

Veteran Charges Beating By T-Men Sherretz Faces New Suit

City To Sue for Warford's Salary; Hired By Sherretz

Mayor John H. Wilson this week instructed C-C Attorney James Morita to prepare a suit against D. Ransom Sherretz, highly controversial former civil service personnel director to recover salary paid K. C. Warford, imposter who rose to a high position in the bureau of plans before he was exposed and fired in 1949.

Wilson has previously charged that Sherretz was negligently responsible for failing to discover that, in addition to having falsified his application regarding his qualifications, Warford (more on page 6)



MR. SHERRETZ

TV "Out" for Low Cost Homes, Says FHA; \$20 Deposit Due At Palolo

"Television in low cost housing? It's out!"

Those were the words with which Manager Leo Manol of the Palolo Housing Area described the attitude of the Federal Housing Authority about a plan the Hawaiian Housing Authority had made to install a master TV aerial in the Mayor Wright Homes.

The Palolo manager also told occupants of his area that they must not put aerials on their roofs or attach them in any way to houses, or ground them in the soil. Otherwise, he said, they will be torn down by his staff.

But the HHA is setting up a plan for aerials on present project (more on page 3)

Head, Eye Injuries Suffered By Alford; Charged With Possession of Heroin

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Today a slim, 115-pound, 40-year-old man lies on a cot at Tripler Hospital and passes his hand before his terribly bloodshot eyes and wonders if he'll ever see again as well as he did before the night of May 4. The chart at the foot of his bed says "possible skull fracture and contusions."

But the slim man's eyes worry him most and that's easy to understand. Besides the dark pupils, little is visible but the watery, blood-red and focus comes slowly as the slim man turns his head.

Willie L. Alford, veteran of World War II himself and father (more on page 4)

Wood, Barlow Seeking Facts; Charge Is First Of Type In Long Time

Apprised of Alford's condition and statements, Will S. Wood, head of the U. S. narcotics bureau here, said it has not been the policy of the bureau in the past to manhandle culprits while making arrest, and it will not be such a policy in the future.

"My men can defend themselves at any and all times," Wood said, "but nobody is to be man- (more on page 4)

Palolo Residents Prepare To Fight Rent Increases; Plan Palace Visit

About 250 residents of Palolo Housing heard members of their group discuss ways and means, Tuesday night, of making effective protests against proposed increases in rentals. Two steps were advocated by tenants after some discussion, and preliminary steps were taken to form committees to carry out these steps.

The steps were: (1) A visit of a delegation to Lee Maice, director of the Hawaii Housing Authority and (2) representations by a delegation to members of the legislature.

Earlier they had heard Leo Manol, manager of the Palolo Housing area, tell them that 82 units of "evacuation" housing are to be torn down and the inhabitants relocated in other housing areas. They further heard that the emergency units will remain in use for "four or five years," and that rumors of their impending destruction are false.

New Rents Steep

Bad news came for occupants of the new housing units, who were told that their rent would be raised to \$60, \$65 and \$70 per month for one, two and three bedroom apartments. Heretofore they have paid a basic rate of \$52.50 per month, occupants said. The new list of rentals will be charged occupants of the second unit of new housing at Palolo now nearing completion.

From the temper of the crowd which met at the Palolo Community Association building (more on page 5)

Hitchcock's New Boss Gets Irate Cable Cop Sent To C-S Commission

Capt. Edward Hitchcock of the Honolulu police, won't have to return to Hawaii to get the leave he requested—but his new boss has a copy of the tough-talking cable he sent to the C-C civil service commission here.

Responding to an official request from Gov. Lawrence Judd of American Samoa, Mayor Wilson asked the local commission to grant Hitchcock the one-year leave of absence from the Honolulu police force so he could serve as director of public safety on Samoa.

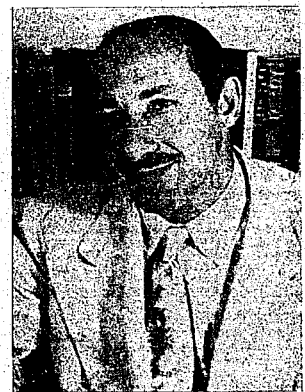
The commission had acceded to the mayor's request before Mark Murakami, its chairman, received (from page 5)

Jittery Professor Crossed Up By Praise Of Charles Fujimoto; Fukunaga Fumbles

Dr. G. Donald Sherman, portly soil chemist and professor of agriculture at the University of Hawaii, whose testimony didn't square off with his own conduct, said from the witness stand in the Hawaii Smith Act trial that Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein told him during an interview: "In some instances, I believe in violent revolution."

As the court session ended Wednesday, Sherman had told his story of the interview by Gladstein the second time. He said Gladstein made the statement when he and Defendant Charles K. Fujimoto visited him in the attempt to have him appear as a character witness for Fujimoto. Sherman did not appear as Fujimoto's witness.

The nervous and finger-nail (more on page 4)



MR. GLADSTEIN

Management's Doctors Are Friends, Stockholders, Dr. Felix Tells Senators

The fight of the Big Five lobbyists against HB 692 (to allow workers injured in industrial accidents free choice of doctors) had stalled it in the Senate late Wednesday, and their chances of stalling it further seemed better as shifting senatorial votes kept the decision in doubt.

Redoubling their efforts after the bill passed the House last week in a surprising upset, the lobbyists of the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association, the pineapple industry and the Honolulu Casualty Rating Bureau, converged on a Senate committee hearing Tuesday to offer opposition.

They argued, in brief, that management should have the choice of doctors who are to attend injured workmen, because management foots the bill for the

treatment, and because the doctors it chooses know best how to put a man back to work quickly.

That argument was hit by Dr. John B. Felix, however, speaking for the Honolulu Chapter of General Practitioners, who said: "I don't think employers should control medicine. I think doctors should control medicine."

Dr. Felix answered a prophesy by Nils Tavares, pineapple industry lobbyist, that granting the employee choice of doctors would be like giving the doctors a "blank check."

"There is a fee schedule for industrial accidents," Dr. Felix said. "If the charge for a broken wrist is \$100, the doctor will charge \$100."

It is most unwise, Dr. Felix said, to allow management the (more on page 5)

HOW KIMBALL TESTIFIED ON ANTI-JAPANESE BIAS

PAGE 5

ROSENBERG FRAME-UP BY FBI BARED

PAGE 2

Bosses Still "Fascist-Minded," Says Rutledge; May Seek Probe By Congress

Arthur A. Rutledge, agent of Local 896 Teamsters Union (AFL), said Wednesday that he may ask Congress to investigate "the whole labor situation in Hawaii" before further considering statehood.

His thinking on this project was inspired partly, Rutledge said, by the "lockout" of union men by the Honolulu Gas Co. in the current dispute.

Saying he thinks any "Communist menace" that exists in the Territory has been "taken care of," Rutledge said he is considering asking Congress, through Washington representatives of the Teamsters Union, to investigate

the "hidden power" in labor disputes here.

He was referring, Rutledge said, to employers to whom he would rit the same appellation he gave them a number of years ago.

Then, he referred to them as "the Fascist-minded men who run Hawaii's industries."

An investigation of the type Rutledge seeks would, he said, look into the labor situation with regard to all union-employer relations, Teamsters, other AFL unions, and the ILWU.

The Teamsters agent's comments were made in elaboration of statements he had made earlier (more on page 5)

FBI FRAMEUP OF ROSENBERGS EXPOSED

The FBI planted lies in the testimony of David Greenglass, key government witness against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, according to the most re-



MICHAEL, Age 9
ROBERT, Age 5

cent disclosures in the case which has aroused international clamor for clemency for the parents of two children.

THE DAILIES, which ignored this new information, had also ignored the third plea by the Vatican for the lives of the condemned parents.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Supreme Court is withholding ruling on the third Rosenberg appeal. Pleas for clemency from Americans as well as people abroad are considered the principal factor in the high court's delay in handing down a quick verdict, as certain dailies called for, in sending the Rosenbergs to death.

THE STAR-BULLETIN, January 5, 1953, sounded off in an editorial titled: "Traitors To Die a Traitor's Death." The daily said:

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, spies who sold atomic secrets to the Russians, are making a last, desperate attempt to escape the death chair. They are carrying an appeal to President Truman . . .

"It is noteworthy that the only calls for clemency in this case came from the Communist Red front outfits—with some echoes from the well meaning but completely uninformed persons who still do not realize what a real and present danger the Communist conspiracy is."

When the daily chortled that the "death sentence . . . will be carried out on January 11," Pope Pius had already asked the Washington administration for clemency. His plea, delivered to the Justice Department, was pigeonholed and kept from both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

"ECHOES FROM the well meaning but completely uninformed persons" (as the Star-Bulletin put it, including the Pope) continued to flood Washington. Execution was delayed.

Then in mid-February, again the Pope asked for clemency for the parents sentenced to die for alleged "conspiracy" to commit espionage—not for selling atomic secrets to the Russians, as the Star-Bulletin put it.

When the Pope's second declaration, which was directed to the U. S. press, became public information, Attorney General McGranery denied that the Pope's first plea constituted "intervention."

THE VATICAN next took a significant step which could not be misunderstood. In the April 16 L'Osservatore Romano, a sub-headline said: "The Significance of

An Intervention." The article ran an entire page.

This third intervention by the Pope—which has been completely ignored by the local press which has called for the lives of the Rosenbergs—said in part:

"The case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives."

WHILE THE PRESS kept this news from the people, new evidence has been brought to light to show that the Rosenbergs have been framed by Mr. Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass and his wife Ruth.

● Testimony of Greenglass during the trial dealt with a console table which he said the Rosenbergs told him they received "from the Russians." U. S. Attorney Saypol questioned Julius Rosenberg:

"Don't you know, Mr. Rosenberg, that you couldn't buy a console table in Macy's, if they had it, in 1944 and 1945, for less than \$85?"

