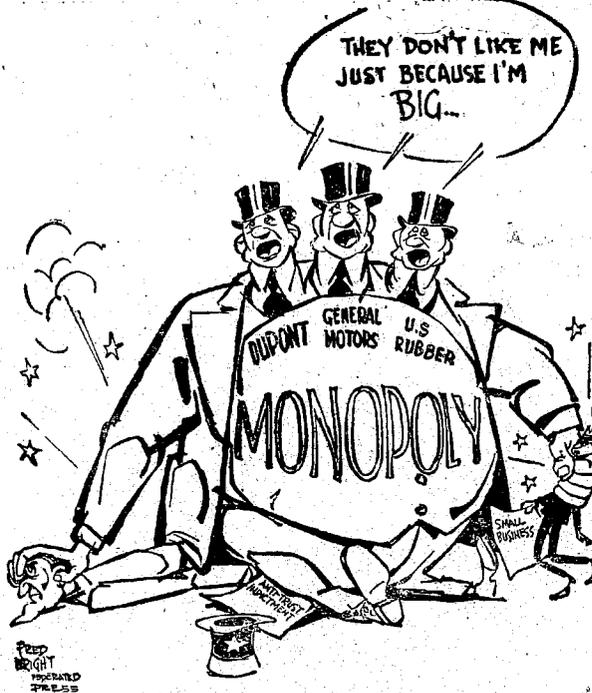
About this time, MacArthur carried out Washington's instructions to organize a police reserve of 75,000. In the allied commission on Japan, the Soviet representative in particular protested this move and charged that American leaders were secretly forming a nucleus of a new army. American delegates and Washington called this a lie. But earlier this year the world heard from the horse's mouth that the police reserve was a cadre's corps of a new army.

When Premier Yoshida admitted this, five to six years after the original charge by the Soviet commissioner, the police reserve, in American-made uniforms, was crawling under live fire from U. S. weapons in field maneuvers.

Under MacArthur, Ridgway and Yoshida, the war criminals were brought back into active political life. Protests of the Japanese people were met by the force of regular police, police reserves and U. S. troops. Former military personnel were "depurged" to swell the ranks of the police reserve.

This repressive and coercive force failed to stop nationwide protests against the Dulles-drafted peace treaty and the military pact with the U. S.

Unlike the decade that led up to the Pearl Harbor attack, this period finds broad democratic forces in Japan strongly resisting militarism. The Korean "incident" and the Indo-China "incident" are but replicas of the Manchurian "incident" that led to "Pearl Harbor." Japanese people know the behavior of imperialism.



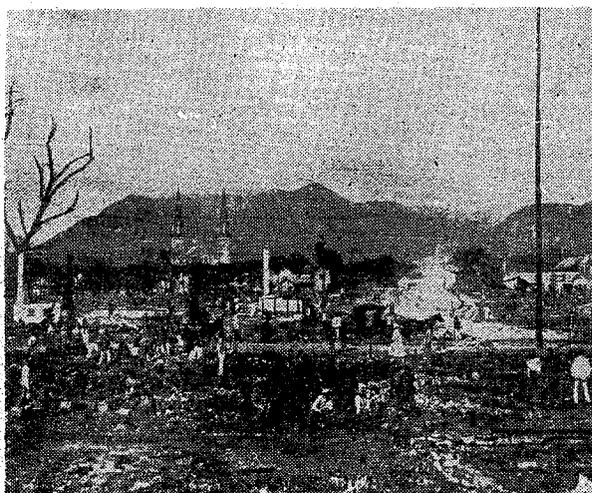
Looking Backward

The Chinatown Fire of 1886

III.

Like all calamities, the great fire brought out both sides of human behavior. Some men loaned their drays and volunteered their services to save the goods of strangers. Others refused to move a finger until liberally paid in advance in hard coin.

"There was a great deal of stealing done," reported the Daily Bulletin. "Some liquor having been appropriated by the mob, a large amount of noise and riot was the result." The schooner "Haleakala's" surf-boat was stolen. "It is thought to have been taken to convey plunder to some secluded spot." The safe at Quong On Kee store was found with



River St., from Beretania almost down to the waterfront. In the background, at Smith and Beretania Sts., stands Kaunakapili Church which was built in 1886. It was burned in the fire of 1900.

the combination chopped off by the axe of some plunder-minded fireman who thus ruined the safe without getting anything out of it.