Rosenberg testified, and was corroborated by his wife, that he bought the table from Macy's for about \$21.

Saypol asked him if he used the table for microfilming documents. Rosenberg said "no," that the table couldn't be so used as Greenglass had described.

Testimony on the console table took up 75 pages of the trial transcript. But

writing says that he told the FBI he met Harry Gold in New Mexico. He wrote that: "They (the FBI agents) told me that I had told him to come back later. I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement."

He also wrote that he told the FBI he met a "stranger" in midtown Manhattan. After subsequent meetings with the FBI, this "stranger" became a "Russian." (At the trial this "Russian" was identified as Yakoviev in the Soviet embassy.)

THESE DISCLOSURES were made at a giant Rosenberg Clemency Rally attended by 10,000 at New York's Randall's Island Stadium May 3. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee To Secure Justice In the Rosenberg Case, read Greenglass' document, which starts out: "These are my approximate statements to the FBI" and made comments thus:

"The FBI told him something he didn't remember, yet he readily agreed to accept it as his own statement.

"Let me read further what Greenglass writes:

"I told them (the FBI) that on a visit to me in 1944, my wife asked me to give information."

"And following that, in the language of a man who is carefully investigating a story, Greenglass writes: 'I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this information from my brother-in-law, Julius.'"



MRS. ROSENBERG



MR. ROSENBERG

the trial judge would not permit the jury to see the table.

On April 13 the National Guardian, a progressive weekly which has sparked and mobilized the Rosenberg clemency movement on a global scale, published an affidavit from Macy's legal department that the Rosenbergs did buy the table for \$19.97.

While the table opens up double to bridge table size, any amateur could have discredited the assumption that it was adaptable for microfilming.

And as atomic scientist Harold Urey said in his plea for Rosenberg clemency, "spies" aren't customarily paid off in "wrist watches and console tables."

● The most recent evidence shows that Greenglass' tale in court was a product of FBI imagination, rather than his own recollection.

Rosenberg's statement, apparently written for his attorney, O. John Rogge, was recently published in the anti-Communist paper, Le Combat, and reprinted by the conservative Paris Le Monde.

GREENGLASS' handwriting has been examined by Elizabeth McCarthy, a nationally known handwriting expert, and its authenticity has been established.

The document in Greenglass' hand-

"Is this the language of a man, telling the truth, or of a man creating a story, a fiction?"

"I also placed my wife definitely out of the room at the time of Gold's visit. Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

"Not only is this the language of a perjurer, but it is the absolute opposite of what Greenglass testified in court.

"And in this summary in Greenglass' own handwriting there is not a word, not a mention of ever having passed atomic sketches, atomic data, atomic secrets to Julius Rosenberg.

"And not a single word about his sister, Ethel Rosenberg. Not one word, not one mention. Yet at the trial, David Greenglass sent his sister to the death house.

"Can these contradictions also be explained by Greenglass' key formula: 'I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement.'?"

BRAININ QUOTED a statement about Greenglass by his wife, Ruth, although he did not reveal the source of the statement at the rally. The statement said:

"As to her husband, she (Ruth) stated that he had a tendency to hysteria. At other times he would become delirious and once, when he had the gripe, he ran nude through the hallway shrieking of

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

Have you written President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell for Rosenberg clemency?

The Star-Bulletin editorialized that "the only calls for clemency in this case came from the Communist Red front outfits—with some echoes from the well meaning but completely uninformed persons . . ."

There need be no monopoly of humanitarian, decent and just conduct by what the Star-Bulletin calls the Red front outfits. The Star-Bulletin apparently characterizes Pope Pius XII's plea as "some echoes." The Pope has joined in the appeal. A good thing is a good thing.

SAVE THE INNOCENT PARENTS!



MR. ROGGE

"elephants," "lead pants" . . . She had known him since she was 10 years old. She said he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies, but she didn't think he would do it."

Brainin asked 10,000 people at the rally: "Shall the Rosenbergs face the electric chair on this sort of testimony?"

Yes, by that of David Greenglass, who let the FBI fix his testimony and who, his wife characterizes has a tendency to hysteria and madness.

From the Dailies

The president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has said that the use of narcotics by American troops in Korea was reaching "serious proportions."

"Officers told me it is as easy to buy narcotics there as it is to buy cigarettes in the U. S.," said Dr. Duke K. McCall, who has just returned from a two-week tour of the Far East.

—Louisville, April 13 (AP)

★
"The composite picture of their lives as prisoners of war that emerged from interviews with the repatriates was neither black nor white. Most of the prisoners said the food had been good—the best that they could give us under the circumstances."—N. Y. Times, April 21

★
"According to the testimony of the repatriates, when the Chinese Communists entered the war the treatment of prisoners improved. Some said the food was good, others thought it was passable, while still others thought it was poor—but at the same time most of them agreed that it was the best the enemy could provide under the adverse circumstances in which they found themselves."

—N. Y. Times, April 23

Among the Politicians

THE SEASON OF DINNERS of "gratitude" for legislators has begun. Last Friday Chinn Ho was host to six tables at Wo Fat's, after the House had voted to delete hotel sites on Waikiki Beach (including Queen's Surf) from the master plan. Lawrence Campos, who has a bill up to remunerate him for hogs killed by insect spray, threw another dinner Monday night after Rep. Tommy Sakakihara had reportedly warned him the bill might not pass unless the dinner was forthcoming. Of course, the Hawaii representative may have been joking, but the legislators got the dinner anyhow.

A GOOD EXAMPLE of how experience counts in politics was seen last Thursday night at the 7th of the 4th GOP precinct club election, where Adolph Mendonca's forces tried to move in on those of Mary Noonan. With Lyman Olney, county committeeman and Noonan stalwart running the show from the floor, and with Herbert Chang, president, handling things from the chair, officers were nominated and nominations closed before the Mendonca people even got articulate objections voiced.

SENATOR JOE ITAGAKI, telephoned to by a voter who was irate at him over his espousal of a measure to kill rent control, answered that he was only carrying out a pre-election promise. In that case, the voter said, he should have announced from the stump that he was pledged to the landlords and certainly the story of votes in the 5th District would have been different. With unemployment just around the corner, more tenants than ever are apprehensive over the likelihood that housing may be decontrolled.

Thoughtful tenants, incidentally, would do well to consider what manner of senator makes pre-election promises to the Honolulu Property Owners Association—an outfit whose spokesmen are quick to label rent control "socialistic" and "un-American." The HPOA is active and vocal, but many of the older heads among the politicians feel it doesn't control many votes besides those of its own families—and only a few of its members strongly endorse its campaign to kill rent control.

TOSSED BACK to the Honolulu board of supervisors where it belongs, the rent control issue must see action of some sort before the end of June or expire. A daily reported last week that Supervisors Beamer, Teves and Apollona are in favor of letting rent control die, that Kido, Takabuki and Asing are in favor of retaining it. Noble Kauhane has been sick for a long time, though he may return to the board, and his vote is expected to swing the balance for retention of rent control, though he has often voted with Milton Beamer in the past. The three who have shown in the past that they oppose rent control might do well to study the votes in the last election. They ran in the three bottom spots. The one who almost got pushed off, Dr. Sam Apollona, was somewhat irritated by the daily report and indicated to this paper that he has not made up his mind. He said he has written to President Eisenhower to find out if Honolulu is actually a "critical defense housing area." Eisenhower referred his letter to Federal rent control which answered that Honolulu is, indeed, a "critical housing area," but Apollona's waiting to see if the "defense" angle may also be included. If it is, he indicates, he'll vote to retain rent control. We'll still bet he finds some pretext for voting against it.

THE WAY THE BIG BOYS of Merchant Street's "invisible government" of Hawaii can take a worthy cause and make it something entirely different is illustrated by HJR 94, signed by 19 Republicans, which has the avowed object of setting up a body to develop new industries. The resolution cites a number of undisputedly important facts—that Hawaii faces an economic dead-end in the near future with military spending drastically cut, the sugar industry employing only about one person for every 15 acres of land, pineapple one person to 18 acres, macadamia nuts one person to 15 acres, diversified farming three persons to 15 acres and ranching, one person to 200 to 1,200 acres. But here's the catch—the resolution proposes to put to work, not persons who will be unemployed, but prison inmates and welfare clients, in a project to discover new industries. These, of course, are supposed to be employed in a manner that will make new industries, but it looks very much as if another precedent is being sought instead. That would be the employment of prison personnel and others on jobs that are normally those of the working people who support the economy of the Territory. And what would prevent the Republicans from using that same "tremendous labor force" to break strikes in the future and thereby keep wage earners right where they are? It sounds like GOP cynicism.

MAUI BRIEFS

By EDDIE UJIMORI

The Waiulua Lockout Committee has a regular morale program sponsored by the Morale committee every Friday night at Waiulua Park. Entertainers who contribute their talent come from Waipahu, Kahuku and other areas. Four soup kitchens prepare food for approximately 1,700 per meal. Bumping committees are visiting other islands. Give them your kokua.

★ ★

MAUIANS employed at the 27th legislative session include: Mrs. Sherman Thompson—Clerk to Rep. Esther Richardson.

Mrs. Peggy Arisumi—File clerk in the House revision and printing committee.

Nick Barbosa—Secretary in Sen. Frank Crockett's office of labor and public relations.

Mrs. Frances Seong—Stenographer for a House attorney.

Samuel Tanimoto—Clerk for the labor and public relations committee. He was formerly employed by the County of Maui as clerk-inspector of transportation control committee.

Joe Pojas of Puunene—Working as clerk-messenger in the House. He was formerly with Maui Pine.

Tadayoshi "Taddy" Kadoyama—House proffreader with the revision and printing committee.

David "Dukie" Meyer—House of Representatives door man.

Edward Onaga—Mimeograph operator in the Senate revision and printing committee.

Mrs. Ray Adams—Secretary to Sen. John G. Duarte.

★ ★

THE LEGISLATIVE committee of the board of supervisors is making a weekly visit to the legislature. Its members are interested in bills which pertain to the County of Maui. Members of the committee are Supervisors Tom Tagawa, its chairman; Francis Kage and Foster Robinson. Others who are frequently seen at Iolani Palace during weekends are County Chairman Eddie Tam, County Engineer Koichi Hamada and Deputy County Attorney Thomas Ogata. Others who make occasional visits to Iolani Palace are Supervisor Robert Shimada, County Attorney Harold Dupont and Deputy County Engineer Yoshiharu Tsuji.

Last weekend, Ted Takano and Mr. Kamitake of Ben Franklin Store, represented the Kahului Merchants' Association in regard to bills pertaining to the group.

Lobbyists this writer talked to were fishermen from Kauai, big interests' representatives, small businessmen, labor representatives, professional people and others.

★ ★

AUGUST PIMENTEL, Chairman of Unit 30, Puunene, says movies, including the United Auto Workers, Mutiny On the Bounty and a Western are now being shown in various camps in Spreckelsville and Puunene districts. The Unit officers recommend attendance of all union members and their families. Movie schedules will be publicized through camp chairmen. Other Units on Maui will also see the films.

BRIDGES CASE

Justices Black and Frankfurter Ask Sharp Questions of Government Counsel

WASHINGTON (FP) — Observers at the oral arguments before the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Pres. Harry Bridges, Vice Pres. J. R. Robertson and International Representative Henry Schmidt of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union agreed May 5 that members of the court gave the government "a rough time" in its attempts to stretch the law to cover the case.

The arguments marked the second time the high court has heard a case involving Bridges, and climaxed a long series of prosecutions with which the government has pursued the labor leader since 1934. Special Assistant Attorney General John F. Davis sought to explain why the Justice Department thinks the statute of limitations does not apply in the Bridges case when Federal courts in California, where the present case originated, and in other districts, have held the statute does apply in a score of cases just like the Bridges case. Davis also sought to establish his assertion that Bridges isn't being convicted again for the same offense of which he was cleared by the Supreme Court in 1945.

Deep Interest

Technically, in the present case, Bridges and his co-defendants have been found guilty of "defrauding the government" by obtaining citizenship papers for Bridges in 1945, shortly after the Supreme Court reversed his earlier conviction. But the real issue is whether Bridges was a member of the Communist Party and lied when he said he was not and never had been, at his citizenship hearing.

Davis was interrupted time after time, particularly by Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo L. Black. Observers said the questions of these two indicated deep interest in the two main defense contentions: (1) that the statute of limitations had expired before Bridges was indicted and (2) that Bridges already had been cleared once by the Supreme Court.

At one point Frankfurter remarked that Davis appeared uneasy and embarrassed. "Apparently it is the cases that embarrass you," he said.

These Little Points

Davis insisted that courts had ruled for the government in many cases where almost identical charges were involved. Frank-

furter said: "But it is these little points that make all the difference."

In contrast to Davis, New York Attorney Telford Taylor, presented the defense case in cool, quiet argument. He was asked only a few questions by the justices.

Bridges and a delegation of longshoremen from the West Coast listened intently to the arguments and appeared cheered by the attitude of the court.

Justice Tom Clark excused himself from the case since he was attorney general through much of the prosecution of Bridges. Justice Robert H. Jackson also was absent and it was believed he would take no part in the final decision, which is expected before the end of the present term. Bridges faces five years in prison and eventual deportation if the conviction is upheld.

More Chinese Women Find New Employment

PEKING (ALN)—The number of women employed in China last year increased by nearly one million, Minister of Justice Shih Liang reported here. In some villages, she said, as many as 90 per cent of the peasant women work in the fields and over 60 per cent in most villages. More and more women are going into heavy and light industries, transport, communications and construction, the well-known woman judge said.

Aged Welfare Client Acquitted; Out To Get \$1,517 Back from DPW

Acquitted of charges that he defrauded the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, Chin Ok Park, 78-year-old former employe of Libby, McNeill & Libby, it is expected will move next to recover \$1,517 belonging to him but confiscated by a DPW worker while he lay sick in a hospital.

After the aged man had suffered a stroke at his home at 930 Robello Lane and been taken to the C-C emergency hospital, it was discovered that he carried the money on his person. The welfare worker, Kiyoku Kuniyuki, visited him and confiscated the money, which Park said he had been saving as "burial money."

He was charged by the DPW with failing to report funds he received within 30 days after he got them. Judge Ernest Ing, after deliberating more than a week on the case, acquitted Park, pointing out that the statute of limitations had expired on the money Park received, which were his life savings and dated from 1946 when he retired.

At that time he received no pension from the pineapple company though he had worked for it many years; but was, instead, aided in getting his social security money and in applying for welfare aid.

During the trial (RECORD, April 30) it developed that there was some doubt that Park, who speaks little English, ever understood that he was supposed to report the money, or that he had ever given Miss Kuniyuki permission to take his money.

In court, Park vehemently denied that he had given such permission.

Attorney David Marshall, who defended Park, termed the seizure high-handed and indicated later that his client is considering filing a complaint against the social worker for the action.

Opponents Err On Fact, Says Ohrt

The memo of his opposition, says Fred Ohrt, Gov. King's appointee to the Territorial retirement board, carries an error in fact. He did not resign from the board "in a huff," Ohrt says, but only from the chairmanship.

"I resigned from the chairmanship," he told a reporter, "because the other four were in favor of buying common stock and I wasn't. I didn't feel I could represent their views adequately when I didn't agree with them, so I resigned. Would you want to put your money in common stock?"


It was a question the reporter has had no occasion to consider.

Ohrt was commenting on a RECORD story in the April 30 edition which reported the contents of a memo handed to senators by those who opposed his appointment to the board. One item of the memo charged that Ohrt "resigned in a huff" because he lost a vote against the purchase of common stock, four to one.

TV "Out" for Low Cost Homes, Says FHA; \$20 Deposit Due At Palolo

(from page 1)

said, which will, however, not be ready for many months. When it's ready, housing occupants may install aerials on their roofs by using certain prescribed gadgets—and the payment of \$20 deposits apiece!



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Jittery Professor Crossed Up By Praise Of Charles Fujimoto; Fukunaga Fumbles

(from page 1)

chewing witness, who was once even admonished by the prosecution attorney to take his fingers away from his mouth, first gave this testimony of an alleged statement by Gladstein during questioning by Assistant Prosecutor Howard K. Hoddick. This came out after the noon recess, when the prosecution questioned Sherman on the second round or re-direct examination.

Changes Position

Gladstein asked Sherman if he had ever told Hoddick about the alleged statement. Sherman put his elbows on the railing and sitting straight up on the edge of his chair, a position he occasionally assumed to give a direct reply, said he never had. Not during the recess nor prior to that.

The defense attorney asked him a few more questions, then suddenly the nervous witness backed down and said: "I'm sorry." He flopped back deep in his chair and bringing his fingers to his mouth, said he had discussed the matter during the noon recess and the night before.

Sherman is expected to be cross-examined on this matter this morning. It is expected Gladstein will question the hedging witness about the accuracy of the "violent revolution" statement.

High Praise

The testimony of Sherman that didn't square off with his own conduct pertained to Fujimoto's record as a staff member of Sherman's soil science department. Sherman testified that for a year prior to the date, Oct. 15, 1948, Fujimoto left the university, his work was not dependable.

Gladstein read a letter to the jury of recommendation Sherman wrote for Fujimoto. In the letter, Sherman said in part that Fujimoto was "one of the most capable young chemists in the country." Sherman further stated: "We are sorry to see him leave," and that the department "will never" be able to find a young chemist with his ability.

Pained Look

During examination by Gladstein the witness on a few occasions charged that the defense attorney was putting untrue information in his questions, or putting words in his mouth. He sat as though on pins and needles, showing utter confusion at certain times, complaining that simple questions were too complicated.

Early Wednesday afternoon when Gladstein asked Sherman if he had given accurate information or if he wanted to change his testimony, Sherman bowed his head over the railing and with his hand, rubbed his flushed forehead. His face wore a pained look.

Chief Prosecutor Walsh remained on his feet to hurl objections at Gladstein's questions which were being driven home at the hedging witness.

Walsh Lies

When Federal Judge Jon Wiig interrupted the attorneys and overruled Walsh's objection, the chief prosecutor made a side remark to the defense attorney as he sat down. Gladstein objected to the remark and as the judge said he did not hear it, Walsh told a bald lie to the court. He said something about the court reporter reading the question for Sherman to answer.

Gladstein told the court that Walsh had said: "Keep quiet and let the witness answer!"

While Sherman took the stand to say that the reputation of Charles Fujimoto as to loyalty to the U. S. is "bad," he admitted

during Gladstein's questioning that he had heard no one say Fujimoto was disloyal.

The prosecution, in trying to repair this testimony, attempted to get Sherman to say that he had heard people question Fujimoto's loyalty. The defense objected to this as an improper question on re-direct examination, which is limited to matters taken up only on cross-examination by the defense. Myer C. Symonds, defense attorney, put up a strong objection and the judge strongly admonished the counsel for interrupting him. Then Judge Wiig allowed the question and answer.

"FBI Have Never . . ."

Sherman, in telling how he was contacted by the defense and the prosecution to be a witness, said that after the first meeting with the Defendant Fujimoto and Gladstein, he was visited by an FBI agent. The professor said he merely mentioned to the agent that the two had visited him. He said he did not tell the agent what the two had discussed with him.