British Seamen Conspicuous for Unselfishness

On the other hand, British seamen on shore leave were conspicuous for their unselfishness and cool bravery. Dressed in their Sunday clothes, they were to be found wherever the fire-fighting was hottest. After it was decided to blow up some of the downtown buildings, a sailor from the "Satellite" shouldered a case of powder and calmly carried it around the corner of King and Nuuanu Sts., the heat being so great as to scorch his hands and face.

The native Hawaiians on the one hand, appeared perfectly nonchalant over their losses. "People of all other nationalities who have suffered, either directly or indirectly, exhibit by word or look a sense of their loss, and some demonstratively. But the unfortunate natives smile, shrug their shoulders, talk and laugh cheerfully, and seem to regard the devastation as a pleasant diversion, having the one disagreeable feature of having been originated by a Chinaman."

Another and less pleasant side of their disposition was also reported. "The fire has had a tendency to intensify the anti-Chinese feeling

(more on page 7)

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

DANGER AHEAD FOR LABOR

The coming four years will be exceedingly critical for organized labor. How the unions meet the challenge will determine in large measure, the living conditions of most Americans, not only on the Mainland, but in Hawaii as well.

Already the storm warnings are up. In New York a Federal grand jury recommended last week that the National Labor Relations Board outlaw four independent unions on the ground that they are Communist-led and a menace to the national security.

From Washington comes the report that Rep. Harold H. Velde of Illinois, scheduled to replace John Wood of Georgia as chairman of the un-American committee, will concentrate on labor unions and college campuses. One of the unions he is gunning for is not independent but a major member of the CIO, the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Even under an administration that poses as a friend of labor, we have witnessed the sorry spectacle of the Truman-appointed Wage Stabilization Board refusing to give workers pay increases won across the table from management. In recent months this has caused a coal strike, a West Coast shipping strike, and is a factor in the dispute between Castle & Cooke and the ILWU.

Increasingly there have been labor leaders indicted under the Smith Act and cited for contempt by various congressional committees. In Chicago, a militant Negro labor leader faces an obvious frameup murder charge. The situation has become so worsened that at last the government has been able to convict Harry Bridges.

AFL, CIO Helped Attack Against Labor

Eight years ago, under Roosevelt, these things didn't happen. But despite all protests to the contrary, the Truman administration has not been a true friend of the unions. After all, a friend of labor does not turn the government over to Wall Street, as Truman did, nor does a friend of labor threaten strikers with being drafted into the armed forces and thereby pave the way for a Tait-Hartley law, another of Truman's acts.

The tragedy is that the two major divisions of organized labor have aided and abetted these increasing drives intended to wipe out or seriously weaken all unions. Not only did the CIO tie itself to the apron strings of the Wall Street-Truman combine, but it voluntarily kicked out those unions which it charged were Communist-dominated and then began raiding the ousted organizations.

And so we approach a Republican administration with the crazy spectacle of the AFL and the CIO having set the stage for increased attacks upon themselves.

Organized Labor Can't Purchase Immunity

What makes it so screwy is the fact that the CIO became strong by resisting all efforts of its enemies to crack it through the weapon of Red-baiting. The AFL was fathered and nurtured by radicals who were as bitterly castigated as those termed Communists today.

The plain truth is that neither the CIO nor the AFL can purchase immunity by kicking out those fingered as Reds. If every actual or suspected Communist were jailed today, there would still be conflict between management and the unions, with the major employers still doing all in their power to bust the labor movement.

The only way for Walter Reuther's "pure" auto workers to stave off attacks by management is to completely cease all efforts on behalf of the membership for higher wages and better working conditions. And if such efforts are halted, why make the pretense of having a union?

Unions Should Take Stock, Fight Back

Recently both Phil Murray and William Green, leaders of the CIO and the AFL, passed on. It seems to me that the new leadership should devote plenty of time to serious stock-taking in order to determine how best to survive during the coming four years of an administration that does not owe even lip service to organized labor.

Since there is no way to purchase immunity and stay in business, with the crushing of one union merely paving the way for the crushing of another; with any anti-Communist but militant union scheduled to be led to the chopping block after all the so-called Communist unions are liquidated, it seems to me that the only sensible program is

(more on page 6)