"The FBI have never asked for information other than what they are after," Sherman said.

What the FBI was after that time he did not say.

But he admitted that after this conversation, he was approached to be a witness by the prosecution. And he backed down to say that he told something to the agent—on the approximate date Fujimoto and Gladstein visited him. He told nothing more to the agent, Sherman insisted.

Fukunaga Fumbles

During the past week, the prosecution tried to buttress its case which was weakened considerably by Richard K. Kimball, who testified against the reputation for loyalty of Fujimoto and Koji Ariyoshi. Kimball denied that he had made anti-Japanese statements, but when faced with sworn testimony, expressing anti-Japanese bias, the prosecution tried to take him off the stand. This was denied.

After Kimball, the prosecution put on the stand Akira Fukunaga, former executive secretary of the 442nd Veterans' Club. Fukunaga fumbled the \$64 question. Asked if he had heard the reputation of loyalty of Ariyoshi discussed, he said: "Not directly."

Assistant Prosecutor Rex McKittrick quickly shot at Fukunaga: What did he mean by that statement?

Gladstein objected to the prosecution arguing with its witness and as McKittrick tried to put the question again to Fukunaga, he objected that this could only mean that the government wanted to impeach its witness. Gladstein argued that the witness was not qualified to testify as to Ariyoshi's reputation for loyalty.

Tried To Cooperate

The same question was put to Fukunaga four times by the prosecution and twice by Judge Wiig. He gave the same answer each time. This happened on Friday. On Monday the prosecution tried again and Fukunaga sneaked in an answer to a question that he knew Ariyoshi's reputation. He gave his reply while Gladstein was standing to object to the question, a signal for the witness not to reply until the objection is made and the court has ruled whether or not he is to be allowed to reply.

Despite his effort to cooperate on Monday, after giving the unexpected answer to the prosecution on Friday, Fukunaga was disqualified.

Other witnesses who testified for the prosecution included:

• G. Nolle R. Smith, tax researcher for the Honolulu Chamber of



MR. TAVARES

Commerce, who testified against Defendant John E. Reinecke. He said he does not recollect ever talking to the defendant but he also testified that he was on the board of directors of the Hawaii Association for Civic Unity with Reinecke. He said Reinecke never visited his house but later said he might have.

• Erwin L. Otterson, assistant in chemistry in Sherman's department at the university. He testified against Fujimoto. His testimony conflicted with Sherman's on several points. Otterson said he discussed Fujimoto's loyalty as far back as 1946. Sherman said he did not discuss Fujimoto's loyalty but heard Fujimoto's loyalty questioned since 1947.

Otterson said Fujimoto substituted for Sherman as lecturer when the department head was absent. Sherman denied this, then finally said Fujimoto took over his class once.

• George Alvin Nelson, district commander of the coast and geodetic survey, who gave testimony on time of sunset in December 1941 and January 1942. Defense witness Jack Kawano had testified that he and some of the defendants met at Kewalo Basin in late December 1941 or early January 1942 to discuss Communist activity. This testimony did not add much in view of the curfew regulations from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Kawano said curfew was 8 p. m., but the prosecution has since agreed that this was wrong information.

• Frank F. Fasi, surplus and lumber dealer, who testified against Fujimoto and Dwight James Freeman.

Fasi showed extremely poor memory, far worse than Associate Justice Ingram M. Stainback of the Territorial supreme court, who appeared earlier as a prosecution witness. He said he met Fujimoto three times, could recall only once. He said he met Freeman once but didn't know when, where or how.

The witness tried to take on Attorney Gladstein, got rattled and after the noon recess Tuesday, he appeared almost solicitous to the attorney. But like Stainback and many other prosecution witnesses, he kept repeating: "I don't know," don't recollect or don't remember.

• Cyrus Nils Tavares, attorney and former Territorial attorney general, who appeared against Reinecke. He testified Reinecke's reputation for loyalty is "bad," that he thinks he has talked to Reinecke, recalled one gathering at which he was present with Reinecke, and further testified that he has a "strong impression" and "strong recollection" that persons he had talked to about Reinecke knew the defendant.

Tavares, like Fasi, said he contributed to IMUA but shied away from admitting membership in the anti-labor outfit. He said he

Head, Eye Injuries Suffered By Alford; Charged With Possession of Heroin

(from page 1)

er of a veteran of the war in Korea, is the victim, not of military action, but of a "search" and arrest executed on him by Federal narcotics agents George Richcreek, Lowell Cain and another officer of local extraction he can't identify by name, he says.

Led by Richcreek, Alford says, the three choked him, beat him

to the ground and kicked him in the head and between the legs on a Kalia street corner. Richcreek also threatened him with a pistol, Alford says, called him "n-----" innumerable times, and stripped him almost to the skin in making the search.

Girl Target of Abuse

Helen Moore, girl who accompanied him at the time, says she was also searched and called "bitch" and "n-----r lover" before she was released.

The officers later claimed to have found an amount of heroin in his automobile, Alford says and charged him with illegal possession of narcotics. He denies the charge and says he believes he is being "framed" as a coverup for the beating he received.

Wood, Barlow Seeking Facts; Charge Is First Of Type In Long Time

(from page 1)

handled and I don't believe they have."

Wood's statement recalls the fact that, although numerous cases of rough treatment have been charged against the Honolulu police, no such charge has been made against agents of the narcotics bureau.

He is "concerned," however, about the Alford case, and said the matter is being investigated by U. S. Attorney Will Barlow.

Barlow told the RECORD his investigation is as yet incomplete and he has nothing to say at this time.

Some Swallow Dope

From other police sources the RECORD learned, the choking described by Alford is often a maneuver in searches for narcotics because a number of suspects have in the past, swallowed capsules they were carrying, in order to forestall arrest. In one such case, after capsules were pumped out of the stomach of a suspect, the court refused to admit them as evidence on the ground that they had been unlawfully seized from the suspect's stomach.

Regarding the charge that racist names were used, one agent said: "I don't care if a man is Negro, haole, Indian or what. If he peddles dope, he ought to be in jail."

does not know if he has been listed as a member.

• Louis Le Baron, associate justice of the Territorial supreme court, testified against Defendant Jack W. Hall. He said Hall's reputation for loyalty is "bad," that he formed that conclusion in 1950. Hall's "bad" reputation as to loyalty has been a "slow growth," Le Baron said, and testified it worsened during the sugar and longshore strikes.

He named four persons whom he claimed said Hall's loyalty was bad, but under cross-examination by Gladstein repeated: "I don't know" whether these persons had discussed Hall's loyalty. He retracted his previous testimony.

He said he has not heard adverse remarks about Hall from workers but in the narrow circle he travels. He said he was a member of the exclusive Pacific Club which does not admit "Oriental members," "four or five, six or seven years."

His answers included wide latitude. For example, he said Hall's reputation was getting bad in forty-six or forty-seven or forty-eight. Then he capped this with: "I don't know."

The last question he was asked climaxed his testimony. Gladstein asked why did he ask to be subpoenaed when he had voluntarily offered to testify. The associate justice said he hadn't been subpoenaed in his life and wanted to be subpoenaed, "that's all."

Gladstein asked if he wanted a brand new experience.

"It was about 1:15 Monday morning," he says, "when I pulled out and parked to go in and see my friend (who works in a bakery) and these three jumped out on me. I didn't have any idea of anything. One started to choke me and another hit me. All I could do was put up my arms and cover up."

Kicked By Local Cop

Although it was Richcreek who led the violence and the name-calling, Alford says, it was the local cop who kicked him between the legs.

"I don't know what it did to me, but I ran pus for a couple of days."

Later he was taken to the police station, booked and questioned but he says: "I didn't know anything and I couldn't tell anything."

Local officers who know Alford visited him and one, who arrested him before on another charge, shook his head and said: "There wasn't any reason for them to beat you up that way."

Alford is well known in Honolulu, having been a truck driver and worker at other jobs over a number of years. Recently, he has been in trouble with the law and at present has a conviction on a different charge under appeal.

Not all police at the station were friendly. One, a Mainlander whose name Alford knows, took him to the urinal when the battered prisoner made the request and then said: "I ought to make you drink out of that."

Despite his condition, Alford was held for 48 hours because, when he was taken to the Emergency Hospital for treatment, the doctor didn't think his condition was serious.

"He just swabbed my mouth out and said there was nothing wrong with me," the slim man recalls.

In view of mistaken diagnoses of "possible skull fractures," which have already at least twice made the hospital the subject of shocked public attention, the summary examination is surprising.

At Tripler, anyhow, Alford gets the medical care due a veteran. But he's not sure even that will bring his vision back to normal and he's worried.

Federals Question Beating

He thinks some of the Federal men may be worried, too.

"Some of the big boys from the Federal building were up to see me," he says. "Maybe they were FBI or something. Anyhow, they asked me all about how Richcreek and Cain beat me up and I don't think they liked it. Richcreek told me not to say anything about what happened to me. He said they'd get me every time I came on the street, but I'm talking anyhow."

From Smith Act Trial Record

WHO INJECTED RACE BIAS IN TRIAL?

Richard King Kimball, a rebuttal witness for the prosecution, having been sworn, is cross-examined by Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein on May 6. He testifies the reputation for loyalty to the U. S. of defendants Charles Fujimoto and Koji Ariyoshi is "bad."

GLADSTEIN: Is this the first time you have given testimony to the loyalty to the United States of people you do not know? (Ed. emphasis.)

Assistant Prosecutor HOWARD K. HODDICK: Objected to as improper cross-examination, immaterial and collateral.

GLADSTEIN: Your Honor, I would like to disclose my purpose.

FEDERAL JUDGE JON WIIG (The Court): I will allow the question. Do you understand the question?

KIMBALL: Yes, and having heard the radio broadcast last night, I am given to believe you may be referring to what McElrath referred to during the war when I was asked by a group of Japanese citizens and aliens whom I met with . . . (Robert McElrath, ILWU public relations director, here referred to, has a nightly radio program on a Territorial network.—Ed.)

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Kimball.

KIMBALL: I am trying to pick out the point.

THE COURT: I have instructed the jury not to listen to any radio comments on this case and I have no desire that those comments be brought in by testimony in the court. The question was solely whether or not you had given this type of testimony in other cases. (Ed. emphasis.)

KIMBALL: I appeared before the Citizens' Committee in regard to the loyalty of Japanese during the war in 1942. I believe it was, and strongly upheld the loyalty of Japanese and their importance to this community. This was distorted and used against me in the election a couple of years later, 1946, but at that time I did very strongly uphold the loyalty and the serious aspect of retaining the Japanese in this community.

If this is what you mean, I did appear then and I also appeared before the Roberts Commission.

GLADSTEIN: When was your appearance before the Roberts Commission?

KIMBALL: Immediately after Pearl Harbor.

GLADSTEIN: You gave testimony there concerning the reputation of people you didn't know, didn't you?

KIMBALL: I believe I did. GLADSTEIN: And they were people of Japanese ancestry, weren't they?

KIMBALL: That is correct.

GLADSTEIN: I ask you if the testimony you gave, did you not say under oath that you would say that the vast majority . . .

HODDICK: Just a second. We will object to counsel reading something that is not in evidence. (Gladstein shows the Roberts' Report to Kimball.)

Chief Prosecutor JOHN C. WALSH: This is an effort to inject inflammatory issues.

GLADSTEIN: . . . If it is subject matter that is sensitive to the prosecution then it is their fault. They are the ones who brought it in in a most interesting way . . .

They brought a witness who gave that testimony to testify and to say what he did today that people of Japanese ancestry were loyal, and I am prepared

to show that he gave the opposite testimony.

★ Chief Prosecutor Walsh asks the court's permission to withdraw the witness, after the prosecution had read Kimball's statement before the Roberts Commission on Jan. 7, 1942.

Walsh argues that after the at-



MR. KIMBALL

tack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, people in Hawaii were excited and "very fearful."

The defense objects to withdrawal of the witness, and the prosecution, which could find no legal authority to support its proposed withdrawal, withdraws the request.

★ Then Walsh argues that after the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, people in Hawaii were excited and "very fearful."

★ GLADSTEIN: . . . It is very true that in January 1942, there existed an unusual situation in the Territory, and there was a great deal of excitement and a great deal of feeling. That, however, as an examination of the balance of the report of the Roberts Commission showed, did not provoke other citizens of the Territory who were not Japanese to give an expression to any similar views to those to which Mr. Kimball gave expression. Indeed, Your Honor will find that was an exception, that a majority of the non-Japanese citizens of this Territory who spoke on the matter, had no slur to cast whatever upon Americans of Japanese descent. Mr. Kimball was one of those who did. I am happy to say he was one of the few, but nevertheless, he was one of those who did . . .

. . . I happen to be personally acquainted with Mr. Kimball and I happen to know that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Jack Hall. I happen to know if there is anybody among the seven defendants who Mr. Kimball knows and would say anything about his reputation, if he knows anything at all about the reputation of anyone, it would conceivably be Mr. Jack Hall, and the only two persons that Mr. Kimball has been asked to testify about are Mr. Ariyoshi and Mr. Fujimoto . . .

(Argument on admissibility of Kimball's anti-Japanese statement continues to the following day, May 7.)

WIRIN: . . . the testimony which we seek to adduce by way of a statement, alleged statement made by a former, made on a former occasion by this witness, while it is true, it deals with racial matters, and we are seeking to adduce it because it deals with the matter of loyalty. If

the statement which he made was one merely critical of Japanese in general, that it showed merely racial antagonism or, to use an ugly phrase, racial prejudice, we would have one problem. But it does deal with racial matters. We can't help that. It also deals with matters of loyalty. And it is because the statement deals with the matter of loyalty, because this witness is called on the subject of the matter of loyalty as a reputation witness, it becomes material and proper on the subject of loyalty.

Now, if in addition to the subject of loyalty this statement talks about Japanese, talks about other matters, and that evokes racial prejudice, the defendants should not be penalized for that.

The defendants are not invoking racial prejudice. The statement with respect to race is in the context of a statement of Kimball in 1942.—Ed.) pertaining to loyalty . . .

★ WALSH: . . . I say to Your Honor, as I stated before, that we tried assiduously at this side of the table to keep all forms of racial discrimination out of this case and we all know that . . .

I say now that this trial is being used as a sounding board for some of the tactics and some of the principles of the Communist Party to inject in this Territorial racial prejudice . . .

★ NEUKOM: . . . Now, Your Honor, I have never been to Hawaii

before until I came this time, and I did not realize that so many of its good people were people of Japanese descent. Now, do we not know that probably two-thirds or maybe one-half—I don't know—of this jury are people of Japanese descent? (3 out of 12 are of Japanese descent.—Ed.) Would the defense so assiduously try to develop the statements made by that man a few weeks after Pearl Harbor were it not that they intend to try to poison the minds of these jurors not to consider the evidence but to say that the government called a man who hates you people . . .

★ That flag has protected all races and it will continue to (more on page 8)

Hitchcock's New Boss Gets Irate Cable Cop Sent To C-S Commission

(from page 1)

a hot cable from Hitchcock berating the commission for what he called a raw deal and saying he would return to appear before the group because: "I don't think you have guts enough to back up your ruling."

Before Mayor Wilson received the official request from Gov. Judd, the commission had refused to grant Hitchcock's request for the leave on the grounds that it would profit him more, personally, than it would the police force here.

Encloses Cable

This week Mayor Wilson informed Gov. Judd of the reversal by the commission but enclosed in his message a copy of Hitchcock's cable to Murakami.

An officer with a reputation for hot tempered action, Hitchcock has been charged twice in recent years with starting unprovoked fights with individuals. One case involved an army sergeant viewing a lantern parade during Aloha Week two years ago. The other was a charge by Willard (Honey) Kahma, local musician, that Hitchcock attacked him when the former visited the officer's desk at police headquarters to ask for information.

More On Palolo

(from page 1)

Tuesday night, it appeared that protests against the rental increases would be much stronger than those from Manoa Housing last year when increases were instituted.

Loud applause greeted the first organizing efforts of a tenant named Ford who first proposed visits to the legislature, and others were quick to second his call for action.

Increases Said Optional

From other sources authoritative on housing matters, the RECORD learned that Federal authorities who visited here some months ago expressed surprise that the Manoa increases had been put into effect. They pointed out that such increases are not mandatory and that the commission here need not have raised the rents if it had not chosen to do so.

Manol's announcement that BHA rentals are always at least 33 per cent under the going rate for similar housing was greeted with some incredulity by tenants, who did not, however, take the floor to express their views on this matter.

Bosses Still "Fascist-Minded," Says Rutledge; May Seek Probe By Congress

(from page 1)

lier to Gov. Samuel W. King when he visited the governor with a union delegation to protest the company lockout and other tactics of the employers in regard to the negotiations with the utilities firm.

Later in the day, Gov. King was acting as mediator, following the appeal of both union and company representatives, though no progress report had been issued late Wednesday.

Company Denies

The company denies any lockout, but says it has required men returning to work to sign an agreement that they will stay on the job throughout negotiations.

Rutledge also showed Gov. King a copy of an advertisement the company ran in the dailies offering \$1,000 for information leading to the apprehension of anyone committing sabotage of the company operation or the destruction of company property.

"Of course there hasn't been any sabotage or anything like that," said Rutledge. "It's just a smear."

Agent also for the striking

Transit Workers Union (Ind.), Rutledge said he doesn't expect any immediate agreement on terms with the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. Bus drivers are asking \$1.99 per hour for a 40-hour week. They are at present getting \$1.90 per hour for a 44-hour week.

Drivers are operating the buses except on weekends, though efforts of Territorial officials to mediate the dispute have thus far failed.

Asked if his appearance in behalf of the HRTI to ask for an increase in fares at the last hearing before the Territorial public utilities commission was really a part of an agreement with the company, Rutledge denied [any such agreement. He said, however, that he had told the company at the time that, if they got the raise in fares, he hoped they would see their way clear to raising wages for drivers.

Fasi Files Expenses; Politicos Surprised At "Bargains" He Listed

City Hall politicians were shaking their heads this week and pondering that Frank Fasi must get better bargains than they do—judging from the expense account on his campaign for mayor which he filed with the C-C clerk.

The list was as follows:

Box lunches for workers.	\$ 765.57
Newspaper ads.	503.25
Radio time.	2,055.99
Stationery, postage.	368.97
Democratic Party filing.	200.00
Tongg printing.	1,953.15
Salary of helper.	150.00
Total.	\$5,996.93
Contributions	1,068.00
Net personal cost.	\$4,928.93

"Surprises me," commented a department head at City Hall. "I'd have thought his campaign cost at least \$10,000."

Clerk Leon Sterling sent the account back to Fasi because he had erroneously designated the list as expenses for a campaign during the general elections. Voters will recall that Fasi was eliminated by Mayor John H. Wilson in the primary and never got to the general elections.

ATWATER, Minn. (EP) — "The first step toward real peace is to get the hot war in Korea stopped," a group of Minnesotans declared in an open letter to President Eisenhower.

Gadabout

ONE SERIOUS oversight, at least, can be charged against the special Senate committee that investigated the Hawaiian Homes Commission and then handed in a report. It hit at the fact that two of the staff employees of the HHC here are man and wife and recommended that the situation be altered—implying that one of the two be fired.

The reference was unmistakably to Mr. and Mrs. Aluli Lyons, accountant and secretary to Daniel Ainoa, executive officer, respectively. But the committee did not hear either of these employees, though they were present at a hearing and ready to testify. William Kuamoo, another employee, dealt with sharply in the report, was somewhat hastened in his testimony by the fact that time was drawing short and the Senate was going into session. But the two Lyons were not heard at all.

The committee also recommended that John C. Thompson, former assistant to Ainoa, be given a hearing by the commission to clear his name of any false implications he feels may have arisen. No one could argue with that recommendation, even though Thompson received a lengthy hearing from the Senate committee and impressed the senators enough so that many of his recommendations were adopted in the report.

But the committee, by the same token, certainly owed the Lyons couple the same fairness it recommended for Thompson. It is to be hoped the commission will correct this piece of injustice, inadvertent though it may be, done to the Lyons couple by the committee.

BUS RIDERS weren't as displeased as you might think by the suspension of service at the beginning of the strike last Saturday. Plenty of people on the streets welcomed the opportunity to ride in "jitneys" again because the bus fares are so high now the difference is not as much as the advantage in service provided. That couldn't be uniform, because too many people are counting their pennies these days, but it was something you heard often on the streets.

Wonder if the present board would consider that plan Mayor Wilson offered back in '48 to bring Honolulu up to date and buy out the HRT?

WHEN JACK GUARD, McCabe, Hamilton & Renny docks boss, appeared for the second time in the Smith Act trial to say he had heard doubts expressed as to ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall's loyalty to the U. S., he named three men with whom he had discussed his earlier testimony. Two of them are 33rd degree Masons—as is Guard.

DESPITE THE stories in the

Remember With Flowers!

KODANI FLORIST

307 Keawe Street

Phone 5353 HILO, HAWAII

Police Testing Station No. 37
General Auto Repairing

J. K. Wong Garage

55 N. KUKUI STREET

Phone 57168

dailies that Willie Knight, convicted dope peddler, was to have been shipped out of here to the coast in the brig of an army transport weeks ago, an item in the p. m. sheet Monday told of his departure for Alcatraz Sunday night—by plane. Evidently U. S. officials didn't believe he was as dangerous as the dailies tried to picture him.

FIFTY YEARS AGO, Lincoln Steffens, perhaps the greatest American newspaper reporter, discovered that the "invisible government" of finance runs the government we see, and that it runs vice and a lot of other things as well. He wrote exposes far wider in scope and more damning in degree than those which have made the RECORD a target of Congressional un-Americans. But in those days the Big Money hadn't bought up the press to the extent it has today.

Steffens tells in his famous "Autobiography" how he learned of the connection between Wall Street and New York's saloons. When reformers sought to enforce the law which required saloons to close Sundays, Wall Street let up an outcry. Steffens, puzzled, asked a famous Wall Street figure, James B. Dill, why? Dill said nothing but kicked Steffens so hard on the shin that he cried out.

"Why does your mouth cry out," asked Dill, "when only your shin is hurt?"

Which somehow recalls the manner in which the police graft cases of post-war Honolulu were squelched. Whose shin was kicked then?

THE SUSPENSION of Captain Alfred Harper from the police force after some robust incidents involving drinking, is the subject of some speculation in town—as to whether or not Harper will actually get fired. It is recalled that Harper was one of the figures in the police graft cases, having been indicted, then freed when the indictment proved faulty. A minority of the people you talk to about the present situation predict he won't get fired because "he knows where the body's buried." The majority say he'll get fired even if he tells what he knows because the case against him is too strong.

But it must be recalled, too, that he's been accused before of transgressions unbecoming a policeman (or anyone else, for that matter) and come off scot-free.

CPC Beats Amcan; Dockers, Bakers Now Lead League

CPC Club 56 edged out Amcan Club 102 by a 10-9 count in the only game played Sunday morning at Monsarrat Park, in the ILWU Oahu Softball loop. The other scheduled games—Longshoremen vs. Universal Motors and Love's Bakery vs. Regional Jets—will be played on May 31.

The Longshoremen and Love's Bakery currently share the league leadership with two straight victories.

Club 56 tallied 8 runs in the first three innings to register second victory in three starts. Donald DeMello was CPC's hottest sticker, piling out three safeties, a single, double and triple. He batted in 4 runs. Minoru Tsukada CPC first-sacker, socked out two damaging doubles. Jimmy Takamori was the winning pitcher.

Chubby Salindron and D. Bo-



SEEKS PAY BOOST—President David J. McDonald of United Steelworkers (CIO) is shown at Atlantic City, where union policy committee approved drive for wage increases for 1,250,000 workers. The union is free to strike July 1 if agreement is not reached. (Federated Pictures)

City To Sue for Warford's Salary

(from page 1)

also suffered from a heart ailment which caused him to draw a disability pension from the U. S. Navy.

Although Warford had listed his heart ailment on his application, he falsely claimed to have attended the University of Oklahoma and to hold an engineer's license in Florida.

Missed Indictment

Evidence toward a perjury charge was given a grand jury which, however, failed to indict the pseudo-engineer and he shortly thereafter left the Territory.

The action by Mayor Wilson closely follows the decision of Judge Ronald B. Jamieson to the effect that Sherretz was wrongfully fired from his position and that he is due more than \$12,000 back pay, and that no civil service commission legally exists. The decision has been appealed by the C-C government.

The suit against Sherretz is not connected in any legal way, however, with that case, Attorney Morita said. He is at present working on the suit ordered by the mayor, the attorney confirmed.

Civil Service Commission Chairman Mark Murakami had no comment on the suit against Sherretz. He said investigation of the qualifications of Ralph I. Price, planning engineer of the Traffic Safety Commission, is continuing. Questions have been raised concerning the validity of statements Price made on his original application, since the University of Pittsburgh, in answer to an inquiry regarding Price, stated it could find no record of his ever having attended that institution, as he wrote when applying for the job here.

The RECORD further learned that a number of registered engineers were applicants at the same time Price was. It is reported that Price was given the job at a lower rating, P-3, with the understanding that he would be raised to P-4 after six months if his work proved satisfactory.

The other applicants, including the registered engineers, were rejected despite the fact that some of them could have qualified immediately.

telho led Club 102's attack with two hits. Amcan outhit CPC 7 to 5.

Next Sunday's games are: Jets vs. Universal Motors, Longshoremen vs. Club 102, Love's Bakery vs. Club 56.

Sports World

By Wilfred Oka



SPORTS TID-BITS FROM HERE AND THERE

Making the best copy this week are the Rainbow Relays to be held this Saturday at Punahou. The showing of Bob Mathias, Olympic decathlon champion, and Milton Campbell, all-around high school athlete and runner-up to Mathias at the Olympics, in competition at the Rainbow meet, has perked up the interest of track fans who in the past several weeks have been favored with one of the best track seasons. Mathias has announced that he will enter the 120 high hurdles and the 220 low hurdles, the shot-put and the discus throw. Milton Campbell will also be entered in these events. The fans will get a chance to see the Olympic stars in the hurdles events and that is creating a lot of interest. Mathias has had a great deal of his time taken up with extra-curricular subjects, while Campbell still wants to make the grade, so it looks like Campbell in the hurdles.

The Interscholastic All-Stars, coached by Spud White and Ticky Vasconcellos of Roosevelt High, will show as a team and the relays should be good. The man behind the scenes in this great meet is Duffy Mendonca, who is acting as Uncle Sam in underwriting the expense of bringing Mathias and Campbell to the Rainbow Relays.

THIS WEEKEND will also see the performances of Tommy Konno and Roy Hilligenn at a "Mr. and Miss Hawaii Islands" show at McKinley High auditorium Friday and Saturday nights. Roy Hilligenn was Mr. America of 1951 and is considered one of the best proportioned men in the body-building field. Tommy Konno, the other featured star of the show, is the lightweight Olympic weightlifting champion, and recently built himself up to the middleweight division, making terrific improvement while putting on the added poundage. He is the present holder of the world's record in the middleweight group, with an official total lift of 896½ pounds. He has gone over this unofficially and will attempt to break this record while performing here.

FROM REPORTS we gather, the heavyweight championship fight scheduled for Friday night between Rocky Marciano and Jersey Joe Walcott, is not getting the "treatment" from the fans. The smart money has Marciano an odds-on favorite. Very few bets are on Walcott in this, which may very well be his last fight.

WE READ BY THE PAPERS that the famed Hollywood Turf Club cancelled its race program for most of the week, with an announcement that if the boycott by the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association continues, the Turf Club may have to close up shop. Seems like there is a disagreement between the club and the association over size of purses. On May 12, and 13, only 24 and 38 starters respectively, registered for the two-day running of an eight races daily program, and as a result the programs were cancelled.

DON YAGAMI, a former Lahaina boy who went bowling in a big way, recently won the All-Amy title in Hawaii and then went on in the past week to win the Masters' Tourney at the Varsity Bowl with a 583 series. He defeated Hal Ogata in the finals. Yagami is still doing his hitch in the army.

THE OAHU ILWU SOFTBALL LEAGUE is going great guns at Monsarrat Park, with Love's Bakery and the Longshoremen leading the pack at the present time with identical 2-0 wins and losses. This Sunday there will be three games, so when you are taking your Sunday ride, stop over to root for your favorite team. Monsarrat Park is right back of Kapiolani Park, on the way to Fort Ruger.

THE AULEAGAS, who won the Hawaiian AAU wrestling team title, will celebrate their victory with a luau this Saturday afternoon at Wilken's Place near Laie. Neff Maiava, coach of the Auleagas, is heading the afternoon's festivities.

ACCORDING TO KA LEO, University of Hawaii student paper, the Pan-Pacific Festival held in the early part of this month, lost about \$1,500, due to the bad weather which forced cancellation of the second day's program. As reported in Ka Leo, Amos Chun, Festival publicity director, said that one of the main defects of the pageant was that the clubs in the International Village, without the Festival's main purpose in mind, attempted to make profits on their sales. He said that only one organization, the Teachers' College Club, adhered to the purpose and sold its food at cost. Let's not get witty about this.

WE READ ALSO, in the same paper, that three students are spearheading a drive to get wrestling on the University of Hawaii athletic program. The three are Ray Awtrey, Peter Bertain and George Stickler, who have already contacted Henry Vasconcellos, athletic director at the university, who is willing to help the game along. Finances and interest will be the determining factors in getting the mat game going, according to Peter Bertain. Wrestling is very low in costs of equipment, requiring only a mat and a pair of trunks. Recruit the students with judo experience and there'll be a nucleus for a team. Our other suggestion is to get together with Don Gustuson of the athletic department, who knows plenty about collegiate wrestling.

WHILE THE REST of the country is singing "Attendance Blues," the Milwaukee Braves have been playing to excellent crowds of hometown fans this season. General Manager Quinn predicts that the season's attendance will near the million mark. The recent four-game series with the Chicago Cubs drew close to 84,000, which is mighty high when you consider that TV is competition for actual attendance.

WE SEE THAT PHILIP KM is being built up for another match against some money fighter. His last outing was with a fighter named Williams whom he polished off in the second round. The Wildcat is well-liked by the promoters because of his style and he is expected to make some more moola, although the title quest is all but pau.

TANNY CAMPO meets Yoshio Shirai in a title fight next week in Japan. Sure, Shirai!

A MAN MUST STAND UP

XXVIII.

We Form Closer Ties With Workers

Almost a year of our lives—my wife's and mine—went into fighting the "Reinecke case," with public meetings, a petition campaign, a tour of the neighbor islands and finally, a six-week hearing. It was an exciting 10 months that brought us close to many new friends, but also a great strain for people used to the quiet life of the classroom.

In the midst of the case a friend inquired: "What are you going to do after the hearing? You can't go on being a cause celebre forever."

That was a question we asked ourselves almost daily. Ex-schoolteachers in their forties, even those who aren't colored Red, are not much in demand in the labor market.

Aiko, whose teaching certificate was not revoked as mine was, answered two advertisements for private school teachers. She did not receive the courtesy of a reply. Advertisements to do tutoring or (in my case) research brought no response. At this juncture my wife accepted a suggestion to go to Hawaii Island and start building up the Honolulu RECORD's circulation on the plantations.

We March In Picket Lines With Workers

Up till this time our contacts with workers had been slight. At Lahaina, we knew a few people because we had visited the ILWU headquarters toward the end of the prolonged sugar strike of 1946, and we had friends at Koloa, Kauai. That was the place where Aiko had visited during the 1946 strike and had participated in the housewives' demonstration demanding that the manager release for sale, rice hoarded in the plantation warehouse.

Now Aiko began a series of trips among the plantations, selling subscriptions and ads for the RECORD, which work lasted two years and brought her into contact with hundreds of ILWU members, including nearly all the unit leaders of every rank. She was at Kahului during the 1949 dock strike, and every morning before breakfast, she marched in the ILWU picket line before beginning her round of the plantation camps.

This was not the first time Aiko had been in a picket line. When the pineapple workers were locked out in July 1947, both she and I went down to see what was happening at the struck plants in Honolulu. At the entrance to Hapco cannery, she found a crowd of women workers hesitating to join the weak picket line. That wouldn't do! Aiko found herself moving about among the women, urging them to get in the line where they belonged, and then, because one cannot urge successfully without setting an example, ended by joining it herself. At the Libby, McNeill & Libby cannery much the same thing happened with me.

Interviewed By Reporters, But . . .

Neither of us had any intention of joining in the picketing when we went down that morning, but neither of us could stay out when our participation seemed needed. At the same time, we could see other teachers crossing the picket lines to scab; and Mrs. Ruth E. Black, Commissioner of Public Instruction, was setting a well publicized example to high school students by going to scab in the pineapple fields.

My chances of getting a job in private industry at the close of the Reinecke case may be judged from my brother's experience a couple of years later. Everyone knows how the local papers, in their wooing of the tourist trade, love to make a big story about any sort of visiting businessman. (But Hugo Ernst, head of a 700,000-member AFL international union, gets a one-inch item when he visits Hawaii.) My brother, who is a highly successful industrial designer and as conservative as I am radical, was here on a vacation, and while here he received news of an award for some of his designing. He was interviewed and photographed by reporters from both the dailies. Then he began scanning the papers to see what sort of write-up they would give him.

Well, there was no story about my brother in either paper.

There is a well-worn saying that "a friend in need is a friend indeed." I've mentioned earlier in this series that from time to time I had done a little volunteer work for Arthur Rutledge's and other AFL unions. As someone put it, at that time it took courage for me to associate with unions, but now it takes courage for unions to associate with me. Art Rutledge's political outlook and mine are pretty far apart. But now, when I was up against it, Art said:

"John used to do a lot of work free for the unions, and since he can do the work, there's no reason why he shouldn't do it now for pay."

—JOHN E. REINECKE

(To Be Continued)



Dr. Reinecke

Tam See Overpaid Already, Okamura Tells Supervisors

Mrs. Tam See received \$33,000 for her property on East Manoa Road, Attorney Suyeki Okamura told the board of supervisors, Tuesday, and has consequently been overpaid already for the property. He cited other prices in the vicinity as being substantially lower.

A further assessment might cause his clients, Star Market, to have to pay an additional \$7,000 in addition to the \$33,000 already paid, which he claimed would be an undue hardship.

Okamura's statement came at a public hearing on an improvement project in answer to Attorney Arthur Trask who told the supervisors they should not act until the supreme court has acted on Mrs. Tam See's appeal of a directed verdict by Judge Ronald B. Jamieson that she be paid only \$1 for property on which a road is planned which will split the original lot.

Battle for Years
Although the remainder has been sold to Star Market, a strip in the middle still belongs to Mrs. Tam See. In a controversy that has continued over several years, the property has been variously appraised at amounts ranging from \$14,000 to the \$1 verdict directed by Jamieson.

Trask argued that the board should not act until the supreme court decision because, until then, it cannot estimate the cost to taxpayers.

"Illegal Disposition" Of Application Charged Planners By D. Y. Mar

Charging the "illegal disposition" of his application for a variance by George K. Houghtailing and the city planning commission, David Y. Mar sent a long letter to the board of supervisors.

His purpose in writing, Mar said in his letter, was to correct misstatements in a report of Houghtailing and the commission on his application, which was turned into an application for re-zoning. The commission's account, Mar charged, is "unreliable in that it contained serious misstatements of facts."

The dispute began (see RECORD of last week) after Mar's application to make a duplex of his home on Coconut Ave. and Diamond Head Rd. was denied.

Houghtailing showed bias, Mar charges, shortly after he filed his application, by saying: "I like the way you state 'hardship' in your application. I'm going to fight your application."

At the hearing for re-zoning, initiated by the commission Mar charges, property owners in the area were under a mistaken impression that he sought to build "multiple dwelling units," perhaps an apartment house.

The case was heard in part by the committee on public works, which requested all documents from the planning commission, for study. Mar charges, however, that Houghtailing has failed to send an important item among the documents, a communication from himself to the commission calling the application "unreasonable."

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP)—The GOP-controlled legislature handed New York tenants an additional \$150 million-a-year rent bill by approving a measure authorizing a 15 per cent boost in residential rents over 1943 levels.

Supermarket Liquor Practices Are Cause of House Fight, Dealers Say

The fight over a price-fixing bill on liquor, which was punctuated Tuesday by the return of the bill to the House judiciary committee, need never have occurred if the Honolulu liquor commission had followed the same line of thought it had several years ago.

That was the opinion expressed this week by a number of small liquor store operators, lobbying to get HB 915 passed.

who admitted that their chief target is comprised of two or three supermarkets here which consistently undersell them.

At one time, the liquor commission followed a policy of limiting the number of licenses in any area—the announced motive being that of "temperance" rather than the building of mass liquor sales.

"Come-On" for Supermarkets
Small dealers complain that supermarkets, more interested in pushing other goods than liquor, drop their prices on liquor well below cost in order to encourage a flow of customers—much in the manner of many stores that sell tobacco and cigarettes. Under the former policy, they would not get licenses to sell liquor, small dealers maintain.

It is impossible, they point out, for them to compete with such price-slashing when liquor is their only source of profit.

The disputed bill would have the effect of fixing a "bottom ceiling" on liquor. Amendments would have cut the price of retail licenses and would also have limited the number of cans of beer to be sold by a retailer to six each.

After the amendments were tabled, the bill was recommitted.

U. S. Labor Dept. Conducts Survey Here, Not C-C

Neither the C-C Rent Control Commission nor the Honolulu Property Owners Association is responsible, the RECORD has learned, for the present survey of rental units being made by individuals whose visits to tenants have caused rent control offices to be barraged with telephone calls.

Instead, the job is being done in behalf of the U. S. Department of Labor, one of those conducting the survey, Mrs. Elizabeth St. Johns, told the RECORD. Director of the operation is Mrs. Annie Schmitz, who headed a similar operation here a year or so ago.

But tenants, misunderstanding the representations of the interviewers, thought they said they represented the rent control commission and early this week, Director William Miles issued a public disavowal.

Tenants may have been misled, Mrs. St. Johns believes, by one of the questions on the form used, which asks whether or not the unit is under rent control.

Information gathered in the survey is absolutely confidential, Mrs. St. Johns said, adding: "Even the FBI can't get it."

But her experience with FBI methods may be limited, interested parties observed.

Big Time Vice Booms In S. F. Despite Probe, Crime Commission Says

"We got to lay off a while. The captain says to close down a few days."

That remark from a vice ring cab driver indicated the chief result of the California Crime Commission's recent probe into vice in San Francisco, the commission wrote in a draft of its report, a San Francisco source says.

Police layoffs and police protection for prostitution, gambling and racketeers was widely reported by the commission, with no indication at all that knowledge of the probe was even scaring the vice characters.

The commission reported in detail on big racetrack betting operations carried on at 943 Market St., and went into detail regarding the killing of a gambler named Tom Keen who failed to pay a debt of \$25,000 and was blasted from here to eternity by dynamite planted in his car.

Despite frequent detailed reports to the California attorney general's office of gambling in Chinatown, the gambling continues as usual, the commission reported.



"A" BLAST ICE CAP—An ice cap forms on top of radioactive dust cloud soaring over Yuuca Flat, Nev., after one of the most powerful atomic explosions in the current series. The blast was visible 600 miles away. Its fury sent a drone plane crashing to earth. About 3,000 soldiers took part in the field maneuvers. (Federated Pictures)

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APPOINTMENT OF RADFORD

The appointment of Admiral Arthur W. Radford as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff marks no new turn in U. S. military policy. It however, means stepping up activities, especially in the hot spots of aggression against colonial and semi-colonial people.

The Advertiser's Jack Burby lists two factors, besides "educated toughness," which he writes undoubtedly figured in the choice. They are:

"1. The admiral's thorough knowledge of the Pacific, where the United States now faces its major military decisions.

"2. His quiet opposition to the containment policy and his steady plugging for a more dynamic and aggressive program that would bring something better than stalemate."

It is well-known that the admiral is an advocate of carrying the present Korean war to the China coast. When President Eisenhower made his trip to Korea, and when people hoped that he would carry out his election promise to end the Korean war, Admiral Radford reportedly counseled him not to negotiate for a settlement but to force a settlement by broadening and stepping up the warfare.

It was felt by some observers that Radford's thinking did not prevail with Eisenhower, who apparently was influenced by Gen. Omar Bradley, whom Radford succeeds as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Bradley is said to disfavor the Far East, especially Korea, as the area of extensive and aggressive military operations.

The appointment of Radford means more concentrated military activities in the Far East. The admiral is a Chiang Kai-shek man who looks at the water between tiny Formosa and the coast of vast China and thinks of transporting Chiang's troops to the continent to fight the People's Republic.

Radford's appointment comes at a time when peaceful settlement of the Korean war is in sight. It comes at a time when British leaders like Churchill and Attlee propose a three-power parley to iron out differences. Attlee, like many others who supported the original American moves in Korea, seems to have realized the futility of such an aggressive policy. Attlee spoke of admitting the People's Republic of China into the UN.

Attlee sounded off at American leadership, asking if Eisenhower or McCarthy is the power. He could have asked not only about the political McCarthys but the military McCarthys.

Attlee's remarks expose the desperation of the British government, both economically and politically, under the Western bloc aggressive policy. It shows also, that the subjugated and exploited masses are effectively resisting oppression and that the worldwide fight for peace is a formidable movement, constantly growing.

ON AVIATION GAS TAX

Airline officials from the Mainland visit Hawaii during the legislative sessions. There is one here now, a United Air Lines vice president, who told the Advertiser's financial columnist that the UAL's service to Hawaii is "being subsidized."

The airlines again want a big cut in the aviation gasoline tax. They have been fighting for this a long time and their



WHO INJECTED RACE BIAS IN TRIAL?

(from page 5)

as long as we keep prejudice and inflammatory feelings out of our courts. (Neukom points to flag behind the judge in the courtroom.)

GLADSTEIN: . . . I will say about his statements concerning our flag, I agree that the flag will protect all minority groups. I think it is also true, apart from minorities, the flag is intended to protect the rights, legal and constitutional, of all individuals, and they include the clients that we represent in this case. Therefore, if there is meaning to the presence of the flag in this courtroom, and it was Mr. Neukom who drew attention to it, its greatest meaning is that it symbolizes that in this courtroom efforts to arouse passion, prejudice or sympathy of the Court as well as the jury shall and will fail and that questions that are of a legal character will be decided by the application of legal principles.

GLADSTEIN: . . . Now, we have had the issue of race prejudice in this case originally from the prosecution and its witnesses. It is true they did it in a general way. It is true they have not spent all their time on that issue, but Your Honor will recall it was they, they and their witness on direct examination, Mr. Lautner, who gave testimony that it was part of the purpose, method and operation of the Communist Party to spuriously exploit the issues of national and racial minorities, and so forth and so on.

(P. M. session of the second day Kimball is on the stand.) Court reporter reads the question posed by Gladstein prior to the noon recess, as follows:

GLADSTEIN: Have you not said openly on more than one occasion that the Japanese people in this Territory, the vast majority, were not loyal to the United States?

Hoddick makes the same objection.

efforts have paid off considerably. But Hawaii's taxpayers shouldn't let them get away with using Territorial facilities without contributing to the cost of operations.

Why should the Territory subsidize airlines when they are making money and when the House Finance Committee sees fit to cut the appropriation for the Commission on Children and Youth from \$25,917 to \$6,781?

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. Do you understand the question, Mr. Kimball?

KIMBALL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may answer it.

KIMBALL: The answer is "yes."

GLADSTEIN: Haven't you said on more than one occasion that you had previously declared and you would do it again, and despite the fact that you said that the Japanese people dominated it, that you wanted to run for office, that very few Japanese in this Territory would remain long enough loyal to this country to go down fighting for the American flag? Did you ever say that?

Walsh objects and suggests that Gladstein read the Roberts' Report to the witness. The Court suggests that this be done on re-direct by the prosecution.

KIMBALL: (Answers last question): It was a portion of the excerpt there. I said it on January 7, 1942.

GLADSTEIN: You were saying that about people, most of them, most of whom you did not know; is that right?

Kimball: That's correct.

GLADSTEIN: Any more than you know Koji Ariyoshi or Charles Fujimoto; isn't that right?

Hoddick objects and the court says the witness has given the answer.

On re-direct examination, Hoddick reads Kimball's statement to the Roberts Commission which said:

"I would say that the vast majority of Japanese are—and I am going to be a candidate for election again in this Territory and the Japanese almost dominate the vote, but I have said it before and I will do it again—that the vast majority of Japanese would be loyal to us just so long as we were on top, but they would turn just as soon as the tide began to turn, and I think that very few of them would remain loyal long enough to go down fighting for the American flag—very few."

Frank-ly Speaking

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

ALASKA LEADS HAWAII

Alaska, whose fight for statehood has been linked with that of Hawaii, has taken the lead over our Territory in the passage of legislation intended to make democracy work. Just a few weeks ago, the Alaskan legislature passed a Fair Employment Practices law making it illegal for employers or labor unions to discriminate against any person because of race, religion or national origin.

What's more, the 15 senators passed the measure unanimously, with one absent. A week earlier the House passed a similar measure, 22 to 2, with two absent. In addition, the Senate also unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the employing agencies of the territorial government to studiously avoid racial and religious discrimination in the selection of territorial employees.



MR. DAVIS

Thus far, our own legislature has refused to even consider such legislation as FEPC. Those in power take the position that here in this "Paradise of the Pacific" there is no such thing as discrimination. Thus employers can, with impunity, refuse jobs purely on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

It is no secret that certain firms seriously limit employment opportunities. Some refuse to hire any members of certain groups; others limit the kind of jobs which may be held, no matter what the individual's skill. Such racist approaches that deny the right to employment at a job for which the applicant is otherwise qualified is what FEPC seeks to eliminate.

Strengthen Chances Of Alaskan Statehood

To show that the new Alaskan law is not mere window dressing, violation is punishable by a fine of \$500 or one year in prison or both. It will be administered by the commissioner of labor.

Of special significance to Hawaii is the statement made by Rep. Theodore Duffield in support of the measure. He pointed out that passage would "strengthen the chances of statehood for Alaska" since it would guarantee equal rights for all citizens in keeping with the best American traditions and the spirit of the Constitution. That's a thought for our own Territorial legislature.

Furthermore, this was not something cooked up by "radicals" as certain Hawaiian solons have a habit of saying. Republicans took the lead in putting the bill across. It was introduced by a representative who is also a member of the Anchorage branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Chief lobbyist was the Rev. Giles Trammel, editor of the Alaska Spotlight, that Territory's only Negro newspaper, who represented both the NAACP and the Central Labor Council at Juneau. An Eskimo senator, Percy Iplook, a Republican, made the only upper house speech for the measure. There was none against it.

Several states and a number of cities now have FEPC laws. Many prejudiced employers, who in the past flatly refused to hire members of certain groups, have been forced into line—and since, have publicly stated their previous evidence of racism was a serious mistake. FEPC has also been used to break down color barriers of a number of lily-white labor unions.

Despite Beautiful Talk, A Long Way To Go

If there were no job discrimination in Hawaii, then the economic combine which dominates the legislature would have nothing to fear. Passage of an FEPC law, in a place free of racism, would not necessitate a change in employment policies.

But the sad truth is that the bitterest opponents of FEPC on the Mainland are the employers. Following World War II, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce launched a determined drive to block such legislation and worked toward this end through state affiliates.

We've had enough talk about "how well the races get along in Paradise." We still have a long way to go before we can call democracy a fact instead of a theory. FEPC would give substance to the shadow.

Let's quit kidding ourselves—and let's stop being fooled by others who don't want change. Let's insist that we have a law in Hawaii which guarantees that when a Filipino, Japanese, Hawaiian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Chinese, Korean, U. S. Negro or anybody else applies for a job he will get it if he is otherwise qualified. Let us by legislation, end this undemocratic policy of letting race, religion or national origin be a deciding factor in employment.

We can get an FEPC in Hawaii—if we have the determination to do so.